

# Ways of Developing and Using Interregional Cooperational In Foreign Countries

Akramov Izzatillo and Mamasodikov Shohruh

Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction 1<sup>st</sup> year students

**Abstract:** *The article focuses on socio-economic cooperation between the United States, Japan, the European Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the People's Republic of China as mechanisms for the development of interregional cooperation in foreign countries.*

**Keywords:** Socio-economic cooperation, regional policy, natural and economic potential, export potential, interstate programs, information analysis, products and services.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The associations of foreign countries and different countries can gather positive experiences aimed at developing the interregional economy, develop concrete scientific and practical proposals on the basis of systematization and research.

## II. METHODS

In particular, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) created a regulatory and legal framework for the organization of interregional cooperation, which, based on the specific interests of each country, contributed to the achievement of certain results in the development of interregional relations. As an example, on October 17-20, 2018, the first forum dedicated to ensuring cooperation between the regions of Russia and Uzbekistan was held. A similar forum is planned to be dedicated to cooperation between all CIS regions of Tashkent in 2020. In accordance with the decision of the heads of government of the CIS countries on October 18, 2011, interregional and cross-border cooperation was approved until 2020. At the meeting of the heads of state of CIS held in Ashgabat on October 10-11, 2019, an agreement was reached " on the establishment of regional cooperation in the NSC countries until 2030."This project of the consortium, prepared in 2020, is planned to be organized in Tashkent, approved at the regional forum of CIS countries.

In the organization of interregional cooperation, a number of specific rules were used in the countries of the CIS:

- the organization of a transaction between the elected bodies of the cooperating regions;
- signing a memorandum of cooperation or other official memorandum of understanding between the governing bodies of the regions;
- establishment of an information and analytical center, which reflects both natural and shared;
- development of a long and medium-term strategy of joint socio-economic cooperation, in which the main attention should be paid to the wide application of new innovative technologies, training of qualified personnel, attracting investments and the organization of joint ventures.

Socio-economic cooperation between the internal regions of individual countries has accumulated a certain amount of experience in the Russian Federation. In Russia, interregional cooperation has developed to some extent, and it is possible to give examples of them: "The Siberian treaty", "The center-Karatuprok", "The Northwest", "The greater Volga", "The North Caucasus", "The greater Urals" and others. These economic cooperation associations, which unite two or more territories, are supported by federal government bodies. Experience of the Russian Federation in the field of interregional cooperation shows that relations between the main regions are carried out within the framework of the economic zone. Socio-economic relations are aimed at trade, implementation of joint investment projects, Organization of joint ventures, satisfaction of the needs of the population for types of services. Economic zones play an important role in the organization of interregional cooperation in the deployment of productive forces, taking into account the size of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. They are Caspian Sea, Northern, Jetisu-Altai, southern border zones. In general, despite the high level of opportunities for the development of interregional relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as in Russia, interregional cooperation has many organizational and economic problems in this direction. To some extent, interregional cooperation is connected with the policy of socio – economic development of the regions implemented in foreign countries.

## III. RESULTS

The United States has a highly decentralized system of governorates. The role and tasks of states, municipalities, districts in socio – economic development are high. They conduct an independent regional policy, and the cooperation of the region directly depends on themselves. Interregional cooperation can be assessed mainly due to the effective organization of transport infrastructure, cooperation of Trade, Service and industrial enterprises in the interests of the population. In Japan, regional policy was carried out taking into account the high density of production and population, as well as the well-developed northern regions of Hokaido and Toxoku. Specific experience has been accumulated in the development of regional and interregional cooperation in the countries of the European Union.

Four different programs for the development of the region will be developed and implemented:

First, national programs will be developed on the basis of the interests of each country and the European Union.

Secondly, state programs are prepared mainly in the interests of sectors and regions.

Thirdly, special long-term programs are mainly focused on the development of territories and are financed through special funds.

From the four, generalized programs are prepared, which are carried out by financing them through a number of Special Funds, investment banks.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The process of decentralization in foreign countries takes place in different forms and forms, and plays an important role in the organization of interregional cooperation. If decentralization is at the highest level in the United States, then in the European Union this process has an average appearance. Summarizing all of the above, we can say that interregional cooperation in foreign countries has a different appearance, and each state has its own interests, natural and economic potential, the formation of socio – economic relations between the regions due to the priority directions of the reforms carried out.

In the development of interregional socio-economic cooperation based on the existing foreign experience in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is desirable to pay attention to the following:

*Development of the legal framework of normative interregional cooperation (memorandum, agreement, agreement Council, agreement, etc.);*

*Development of trade and Economic Cooperation, Organization of joint ventures, financial industry groups with the aim of implementing joint investment projects;*

*Formation of innovative clusters of the region on the basis of natural and economic potential and specialization;*

*-Development of medium and long – term strategy of interregional socio-economic cooperation and etc.*

#### V. CONCLUSION

In general, the accumulated experience in foreign countries plays an important role in the organization of socio – economic cooperation in the territory of Uzbekistan and, on its basis, the high level of investment and innovative activity in sustainable development, the level and quality of life of the population.

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