



INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, STABILIZATION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Akbarov Davronbek Ikromovich
Scientific Adviser

Abdurashidov Baxrombek Abdullajon o'g'li
Uzbekistan Sharda University International
Business Administration Faculty 3rd Year Student

Abstract

This article discusses International Economic Cooperation, International organizations, International Finance Corporation, World Trade Organization, International economic integration is the process of stabilization and deepening of economic ties between different countries, the process of close integration of their economies. The essence, necessity and functions of international economic organizations. The concept and essence of the international economic organization. International economic cooperation. Information is provided on the role of economic organizations in interstate economic relations.

Keywords: International economic, Organization, cooperation, International Chamber of Commerce, labor migration, International trade in goods and services.

Introduction

Today, the activities of international economic organizations cover a number of economic areas. International economic relations are a set of economic relations between different countries. International economic organizations play a key role in the formation and regulation of international economic relations. main functions:

- To determine the importance and role of currency and credit relations, foreign exchange and financial markets in the development of international relations
- Review of the laws of international labor migration and the participation of the republic in the international exchange of labor
- International economic relations are sometimes called foreign economic relations, the relations of the world economy, which are expressed in the following forms:
 - International trade in goods and services;
 - Movement of capital and foreign investments;
 - Labor migration;





- Interstate production cooperation;
- Exchange in science and technology;
- Currency and credit relations.

Material and Methods

International trade in goods and services depends primarily on the participation of national economies in the international division of labor. As a result of the development of the international division of labor, the world market will be formed. Increasing economic relations and the interdependence of countries (households) (international division of labor) require an increase in the role of comprehensive regulation of world economic relations, which will help to take full advantage. But the scope and direction of the development of multilateral regulation depends more on specific states and their policies. Multilateral regulation in matters of international trade and economic relations influences government decisions without affecting the national sovereignty of its participants. Regulation in this area not only interferes in the field of public policy, but also provides assistance to participants in the foreign economic sphere at the intergovernmental level and in the field of international organizations. International economic organizations are institutions of multilateral interstate relations with goals, powers, and other “specific” political and organizational norms. Such norms (institutions) are decision-making procedures, charters, membership, procedures, as well as conferences, meetings, congresses, which operate for a limited period of time. The methods of interaction in international regulation are as follows.

- Guidelines and decisions adopted and developed by international organizations. They are mandatory for their members;
- Multilateral agreements concluded at the intergovernmental level;
- Agreements
- Consultation and cooperation at the regional level.

Results

The regulation of economic policy of states is carried out at the regional and international levels and is based on the norms of international private and public law. These rights are affected by economic relations between states, legal entities and individuals, economic associations. The established norms are divided into conventional and conventional. Compliance with the standards is ensured by both states and international regional organizations that jointly monitor compliance with international law. However, economic relations are becoming more complex, so the





relevant international rules and norms between some countries are changing. The organizations included in the UN system have a special place in the system of international economic organizations. Today, the importance of regional intergovernmental organizations is growing and their number is growing and they are covering all continents. Regional organizations include not only economic but also social development, political interests, ideology, security and culture. Non-governmental organizations play an important role in the regulation and development of world economic relations. These are mainly business associations:

- International Chamber of Commerce;
- Association of Exporters and Manufacturers;
- Development funds established by non-governmental organizations;

Conferences and roundtables held by businessmen from different countries to coordinate economic policy; development of international business regulations. International economic cooperation is one of the most important aspects of international economic relations. As the world economy develops and the process of globalization deepens, the role of international economic cooperation in the development of the national economy will increase. Its main subjects are states, transnational companies, regional and international economic organizations. Since the 1980s, the scope of international economic cooperation has expanded to include a wide range of economic relations, including foreign and international trade, credit relations, currency and payment, migration and capital outflows, regional integration, and the establishment of transnational corporations. formation of credit and financial institutions, regulation of international economic relations, scientific and technical and i.ch. areas. International economic cooperation is the best way to pursue the economic interests of its subjects beyond national borders. In order to pursue their fundamental domestic interests, the countries of the world are active in certain areas of international economic cooperation, depending on the level of socio-economic development. For example, the participation of industrialized countries in the trade of information technology, the activities of international monetary and financial institutions is high. Developing countries give priority to international economic cooperation in the areas of labor migration, capital investment, and imports of investment goods. International Economic Cooperation in order to deepen the integration of Uzbekistan into the world economy during the years of independence. is being developed in several directions. These include improving the structure of foreign trade, attracting foreign investment, participation in international economic organizations, cooperation with regional economic associations. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been cooperating closely with foreign countries in the export of labor.





International organizations are political, economic, social, scientific, technical, cultural, etc. organizations of states or national societies (associations) that are not under the control of the government. an association formed to achieve common goals in the field; is one of the most important forms of multilateral cooperation between states. International organizations originated in the 19th century and began to take shape after World War II. Today, there are more than 4,000 international organizations, 300 of which are intergovernmental. International organizations have a number of unique features. In particular, there will be a founding document (charter) that defines the structure, main goals and activities of international organizations; such organizations operate on a permanent or periodic basis; multilateral negotiations and discussion of issues are the main way they work; decisions are made by voting or consensus; decisions are usually of a recommendatory nature. There are international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental international organizations, as well as global and regional organizations. International organizations include organizations, unions, foundations, banks, agencies, centers, etc. called by names. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full member of more than 50 influential international organizations. International organizations.

United Nations (UN) (March 2, 1992)

World Trade Organization (WTO) (1992-1993)

ECOSAN (September 20, 1993)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) (June 15, 2001)

Asian Parliamentary Assembly (OPA) (2006)

Interpol (since 1994)

IAEA (since January 21, 1994)

UNESCO (since October 26, 1993)

UNIDO (since 1992)

NATO (July 13, 1994)

[NAFTA] (Free Economic Zone)

Discussion

International Finance Corporation, IFC (International Finance Corporation) - a specialized agency of the United Nations; It belongs to the World Bank Group. Founded in 1956 as a branch of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), it later became an independent legal entity. The number of member states is 174 (1998). Headquartered in Washington. The highest body of the IFC - the Board of Directors and the Directorate (24 executive directors) - are the managers and executive directors of the IFC, who also hold relevant positions in the





IFC. The President of the IBRD is also the President of the IFC. The IFC's Executive Vice President is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day operations of the corporation. In addition, the IFC has 7 vice presidents, including 5 regional [Africa (sub-Saharan), Asia; Central Asia, the Middle East and Shim. Africa; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean] and oversees 4 sectors (agribusiness; chemistry, petrochemistry and fertilizers; infrastructure; oil, gas and mining). The IFC has a banking advisory commission. The corporation's official objectives are to support the economic growth of developing countries by providing financial assistance to the private sector, as well as i.ch. Contribute to the economic growth of member countries by encouraging entrepreneurship in the field. The IFC only provides loans for high-yield projects. Loans are issued for up to 15 years at interest rates higher than the average annual interest rate in the loan capital market. The share of a corporation is usually no more than one-fifth of the share capital. In 1986, the IFC established the Foreign Investment Advisory Service. The service provides advice to governments on legislation, strategies, rules and procedures to raise capital for long-term development needs and create an optimal investment climate. Since its inception in 2004, IFC has provided \$ 34 billion to finance 2,825 companies from 140 developing countries. It has invested more than US \$. In 2002, the IFC mission began its work in Tashkent. The Corporation makes a significant contribution to the development of the private sector in Uzbekistan, especially small business and private entrepreneurship. In 2002, IFC provided \$ 45.0 million in loans to small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Allocated USD. IFC's Leasing Development Project in Central Asia Implemented in Uzbekistan since the Beginning of the 21st Century. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 to liberalize international trade and regulate trade and political relations between its member states. The WTO is a successor to the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In international trade, the organization operates on the basis of multilateral intergovernmental agreements, which set out the principles and rules binding on member and participating countries. It was established in 1995 on the basis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1948-94. It is part of the UN system. Office in Switzerland (Geneva). The WTO can influence the trade policy of states by developing rules of world trade, holding meetings for negotiations that liberalize and regulate trade relations, resolving disputes in interstate trade, and so on. performs tasks. The highest body of the WTO is the Ministerial Conference of all Member States, which is held at least once every two years. Current affairs are chaired by the General Council (Council on Trade in Goods, Council on Trade in Services, Council on Intellectual Property), the Secretariat, and the Standing Committees. The





activities of the WTO are aimed at protecting the mutual interests of member countries through the use of various measures (mainly customs benefits, barriers, etc.). While complying with WTO requirements, member countries maintain a trade facilitation regime for other members (primarily by reducing tariffs), committing themselves to opening up their domestic markets to foreign corporations. 133 countries are full members, 30 countries, including Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, have observer status in the WTO and applied for membership in 1992-93. International economic integration is the process of stabilization and deepening of economic ties between different countries, the process of close integration of their economies. At the micro level, this process is based on the interaction of individual firms from neighboring countries, the formation of various regional economic relations between them, including the establishment of branches abroad. At the interstate level, integration is based on the formation of economic associations of states and the coordination of economic policies. The main forms of international economic integration are: free trade zones. This is the simplest form of economic integration, in which trade restrictions between participating countries are lifted. The establishment of free trade zones will increase competition in the domestic market between domestic and foreign producers, which, on the one hand, increases the risk of bankruptcy of domestic producers, on the other hand, creates incentives to improve production and innovate. An example of this is the bilateral agreement between the European Free Trade Association and the CIS countries; customs union. This form of economic integration requires the establishment of free foreign trade tariffs and the establishment of a single foreign trade policy with respect to third countries. The European Union (EU) is a shining example of a customs union; - payment union. This will ensure the free exchange of national currencies and the existence of a single currency in the accounts. For the European Union, Southeast Asia and the CIS, the payment union is the ultimate goal; common market. It is a more complex form of economic integration, in which participants are provided with free trade and a single foreign trade tariff, as well as free movement of capital and labor, and mutually agreed economic policies. An example of this is the European Economic Union or the European common market. It abolishes all customs duties and import quotas, regulates the entry of goods from other countries into the European market in the same way, ensures the free movement of funds and labor across borders, and solves common problems. a single policy is pursued; Economic and Monetary Union. This is the highest form of interstate economic integration. In this case, all the considered forms of economic integration are combined with the conduct of general economic and monetary policy. At the present stage, the main tasks of international regulation are: ensuring stability in the





development of the global economy and in the monetary and financial sphere; Formation of economic cooperation between the countries in various forms; elimination of discrimination in trade and economic relations between states and groups; facilitate the development of private entrepreneurship; approval of specific measures to overcome the crisis in a particular country or world market; coordination of macroeconomic policy of the states, which is connected with the objective trend of economic integration of individual regions. International economic organizations have a decisive influence on all aspects of interstate economic relations. Intergovernmental organizations in the UN system play a special role in the development of international legal regulation. In the course of their activities, they are developing such mechanisms and norms that have a significant impact on national legal systems and state legislation. The goals and objectives of international economic organizations are: Carrying out research and measures on the most important issues of international economic relations; currency stabilization provision; Assistance in overcoming trade barriers and ensuring broad trade between countries; Allocation of additional funds to private capital to support technological and economic development; Encouraging the improvement of labor relations and working conditions; approval of decisions and recommendations in the field of regulation of world economic relations. It should be noted that international intergovernmental organizations have been formed as an organizational form of multifaceted cooperation between states based on objective needs. These organizations are primarily determined by the need to develop international economic relations. Areas of international economic cooperation: industrial and economic cooperation; cooperation in the field of transport; cooperation in the monetary system: cooperation in world trade; cooperation in the system of intellectual property; cooperation in the field of product standardization and certification; investment cooperation; scientific and technical cooperation; cooperation in the field of international trade practice. The implementation of this type of cooperation is carried out by international economic organizations with the appropriate profile and authority. UN organizations, as well as regional organizations carry out international economic cooperation through specialized institutions and autonomous organizations, ECOSOC bodies. Regional organizations that carry out economic cooperation and economic integration in any form are important. Regional funds and banks help them to some extent. The goal of regional economic cooperation is to help developing countries achieve sustainable economic growth, shape the most important sectors of the economy, increase social development and improve people's lives.





Conclusion

In short, International Economic Cooperation, International Finance Corporation, The stability of our economic, socio-political, cultural and educational work on the way to building a democratic society based on the stability of economic relations of the countries of international economic integration makes it an important task to prevent ideological threats. To this end, based on the traditions, customs, language, religion and psyche of our people, it is necessary to instill in people a sense of confidence in the future, kindness, honesty, patience, justice and enlightenment. Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence Formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features, Structural changes in the economy, the formation of market infrastructure. Economic, spiritual and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. The formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its directions, stages and features were all radically different from today.

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