

## FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY PARK DEVELOPMENT

*Independent applicant of the Tashkent State University of Economics  
Sobirxonov Akbarxon Aziz-ugli*

**Abstract.** *Sophia Antipolis, an initiative to create the largest French technology park, the most efficient and developmentally indicative in Europe, has formed the Sophia Antipolis Association to buy land for the construction of a technology park from a private person, not from the state. However, the newly formed association soon collapsed, the scale of the event proved to be too important for private financing: there was a need to build new roads, buildings and other infrastructure.*

**Keywords** *sophia, antipolis initiative, french technology park, private land acquisition*

The service of the state is that it intervened in the process of establishing the technology park by buying land at fixed prices to prevent speculation, and also created a non-profit organization, Syndicat mixte de Sophia Antipolis (SIMISA), which was entrusted with the task of the management company of the newly established technology park.

In Germany, compared to other European countries, they started to create technological innovation zones much later. Not only technology parks, but also innovation and technology centers were created, the first of which was the Berlin Innovation Center (BIM) in 1983. It includes a technology center with 5 sites and more than the technology park itself. 60 companies are residents, 45 of which were established by the Fenite Center. Phoenix was originally created as a single complex of buildings and structures intended for innovative activities and housing employees of resident companies. Fenite is an example of a successful interaction between the private sector and the state. The source of investment was various regional funds of the European Union, as well as private capital.

The Veit Adlerstorf science and technology park was established on the basis of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, and today it is not only the largest science park in Germany, but also the largest innovation activity center in Europe by key quantitative indicators. The park unites 12 scientific research institutes (1500 employees); 6 institutes of Humboldt University (100 professors, 700 employees, 6 thousand students); 375 technology companies (3584 employees); media town (127 enterprises and 1198 workers); industrial zone (156 enterprises and 3993 workers).

After 1980, technology parks began to appear in the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland. In the second half of the 1980s, Technoparks began to form in Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Italy. All types of parks in Western European countries have one common feature - they are created mainly at the expense of capital investments of the central, regional or local authorities, and in some cases with the help of subsidies from the centralized funds of the European Union. For example, in Great Britain, 60% of the total cost of building and park infrastructure is covered by the state, in Germany, France and the Netherlands it is about 75%, and in Belgium it is 100%. Also, the 80s showed the rapid spread of the idea of the technological park beyond the borders of economically developed countries.

India. In 1991, the Government of India established Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) to encourage and promote software exports from India by providing all services provided by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Support of IT companies at the state level. STPI is a government agency, a provider of Internet services and incubation programs, with 57 parks across India that house more than 4,000 IT companies. The total number of IT professionals working under STPI is over 4 million and STPI has offices in 59 cities across India. In 2020, Indian tech startups attracted \$14.5 billion in investment, and in 2023, the Indian government allocated \$1.12 billion for the development of quantum computers alone. One of the largest industrial and scientific parks in India is located in the city of Bangalore, which is considered the "Silicon Valley of India". Another center of Indian IT industry is the city of Mumbai. India's IT exports amount to \$65 billion a year, of which 60 percent go to the United States and 30 percent to European countries.

Israel. The country has its own Silicon Valley, which began to take shape in the 1960s and covers a large part of the country. In the 1980s, local companies specializing in software development began to develop in Israel, and in the 1990s, almost all major high-tech companies, including Qualcomm and Intel, and Microsoft and Google, opened their offices in Israel's Silicon Valley. Thus, Silicon Valley actually became the second most important "silicon valley" in the world after California.

Venture capital investments in Israel are developed at the expense of local and foreign funds. In terms of the share of venture capital investments in total GDP, Israel ranks first in the world (0.38%). Every year, 1,300 new startups appear in Israel. In terms of the number of startups included in the list, Israel ranks second after the United States and China. The country ranks first in the world in terms of population density.

"Russia. Innovation center "Skolkovo" or "Silicon Valley of Russia" is a government infrastructural project for the development of the IT industry in the country and is implemented by the Development Fund of the Center for Development and Commercialization of New Technologies within the framework of this project. Skolkovo residents can be companies located in any region of Russia (extraterritorial principle). Currently, more than 2,000 participants are registered in Skolkovo, more than 27,000 jobs are created, and more than 1,200 developments and technological solutions are patented.

Moldova. In Moldova, an IT park was established in the form of the Moldova IT-Park virtual platform, which allows its residents to do the necessary work at the location of their representative office in the country after registration. At the moment, 550 residents are registered on the moldovaitpark.md website, 136 of them with the participation of foreign capital from 33 countries. The number of employees in Moldovan IT-Park resident companies is 9.7 thousand people.

Kazakhstan. Technopark Astana hab. There is an international technology park of IT startups created for the development of Kazakh and foreign technology companies, and opportunities and privileges are provided for both Kazakh and foreign IT companies, namely:

- Help in opening an IT company;
- a set of supporting programs: expat center, coworking, networking, vacancies, consulting
- 
- to help obtain simplified visa and labor regimes for foreign participants.

- Income tax rate is 7.5%.
- No turnover tax, single social tax, customs duties, VAT and income tax.

Opportunities and benefits:  
the income tax rate is 7.5%.

No sales tax, single social tax, customs duties, VAT and income tax.

Technology park - IT park. It is a technology park of software products and information technologies and an accelerator of IT startups.

Opportunities and benefits:

- Legal entities registered in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be IT-Park residents, after receiving this status, they are exempted from paying taxes and also have some privileges.

- IT Park residents have tax benefits. Income tax is 7.5%. Residents are exempt from corporate tax, uniform social security payments and customs duties.

- in addition to tax incentives, the technology park has the following: educational programs for aspiring entrepreneurs, assistance in learning IT skills and finding a job, relocation and IT visa assistance for foreign participants.

Kyrgyzstan.

High-tech park. The main goal of this park is to create conditions for global growth and the development of a sustainable IT ecosystem in the country.

Opportunities and benefits:

- this is a special tax zone for high-tech and IT industry. The park exempts businesses from profits, sales and VAT (value added tax). Income tax for park residents was reduced to 5% of the average monthly salary in the republic, and social payments were reduced to 12%.

- to become a resident, the company must be suitable for the type of activity: software development, IT export or provision of interactive services of service centers. A resident company must derive at least 80% of its revenue from exporting its services. Finally, all residents must contribute 1% of their income to the high-tech park.

"Bishkek" SEZ.

Currently, there is only one free economic zone in the country - "Bishkek", but five SEZs are officially registered in Kyrgyzstan.

This is an industrial SEZ, and the production of light industry, food products, consumer goods, and construction materials is encouraged in its territory.

Azerbaijan.

Park of High Technologies of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. A high-tech park is an area with the necessary infrastructure, material-technical base and management bodies for the preparation of innovative products and high technologies, experimental developments and scientific research. The park provides customs and tax benefits to residents.

Alyat SEZ. The free economic zone was opened in 2018. Its main objective is to create a favorable environment for investors and attract them to the region, as well as to ensure the production of high value-added and export-oriented products in accordance with advanced management practices.

The main differences between each of the models for creating technoparks defined by the author are listed in Table 1

**Table 1**

**The main differences between the four models for creating technoparks**

Description	American model	Japanese model	Chinese model	Mixed model
Creative initiative	Privatized	By the state	By the state	General
Technopark core	One or more universities or research centers	The technological sector of the prefecture, which is the basis for the construction of Technopolis	A research university or high-tech company	Research university or provincial/district technology sector
The goal of development	"Cultivation" of startups in high-tech sectors of the economy, increasing the level of innovative potential	Economic development, increase of industrial capacity, equalization of the level of development of regions		Stimulating the innovative activity of companies, increasing the competitiveness of priority sectors of the economy

Primary involvement in industry	Computer technology, telecommunication s, communications,	High technologies, telecommunication s, microelectronics	Attracting foreign investments, stimulating the development of high-tech industries	
Funding	Privatized mainly/autonomous self financing	It belongs more to the state		Depending on the priorities of the country's economic development, it can be any
State participation	Indirectly (through legislative initiatives, concessions and preferences)	Direct regulation, management, development	High technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology , space technology	Partially privatized from the state

Based on the discussion above, technology park structures are designed to solve several main problems, including:

- activation of business activities in a certain local area;
- providing necessary infrastructural support to business entities;
- creating a favorable image in the region and helping to increase investment activity;
- to increase the level of their interdependence by creating stable relations between business entities.

The rapid growth of the global practice of creating and developing technological parks is connected with the emergence of a global need to modernize and reorient many large enterprises and small innovative enterprises, as well as to create a more dynamic and flexible high-tech sector of the economy based on promising small enterprises. Technoparks are one of the most successful forms of organizing innovative research activities, as a rule, they have tax benefits, preferential loans of the state credit sector, the possibility of using accelerated depreciation of equipment, the use of the most effective schemes for long-term leasing of fixed assets, and customs benefits. This can be explained by the increasingly popular models of the organization of technology parks in many countries, their organization is aimed at the optimal placement of industrial sectors within the country, equalization of the level of economic development of regions, development of scientific and industrial zones with a high standard of living in economically backward regions, large industrial centers serves to eliminate socio-economic disparities between

Summarizing the world experience, we can identify different goals that were initially subordinated to the creation of technology parks in accordance with the needs of certain countries in a certain period, and their differences ultimately determine the superiority of one or another organizational model, but despite these differences, technology park structures have a single strategic space: to support the development of business in high-tech industries , providing

additional jobs in the regions where they are located, increasing the competitiveness of the economy, which ultimately determines their prospects and popularity as a key element of innovative infrastructure and a lever of regional development.

### Reference

1. DJURABAEV O. Formation of model beekeeping facilities and modernized interindustrial communications in human bearing management //Архив научных исследований. – 2020. – №. 11.
2. Djurabaev O. Methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms: methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms // Archive of scientific research. - 2021. - Т. 1. - No. 1.
3. Saidov M. Increasing Management Efficiency in The Electricity Sector of Uzbekistan //The 5th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems. – 2021. – С. 343-347.
4. Saidov M. S. Analysis of the economic activities of natural monopoly organizations //Инвестиции, градостроительство, недвижимость как драйверы социально-экономического развития территории и повышения качества жизни населения. – 2022. – С. 74-79.
5. Саидов Машъал Самадович (2023) Электр энергетика тармоғини тартибга солиш ва бошқаришнинг иқтисодий хусусиятлари. Iqtisodiyotva ta'lim / 2023-yil 1-son.<https://cedr.tsue.uz/index.php/journal/article/view/950/863>