



INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Abdusalomova Nodira Bakhodirovna

**Scientific Supervisor: Head of the Department
of “Accounting”, Tashkent State University of Economics
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor**

E-mail: n.abdusalomova@tsue.uz

(ORCID: 0000-0001-5958-6964)

Abdutilipova Rukhshona Dilmurodjon kizi

**3rd-year Student, “Accounting and Audit” Program
Tashkent State University of Economics**

E-mail: abdutalibovaaa@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This thesis scientifically examines the factors behind the emergence of international economic organizations, their role within the global economic system, and their core functions. It analyzes the significance of international economic organizations formed as a result of the development of international economic relations, the expansion of economic integration processes, and the strengthening of interstate cooperation. In addition, the activities of the United Nations (UN), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and other international organizations are briefly reviewed, while the central role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the international trading system is highlighted. Furthermore, Uzbekistan's accession process to the WTO, its relationship with economic reforms, and its prospective economic outcomes are presented through an analytical approach.

In today's globalized world, international economic organizations have become an integral part of the world economy. At a time when trade, investment, financial, and technological ties between different countries are expanding rapidly, the need to coordinate and regulate these relations is increasing. From this point of view, international economic organizations emerge as the most important institutions of cooperation between states. International economic relations refer to the system of economic ties between countries. They cover areas such as international trade, capital movement, investments, labor migration, monetary and credit relations, and scientific and technical cooperation. The effective functioning of these processes cannot be imagined without the participation of international economic organizations. International economic organizations are established by states or non-governmental entities to achieve common economic goals. Their main tasks consist of

reducing trade barriers, encouraging investment, ensuring financial stability, and resolving economic disputes peacefully. Such organizations help form a unified economic space in the world economy.

The formation of international economic organizations is closely linked to economic integration processes. Integration manifests itself through the reduction of economic borders between countries, the formation of free trade areas, and common markets. Free trade zones, customs unions, and economic-monetary unions are the main stages of integration. The European Union is the most developed example of such integration. Many international economic organizations operate on a global scale. Among them, the United Nations, UNCTAD, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, OPEC, and the International Atomic Energy Agency hold a special place. These organizations serve to develop cooperation in various fields and solve global problems. The World Trade Organization is considered one of the most important structures in the international economic system. The main task of the WTO is to regulate trade rules between states and liberalize trade.

The organization relies on the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, and mutual benefit in its trade policy. WTO member states conduct their trade policies based on international rules and resolve trade disputes through negotiation. There are five core principles of the WTO: non-discrimination, mutual friendship and benefit, enforceable commitments, transparency, and safety. These principles ensure the stable and fair operation of the world trade system. As a result, export-import processes become easier, product costs decrease, and opportunities for consumers to access high-quality goods expand.

Uzbekistan's process of joining the WTO has a long history. Although the country submitted its application to join the organization in 1994, negotiations lasted for a long time due to various economic and political factors. In recent years, the acceleration of economic reforms, the liberalization of the foreign exchange market, and the openness of foreign trade policy have revitalized this process. WTO membership creates a number of economic opportunities for Uzbekistan. First and foremost, an expansion of export markets, an increase in the volume of foreign investment, and the development of a competitive environment are expected. In addition, the reduction of monopolies in the domestic market and an increase in the share of quality products will boost economic efficiency.

At the same time, it is necessary to improve state support mechanisms so that national producers can adapt to international competition. In conclusion, international economic organizations are crucial institutions of the modern world economy. They strengthen economic cooperation between states, serve to solve global problems, and ensure economic stability. Uzbekistan's cooperation with these organizations, particularly the WTO, serves as an important factor in strengthening the country's position in the international economic arena and achieving sustainable development.

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