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PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

One of the important directions at the current stage of the globalization process is the further liberalization of Uzbekistan's foreign economic activity and the strengthening of the processes of integration into the world community. In this regard, it is noteworthy that our country established economic cooperation relations with many countries and became an equal member of various economic and financial organizations in the world.

Keywords: economy, integration, globalization, problems, finance.

In the integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world economy, its comparative advantage in regional and global competitiveness is largely related to the development of foreign economic policy and its implementation. The current era requires the development of broad international cooperation as well as the solution of deep socio-economic and political problems. These are the elimination of unemployment, frequent famines in the countries of the world, various infectious diseases, and economic backwardness. Such problems, which are in the focus of the world community, require the cooperation of the countries of the world and create the need for the development of international economic integration processes. In the conditions of globalization, the active participation of national economies in the global division of labor is becoming an important condition for their successful operation.

Increasing the volume of exports, improving its composition, diversifying the foreign trade turnover in general, serves the goals of achieving qualitative changes in the structural structure of our economy, increasing its competitiveness, economic growth and further raising the well-being of the population. The rational conduct of foreign trade policy by the government of our country ensures rapid development of foreign economic relations. Ensuring these stable development rates is important for our country to occupy a worthy place in the international financial system. The set of international financial relations and integration of our country into the world economy includes clearly defined goals and the main activities aimed at their implementation.

First, to identify the links that make up a strong export link of the republic's national economy and ensure its proper place in the world market;

Secondly, extensive use of the method of state support in the export sector of the economy.

In the context of financial globalization, the following are the specific features of integration into the international financial system:

- uneven distribution of capital in the world, where capital resources flow from capital-rich countries to capital-poor countries;

- imbalance of savings and investment in many countries. This results in a surplus or deficit for investment. As a result, there is a net export or import of capital, respectively;

- differences in the investment environment of the countries, as well as the conditions for capital investments;

- differences in the efficiency of the use of capital by the owner of the capital and his actions aimed at acquiring capital from other countries and trying to take a seat from the place where he is using the capital inefficiently;

- usually high mobilization of capital as an economic resource. This situation will gain more power in the conditions of globalization, liberalization, transnationalization and integration of the world economy.

Uzbekistan's entry into the processes of international economic integration increases both the internal and external potential of our republic. Due to Uzbekistan's participation in the integration structures, its bilateral and multilateral international relations are expanding and are being recognized by the world community. Integration serves as a basis for Uzbekistan's entry into the world economy. Therefore, the issue of Uzbekistan joining the world economy is considered one of the most pressing issues today. Only in this way it is possible to reach the level of world scientific-technical and economic development.

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