

Foreign Economic Policy Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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this scientific article discusses in detail the objective process of International Economic Cooperation — the multifaceted foreign-economic relations between the state.

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Introduction:

Foreign economic relations are international economic and trade and political relations covering the specialization and cooperation of Commodity Exchange, production and scientific and technical cooperation, as well as the provision of economic and technical assistance, the formation of joint ventures and other forms of Economic Cooperation. All these relationships are the result of the development of commodity production. Through foreign trade, the international division of Labor is carried out. As a result of this, the exchange of the economy of social labor and its results between countries in the production process should take place. Participation in the international division of labor makes it possible to achieve the set economic goals faster and with less expenditure of social Labor. From this comes the conclusion that it is advisable to increase the scale of foreign economic exchange in all forms in order to accelerate the economic development of the country. The international exchange of goods will be desirable for the country only if the country spends less social Labor on the production of goods that replace imports at the expense of the export proceeds to the production of export goods. The international division of labor helps some countries specialize in the production of certain types of products that they exchange. No country can develop its economy at a great pace if it is separated and isolated from other countries. The social division of Labor is moving beyond the territories of one state. National production of many types of products is increasingly moving beyond domestic requirements and is organized taking into account production exports. At the same time, the satisfaction of a number of requirements of the national economy is intended to bring the product from abroad. The development of foreign economic relations allows you to simultaneously go away from expanding the production capacity of goods that are more economically profitable to be imported, and concentrate (embody) the advantage in those industries

that are most effective for the country. In this regard, just as the national economic structure as a whole, opportunities arise for the evolution of its separately acquired networks. The development of foreign economic relations will help to meet the demand of the population more fully.

The law "on foreign economic activity" was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which establishes the procedure for conducting foreign economic activity in the Republic and, in accordance with the generally accepted norms of international law, ensures the protection of the rights, interests and properties of participants in foreign economic relations, regardless of the form of ownership, creates the legal basis for the integration of the Foreign economic relations should be formed not only at the state level, but also at the regional level. The trends in the independent conduct of the economy in Uzbekistan can be vividly reflected - the regions of gan may include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Khorezm. Market principles of economic activity require the delimitation of state and Local Self-Government factors of the economy. Regional authorities can independently choose development criteria, independently conduct investment policies. The state, on the other hand, must deal with common issues and not grant privileges to the group. The Foreign Economic Relations of the region should reveal the advantages of their farms, effectively using local factors in this. Issues of improving the quality of goods, which are a component of competitiveness, should be resolved. The imperfection of imports and its unconventional application are important issues. In the import of the Republic, the share of products that the country itself can produce is large. We are talking about many types of food, technological equipment. In order to eliminate existing dysbalances from imports, foiling is earning it a stichian classification. In the industrial sectors with more training in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions, in separate korchonalar (associations), the issue of building new Cor - rooms aimed at export and concentrating production taking into account territorial factors should be resolved. As in the regions, modernization of the infrastructure of foreign economic relations should be carried out in the Republic, their reliability should be ensured by the transportation (transportation) storage and processing system of cargo. Training of qualified personnel for foreign economic activity is an important issue. The foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the following basic principles: non-interference in the internal affairs of the partner and strict adherence to his state sovereignty. Full equality of parties. Mutually beneficial cooperation. Contracts and agreements with foreign countries-conscientious, honest and clear fulfillment of the obligations received under the CHIS. The principle of creating the most comfort in two ways. Mutual profitable trade should be carried out consistently with all foreign countries, which themselves provide alternative preparations for this.

The foreign economic strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes the following main areas: 1. The creation of organizational and legal mechanism of foreign economic activity and the corresponding economic infrastructure. 2. Determination of export specialization, calculation of the competitiveness of the transferred product, search for partners. 3. Rational use of the invested capital to meet its internal needs and reduce the cost of producing certain types of products. Direct involvement of foreign capital is an important area of activity within the framework of Foreign Economic Policy. The tax on foreign funds and material means has a mainly regional classification. Therefore, they can turn into attractive objects for the inclusion of Territorial Capital. But it should also be noted that there is no possibility of resolving the issue of absolute isolation, independent regulation at the regional level, since there is a single customs system. A prerequisite for the existence of one whole state is the unity of the domestic market, free from any restrictions on the movement of goods and money within the country. One of the main measures of so - Lish regulated by the state in conditions of acute dysbalance (imbalance) of supply and demand in

the domestic market is licensing and quotation. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the regulation on "licensing and quotation procedure" is followed. It contains a list of licensing - ladigan goods, the establishment and distribution of quotas and the licensing system. The issuance of Export import Li - censors is carried out by the Ministry of foreign economic relations. Regional quotas are established by the central authorities and are reported to the relevant ministries and agencies that organize their distribution and delivery to the regions. An important place is allocated to taxes. Just as the transaction itself, the act of trade, the agreement of the SSU, the export of goods, imports, the income from this transaction can also serve as an object of taxation. The conditions for the provision of loans are becoming an important tool for regulating their foreign economic relations. The loan market is manifested in two forms: general and project loans. But new forms of relationships, such as factor food loans, bill lending and financial practices, should also be included, for example. Factoring is a type of service in the field of dispoenting. It is designed for new entrants to the market, as well as for small and medium - sized fir-malar. Its essence: the factor - the ability of the firm to promptly cover a larger portion of short - term payments on the shipment of goods from suppliers, fully disconnect debts, is embodied in the purchase of accounts with a guarantee of reduced costs. One should not forget about the securities market, where a foreign investor can buy shares of working enterprises. Therefore, it is important to identify issues related to the principles of the development of external economic relations in the industry. In addition to the economic effect, the nati - Jas of foreign economic relations are also evaluated in terms of the point of achievement of scientific and technical, social policy results. The scientific and technical results of foreign economic relations consist in the achievement of scientific and technical achievements in the field of funda-mental knowledge, the establishment of creative relations between scientists from the Republic and abroad. It can also be seen that a great deal is being done in strengthening relations with neighboring countries, developing relations between countries in the economic-social, trade-industrial and cultural spheres. In particular, in the FTT with neighboring countries Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, major changes have been observed in recent years. For example, in the last three years, the turnover of foreign trade with the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan has increased. The fact that an active foreign trade balance was observed with the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Afghanistan can be assessed as a positive result of the country's activities in foreign trade. With other states (except neighboring ones), the highest share in the FTT fell to the contributions of the states of China, Russia, the Republic of Korea, and Turkey. In terms of foreign economic activity, an active foreign trade balance was observed in six countries from among the 20 major partner-states, in particular, Afghanistan (48.3 million US dollars). US dollar), Turkey (26.9 million. US dollar) Tajikistan (18.6 million. US dollar), the Kyrgyz Republic (14.3 million. US dollar), UAE (4.3 mln. US dollar) and Iran(2.3 million. US dollar). The balance of passive foreign trade with the remaining 14 states remains. Social outcomes include collaborative health care, positive shifts provided in public education, and improved working conditions. When determining the effectiveness of international cooperation, economic intentions and costs are compared. When economic results are said, a value assessment is understood that represents the costs of imports and of these types of mahsu - lots themselves, which are not carried out in connection with the abandonment of the country's production of a product similar to imported products within the country, as well as the effect of using imported products in the country's economy. Costs go to the production of a product when it is said - gan capital is made to help with funds and expenses and the production process, which includes transportation costs, replacement costs, losses (losses)of the economy from not consuming the product to the end, reflecting the limitation of natural factors; expenses of foreign trade organizations and others are understood. Private

blinds are also used, which classify one side or another of foreign economic agreements that are economically efficient. Such indicators include the value efficiency indicator of imports. The most optimal and economically viable option is the integration of national iqti - sodium with the world economy, taking advantage of its benefits and opportunities.

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