



THE ROLE OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In this article about The role of the World Trade Organization in the economic development of Uzbekistan. General information on the role of the World Trade Organization in the economic development of Uzbekistan and the state of its development.

Keywords: Economic, liberalization, disintegration, colonial system, development, countries, globalization, world economy.

Introduction

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was founded in 1995 to liberalize international trade and regulate trade and political relations between its member states. The WTO is a successor to the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In international trade, the organization operates on the basis of multilateral intergovernmental agreements, which set out the principles and rules binding on member and participating countries. It was established in 1995 on the basis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1948-94. It is part of the UN system. Office in Geneva, Switzerland. The WTO can influence the trade policy of states by developing rules of world trade, holding meetings for negotiations that liberalize and regulate trade relations, resolving disputes in interstate trade, and so on. performs tasks. The highest body of the WTO is the Ministerial Conference of all Member States, which is held at least once every two years. Current affairs are chaired by the General Council (Council on Trade in Goods, Council on Trade in Services, Council on Intellectual Property), the Secretariat, and the Standing Committees. The activities of the WTO are aimed at protecting the mutual interests of member countries through the use of various measures (mainly customs benefits, barriers, etc.). While complying with WTO requirements, member countries maintain a trade facilitation regime for other members (primarily by reducing tariffs), committing themselves to opening up their domestic markets to foreign corporations. 133 countries are full members, 30 countries, including Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, have observer status in the WTO and applied for membership in 1992-93. In February 2021, Nigerian economist Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala was appointed Director-General of the WTO. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala is the first female director in the organization's history.

Material and Methods

International economic organizations are the joint development, regulation of decisions in the field of international economic relations. international agreements for the purpose of unification organizations based on International economic organizations after World War II interstate regulation of international economic relations established due to objective necessity. Interstate regulation of international economic relations - in the field of world economic relations by these different countries general

obligations and rules that are voluntarily accepted consists of the sum of The conditions for the formation of this need are as follows consists of:

- liberalization of international trade by reducing customs tariffs;
- Disintegration of the world colonial system and independence to ensure the development of existing countries;
- Raw materials and energy due to the policy of oil-exporting countries in the 70-80s of the XX century crises, structural crises in developing countries;
- Globalization of the world economy, between countries interdependence and deepening of ties, national economy adaptation of systems to changes in the world economy;

- increasing the role of transnational corporations;

the - Intensive development of international economic integration processes;

- the disintegration of the world socialist system;

- Deepening of global problems. It is a member of the International Economic Organization (IEO) to express the views of the participating countries, to coordinate, to identify problems in field of international economic relations, to solve them, to jointly develop measures consists of exit. The main activities of the International Economic Organization discuss problems and make decisions to solve them to do, to implement them, to monitor their implementation includes From the above arise the following tasks of international organizations: regulation, control and implementation.

Results

An important regulatory task is to make decisions, member to determine the activities and goals of countries. International the resolution of the organizations is directly derived from the norms of international law to the processes by which the law is enacted has an effect. Many rules of international law and standards were originally expressed in resolutions. International to them to international life by affirming and identifying the problem implementation: organizations apply norms to specific situations, reveals the essence of the link. The task of control is in accordance with the norms of international law and resolutions of your country is to control the relationship. Organizations for this purpose collect, review, analyze, and discuss relevant information; have the right to express their views in resolutions;

Discussion

In most cases, countries are on a specific topic submit regular reports on their work condition

The purpose and current tasks of international economic organizations to increase at their own expense. Most in some cases, organizations are independent members in achieving a specific goal countries. International Economics such as economic, scientific, technical, and advisory assistance to organizations provide services. Classification of the International Economic Organization on the basis of various criteria possible. International organizations depend on the scope of international regulation are classified as follows:

1. International economic organizations regulating the economic and industrial sectors of the world economy (United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO, World Tourism Organization, World Tourism Organization) Maritime Organization, etc.).
2. International economic organizations regulating world trade (World Trade Organization, United Nations Trade and Development Conference - UNCTAD, an international producer and exporter of raw materials and food products
3. International financial and monetary organizations (International Monetary Fund) fund, World Bank institutions).
4. International and regional business regulators (UNHCR).

5. Contributing to the development of global economic relations non-governmental international associations and organizations (chambers of commerce, international business unions, industry federations). International only independent states can be members of organizations. Part of your country cannot be a member of an international organization.

All members of the organization have equal rights and responsibilities are responsible for. These are membership fees to the organization's budget and the amount of these payments will vary. For example, In the financing of UN expenditures to the United States - 25%, to Japan—

19.9%, Germany - 9.8%, France - 6.5%, Italy - 5.4% To the United Kingdom - 5.1%, to Spain 2.6%, the rest at the expense of countries - 25.7%. International has an observer position in organizations. This status is to the organization for non-member countries. Switzerland as an observer in many sessions of the UN General Assembly participates. Many UN members send observers to Security Council meetings. A number of national liberation at the UN their actions are also given observer status. To UN bodies. Special associations and regional organizations also send observers. Observers attend key meetings and have the right to obtain documentation.

Conclusion

Uzbekistan's way to the WTO has been long due to the slow pace of market reforms. The country chose protectionism in response to external shocks. Protectionist policy, although having some merits during the economic crisis, created higher costs on the whole as it did not allow for deep market reforms. Foreign trade remained restricted and the country's attractiveness for FDI was low in comparison to the rest of the region. However, there is optimism for reforms progressing with the leadership change.

WTO accession is likely to produce higher gains for Uzbekistan than it did for other FSU states. Uzbekistan is more closed economically and ranks lowest in terms of per capita FDI inflows among the countries in the region. Lowering import duties will give more choice for consumers and investment flows are likely to increase due to an improved legal and institutional framework. Most importantly, WTO accession will allow for further market reforms making it difficult, if not impossible, for the country to step back.

Given the history of economic reforms in Uzbekistan (reform efforts followed by protectionism), the risk of a reversal of the reforms cannot be excluded. Therefore, the following recommendations are proposed:

WTO accession negotiations need to be accelerated;

Import duties need to be lowered to allow for competition in domestic markets;

Legislation on foreign trade and investment needs to be improved in line with international standards;

External actors need to strongly support trade policy reforms of Uzbekistan providing technical and financial assistance as required;

Assistance to trade policy reforms and WTO accession of Uzbekistan needs to be reflected in policy documents of external actors (e.g. the EU strategy towards Central Asia).

WTO accession is important for Uzbekistan in order to advance its market reforms and make them irreversible. Once a WTO member, Uzbekistan with an open, transparent and growing economy will be more attractive as well as welcoming to international businesses.

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