

## THE CHARACTER OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

*Nishonboyev Doniyor Erkinjon o‘g‘li*

*Teacher of the Department of Economics and service, Fergana State University*

**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.

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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 economies 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, 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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