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REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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Abstract: The regulation of foreign economic activity plays a pivotal role in shaping the global economic landscape. As nations continue to engage in cross-border trade, investment, and collaboration, the need for effective regulatory frameworks becomes increasingly imperative. This scientific article provides a comprehensive analysis of the mechanisms, challenges, and trends associated with the regulation of foreign economic activity. Drawing upon a multidisciplinary approach, we explore the legal, economic, and political dimensions of foreign economic regulation, offering insights into the dynamic nature of international commerce.

Keywords: Foreign Economic Activity (FEA), Regulatory Frameworks, International Trade Law, Investment Policies, Customs and Tariffs, Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements, Globalization, Sanctions and Embargoes, Compliance and Enforcement, Technology and Innovation, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Political Economy.

Foreign economic policy is an activity directed towards a goal of determining the plan of alternative participation of the country in the regulation of foreign economic relations of the state and the distribution of production factors. The main components of foreign economic policy include foreign trade [export or import] policy, and foreign exchange policy includes attracting foreign investments and regulation of national investments abroad. In addition, the task of geographically balancing foreign economic transactions with individual states and regions is also solved by foreign economic policy, which is related to ensuring the country's economic security. Ensuring the economic security of the country is related to the strengthening of the economy. This requires increasing the production of export products for foreign countries. This cannot be achieved without stimulating the activities of enterprises that export products, creating favorable conditions for

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foreign investors, developing the international tourism system, ensuring labor force migration, and strengthening the national currency. That is why countries try to solve these things in a positive way. The same process is currently being observed in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Foreign economic policy also regulates foreign economic activity. The wide range of foreign economic policy instruments available in most countries has an effective influence on the formation of the structure of their foreign economic relations and the direction of their development, as well as on the foreign economic relations and foreign economic policy of other countries. This view of foreign economic policy instruments is prominent as a trade-political mechanism.

Each country determines its foreign economic and political activities based on its specific economic and social situation in a certain period, determines its tasks in the foreign economic and political sphere and uses various methods to regulate it. Thus, international trade regulatory instruments include; **-export promotion tool; -a means of restricting imports;**

The instruments provided for in the export policy include: **-financial and non-financial regulation; -organizational and technical means supporting export;** support by organizing fairs, organizing exhibitions, visiting foreign countries as part of state representatives. Promotion of export, taking into account the stage of production and realization of goods. Tax credits to producers of products for export at the production stage, subsidizing production, primarily agricultural production. Services provided after the sale and purchase of goods, namely export crediting, credit insurance, long-term lease, provision of free economic information to national producer-exporting state organizations.

The tools provided in the import policy include**;- Protection of the internal market with money and without money.** In the monetary protection of the domestic market, it is envisaged to use duties, customs fees and taxes in the amount of the customs value of the goods, taking into account the price of the goods. These rules are especially relevant for raw materials and semi-finished products. Non-monetary protection of the domestic market provides for the use of tariff restrictions that do not directly affect the price of imported goods.[This calculation does not include border fees and taxes]. This includes product quality, technological level, service life, guaranteed service and other indicators. The basis for direct protection of the internal market is the direct limitation of the flow of goods, the decision made by the government of the country based on legal norms and regulations. mplicit protection of the internal market is determined by the executive and is disguised, and usually does not include mutual obligations of the parties.

In general, all methods of regulating foreign economic activity can be divided into two groups depending on the level of direct impact;

Direct methods of regulation are directly directed to the foreign economic activities of residents and non-residents of the state and are regulated based on official and legal acts and regulations.

Methods of indirect regulation are determined by the general socio-economic policy of the state. In other words, the external economic activity of the state, the development of sectors and industries not directly related to the general situation in the country, the level of effectiveness of the laws adopted in carrying out institutional reforms, the improvement of the social condition of the population, the development of national culture and traditions directed and determined by the policy.

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