



Global Experiences of State Regulation of Foreign Economic Activity

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of foreign economic relations for the state economy, ways to create and develop activities. Information is provided on whether foreign economic relations should be regulated by the state, in what ways, and the experience of countries around the world in this area. It is obvious that there are opportunities and normative documents created in our country, but it is not enough, because there is a lot of work to be done to further develop the economy and ensure transparency.

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Today, in order to effectively manage foreign economic activity in our country, a lot of practical work is being done to fully reflect foreign economic relations and increase the country's rating. Foreign economic relations are mainly the export and import of goods and services, international financial transactions, production activities abroad under international agreements, labor migration and the international tourism movement, as well as other areas of international activity.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 14, 2017 "On measures to

improve the management system in foreign trade" was an important factor in further improving the efficiency of foreign trade relations, creating new opportunities in the field.

It is obvious that there are opportunities and normative documents created in our country, but it is not enough, because there is a lot of work to be done to further develop the economy and ensure transparency. We know that in order to improve the country's foreign economic activity, first of all, the country's internal environment must meet the requirements.

For Uzbekistan, reforming foreign trade and stimulating exports will increase revenues in freely convertible currencies. It is an important factor in strengthening integration into the world economy. Most importantly, it is an important effort to address the most pressing issues, such as strengthening the national currency to ensure sustainable economic growth, deep structural changes in the economy.

According to world experience, in the context of moving to an open market economy, the development of export potential and comprehensive support to the national exporter is the basis of effective foreign economic activity and a guarantee of economic security of the country. This is especially important for Uzbekistan, because only through the development of exports can a positive trade balance be achieved without reducing the import of vital goods.

In developing and implementing the concept of foreign economic policy, it is expedient to draw on a wide range of world experience, that is, the experience of different countries in the world, both developed and developing and experiencing transition economies. In this regard, the experience of Southeast Asia and Europe is of particular practical importance for Uzbekistan.

Foreign economic policy is an important tool for the development of any national economy. There are two models that differ from each other. The first model is mainly export-oriented, and the second model is import-substituting. The first model was followed by the United States at the end of the last century, Western Europe after World War II, and Japan, followed by the newly industrialized countries. The second model was chosen by some countries in Latin America over the next 20 years.

In Japan, science-based foreign economic activity is an important practical factor in the development of the country. It has made Japan one of the world's economic, scientific, technological, financial and trade centers, ensuring deep integration into the world economy in the national interest.

In Japan, state regulation of foreign economic activity is carried out at all stages, from the analysis of the economic situation in the country and abroad, the definition of priorities strategies for structural and geographical changes, to the application of a broad system of administrative and economic incentives.

In the Japanese practice of state regulation of foreign economic activity, complementary, legal, administrative, economic, informal methods are effectively used.

The Japanese system of regulation of foreign economic activity differs by a special paradigm of state-business relations. It is based on the fact that the private sector ignores the most important strategic directions of public policy.

In South Korea, too, there are many unique and beneficial aspects of government regulation of foreign economic activity. In the Korean experience, the experience of state control over the internal costs and product quality of enterprises in key and important export-oriented industries can be of particular importance for Uzbekistan. assignments are set. The state also controls foreign capital, ensuring that foreign exchange inflows are prevented. National exporters are regularly provided with subsidies.

In contrast to Japan, large business in South Korea has grown at the expense of small business.

The state's benevolence to foreign economic activity is reflected in the distribution of foreign aid and

subsidies, soft domestic and foreign currency loans in their favor. In addition, the Chaebols' close ties to the government enabled them to own the most promising properties, obtain lucrative government orders, and enjoy foreign trade incentives and other benefits.

If we take the foreign trade policy of the People's Democratic Republic of China as a world experience in the development of foreign economic activity, it is one of the largest exporters and importers in the world. Comprehensive reform of the legal framework in China's foreign trade activities to improve the welfare of the people and develop the economy has stabilized the country. The Chinese government has developed a strategic emergency program to create 12 free economic zones to produce promising products with a competitive advantage.

The success of the Chinese economy has been in pursuing a policy of "reform and openness", which began with the expansion of China's openness to the outside world, and was reflected in the growth of foreign trade, its structure and foreign capital.

At different stages of China's development, the importance and advantages of foreign trade in the country's economic policy differed significantly. The active development of foreign trade in the first 10-12 years, especially with the socialist countries, became more stable during the "Cultural Revolution", when China began to cut ties with the outside world. considered as a source of currency inflows (military equipment, industrial equipment, etc.) for the purchase of technology samples and their subsequent production in China itself. The narrowing of export-import activities has led to a decline in the level of internationalization of the Chinese economy. Until the yuan, it grew 3.9 times, but its share in the value of gross output in industry and agriculture fell from 8.16% to 5.89%, or 2.27%.

The 11th Plenary Session of the Third Plenary Session of the XXP CPC (December 1978) proclaimed China's openness to the outside world and began the step of Chinese society towards economic reform. The idea of openness ("dui waikai fan") was a very successful and fundamental long-term foreign economic policy. Since the beginning of these reforms, the government has deeply reconsidered the role of external economic factors in economic development. The principle of "self-reliance" ("zi li gen shen"), which became popular in 68-70 years - to reduce or not to import imports of consumer goods, machinery and technology, to attract foreign investment in various forms, "openness" replaced by policy.

In June 1980, Deng Xiaoping first used the term "openness to the outside world" in his meeting with a foreign delegation as the basis of China's economic policy towards the outside world. exchanges experience with developed countries, pays special attention to attracting foreign capital and equipment to support national development.

In December 1982, a new version of the PRC Constitution defined foreign policy as an important activity of the country.

The idea of openness has not been unanimously supported by the party and society, as there have been debates and discussions about the advantages and disadvantages of openness policies in the Chinese economy and the dangers they can pose to the Chinese people. Some were opposed to the idea of openness. As a result of the debate, the concept of foreign economic openness was formed almost completely, and the attitude to it was progressive, not as a conjuncture, but as a long-term strategy, as the main support for overcoming backwardness. as a way to join the ranks of countries reaching out to countries and to become leaders in foreign trade and foreign economic activity.

By maximizing its domestic reserves, China has been able to gain a foothold in the global economy, which is emerging as a world leader in foreign trade in the 21st century¹.

In the experience of Turkmenistan in foreign economic activity, in the framework of foreign trade, a set of practical actions aimed at establishing and developing mutually beneficial economic relations with public authorities and administration in Turkmenistan, foreign countries and their legal entities and individuals. In pursuing its foreign policy, Turkmenistan will take measures to protect the domestic market and the interests of local producers, taking into account the country's international obligations, as well as encourage the export of domestic products to foreign markets.

No country in the world can develop without economic cooperation with other countries.

Our ancestors have known this since ancient times, and therefore our ancestors cooperated with foreign countries in various fields. These partnerships have had a positive impact on the development of the country, and even today, political, social and economic cooperation with foreign countries, the study of their experience in foreign economic activity will greatly contribute to the further development of our country.

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