

FINANCIAL BASIS OF IMPLEMENTING REGIONAL AND TERRITORIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE ECONOMY: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: Structural changes in regions The main task of studying the world experience is not only to better understand one or another regional problems in the country, but also to learn ways to solve them . The study of world experience in regional development is important not only for understanding different regional problems within a country, but also for identifying effective ways to solve them. Structural changes in regions are influenced by economic, social, political, and technological factors that shape the development of territories over time. In many countries, regional disparities arise due to uneven industrial growth, differences in infrastructure, migration, and access to natural resources. Therefore, analyzing international experience helps governments and researchers compare development models and apply successful strategies to local conditions.

Keywords: Industrial network, region , infrastructure , finance , cooperation , economy.

INTRODUCTION

Structural changes in regions and territories according to the world experience of learning main task that or in the country this regional problems better only in understanding not them to do methods is learning .

Party adopted by the European Union (1988) and a number of other documents indicate that a new model of interregional relations is being formed within this integration bloc . This is reflected in the convergence of national legal norms in this field and the gradual development of relevant institutions. The

inclusion of the subsidiarity principle in the Maastricht Treaty helps to recognize the growing importance of the sub-state level in decision-making. This is evidenced by the creation of a new advisory office - the Committee of the Regions and the independence of the regions in the development and implementation of EU policy, the direct communication of the EU with the regional authorities, and the increasingly developing regional cooperation.

Goals and tasks, methods of the regulation of the economy by the state, as well as the principles of its implementation, as well as the main directions, were studied by Russian scientists such as M.E. K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov, Kh.T.Tokhirova, H.P.Abulkasimov, O.Ya.Hamraev [5, 6], as well as the use of forms, means and methods of the policy aimed at managing and regulating the economy by the state are scientific from a theoretical point of view, it was analyzed by M.H.Abulqosimov, S.R.Topildiev [7]. Theoretical foundations of state regulation of the real sector of our economy, economic reforms and the formation of the mechanism of state regulation of the real sector, privatization and management of state property in Uzbekistan - a means of economic regulation, programming, forecasting and planning of socio-economic development, anti-monopoly policy and competition in the economy development, the regulatory function of prices in the market economy and the state's price and anti-inflation policies, budget and tax policy tools for the regulation of the real sector by the state, tools of the state's monetary and credit policy for the regulation of the real sector, ways of state regulation of foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan. Zakhidov, I. Hotamov, Sh. Egamberdiev [8] have been sufficiently studied.

Also, as a result of the implementation of the state economic policy aimed at further deepening the modernization and reform of the country, it has been shown on the basis of convincing evidence that stable economic growth has been ensured in Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the process of preparing a scientific article, the methods of data analysis based on tables, data grouping, abstract-logical thinking and expert evaluation were effectively used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

For the implementation of the regional policy of the European Union, a quarter of the funds and the resources of the European Investment Bank are allocated, and it is based on the following priorities: stimulating the development of backward regions, helping regions experiencing industrial backwardness, combating persistent unemployment, new jobs for young people creation of places, acceleration of development of agrarian district farms and structural reconstruction.

of Italy, there is a special fund that provides stratified state aid to objects for the implementation of infrastructure and other projects ("South Fund").

In Bulgaria, a targeted state program and special funds have been created to ensure the rapid development of certain districts. Its funds are in the country's economy it is approximately 1.5 percent of investments.

Central fund of regional development in Hungary It consists of the following three purpose funds:

- the industrial localization fund ensures the removal of labor-intensive enterprises that do not fit the city's development plan out of the capital;
- the fund for the development of backward regions helps to raise the economy of the separately allocated regions, that is, to accelerate the pace of industrial development in socially, economically and ecologically narrow regions;
- a fund focused on the structural change of the industrial network and dealing with employment issues.

Regional policies are relatively uniform in most developed market economies. In the regional policy of these countries, four areas of regional management can be distinguished by common features. We consider three directions that correspond to the conditions of Uzbekistan, all of which ensure a certain redistribution of investments by territory.

first direction includes measures aimed at providing infrastructural services to industrially underdeveloped regions and developing their relations with other regions . These activities are mainly used in rural and sparsely populated areas . This direction is suitable for our republic because the majority of the population lives in rural areas, where production and social infrastructure are not well developed. Therefore , In order to rapidly develop infrastructural networks in industrial areas and sparsely populated districts , it is advisable to lease infrastructural facilities to companies for a period of 5 years free of charge and then sell them to labor unions.

For the second direction , limited measures (administrative or financial counter-incentives) are applied to more industrially developed districts and urban agglomerats . This will allow the establishment of industrial enterprises in the problem areas and thus the elimination of territorial disparities . Regional policy instruments used in most developed countries are generally of a persuasive nature. Some of them use limited measures. These measures are primarily aimed at limiting the growth of industrial enterprises in densely populated industrial regions or economically developed regions . They allow enterprises to move to less developed areas . In addition, these measures are used to reduce the negative impact on nature and other resources .

Nowadays, the construction of new industrial enterprises in small towns , urban mines , and rural settlements is an urgent problem. In this regard , the experience of Japan is relevant. In order to reduce the density of population and industrial facilities in the urban centers of the country, a number of laws aimed at limiting the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing enterprises have been adopted .

In addition, a decision was made to localize industrialization in order to relocate industrial enterprises in agro-urban areas with a large population such as Tokyo and Kinka . According to this law, the state allocates subsidies to enterprises and municipalities that have moved from one region to another .

important to stimulate the attraction of private industry investments in order to develop the third direction , i.e. problem areas . It is the main direction of the system of state influence to place industry and other sectors of the economy .

Developed The third direction of regional management in the countries differs in the variety and multiple use of incentives. Data provided to the Organization for Economic Co- operation and Development from 18 countries show that the most common incentive levers were:

- for industrial enterprises , loan guarantees for machinery and equipment ;
- assistance for the purchase of land and industrial plots;
- assistance for labor force training, preferential interest on loans ;
- support for various taxes, investments, construction of industrial buildings;
- incentives for the relocation of enterprises and subsidies for their initial location.

Table 1

Germany , it was given as an incentive investment la r

Investment and subsidies	7.5 %
Investment vii rewards	10 % - 25
Special rules for depreciation allowances : for real estate	50 %
For real estate and tax-exempt stocks	30 %

7.5 %ini investment viy subsidies, 10 % - 25 and % ini investment viy organizes rewards. Loans of up to 200,000 euros for a period of 10-15 years can be given with a small interest. Special ru x sat for depreciation allowances: 50 Up to % - for real estate , 30 %-applies to real estate and tax-exempt reserves (see Table 1) .

held in Great Britain of the century At the end of the 70s, awards for the construction of industrial buildings in special development zones accounted for 22% of all investments percent , in development and intermediate areas this indicator is 20 percent . In Northern Ireland, awards for equipment and industrial development were in the 30-50 percent range . The construction of factory

buildings in the assisted areas will be exempted from rent taxes for 2 years (up to 5 years in special development areas) . Also, up to 5 years and two years are given a discount. In the assisted areas , 80 percent of the costs incurred for the relocation and location of enterprises are covered by miscellaneous costs , in Northern Ireland - this figure is up to 100 percent, and a significant part of the primary construction is also covered.

25% of the amount allocated for the creation of industrial and social infrastructure by private industrial companies in Japan It is possible to receive state aid in the amount of up to % .

2- table

State aid for industrial and social infrastructure of Japanese private industrial companies

Preferential loans	7-7.5 %
From the equipment	30% discounts
For the first year from equipment and buildings	30% discounts
Equipment rental from state enterprises, etc	15% discount also applies

This assistance preferential loans (annual 7-7.5 %) and is reflected in the payment of interest on local bonds . Other methods of encouraging entrepreneurs to establish or relocate a new enterprise in problem areas , in particular, a reduction in tax rates, discounts for quick depreciation of equipment, preferential lending, 30% discounts on equipment , equipment and buildings for the first year, state enterprises 15 % discount on equipment rental, etc. is also applied (see Table 2) .

One of the tasks of the financial aid system in the United States , it is the equalization of the levels of economic development of the regions. But its " redistributive effect " , along with a positive effect, increased the imbalances in the economic development of the northern and north-eastern states on the one hand, and the western states on the other .

the federal government and the state and local government agencies has had a major impact on the implementation of measures to regulate the agrarian sector. First, federal subsidies increase the " fiscal independence " of local governments , thereby creating more opportunities to finance agricultural programs directly and indirectly through various fiscal levers . Second, the experience of " alternative financing " when providing targeted subsidies limits the participation of local authorities in federal programs and allows them to make certain changes to these programs based on local conditions.

operation of the country's agriculture can be realized in many ways directly and indirectly thanks to state aid . In terms of annual subsidies, it ranks second only to the USA , Japan and the countries of the European Economic Community . In these countries, the share of subsidies in the price of agricultural products is 70 - 40 and 30%, respectively . The total amount of direct budget subsidies in the USA is approximately 7 billion dollars per year. When the state aid is canceled, farmers' income may drop by 25-30 percent.

The goals and directions of supporting farms are different: protection of producers of agricultural products from foreign competition, self - sufficiency in food products , promotion of export of agricultural products , etc. Compensation payments in the amount of the difference between the price of a product unit and the market price are widely used . Special subsidies are paid to reduce arable land . The damage caused by natural disasters is also covered by other types of subsidies , the preservation of this crop in the farmer's reserve , reclamation works, etc. are also subsidized.

The US Department of Agriculture provides loans and subsidies to farmers and rural populations who cannot get credit elsewhere for the needs of agricultural management and development . The agency provides guarantees for loans of lenders who do not extend the credit period. More than half of the financial assistance provided to farmers is currently expressed in the form of loan guarantees. It should be noted that this agency was established to help farmers and rural people by providing loans with greater risk than private lenders .

Thus, it is based on complex development of effective agricultural production , including adaptation of external and internal conditions (supply of resources , state aid, strengthening of enterprise capabilities, etc.) . This can be done within the framework of the economic mechanism based on the effective factors of production and economic management, in the conditions of trade exchange of goods and creation of necessary opportunities for agriculture .

Most of the programs of the US federal government in the development of the agricultural sector intersect with the tasks of regional and local governments. Therefore, the issue of the role of the center and regions in separate areas of state management was discussed in the 30s of the last century . has been relevant since the active intervention in the agricultural economy . Centralized management (for example, the 30s) was replaced by the transfer of the powers of the national economic complex to regional authorities .

of this period can be described as follows: delegating large powers to localities leads to imbalance in the provision of key development indicators. Along with strengthening the centralization of the state administration , a new principle of interaction between the center, state and local authorities for solving the problems of rural regions was proposed - the " principle of partnership " . According to this principle , the problems of rural regions can only be solved by the joint efforts of various levels of government agencies with non-governmental (commercial and non-profit) organizations. can be done . The main thing is that actions towards the goal are coordinated at the federal level .

This effect of centralization also exists at the local level. For example, many problems are almost impossible to solve at the level of specific communities (eg , a county or a municipality) because their impact is limited to nearby neighboring areas . Accordingly , they should be resolved at the regional level, that is, on a larger scale than a particular community. The cooperation of many communities in solving a task makes it work more efficiently . That's why " authorized zones " and " entrepreneurial communities " programs have been developed .

the federal government's rural development programs in the 1990s was to get the most out of every dollar of budget funds . This measure is aimed at combating the federal budget deficit , which has been identified as the priority task of the government's budget policy in the last decade.

Currently, agriculture There are more than 30 types and directions of central support for producers of food products , including the support fund for food producers , local budget funds and the production stabilization fund , at the same time , tax and duty benefits are provided, budget loans will be extended , bank and commodity loans will be allocated.

As a recommendation - it is necessary to create special funds to ensure rapid development of certain districts ;

- to create a special fund that provides stratified state assistance to objects for the implementation of infrastructure and other projects ;
- it is necessary to develop measures aimed at providing infrastructural services to regions with no industrial development and developing their relations with other regions ;
- it is appropriate to apply limited measures (administrative or financial counter-incentives) to more industrially developed districts and urban agglomerats ;
- it is important to stimulate the attraction of private industrial investments in order to develop problem areas ;
- with the aim of supporting farms Compensation payments in the amount of the difference between the purchase and market prices of a product unit should be widely used.

CONCLUSION

conclusion , all directions of regional policy in foreign countries have a redistributive nature and are aimed at changing the location of investments. Financial incentives for enterprises and firms that express a desire to equalize the conditions of the location of the economic sectors of the above-mentioned countries by region and move to new places in problem areas this goal can be achieved by giving.

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