

FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS: DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Durdona Abdugarimova

Student, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

World economy is a complex system. The entire set of different national economies (or they are foreign economic parts) will be strengthened by the movement of goods, services and factors of production. On this basis, international economic relations arise between countries. International economic relations (sometimes referred to as foreign economic relations, World Economic Relations) are a set of economic relations between different countries of the world. International economic relations are manifested in the following forms:

- international trade in goods and services;
- movement of capital and foreign investment;
- labor force migration;
- inter-state cooperative of production;
- exchange in the field of Science and technology;
- foreign exchange-credit relations.

International trade in goods and services depends primarily on the participation of national farms in the international division of Labor. As a result of the development of the international division of Labor, the world market is formed. The world market can be viewed as an international movement of goods and services. The world market goes through a number of stages in its development, each of which is characterized by a certain level of involvement of the National Farm in international economic relations. Let's take a closer look at the main signs and features of the international trade in goods and services and the world market in topic 27. The international movement of capital is the deployment and movement of capital abroad. It is issued abroad in the following forms:

- in the form of private or public capital. The movement of capital through international organizations is often distinguished as an independent form;
- in the form of money and goods. In particular, capital issuance can take the form of machine and equipment, patents, know-how, as well as commodity loans;
- in the form of short and long-term loans;
- in the form of loan and entrepreneurial capital. Capital in the form of loans is a percentage in terms of inflows, and capital in the form of entrepreneurship is a profit. Entrepreneurial capital will consist of direct and portfolio investments. Direct investments give the right to control over objects (Enterprises) built at the expense of this capital, while portfolio investments do not give such a right. Uodat is issued in the form of stock packages as well as bonds and other securities.

One of the much more complex aspects of international economic relations is the international migration of the labor force, which finds its expression in the migration of labor resources from one country to another for the purpose of providing employment in a much more favorable environment. The international migration process is accompanied by economic factors, as well as political, ethnic, cultural, family and other descriptive factors.

International migration includes two main components: emigration and immigration. Emigration – means leaving countries for permanent residence, immigration-means entering the country for permanent residence. International migration also includes repatriation – that is, the process of returning citizens to their countries where they have previously left. International migrants are classified into five main categories:

- 1) immigrants and non-immigrants;
- 2) migrants who come to work under the contract;
- 3) nolegal, hidden immigrants;
- 4) asylum seekers;
- 5) refugees.

World infrastructure. The ever-growing movement of goods, labor, financial instruments through national borders accelerates the development and improvement of the entire world infrastructure. In addition to an important transport system (Sea, River, air, rail transport), the information communications network is becoming more and more important in the development of the world economy. Without a decent universal infrastructure, the internationalization of the current productive forces cannot be developed. Some components of such infrastructure appeared at the time when World Trade was emerging, the world market was forming.

In the current period, exchanges, financial centers, large industrial and trade associations are equipped with the latest technical means that allow you to obtain operational data with unprecedented speed and develop them. In developed mamalakats, a broadband information Complex is being established, the influence of which is practically spreading to all sectors and sectors of the economy.

In the current conditions, scientific and commercial information is especially valuable. For this reason, special "data banks" are being established at various international levels, which greatly facilitate the search for the necessary information for scientific and production purposes. World infrastructure is developed by eliminating various conflicts.

International exchange frees up more and more space in goods from materialized forms to intangible relations, that is, with increasing scientific and technological achievements, experience in production and management, exchange with other types of Service. According to accounts, services currently account for 46% of the world's gross domestic product.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. John Sloman, Alison Wride. Economics. Seventh Edition. 2009., 878 pages.
2. Charles Wheelan, Naked Economics: Undressing the Dismal Science (W.W. Norton, 2010)
3. Sean Flynn, Economics For Dummies (Wiley, 2011)
4. Tom Gorman, The Complete Idiot's Guide to Economics (Penguin, 2003)
5. Steve Slavin, Economics: A Self-Teaching Guide (Wiley, 1999)
6. Stephen G Cecchetti, Marion Kohler and Christian Upper. Financial Crises and Economic Activity. August 2009.