

## ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND COOPERATION IN SOLVING INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL PROBLEMS.

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### **Anotation.**

The aim of this scientific article is to analyse what the international economic organizations work out and the cooperation between them to solve international global problems. Currently, there is a fairly extensive system of international economic organizations. These structures actively interact with each other, influencing both the global economy and politics.

**Key words:** international economic relations, international economic organizations, international economic cooperation.

In today's world, international economic organizations are structures that are designed to deepen cooperation between different countries in the field of trade and other areas of the economy. They can be both global and regional. The importance of these structures in the light of the general trend of globalization is constantly growing. Let's find out what international economic and financial organizations currently exist, as well as their main goals and activities.

International economic organizations are associations of states or their separate governing bodies aimed at cooperation in the field of trade, finance

and economic activity. These structures can be classified based on various features of their activities. By territorial coverage, international economic organizations are divided into global and regional. An example of a global organization is the International Chamber of Commerce, and a regional one is ASEAN (Southeast Asia).

According to the direction of activity, there is a breakdown into universal and specialized associations. The first of them cover almost all spheres of economic activity, and the second - certain areas and areas of the economy. So, the World Trade Organization belongs to the universal ones, and OPEC, whose activities are focused on the issue of oil exports, belongs to the specialized ones. Separately, financial structures should be singled out, the most famous example of which is the IMF. The whole set of economic organizations, interacting with each other, forms an international system. The main goals of international economic organizations are to promote the development of the economy of their members, as well as the unification of general norms for regulating relations. The decisions of some of them are binding for members, while others are advisory.

ECOSOC - a specialized division of the UN One of the main bodies of the UN in the field of economics is ECOSOC. This structure was founded in 1945, and its headquarters is located in New York. The main task of the organization is cooperation in the economic and social sphere between the members of the UN. Its main functions are to ensure the growth of the world economy, to contribute to the reduction of unemployment and the fall in poverty, and to solve humanitarian problems. Also, the sphere of activity of the structure includes issues of education and observance of human rights.

This body is not only a coordinating, but also a controlling association. ECOSOC oversees the activities of fourteen UN entities. In addition, within the

framework of the activities of this organization, representatives of the participating countries discuss the most pressing issues of the world economy. ECOSOC consists of 54 countries, which are elected for three years at the UN General Assembly. All decisions are taken by a simple majority of votes. Economic Commission for Europe Another structural body of the UN is the EEC. This organization is regional and subordinate to ECOSOC. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was established in 1947.

The main purpose of this structure is the interaction in the economic sphere between the states of Europe. But, despite this, the 56 members of the EEC include not only European states. But also some other countries of the world, for example, the USA and Canada. The administration of the organization is located in the Swiss city of Geneva. WTO Trade Organization One of the world's largest economic associations is the World Trade Organization. This structure has been operating since the beginning of 1995.

Its main task is to overcome customs barriers and spread the principles of free competition around the world. The WTO bodies monitor the implementation of all the provisions of the organization by member countries. Currently, the WTO consists of 162 states (including Russia), that is, most of the world's countries. Such states as Sudan, Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Syria have the status of observers. OPEC - the organization of oil exporters One of the most famous international specialized economic organizations is OPEC. The scope of this structure is the regulation of oil production and export among its members.

OPEC has been operating since 1961. Currently, this organization consists of 13 countries. The most significant of them in terms of reserves, production and export of oil at the moment is Saudi Arabia. The goal of OPEC is to control the level of world oil production in order to keep prices for black gold within the limits that satisfy the members of the association. The IMF is an international

financial organization The world's largest financial organization is the International Monetary Fund. It is also considered one of the structures of the UN.

The first steps towards the creation of this organization were taken during World War II, in the summer of 1944. Then the so-called IMF charter was signed, the principles of which formed the basis of the future organization. The IMF was created at the end of 1945, but did not actually begin to function until March 1947. At the moment, 188 countries of the world are members of the IMF. The main goal of the organization is to lend to its members at relatively low interest rates, as well as to regulate the international financial market. The IMF has the right to impose certain conditions on the borrowing countries, which they must adhere to in order to receive a loan. In addition, the organization's tasks include controlling exchange rates, collecting statistical information, providing consulting services, and promoting the expansion of trade.

To conclude, It is difficult to overestimate the role of international economic organizations in the global economy and financial activities. They contribute to the mutual integration of countries, as well as to the intensification of their economic development. The activity of international economic organizations is aimed at the elimination of customs and other borders between states, which favorably affects the freedom of movement of capital and trade. Unlike universal organizations, specialized associations often defend their narrow-profile interests, sometimes even to the detriment of the overall economic development of the countries of the world. Regional organizations primarily promote the prosperity of the economy in a particular region of the globe, but their actions indirectly often favor the growth of the world economy as a whole. The importance of international financial organizations is also very high. They

stimulate the economies of member countries by injecting additional capital into them. Thus, economic organizations are a very important element of modern international relations.

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