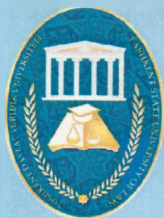


ТОШКЕНТ ДАВЛАТ ЮРИДИК УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
“ХАЛҚАРО ТИЖОРАТ (ХУСУСИЙ) ҲУҚУҚИ” КАФЕДРАСИ,
ЁШ ОЛИМЛАР КЕНГАШИ



**“ТАШҚИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ФАОЛИЯТНИ
ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МАСАЛАЛАРИ”**

**МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯСИ**

**РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ НА ТЕМУ:**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРАВОВОГО
РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ
ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**

**REPUBLICAN SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT:**

**"TOPICAL ISSUES OF LEGAL
REGULATION OF
FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY"**

2017 йил 19 январь, Тошкент шаҳри

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Тошкент давлат юридик университети Илмий-услубий кенгашининг 2017 йил 28 январдаги кунги 5 - сон баёни билан нашрга тавсия этилган.

“Ташки иқтисодий фаолиятни ҳуқуқий тартибга солишнинг долзарб масалалари” мавзусида ўтказилган республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари тўплами. – Тошкент: ТДЮУ, 2017. 340 бет.

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

Тошкент давлат юридик университети “Халқаро тижорат (хусусий) ҳуқуқи” кафедраси педагогик ходимлари ва университет Ёш олимлар кенгаши аъзолари:

ю.ф.н., доц. И.Рустамбеков;
ю.ф.н. Д.Имамова
ю.ф.д. Х.Абдурахмонова
к.ўқ. Б.Мусаев

Мазкур тўпланда 2017 йил 19 январь куни Тошкент давлат юридик университетида “Халқаро тижорат (хусусий) ҳуқуқи” кафедраси ва “Ёш олимлар кенгаши” томонидан ҳамкорликда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 5 октябрдаги “Тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг жадал ривожланишини таъминлашга, хусусий мулкни ҳар томонлама ҳимоя қилишга ва ишбилармонлик муҳитини сифат жиҳатидан яхшилашга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПФ-4848-сонли Фармони мазмун моҳиятига бағишланган “Ташки иқтисодий фаолиятни ҳуқуқий тартибга солишнинг долзарб масалалари” мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий конференцияси материалларини ўзида акс эттирган.

Тўпланда жой олган мақолаларда ташки иқтисодий фаолиятни ҳуқуқий тартибга солишнинг турли долзарб муаммолари таҳлил этилган ҳамда ушбу муаммоларни ҳал қилишга, қонун ҳужжатларига қўшимча ва ўзгартиришлар киритишга онд тавсия ва ҳулосалар берилган.

Тўплам ташки иқтисодий фаолият масалалари билан шуғулланувчи мутахассислар, олий ўқув юр்தларининг профессор-ўқитувчилари, катта илмий ходим-изланувчилар, магистрантлар, талабалар ҳамда мазкур соҳага қизиқувчиларга йўналтирилган.

Тўпламга киритилган мақолаларда баён этилган натижалар, таклиф ва ҳулосалар, талқинлар мақола муаллифларига тегишли бўлиб, у ўзида ТДЮУ ва таҳрир ҳайъати фикрини акс эттирмайди.

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INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR IS THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The need for state regulation of foreign economic relations recognized in economic theory and confirmed by economic practice of industrialized and newly industrialized countries. State regulation of foreign trade is widely used worldwide. In a market economy it is a system of measures of legislative, executive and controlling nature, designed to improve foreign trade in the interests of the national economy. These measures are carried out as competent state institutions and public organizations. The purpose of regulation is to stabilize and adaptation of foreign economic complex of the country to the changed conditions of the International Division of Labour (IDL), the global market and forms of international cooperation, the decisions of the national strategic and tactical objectives.

The function of government regulation should be the development of the concepts of Foreign Economic Activity (FEA). The concept (strategy) is the overall design of the development of economic spheres of activity, including definition of development objectives, tasks, areas of achievement and effectiveness of the aforementioned sectors. Concept development includes the definition of foreign policy in this period of development, taking into account the specific conditions of internal development and international economic conditions.

Internal and external factors have always led to two approaches in foreign economic policy: free trade and protectionism. Under the free trade understand freedom in making decisions on issues of foreign trade by businessmen within the country, as well as unlimited access to national markets for foreign goods. Protectionism involves government intervention in foreign trade, including in the first place in foreign trade activities, the implementation of various restrictive measures imposed on foreign goods in order to support national production. At all times and in all countries these two approaches exist simultaneously, different only their ratio, the predominance of one or the other, which is also determined by internal and external factors.

In modern conditions foreign economic policy is a system of measures of state authorities aimed at the most favorable development of economic, scientific-technical, production and other relations with foreign countries, the deepening and widening of the country's participation in IDL to address the strategic objectives of its socio-economic development.

From a historical point of view, the processes of internationalization of the economy (globalization) originate in the sphere of exchange. From barter

development went to the local international markets. In the period of primitive accumulation of capital occurred, the escalation of local centers inter-industry trade in a global market. In the course of competition between countries has developed a system of international division of labour, which finds its expression in the sustainable production of goods and services in individual countries in excess of domestic demand in calculation on the international market. It is based on international specialization, which implies the existence of a spatial gap between the individual stages of production or between production and consumption internationally.

The growth process of deepening specialization and cooperation of industrial production led to the modification of species IDL and the relations between them. So, the transition from inter-industry to intra-industry division of labour, which in turn enhances specialization not only countries but also companies.

Currently, as practice shows, no state in the world cannot successfully develop without integration into the world economy. And foreign economic ties are an important exogenous factor that has a significant impact on the dynamics and stability of national economy development, formation of its structure, the efficiency of the operation.

According to current estimates, domestic and international cooperative supplies reach 50-60% of the value of industrial production of industrial countries. More than 30% of trade between these countries accounts for mutual deliveries in order of societies, which plays a significant and increasing role in the exports of several developing countries, including such large as India, Brazil, Mexico.

Special role is played by foreign economic relations in the global integration processes. For the current stage of development of world economic relations characterized the dynamism, liberalization, diversification of forms and types of foreign economic activity. One of the important trends in the development of world economic relations is the diversification of forms of cooperation. In addition to traditional forms of foreign economic relations – foreign trade and investment cooperation in recent years actively developing scientific and technical cooperation, industrial cooperation, monetary, military-technical cooperation, tourism, etc. In other words, is the globalization of the world economy caused by the development of economic relations between countries, trade liberalization, creation of modern systems of communication and information, international technical standards and norms defined by three main factors: the departure from state regulation in favor of market mechanisms, overcoming national borders during the integration of individual countries, the development of information technology.

However, along with these process in the world there is a growing convergence and interaction between countries at the regional level, formed a large regional

integration structures, developing towards the creation of relatively independent centers of the world economy (the process of so-called «regionalization of globalization»).

Modern world economy is not uniform. It includes States that differ in social structure, political structure, level of development of productive forces and production relations, as well as the nature, scope and methods of international economic relations.

The basis of unification of national economies into a single world economy lies with the international division of labour, which is a specialization of individual countries in the production of certain goods which countries exchange among themselves.

Economic links between the economies of different countries are implemented in the form of international economic relations based on international division of labour.

As the main features of international economic relations can be named:

- the division of labour and exchange, suggesting that the production and (or) consumption of individual countries in one way or another are connected;
- commodity-money relations economically marginalized members of the international economic relations;
- the laws of supply, demand and free pricing, which is the cornerstone of any market mechanism;
- the competition of goods and services, buyers and sellers, complemented by the movement of production factors (capital, labour) between countries;
- the formation of the world commodity markets on which the operations of sale of goods, bearing steady, systematic.

The international division of labour – the objective basis of international exchange of goods, services and knowledge, development of production, scientific-technical, commercial and other cooperation between all countries regardless of their level of economic development and the nature of the social system. IDL scanning is an essential material precondition of establishing fruitful economic cooperation in the whole planet. The international division of labour is the basis of the modern world economy, allowing it to progress in its development, to create conditions for a fuller manifestation of the General (universal) economic laws.

Analysis of available data suggests that the international division of labour in the future will continue to deepen and at a faster pace will increase the international exchange of goods and services.