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The Character of the Development of International Economic Relations

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Abstract. *the entry of world countries into international relations has its own peculiarities, the study of which affects the effectiveness of the entry of enterprises and organizations in other countries into international relations. In the development of international economic monasteries, the present era also has its own peculiarities, which are influenced by economic and financial crises and are the result of globalization.*

Keywords: *national economy, import, export, economic relations, relative advantage, market, international economic relations.*

In terms of its meaning and content, the socio-economic development of world countries differs from that of the stages of development in recent periods. The most important aspect in this is the increasing integration and globalization of national economies. These processes also affect the further escalation of the competitive struggle in international markets, the strengthening of the struggle of countries to strengthen their position in the international division of labor.

The state of Human Development today is characterized by the rapid development of globalization processes. Globalization affects the development of world countries to varying degrees. It has different aspects and, looking at it economically, it means the organization and development of a system of economic relations that covers the entire space of world economy.

The financial crisis that took place at the beginning of the XXI century is also manifested in this sense as a negative consequence of globalization processes. By the second half and end of the XX th century, international economic relations had developed at a rapid pace and had become intertwined. The expansion and deepening of economic relations in this way has occurred between countries and between individual enterprises and organizations. As a result, the level of openness of economic processes increased, the international division of Labor deepened. Cooperation at this level also has a contradictory dialectical peculiarity. The meaning of dialectical opposition in international economic relations is that the desire for economic independence of individual countries leads to the strengthening of their own national production, ultimately, nevertheless, even more internationalization of the world economy, openness of their national economies, the weakening of the international division of Labor, and the mutual exchange rate increases.

The importance of any exchange, its effectiveness, including internationally, is determined by the advantages that the parties receive from the agreed agreements.

Here, economic theory, whether it be the trade in goods and services or the trade in Information, capital, labor, the advantage that can be obtained from exchange will be enjoyed by each participating country and, as a result, the whole world economy will win, try to explain and prove. A number of studies have been carried out on the nature and theoretical foundations of the development of international economic relations, opinions are given.

On the advantage of entering into international economic relations, Adam Smith was the first to conduct research. He explains that whichever country produces its product at lower costs than other countries, the same country can participate in international exchange. In doing so, Adam Smith introduced the concept of absolute advantage to economic theory. According to the absolute preference theory, different countries will have an advantage in the production of different products. The time it takes to prepare the same product can vary in different countries. While in one country it takes 44 hours to produce a car, in another country it takes 66 hours to produce the same car. In this, the first country will have an absolute advantage in car production. Because, he spends less labor on the production of the car. The second country has an absolute advantage in the production of furniture. However, without Exchange, countries cannot take advantage of their absolute advantages. In the conditions in which the exchange is carried out, the situation completely changes. If the first country produces cars instead of furniture, the second country spends the time it takes to produce cars on furniture and exchanges the necessary cars and furniture with each other, they will take advantage of their absolute advantages. Both countries will have the opportunity to achieve efficiency in production. Thus, in our example, the specialization of countries to produce something with less costs will serve as an additional source of profit for this country.

David Ricardo created the law of relative preference on reciprocal exchange. There are also cases when certain countries do not have an absolute advantage in the production of some kind of product, being that the law of relative preference applies. Does this country feel an incentive to participate in the framework of World Agricultural circulation? This question was answered by David Ricardo's law of relative preference. We see it in the following example:

The first country does not have an absolute advantage in the production of cars and furniture. However, this cannot be an obstacle for them to enter into profitable trading relationships with each other. Because, for this it is enough that it is worth relatively less than absolute on some product. In our example, 1 car is exchanged for 3.14 units of furniture in the domestic market of the first country, and 2.35 units of furniture in the domestic market of the second country, that is, in the second country the car is relatively cheaper. In furniture production, however, the situation is special, in the first country market, furniture can be relatively cheaper than in the second country market. This state opens them to enter into a relationship of mutual trade, gives an incentive. As a result of their relationship, the world economy will also have success.

In this example, only one factor of production, the labor factor, was considered. Swedish economists E. Heckscher and B. In his analysis, Olin considered, mainly, the two factors of the npng-capital and labor factor. They argue that countries with productive capital and low labor will have an advantage in the production of capital-intensive goods, while countries that are rich in labor and insufficient capital have an advantage in the production of labor-intensive products. Heckscher-Olins argue that these countries strive to export products that require factors that have a relatively large volume in their production at a superior level, since the nisbny cheapness of this production factor provides a much lower level of consumption and leads to its accelerated use.

According to the theory of relative preference, the appropriateness of international exchange can be explained mainly by the costs of production, that is, by the fact that products are offered. According to such an approach, relatively rapid exchange should be carried out between countries with different levels of economic development. In other words, countries with low production costs may be even more interested in making economic contacts with countries with high production costs. Today's situation in the international trade shows its reflection. Many countries prefer to work with partners whose economic power is equal to that of themselves in international trade. Developed countries, such as Hususan, the United States of America, Japan, Germany, exchange among themselves products of cars, computers, household appliances, chemical industry.

There are also models that include the category of demand in the nature and theoretical foundations of the development of international economic relations. As Stuart Mill proves, international assessments that determine the advantage of international exchange for partners are determined by the conditions of world demand. This rule explains why a country buys production costs from a second country even without having a relative advantage over the same products: the product is sold on the land of demand for it, and this demand is determined using consumer income, self-taste and applications. Since ancient times, countries have been exchanging material favors, in the form of finished products and various resources, that is, entering into international economic relations with each other. In turn, the volume of turnover directly depends on the level of development of the productive forces and the volume of commodity production. Because, while the increase in the volume of production, on the one hand, allows the expansion of economic ties between countries, the increase in demand for various raw materials, materials and other resources from the other side creates the need for exchange.

International economic relations there are different economic categories, which until now have been given certain definitions. Foreign economic policy is a set of measures carried out by the state in accordance with the current and strategic goals of the country in the field of foreign economic activity. In international economic relations, international trade has a high share. International Trade includes Export-import Operations. Export and import operations:

a) the purpose of meeting the needs of foreign consumers is to sell and bring the goods abroad;

b) purchase and import of goods from foreign countries in order to sell in the domestic market.

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on state regulation of foreign economic activity" gives the following descriptions to the following export and import caterias:

Export is the withdrawal of the results of goods, work, services and intellectual activities, including the exclusive right of ownership, without the obligation to bring back from the territory of Uzbekistan.

Import is the import of goods, work, services and results of intellectual activity, including exclusive ownership, without the obligation to bring back to the territory of Uzbekistan.

International trade provides for the implementation of export-import operations on a commercial basis, that is, on the basis of the conclusion and fulfillment of purchase and sale agreements. The delivery, service, performance and assistance of free goods are taken into account separately and are not included in the value of exports or imports.

At different periods of development, international economic relations developed to varying degrees. In the 20th century, international economic relations are characterized by uneven development. In the first half of this century, international economic relations, international trade and production grew at a very slow pace. During this period, world enemas suffered enormous material losses as a result of the first and Second World Wars and due to the economic crises that stretched in the developed capitalist countries. In 1950-1973, International Economic Relations, world production and mutual trade developed at a very high level. These years, the average growth was 6 percent in industrial production and 10 percent in World Trade. In the 70s, the price of oil on the world market grew at a high level, and this situation took its toll on international trade and international economic relations, mutual relations decreased a little, development stopped. As a result, chukur structural changes began in the economy of developed countries. In developed countries, 70-80 years of modern production began to occur, which is low-consumption of energy resources and is designed to use intellectual capabilities as fully as possible. As a result of the emergence of these modern productions, international economic relations subsequently acquired a further pace of Development, International Trade developed. New industries and modern enterprises have begun to increase Amalo by transporting more and more of the raw materials and materials needed for their activities and expanding sales in international markets as well as selling their manufactured products in local markets. As a result of this, in the 1980s and 1990s, the world economy went through the most productive period of growth. Many new countries began to join international economic relations. A number of independent countries have gradually launched their activities in international markets.

By the 21st century, the structural structure of international exchange was also changing dramatically. Services in the structure of international exchange have developed new types of exchange, financial capital, labor force, science and technology results, new innovative developments, innovations in technology and Technology, Management, and the like. The share of services in world exports rose 27-30 percent from the late 60s to the late 80s, with exports of capital from 13 leading industrialized countries of the world increasing 8 times in the early 1990s compared to 1970. By the 2020s, this process has increased even more, the share of services in international turnover has increased by more than 40 percent.

Another important change that is taking place in the development of international economic relations is the process of redistribution of the position held by these countries in international exchange.

At the current level of development of international economic relations, the overall directions and growth rates of world economy and international exchange are determined by 26 developed countries of the world. These countries make up 15% of the countries on Earth and are home to 25% of the world population. With this opportunity, they consume 75% of the electricity produced in the world, 79% of fuel, 85% of woodworking products and 72% of steel. The mutual trade of industrialized countries accounts for more than 70% of world trade.

Our country is trying to enter into economic relations with all countries in its foreign economic policy in such a way that it shares equal rights and interests with all countries and trade blocks in the world.

In conclusion, the issues of increasing the effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity and gaining its share in the country's gross domestic product require further development of the foreign economic activity of entrepreneurs, increasing the export potential.

At the current level of development, passive participation of small business and entrepreneurial enterprises in the implementation of export operations in many countries is observed. It can be observed that small business and entrepreneurial enterprises in many countries do not actively participate in this activity.

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