

**FREE ECONOMIC ZONES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

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**Annotation.** This article will give a brief overview of the free economic zones and their types. Analytical results will be given on the advantages of free economic zones and on the industrial enterprises operating and their impact on the environment. The analysis focuses on the ecological aspects of the free economic zones located in the regions.

**Key words:** free economic zone, industry, electricity, factor, biodiversity, pollution, resource, ecosystem

**Introduction.** The Free Economic Zone is an area based on the construction of new production facilities, technological progress, replacement of imported products and goods, export-oriented product production, relaxed Customs and tax types, Engineering Communication, Logistics and infrastructure development. Uzbekistan currently has 26 free economic zones. This number is increasing from year to year thanks to the initiative and reforms of the head of state. We know that when placing any free economic zone and industrial enterprises, of course, it is necessary to consider the impact on the environment, that is, on ecology.

**MAIN PART.** Currently, there are more than 5,400 free economic zones around the world, with a significant increase in number in the 5 years after 2018. The organization of more than 1,000 of these FEZ coincides with this period interval. In the near future, their number may increase to another 500.

Free economic zones have different geographical features in the world, and there are also several types of them due to these characteristics. For example, on land near a seaport, states mostly form a seaport zone. The following is an overview of some types of FEZs:

- Export Processing Zones - work more deeply with export orientation, and in the process, emphasis is placed on products with a high added value, and not re-export.

- Special economic zones-will take a multidirectional sectoral development approach and will be aimed at domestic and foreign markets. Infrastructure, tax and Customs benefits and other mitigated measures are implemented in the Special Economic Zones. This is mainly due to the promotion of residents.
- Industrial zones-focused on specific economic activities (e.g. media, chemistry, machinery or textiles), and infrastructure is organized accordingly.

When placing FEZs and organizing them correctly, the following table gives the main recommendations:

**Table 1.** Basic recommendations for the development of Free Economic Zones

<b>№</b>	<b>Basic recommendations for the development of Free Economic Zones</b>
<b>1</b>	Convenient geographical location i.e. knowing the right place to choose
<b>2</b>	Formation of a favorable business environment with a reform-oriented mindset
<b>3</b>	Implementation of strict monitoring and assessment systems by clarifying market demand and ensuring the private sector
<b>4</b>	Strengthening economic-social impacts through its sustainable approach

Currently, industry is building various complexes, strengthening relations with all sectors of the economy. As a result of this, regional production complexes, clusters, small industrial zones are formed. Free economic zones are also becoming an integral part of the economy in their importance. For the FEZ, but also for the development of industrial enterprises, one of the important factors is the supply of electricity. In our country, a large part of electricity is produced in TPS. The main fuel of the TPS is coal. But the use of coal fuels, coupled with the end of Natural Resources, is environmentally hazardous, causing significant harm to human health and other living organisms. Coal fuel from developed countries is instantly converted into gas underground, and toxic chemicals released from it into the atmosphere are also sent to the Earth's layers. These efforts were also organized in Uzbekistan, bunga being the “Yerostigaz” complex in Angren, built in cooperation with the state of Avtralia.

However, the environmental impact of these zones is also important, as industrial production, infrastructure development and resource use can often lead to environmental problems. The impact of Free Economic Zones on the environment is due to the following aspects:

- New industrial enterprises, especially heavy industry and chemical industry, pollute environments-that is, can pollute air, water, soil and other resources. This has caused

environmental degradation, changes in ecosystems, human health, and damage to other living organisms.

- Enterprises operating in free economic zones can make greater use of Natural Resources. This can be, for example, situations such as overuse of water, use of electricity, soil degradation or deforestation.
- Allocation of land resources for FEZs often leads to loss of natural areas. Many free economic zones are located in forests, rural areas or other natural landscapes, which can cause biodiversity destruction. This situation can cause serious environmental problems and adverse effects, especially in areas that are important for combating climate change and preserving nature.
- Some free economic zones can adversely affect the local population, since often enterprises working in the FEZs, harmful to the environment, do not adequately take into account environmental norms in the implementation of production processes. As a result, social and environmental inconsistencies occur in these areas.

Free economic zones can play a positive role in economic growth and job creation, but the environmental aspects of this process must also be taken into account. To ensure environmental sustainability, environmental standards, norms and strict controls are necessary, it is necessary to shape the social environmental responsibility and sense of genius of the population, as well as to operate outside the permissible norm(REM).

**Suggestions and results:**

- Environmental controls and regeneration mechanisms are necessary to maintain ecological balance in free economic zones. Each object has its own requirements and norms, depending on its activity. This plays an important role in ensuring sustainable development and maintaining environmental sustainability, preventing environmental imbalances.
- Some free economic zones are aimed at promoting the use of green technologies, which can significantly reduce the environmental impact. Such zones may reflect approaches such as the use of renewable energy sources, reduction of energy efficiency and harmful emissions to the environment, application of low-emission technologies, efficient waste processing and resource use, application of solar panels, waste reduction.
- It is necessary to create systems for monitoring and monitoring the environment in the zones. It is possible to determine the amount of harmful substances released through these systems and take the necessary measures. It is also important to make environmental

assessments and reports mandatory so that the enterprises operating in the FEZs do not leave the REM from the established norm.

**Conclusion.** The creation of Free Economic Zones increases the economic attractiveness of Uzbekistan and helps to attract foreign investors even more. Therefore, it is advisable to study its geographical, geocological characteristics. The creation of a number of facilities in the FEZ area provides facilities for functioning businesses while improving social security by employing the population.

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