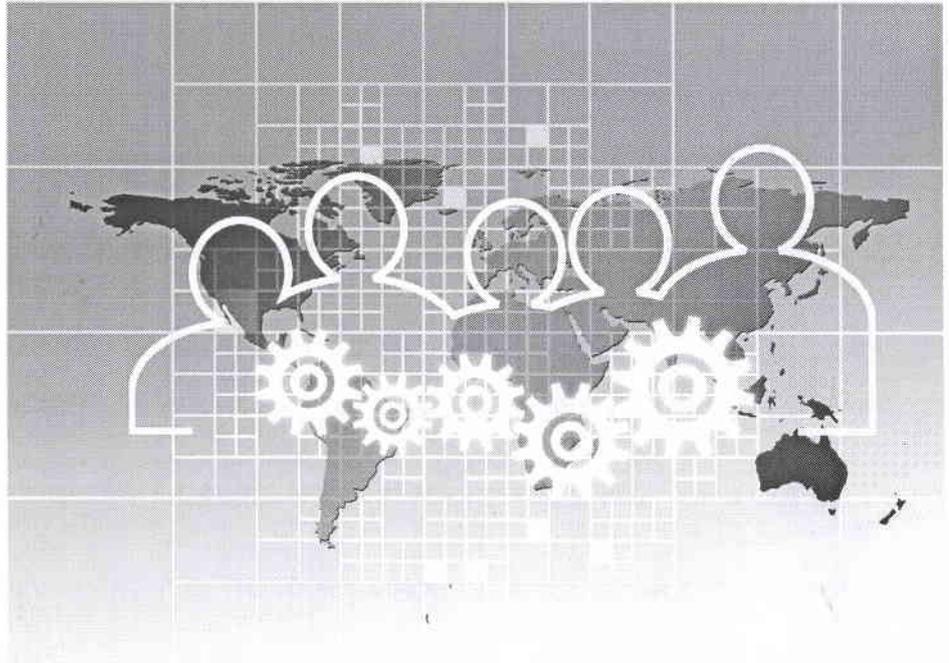


# REJUVENATING SILKROAD: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF TURKEY-UZBEKISTAN RELATIONS



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## **THE MAIN FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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The economic dimension of globalization includes the interbranch flows of goods and services, capital, labor and information that have increased many times over the past decades, as well as the internationalization of production processes up to the international separation of individual technological operations. In general, globalization can be characterized as the increasing interdependence of national economies, the mutual influence and integration of various spheres and processes in the world economy. In the course of globalization, open-type economies are being formed, and the very concept of an "open economy" is changing with the development and strengthening of global economic relations. Economic integration is an effective and most realistic way to use the immediate benefits of concentrating production to obtain the long-term benefits of leveling living standards.

Among the fundamental internal driving forces of the globalization of the world economy, first of all, one should mention cardinal changes in production, which are increasingly focused not on the national, but on the world market.

At the same time, the globalization of the entire system of international relations, expressed not simply in the increase in world trade, international cooperation processes and various amounts of information, but also in the need for rapid expansion of the trade and economic space, in the emergence of various international organizations affecting various life areas of individual countries and indirectly to business organizations.

The main factors contributing to the development of globalization are:

- the desire to create superior conditions for the development of large transnational companies through mergers or acquisitions of small and medium-sized companies, which ensures the monopolistic functioning of the first in international sales markets;
- intensive development of innovation processes and high mobility of technologies;

- the creation of international financial systems, which leads to a concentration of capital;
- development of processes related to the liberalization and restriction of protectionism measures in the global economy;
- improving management systems of multinational companies and other corporate structures;
- creation of economic interstate alliances and alliances.

Modern international economic relations are based on a global infrastructure consisting of transport, communications, telecommunications, the Internet, etc. The development of various interstate relations and mutually beneficial economic interests led to the creation of various interstate.

Globalization is the main integral characteristic of the modern external environment of management of any organization and the most important transboundary factor determining management prospects at various levels - a person, an enterprise, a corporation, an industry, a region, a country, a combination of countries. The variety of tasks that it sets, states cannot successfully solve only on their own, which most directly indicates the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation.

The main manifestations of globalization are:

- expansion of interstate flows of goods, technology and financial resources;
- growth and increasing influence of international institutions;
- the growing cooperation of countries in the use of common resources (for example, ocean resources, ecology);
- global activities of transnational corporations;
- a significant increase in the scale of cross-border communication and information exchanges, primarily through the Internet.

Due to the quantitative growth of interconnections and interdependencies between countries, the world economy is moving to a new quality, increasingly turning into a relatively holistic economic system that determines the development of national economies and to a certain extent dictates the rules of the game to them.

The degree of opening up of markets, taking into account the national interests of the entire world community, is coordinated through multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of specialized international organizations, primarily the WTO.

Globalization has led to the need to develop and implement, at the level of the republic, such regional economic policies, which would maximize

the potential benefits and minimize the emerging risks. For this, a country must be able to:

- successfully compete in international trade and attract foreign capital;
- respond quickly and adequately to changes in the international environment, since the state with macroeconomic and structural imbalances risks losing the confidence of domestic and foreign investors, which will cause a rapid outflow of capital;
- actively protect their rights in the relevant bodies and mechanisms of the WTO and other international organizations.

Thus, we can draw the following conclusions:

- in the context of globalization, the problem of increasing the competitiveness of a region is becoming aggravated and takes on special urgency, becoming one of the key regional problems, the solution of which determines the dynamics of its foreign economic relations;
- foreign economic relations of the region due to the need to disclose the comparative and competitive advantages of farms, the effective use of local resources;

Attraction of foreign investments, technologies and organizational experience in many regions of the republic necessitate the participation of foreign partners in the formation of market infrastructure and market relations, determines the nature and content of established foreign economic relations.

The mutual benefit of the development of foreign economic relations region, country and foreign partner is only possible if an effective institutional framework that balances the interests of all partners.