

MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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Abstract: The article shows the problems in the field of global economic relations and the importance of solving them, as well as issues related to their current state. International economic relations have analyzed many problems that often hinder the continuous flow of trade, investment, and economic cooperation between countries. At the same time, the influence of factors such as exchange between foreign currencies, financial systems, and foreign investments is also covered.

Keywords: cooperation, integration, export, import, liberalization, development, foreign economic relations, investments, currency policy.

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Аннотация: в статье показаны проблемы в сфере мироэкономических отношений и важность их решения, а также вопросы, связанные с их современным состоянием. Международные экономические отношения проанализировали множество проблем, которые часто препятствуют непрерывному потоку торговли, инвестиций и экономического сотрудничества между странами. В то же время рассматривается также влияние таких факторов, как обмен между иностранными валютами, финансовыми системами и иностранными инвестициями.

Ключевые слова: сотрудничество, интеграция, экспорт, импорт, либерализация, развитие, внешнеэкономические связи, инвестиции, валютная политика

INTRODUCTION.

International economic relations focus on the study of how countries interact with each other in terms of trade, investment, and financial flows. It is an interdisciplinary field that combines elements of economics, political science, and international relations and is critical to understanding the relationship between states and the impact of this cooperation on the global economy. Success in this field often requires a deep understanding of economics, politics, and international relations, as well as a willingness to constantly learn and adapt to changing global conditions.

International economic relations include the set of economic relations of individual countries, their regional associations, as well as individual enterprises (transnational, multinational corporations) that are opposed to each other in the world economic system. Not the economy of foreign countries, but the specific aspects of economic relations between them are studied. International economic relations, like any other science, studies not all economic relations, but the most returnable, typical, characteristic, determining relations [1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

Finding solutions to problems arising in the field of international economic relations has always been studied. Avdokushin E.F., one of the European scientists, touched on this topic in his work "Mejdunarodnie ekonomicheskie otnoshenia", and our local scientists. According to Vahobov A., Burkhanov U., and Jumaev N., in the book "Investment of foreign countries", "international relations are emphasized as having two important mechanisms, these are international economic

relations and the mechanism of their improvement" [2], while others " In the book "International Financial Relations" Vahobov A., Burkhanov U., Jumaev N. "International economic relations is a complex of various levels that frequently repeats itself in the world economic system, a single country, and its territorial associations and entities, "includes relations between separate organizations" [3].

The mechanism of international economic relations includes legal norms and means of their implementation (international economic contracts, agreements, "codes", charters, etc.), the activities of international economic organizations aimed at the implementation of the goals of the development of international economic relations.

RESULTS.

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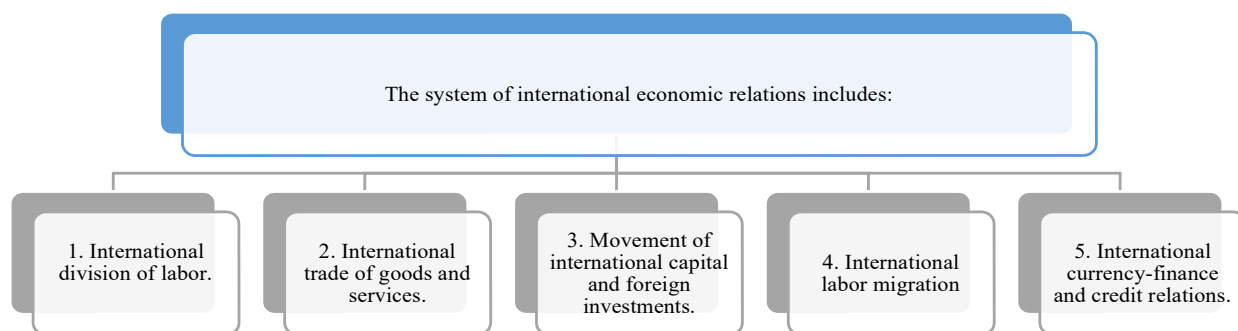


Figure 1. Structure of international economic relations.

International economic relations (mainly trade) existed even before the world economy. For example, FDI between European countries, and international economic relations between regions (Europe-North Africa, Europe-Middle East, etc.) (Fig. 1). These relations were regional. With the emergence and development of the world economy, international economic relations have expanded and deepened and acquired a global character. International economic relations based on the economy of individual countries or the world economy are more dependent on them. However, in the course of the implementation of international economic relations, it becomes a state subject to its own laws, a form of existence and development of the world economy, and its internal mechanism.[4]

Several problems may arise in the field of international economic relations. Here are some common problems:

Table 1 Analysis of emerging problems in the field of international economic relations

1.	Trade disputes	Countries can engage in trade disputes over issues such as tariffs, subsidies, intellectual property rights, or unfair trade practices. These differences can lead to trade wars, and protectionism and hinder global economic cooperation.
2.	Economic inequality	The world economy often faces problems of income inequality both within and between countries. An imbalance in the distribution of wealth can lead to social and political conflicts, hinder development, and create imbalances in trade and investment.
3.	Currency change	Fluctuations in exchange rates can create challenges for businesses engaged in international trade. Sudden currency fluctuations can affect the competitiveness of exports and imports, affect investment decisions, and create uncertainty in the global financial system.
4.	Barriers to market entry	Some countries put up barriers that restrict the entry of foreign companies into their markets. These barriers may include tariffs, quotas, discriminatory regulations, or non-tariff barriers that make it difficult for businesses to compete on a level playing field.

Solving these problems requires international cooperation, negotiations, and the development of fair and transparent rules for managing economic relations between countries (Table 1).

DISCUSSION.

Several problems may arise in the field of international economic relations. Solutions to emerging problems in the field of international economic relations

1. Trade Disputes: Encouraging dialogue and negotiation between countries involved in trade disputes will help find mutually beneficial solutions. The use of dispute settlement mechanisms such as those provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO) can provide a platform to resolve disputes and promote fair trade practices.
2. Economic Inequality: Governments can implement policies to address income inequality, such as progressive taxation, social welfare programs, and investments in education and health. International cooperation can also focus on promoting inclusive economic growth, reducing poverty, and bridging the development gap between countries.
3. Currency change: Central banks and banking bodies can try to maintain stable exchange rates through the relevant monetary policy. International

coordination and cooperation in the management of exchange rates will help to minimize change and ensure stability for international trading enterprises.

4. Access barriers to the market: negotiations and implementing trade agreements aimed at reducing trade barriers and encouraging open markets can expand market access to the market. Participation in bilateral or multilateral trade negotiations will help solve the problems associated with the harmonization of tariffs, without tariff barriers and regulation.

CONCLUSION.

In short, solving international economic relations requires joint efforts to develop justice, international organizations, and the private sector in global economic relations, and joint efforts to develop justice, transparency, and cooperation. According to the research, the following suggestions in the field of international economic relations and their solutions were made.

1. Sales imbalance should be prevented: many countries are experiencing a trade balance, they import more goods than exports. This can lead to economic instability and other countries.
2. Elimination of currency manipulation: Some countries manipulate their currencies to have a competitive advantage in international trade, which can compromise market forces and unfair competition.
3. Facilitated and fair trade stimulus helps to eliminate trade imbalances and protective trends that stimulate fair competition and reduce trade barriers
4. Strengthening international economic institutions: Expanding the powers of organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor and regulate international economic relations will help prevent currency manipulation and unfair trade practices.

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