

**STATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES**

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**ANNOTASIYA**

Ushbu maqolada korxonalar tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyati, faoliyatni davlat tomonidan boshqarilishi haqidagi ma'lumotlari yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat, raqobat, mehnat va kapital, milliy sanoat, innovatsiya, xalqaro mehnat taqsimoti, tashqi iqtisodiy siyosat.

**ANNOTATION**

This article highlights practical information about the foreign economic activity of enterprises and state management of activities.

**Key words:** Foreign economic activity, competition, labor and capital, national industry, innovations, international division of labor, foreign economic policy.

Historical experience shows that no country has achieved a high level of development of the world economy and competitive advantage without a close integration with the economic system, that is, without the international relations of enterprises, which creates the opportunity to take full advantage of the specialization of production and division of labor in each country.

The competitive advantage of the country is the achievement of a high and constantly growing level of production.

To do this, the state must help to use national resources - labor and capital:

- Encouragement of changes, and innovations in national production activities;
- Creating the importance of competition in the domestic market, which leads to an increase in the competitiveness of firms in the foreign market;
- It is necessary to create favorable conditions for the development of production serving export and mixed and manufacturing enterprises, for the development of foreign economic relations of enterprises.

The objective necessity of state regulation of foreign economic relations at the level of the enterprise and the state is recognized in economic theory and is confirmed by the business practice of industrialized and newly industrialized countries. State regulation of foreign economic activity is widely used throughout the world. In a market economy, it is a legally formalized system of measures that stimulate, implement and control the improvement of foreign economic activity based on the interests of the national economy.

These measures are also carried out by state enterprises and public organizations. The purpose of regulation is the adaptation and stabilization of the country's foreign economic complex to the changing conditions of the international distribution of labor.

State regulation of foreign economic activity includes financial, currency, credit, customs-tariff, and non-tariff regulation, export includes the provision of control: the definition of policy in the field of certification in connection with the import and export of goods. All directions of this regulation are based on the current legislation.

One of the most important tasks of the state is the development of rules for foreign economic activity and foreign economic policy, based on which it cooperates with other countries.

In modern conditions, foreign economic policy is a system of actions of the state government aimed at developing economic, scientific, technical, industrial, and other ties with foreign countries, deepening and expanding the country's participation in the international division of labor to solve the strategic tasks of socio-economic development.

Each country decides on these questions by the specific historical conditions of its development. For example, the United States for several decades occupied a leading position in the world economy, and now it is trying its best to maintain its position: it encourages the import of scientific goods intended for production: and it mainly encourages the inflow of foreign capital into the economy to pay for technical re-equipment. In the country's foreign economic relations, a decisive role is played by transnational corporations with networks united by cooperative ties around the world. In recent years, the foreign economic activity of small and medium-sized enterprises has been very intensively supported.

If we take Japan as an example, then, since this country has very few natural resources, its foreign economic activity has traditionally been focused on importing the necessary fuel and raw materials. His conservation of all kinds of resources made it possible for him to reduce traditional imports, increase the production of finished goods abroad and export them as capital. Japan's competitiveness has increased, and in recent years it has been ranked among the first in the world.

The foreign economic policy regulates foreign trade, foreign investment, foreign exchange and credit relations, provision of new technologies, and labor force (movement).

Associations of representatives of capital (national associations of industrialists, industry associations of entrepreneurs), transnational corporations, small and medium-sized businesses, trading (house) houses, and other public associations influence the formation of foreign economic policy.

In industrialized countries, a mechanism has been created for regulating foreign economic activity by the state, including organizational methods, directions, principles, tasks, and goals. Modern foreign economic policy is implemented with the help of several instruments that control and stimulate foreign trade. To this end, special state systems for regulating foreign economic relations are being created in countries, for example, in Italy - the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, the Main Customs Directorate, the General Economic Directorate, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, their commercial representations abroad, the Institute of Foreign Trade, embassies and consulates abroad with economic departments help in the export of goods.

In the process of integration of our country into the world economic system, initiated by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov, specialized structures were created in our country that serves various areas of foreign economic relations. The departments of the marketing service of the Department of TIA became part of the authorities, ministries, and departments, and associations of economic entities. Also, to date, the following special state systems have been created for the implementation of foreign economic relations for manufacturing enterprises:

- Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, trade investors;
- National Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs;
- Bank "Asaka";
- Danish "Uzmarkazimpeks";
- Danish "Uzsanoatmashimpeks";
- Danish "Ozinterimpeks";
- DATSC "Centrazsanoateksport";
- DC "Uzmakhsusimpeks";
- JSC "Uztashkitrans";
- "Central Asia Trans" HAT DAK;
- Republican engineering company "Uzinvestloyiha";
- MK "Uzbekinvest";
- "UzEIKburo" (Bureau for the Coordination of Technical Assistance of the Commission of the European Union in Uzbekistan).

Ministry of Economic Industry, State Customs Committee of the Ministry of Finance in the development of promising annual exports of goods (works, services), ministries and departments - in the formation and implementation of a program for the localization of production, in the field of economic cooperation with foreign and international organizations, Karakalpakstan Activities in the field of development of foreign economic relations are supported by the Council of Ministers of the Republic, regional authorities, the city of Tashkent and regions. Their activities in the field of development of foreign economic relations are coordinated by the Complex of Foreign Economic Relations of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The measures taken to expand foreign economic relations in our country have borne fruit. In practical terms, the indicators of foreign economic activity in the republic have grown, and its qualitative indicator has improved.

After gaining independence, the creation of institutional foundations and structures that coordinate foreign economic activity became one of the first tasks of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations was established. The Agency for Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (AFEC) was transformed into the Agency for Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2002 by the Decree of the President to organize the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan per world standards and meet the requirements of the time.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 23, 2005, the Agency for Foreign Economic Relations was reorganized into the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments, and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MERIT). At the same time,

the Agency for Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan became the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments, and Trade of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the foreign economic departments of the Agency for the region and the city of Tashkent became the departments for foreign economic relations, investments, and trade of the region and the city of Tashkent.

The main tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments, and Trade:

- Ensure the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of sports development, the attraction of foreign investment, liberalization of foreign trade, expansion, and strengthening of foreign trade relations;
- Conduct marketing research, analyze the market situation and predict the development of domestic and foreign markets, taking into account their prospects and effectiveness, and develop and implement measures aimed at establishing long-term, stable trade and economic relations with foreign partners;
- As well as the development and implementation of practical measures for its integration into the world economic system, assistance in the implementation of programs for the development of the export potential of the republic, and ensuring the rights and interests of subjects of foreign economic activity of our country;
- Ensure the development of cooperation with economic and financial institutions and other international legal entities on a mutually beneficial basis;
- To promote the attraction of foreign investments into the economy, exercise control over the implementation of investment projects, and provide the necessary information assistance to foreign investors.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade was instructed to coordinate the activities of specialized foreign trade companies and increase the efficiency of their work.

Already in the first years of independence, the legal framework for foreign economic activity was created. In 1992, the Law "On the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which determined the mutual legal relations of economic entities in this area.

In connection with the deepening of the process of liberalization of foreign economic activity, to further integrate the economy of Uzbekistan into the world economic system, at the second meeting of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 25-26, 2000, a new version of the Law "On the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. By the adopted law, all activities of the MFERIT were aimed at the formation of a legal framework for the economic sphere. For example, the Ministry actively participated in the preparation of about 80 laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 57 Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and 116 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

One of the main activities of MFERIT is the expansion of the geography of the country's wind farms. To date, the achievements of activities in this direction are very great, including the establishment of mutual trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and more than 140 countries of the world.

New priorities and approaches to the development of the new Uzbekistan required a radical reform of the structure of foreign policy management. The activities of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs were revised, new departments were created in its structure, and representative offices and consulates general began to operate in major cities of various countries.

In recent years, the volume of investments in the economy of our country has increased 3.2 times, and the volume of foreign direct investment has increased over this period by more than 20 times.

Today, Uzbekistan exports to world markets not only traditional raw materials - cotton, non-ferrous metals, and other goods, but also processed high-value finished products. At the same time, exports of cotton fiber and gas, chemicals and plastics, automobiles, services, and other processed products increased sharply. The qualitative composition of imports has also changed. New modern technologies for the production of competitive products have been identified as a priority - modernization and technologically updated reorganization of the leading sectors of the economy. Therefore, it is no coincidence that there are a lot of machines and equipment in imported products. The adopted program plays an important role in the further optimization of foreign trade relations, and the production of finished products and components from local raw materials. Currently, MFERIT provides practical assistance to domestic producers in selling their products on the foreign market, conducting marketing research, and forecasting long-term and short-term price trends for exported goods.

Another of the main activities of MFERIT is the implementation of measures to improve the quality of products of local enterprises following the requirements of the international organization for standardization. The Ministry continues research on further unification of customs duties and fees. The nomenclature of foreign economic activity was introduced based on the harmonization of the system of tariffing and coding of goods in Uzbekistan. The republic has abolished the export duty on all types of goods and services, and the system of quotas for export-import operations is not applied. Licensing is also used only for special export-import operations.

There is no numerical limit on imports to Uzbekistan, the maximum rate is 30 percent, and the arithmetic average is 14.6 percent. Advisors on trade and economic issues of the embassies of Uzbekistan in foreign countries help to strengthen the position of Uzbekistan in the foreign market and protect the interests of the republican subjects of the FTI. That is, they are appointed from among the employees of the agency and ensure prompt delivery of information to the agency. The state of exported goods and markets of countries that are trade partners of the republic is analyzed. This helps to establish direct links between the business community. Today consultants work in 16 countries of the world on trade and economic issues.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments, and Trade plays an important role in expanding the investment and financial and technical cooperation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, primarily the EU, Russia, Japan, China, South Korea, and Germany. The Ministry is the coordinator of assistance provided to the Republic of Uzbekistan by foreign countries and international financial institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan attaches great importance to joining the World Trade Organization, and appropriate steps are being taken in this direction, that is, an interdepartmental commission for work with the World Trade Organization is currently working, and the agency is responsible for fulfilling the task of its secretariat.

One of the mechanisms for promoting the national interests of the republic in relations with foreign countries is the functioning of bilateral intergovernmental commissions on trade and economic cooperation established by Uzbekistan with more than 30 countries.

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