

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF UZBEKISTAN IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT:

In this thesis, more information is given about what is international economic integration and its essence. What economic measures should be taken to strengthen Uzbekistan's participation in the processes of international economic integration are highlighted with several statistical data.

KEY WORDS: International economy, integration, micro and macro integration processes, common market.

INTRODUCTION

At the modern stage of world economic development, we can see various forms of integration processes on all continents of the planet. From the second half of the 20th century, as a result of the rapid development of the leading industrial countries, as well as the improvement of international transport and communication tools, international goods and services developed at a high rate. Along with international trade, the international movement of factors of production (capital, labor and technology) also developed. That is, along with finished products, factors of production began to move between countries. Profits, reflected in commodity prices, were created not only within the national borders, but also abroad. All this created the basis for economic integration.

Economic integration is the result of mutual economic cooperation between countries, which leads to the convergence of economic mechanisms, and this convergence takes the form of interstate agreements and is regulated by relevant interstate bodies. International economic integration is the economic, socio-political and cultural unification of countries that has arisen on the basis of the development of multilateral and stable relations between national economies (states) and the division of labor. and expresses its interrelationship in various forms. Currently, there is no concept of unified views among experts about integration processes. A group of economists propose integration as a way to eliminate the problem of "limited resources" by forming new flows of goods between world countries (thereby putting an end to the production of relatively low-cost goods in the countries of the world. It provides an opportunity to expand technological exchange, or , scientific-research

and experimental design work (ITTKI) allows to reduce costs), another group of scientists previously considered the non-economic factor as the initial impetus for integration pushes (for example, strengthening the country's defense capabilities, etc.). A third group of economists is integration - sustainable production growth to goals such as socio-economic and political stability it is believed that it gives an opportunity to achieve easier and faster. Thus, summarizing one or another theoretical approach it should be noted. integration is at the regional level by creating a qualitatively new economic environment, convergence of national economic complexes and integration is the process of going. In the system of world economy and international economic relations, integration processes are carried out mainly at two levels (through the organization of micro-transnational corporations, through the policy of interstate coordination of macro-economic policy). Integration processes at the micro level are carried out through the sphere of interaction of the capitals of economic entities of countries located close to each other territorially. That is, integration processes between these countries and the formation of a system of economic agreements. it happens through the establishment of small branches and subsidiaries. The rapid development of mutual economic relations between established enterprises and firms will ensure the exchange of goods, service sectors, the free movement of capital and labor between countries, the establishment of a unified policy in the socio-economic and scientific-technological, foreign economic and defense, financial and currency spheres. It is necessary to transfer. Economic complexes will be created with a single currency and financial funds, infrastructures and common interstate governing bodies.

At the macro level, integration takes place on the basis of the formation of economic associations of states and the coordination of national policies. Economic integration is based on a number of objective factors, among which the following are important:

- further internationalization of economic life;
- deepening of the international division of labor;
- scientific and technical revolution (ITI) of global importance;
- increasing level of openness of national economies, etc

All of these objective factors develop in the world economy and the system of international economic relations in close connection with each other. The factor of internationalization reflects the development of stable economic relations between countries and the process of the departure of reproduction from the framework of the national economy (first of all, based on the international division of labor). The sphere of influence of TNCs in the growth and development of the internationalization of world economic life is large. According to UNCTAD, more than 65,000 TNCs and more than 850,000 of their branches and subsidiaries are currently operating in the world.

Economic integration organizations in the main regions of the world economy.

№	Name of the organization	Members The number	year of formation
1.	European Union (Yel. EU, former name European Economic Community)	27	1957/1992 : I
2.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	4	1960
3	Central European Free Trade Area (visual. Central European FTA)	7	1992
4	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS, visual CIS)	12	1991
5	Black Sea Economic Cooperation (QDIH. rus. Q3C)	11	1992
6	North American Free Trade Area Agreement on (see NAFTA)	3	1994
7	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (OTIH ing!.APEC)	21	1989
8	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (eng!. ASEAN)	10	1967
9	South Asian regional cooperation (engI.SAARC)	7	1985
10	Latin American Integration Association (LAIA. ingi. LAIA)	11	1980/1960
11	Andean Pact	5	1969
12	The Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM)	14	1973
13	Common Market of Southern Cone Countries (ing!.MERCOSUR)	4	1991
14	West African countries are economic community (ECOVAST)	16	1976
15	East and South Africa Common Market (ESFCM)	20	1994
16	Southern African Development Community (SADK)	11	1992
17	Central African Customs and Economic Union (visual !IDEAK)	6	1966
18	Arab Economic Union Council (AIBC)	12	1964
19	Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (FKADHK)	6	1981

Integration processes in economic life are deepening day by day. The processes of integration mean that various aspects of the world economy and the system of international economic relations, from the field of international trade to scientific information and commodity exchange, will merge with each other.

In the world economy, international economic integration with its purpose and essence is, firstly, the process of deep economic and socio-political, cultural integration taking place in the countries of the world, secondly, strong economic interconnection, thirdly, the national economy it reflects the division of labor in the fields, and fourthly, the mutual economic cooperation that takes place in production at different levels and forms. The integration processes are mostly close to each other. It is manifested in the mutual economic agreements of the states located in the regions, in the establishment of their departments in foreign countries, in the mutual relations of capital between economic subjects (firms, enterprises). Integration processes are carried out on the basis of mutual economic integration of countries and political agreements of national states. The progress and development of the integration process between subjects is mainly in the free movement of goods and services of international importance, capital movement and labor migration, interstate economic agreements, scientific-technical, technological and informational, financial-credit. foreign economic. manifested in political and cultural spheres, as well as in defense policy and many other spheres of economic life. As a result of integration processes in the system of world economy and international economic relations, to a whole currency unit (dollar, euro, ruble, soum, etc.), to the financial budget. regional organizations based on interstate or international management systems are formed (such as Yale, NAFTA. Asia-Pacific countries). Such organizations have their place in the world economy.

The most of economic integration in the world economy and FIM system one of its simple manifestations is the establishment of free economic zones in the field of international trade, and one of the complex manifestations of economic integration is the creation of a customs union, which plays an important role in the field of foreign trade tariff agreements.

There are strong contradictions between the countries of the world in order to dominate the world markets. Various international trade associations, associations, and organizations have been established in the world economy and the FIM system, and they are expanding mutual trade relations. The initial appearance of trade-economic organization in the world economy is regional and territorial can be seen in the establishment of a free trade zone. According to the World Bank, 45-48% of activities related to world trade are carried out through free trade zones.

Thus, the process of establishing such a regional trade association (organization) in the world economy and FIM system is objectively political. economic and historical in nature, on the one hand, such regional organizations revive international trade, on the other hand, they create all the conditions for conducting international trade activities, and on the third hand, they develop realistic solutions for the member states, taking into account the conflicts that are occurring in the world markets it allows to choose the right path based on these decisions. creating convenience, firstly, they provide economic subjects (manufacturers of goods) with many resources (human resources, technical, technological and informational

means), and secondly, they enable production of competitive products suitable for world markets. thirdly. bringing all the countries participating in the integration processes closer to each other socially, economically, politically and culturally protects against competition, fourthly. It provides an opportunity to solve economic, political and cultural problems between countries participating in international economic integration processes. Thus, the progress of international economic integration processes in the world economy and the system of international economic relations will lead to the development of the regions lagging behind in economic development, the improvement of the situation in the international labor market, and the improvement of the economic development of the economically educated population.

Although the existing integration blocks have different indicators, they have their place and importance in the framework of the world economy and ICT. The processes taking place in these integration blocks, the results they achieve, have a direct impact on the world economy and the chain of HMI. Based on the information in the table below, the integrated blocks can be compared by indicators.

CONCLUSION

International economic integration is the economic, socio-political and cultural unification of countries, which is the development of multilateral and stable relations between national economies (states) and the division of labor at different levels and levels of production. expresses the mutual relation in appearance. In the system of world economy and international economic relations, integration processes are carried out mainly at two levels (through the establishment of micro-transnational corporations, and through the policy of interstate coordination of macro-economic policy). Economic integration processes in the world economy are based on a number of objective factors: further internationalization of economic life; deepening of the international division of labor; scientific and technical revolution of global importance (III); increasing openness of the national economy, etc.

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