



XITOIY VA O'ZBEKISTON O'RTASIDA "BIR MAKON, BIR YO'L"
TASHABBUSI DOIRASIDA MINTAQAVIY IQTISODIY HAMKORLIK
MEXANIZMINI QURISH BO'YICHA TADQIQOTLAR

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Annotatsiya: COVID-19 ta'siri ostida global sanoat zanjiri ta'minot zanjiri kelajakda uzoq vaqt davomida ma'lum darajada qisqarishni ko'rsatadi, shuning uchun xalqaro va mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik muhimroq bo'ladi. "Bir kamar, bir yo'l" tashabbusi doirasida Xitoy va O'zbekiston o'rtasida iqtisodiy hamkorlik mexanizmini barpo etish uchun yaxshi shart-sharoit mavjud, biroq ayni paytda turli muammolar, jumladan, ikki davlatning iqtisodiy tizimlaridagi tafovutlar, O'zbekistonning rivojlanish strategiyasini qanday shakllantirayotgani kabi muammolarga duch kelmoqda. yangi davr va uning infratuzilmasini yaxshilaydi. Xitoy va O'zbekiston o'zlarining iqtisodiy hamkorlik mexanizmini qurishda duch kelayotgan muammolar "Bir kamar, bir yo'l" xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorligi doirasida hal etilishi kerak. Ularning savdo hamkorlik mexanizmini qurish Xitoyga eksport hajmini oshirish va savdo tuzilmasini takomillashtirish orqali ham kuchaytirilishi mumkin. Yevroosiyo iqtisodiy ittifoqi va boshqa ko'p tomonlama va ikki tomonlama hamkorlik mexanizmlari bilan bog'lanish ham kuchaytirilishi kerak. Ushbu odatiy misol "Bir kamar va yo'l" doirasidagi xalqaro iqtisodiy hamkorlik mexanizmini qurishni qanday kuchaytirish haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: "Bir kamar va yo'l" tashabbusi; mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hamkorlik; Xitoy va O'zbekiston; mexanizm qurilishi;

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПО ПОСТРОЕНИЮ МЕХАНИЗМА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО
СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ КИТАЕМ И УЗБЕКИСТАНОМ В РАМКАХ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ «ОДИН
ПОЯС, ОДИН ПУТЬ»**

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Аннотация: Из-за COVID-19 глобальная производственная цепочка поставок будет демонстрировать определенную степень сокращения в будущем в течение длительного периода времени, поэтому международное и региональное экономическое сотрудничество станет более важным. В рамках инициативы «Один пояс, один путь» построение механизма экономического сотрудничества между Китаем и Узбекистаном имеет хорошие условия, но также сталкивается с различными проблемами, включая различия в экономических системах двух стран, то, как Узбекистан формулирует стратегии развития в новый период и улучшает свою инфраструктуру. Проблемы, стоящие перед Китаем и Узбекистаном при построении механизма их экономического сотрудничества, должны решаться в рамках международного экономического сотрудничества «Один пояс, один путь». Построение их механизма торгового сотрудничества также может быть усилено за счет увеличения экспорта в Китай и улучшения структуры торговли. Следует также усилить стыковку с Евразийским экономическим союзом и другими многосторонними и двусторонними механизмами сотрудничества. Этот типичный случай дает представление о том, как усилить построение механизма международного экономического сотрудничества в рамках «Пояса и пути».

Ключевые слова: инициатива «Один пояс, один путь»; региональное экономическое сотрудничество; Китай и Узбекистан; конструкция механизма;

**RESEARCH ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION MECHANISM
BETWEEN CHINA AND UZBEKISTAN UNDER THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE**

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Abstract: Affected by the COVID-19, the global industrial chain supply chain will show a certain degree of contraction in the future for a long period of time, so international and regional economic cooperation will become more important. Under the "the Belt and Road" initiative, the construction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan has good conditions, but also faces various problems, including the differences in the economic systems of the two countries, how Uzbekistan formulates development strategies in the new period and improves its infrastructure. The problems faced by China and Uzbekistan in the construction of their economic cooperation mechanism should be solved under the framework of the "the Belt and Road" international economic cooperation. The construction of their trade cooperation mechanism can also be strengthened by increasing exports to China and improving the trade structure. The docking with the Eurasian Economic Union and other multilateral and bilateral cooperation mechanisms should also be strengthened. This typical case provides enlightenment on how to strengthen the construction of international economic cooperation mechanism under the framework of the "the Belt and Road".

Key words: "the Belt and Road" initiative; Regional economic cooperation; China and Uzbekistan; mechanism construction;

Introduction. The "the Belt and Road" initiative is an open platform for international and regional cooperation. Based on but not limited to the scope of the ancient Silk Road, countries and international and regional organizations can participate in the "the Belt and Road" initiative. As of January 6, 2023, 151 countries and 32 international organizations have signed more than 200 cooperation documents with China to jointly build the "the Belt and Road". Uzbekistan has been actively involved in the "the Belt and Road" initiative since its inception, and as a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Uzbekistan and China have jointly carried out various cooperation under the "the Belt and Road" initiative. Uzbekistan is located at the center of Central Asia and the center of Eurasia, and is also an important part of the China-Central-Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor. Due to its unique geographical advantages, Uzbekistan was the only place along the ancient Silk Road more than 2000 years ago, and maintained close economic and trade ties with China through the ancient Silk Road. Since General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed the "Belt and Road" initiative in 2013, China and Uzbekistan have cooperated more closely in the fields of economy, trade, and investment.

Both Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan have become each other's increasingly important cooperative partners[1]. Judging from the current situation, China and Uzbekistan not only have good opportunities in the construction of economic cooperation mechanisms, but also face some challenges that cannot be ignored.

Under the new historical conditions, strengthening the research on the construction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan under the "the Belt and Road" initiative is of great significance for studying the cooperation mechanism for the implementation of the whole "the Belt and Road" initiative, further improving the friendly relations between China and Uzbekistan, strengthening the cooperation between China and Uzbekistan, and promoting the high-quality development of the joint construction of the "the Belt and Road".

Research part

1. The implementation of the "the Belt and Road" initiative and the construction of international and regional economic cooperation mechanisms

The "the Belt and Road" initiative has provided a new platform for international and regional economic cooperation for China and other countries. On this new platform, China and relevant countries have initially established some innovative international and regional economic cooperation mechanisms based on the principle of co-construction and sharing, which has laid a good foundation for promoting the economic prosperity and common development of China and relevant countries.

In terms of economic cooperation mechanism, we can analyze the economic cooperation mechanism formed during the implementation of the "the Belt and Road" initiative from top-level design, investment, trade, production capacity cooperation and other aspects.

(1) Top-level design.

Since the "Belt and Road Initiative" initiative was put forward in 2013, through the exchange of visits among state leaders, the holding of the "Belt and Road Initiative" Summit Forum for International Cooperation, the signing of the "Belt and Road Initiative" cooperation agreement between countries, and the formulation of detailed plans for the docking of the national strategy of jointly building "Belt and Road Initiative". A whole set of institutional framework for jointly building "Belt and Road Initiative" has been basically formed, which is composed of "one body", "two characters", "three Communists", "four Mutual Relations" and "five links". "one": building a community with a shared future for mankind; "two characters": openness and inclusiveness; "three communists": consultation, co-building and sharing; "four mutual": mutual peaceful cooperation, mutual openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit; "five links": policy communication, facilities connectivity, smooth trade, financing and people-to-people connectivity[2].

In accordance with the cooperation focus and spatial layout of the joint construction of "Belt and Road Initiative", China has put forward a cooperation framework of "six corridors, six routes, multiple countries and multiple ports". The "six corridors" refers to the six economic corridors of China, Mongolia and Russia, the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, China-Central Asia-West Asia, China-Indo-China Peninsula, China-Pakistan, and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar; "six roads" refers to the interconnection of railways, highways, waterways, air routes, pipelines and information highways; "multinational" refers to the selection of a number of important countries as the focus of cooperation; "multi-ports" refers to the construction of a number of maritime fulcrum ports. From 2013 to 2019, the infrastructure interconnection under the "Belt and Road Initiative" initiative is based on "six corridors, six roads, multiple countries and multiple ports". A number of landmark construction projects represented by the China-Laos Railway, the Asia-Kyrgyzstan Railway, the Yavan High-speed Railway, the Port of Gwadar, the Port of Hambantota and the Port of Piraeus have made important progress.

(2) Investment cooperation mechanism.

Infrastructure investment cooperation.

Infrastructure connectivity is the core content of the joint construction of "Belt and Road Initiative". From the perspective of development economics, the vast number of developing countries

are restricted by factors such as insufficient investment in infrastructure, resulting in low-quality economic development for a long time, and in order to fundamentally solve this problem, it is necessary to build a new development mechanism to make it have a good "hematopoietic" function. The "Belt and Road Initiative" initiative, as a new cooperation mechanism, provides options for the vast number of developing countries. Under the framework of "Belt and Road Initiative" international cooperation, China has invested in many infrastructure projects for many developing countries, and has made great efforts and contributions for these countries to form a "hematopoietic function" that effectively supports their economic growth[3].

Financial support mechanism.

Infrastructure investment under the "Belt and Road Initiative" initiative needs corresponding financial support. Two levels of cooperation mechanisms have been formed in this field: first, a number of financial institutions represented by the Export-Import Bank of China, the China Development Bank, the Bank of China, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, the China Export Credit Insurance Corporation and the China Reinsurance Co., Ltd. provide financing and insurance support for Chinese enterprises to carry out related cooperation projects in "Belt and Road Initiative" countries. Second, the new financial institutions represented by the Silk Road Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank provide financial support to countries along the "Belt and Road Initiative" route. In December 2014, the Silk Road Fund was registered in Beijing with an initial capital of US \$40 billion. In 2017, China announced that it would increase its support for the "Belt and Road Initiative" construction fund, adding 100 billion yuan to the Silk Road Fund.

Trade cooperation mechanism

Free trade area (FTA) construction is an important form of cooperation in the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative. Affected by the Xinguan epidemic, as of the first half of 2019, China has established more than 20 free trade areas with relevant countries and regions. In addition to the free trade zones established by signing free trade agreements between sovereign countries, cross-border free trade zones located on the border are another important form of cooperation. For example, the China-Kazakhstan Horgos International Border Cooperation Center is the first cross-border trade zone established between my country and neighboring countries. It is a demonstration zone for regional cooperation under the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the first cross-border free trade and investment cooperation zone in the world.

Capacity Cooperation Mechanism

The production capacity cooperation mechanism between China and countries along the "Belt and Road" covers a variety of methods including overseas economic and trade parks, general contracting of projects, and third-party cooperation. Overseas economic and trade cooperation zones are an important carrier for strengthening production capacity cooperation among countries along the route under the "Belt and Road" initiative. Overseas economic and trade cooperation zones usually refer to Chinese-funded holding companies registered in mainland China with independent legal personality, established overseas through Chinese-funded independent legal person institutions, with complete infrastructure for investment and construction, clear leading industries, and sound public service functions, Industrial parks with agglomeration and radiation effects. For example, China-Belarus Industrial Park, Thailand-China Rayong Industrial Park, China-Indonesia Comprehensive Industrial Park Qingshan Park, China-Cambodia Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone, China-Egypt TEDA Suez Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone, China-Ethiopia Oriental Industrial Park, Uzbekistan Pengsheng Industrial Park, Longjiang Industrial Park in Vietnam, etc. are relatively successful industrial parks.

To sum up, this article sorts out the framework of the international regional economic cooperation mechanism under the "Belt and Road" initiative (table 1). Economic cooperation mechanisms to gain a deeper understanding of this area.

2. Favorable conditions for the construction of economic cooperation mechanisms between China and Uzbekistan under the "Belt and Road" initiative

(1) Geographical advantages: Uzbekistan is an important part of the construction of the China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor

One of the key points of the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" is to strengthen the connection between Eurasia and Asia by building a better interconnection network, and ultimately promote the integrated development of Eurasia. Uzbekistan is an important part of the China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor. Geographically speaking, Uzbekistan is a landlocked country located in Central Asia. Historically, this area was the only place to pass through the ancient Silk Road. The ancient cities represented by Samarkand and Bukhara are all silk important node cities on the road. Samarkand, the second largest city in Uzbekistan, is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia. It is located on the main road from China to India and is an important town on the ancient Silk Road. In addition, Bukhara, located in the southwestern part of Uzbekistan, is also a famous city on the ancient Silk Road. It is located on the main road of transportation between Europe and Asia, and is known as the "Mecca of Central Asia". Obviously, Uzbekistan has important

geographical advantages in the construction of the "Belt and Road". This is very beneficial to the const-

ruction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan.

Table 1

Framework of International Regional Economic Cooperation Mechanism under the Belt and Road Initiative

The Connotation of Cooperation Mechanism		Docking of cooperation mechanism
Top-level design	1) From "one body", "two characters", "three Communists", "four Mutual Relations" and "five links" A set of institutional frameworks for jointly building the "the Belt and Road"	Docking with multilateral cooperation mechanisms: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), China-ASEAN "10+1", Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), CICA, China-Arab Cooperation Forum, China-GCC Strategic Dialogue, Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), "Belt and Road" International Cooperation Summit Forum, Boao Forum for Asia, Eurasian Economic Forum, Qianhai Cooperation Forum and China-ASEAN Expo, China-Eurasia Expo, China International Fair for Investment and Trade, China-South Asia Expo, China-Arab Expo, Western China International Expo, China-Russia Expo, China International Import Expo and other platforms
	2) Cooperation framework of "six corridors, six roads, many countries and many ports"	
Investment	1) Financial institutions represented by the Export-Import Bank of China, China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation and China Reinsurance Co., Ltd. provide financing and insurance support for Chinese enterprises to complete relevant projects in countries along the route	Docking with bilateral cooperation mechanisms: Sign cooperation memoranda or cooperation plans with countries along the route, build a number of bilateral cooperation demonstration zones, and give full play to the role of existing bilateral mechanisms such as joint committees, mixed committees, coordination committees, steering committees, and management committees
	2) New financial institutions represented by the Silk Road Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank provide financial support to countries along the "Belt and Road"	
Trade	1) Establishment of Free Trade Area (FTA)	Docking with relevant development strategies: 1) Global level: United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2) Regional level: ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan, African Union Agenda 2063, Eurasian Economic Union, EU Eurasian Connectivity Strategy, etc. 3) National level: Turkey's "Middle Corridor" initiative, Mongolia's "Development Road" initiative, Vietnam's "Two Corridors and One Circle" plan, Saudi Arabia's "Vision 2030", etc.
	2) Establish a cross-border free trade zone (such as China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center)	
	3) Sign economic and trade agreements	
production	1) Overseas economic and trade cooperation zones (such as China-Belarus Industrial Park, Thailand-China Rayong Industrial Park, Uzbekistan Pengsheng Industrial Park, etc.)	
	2) Engineering contracting projects	
	3) Third-party market cooperation	

(2) The growing trade demand between China and Uzbekistan will provide new opportunities for the development of trade cooperation mechanisms

Affected by the current international trade situation, the trade cooperation between China and Uzbekistan has good development opportunities. In recent years, there have been trade frictions between China and the United States. Under such circumstances, China needs to find alternative import and export markets other than the United States. As a result, trade ties between China and the European Union, Russia and other countries along the "Belt and Road" will become closer. In 2019, the total import and export volume between China and countries along the "Belt and Road" was 9.27 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 10.8%, which was 7.4 percentage points higher than the overall growth rate of China's foreign trade, accounting for about 30% of China's total import and export value. In addition, in the bilateral trade between China and

Uzbekistan, China has maintained its status as the largest trading partner of Uzbekistan in recent years. In 2019, the bilateral trade volume between China and Uzbekistan was about 7.638 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 1.883 %, accounting for 18.1% of Uzbekistan's total foreign trade. Judging from the situation in the first quarter of 2020, despite the impact of the epidemic, China's foreign trade imports and exports fell by 6.4% year-on-year as a whole, but the total imports and exports between China and countries along the "Belt and Road" not only did not decline, but increased year-on-year up 3.2%[4]. Therefore, in the context of Sino-US trade frictions, China's development of alternative markets for import and export trade provides new opportunities for Uzbekistan to expand exports to China. Therefore, if the two sides speed up the improvement and improvement of trade cooperation mechanisms, it will help promote the further development of bilateral trade. develop.

(3) Uzbekistan's internal positive factors provide new impetus for the construction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan

There are many positive factors in Uzbekistan, among which there are three important factors: First, the government is aggressively promoting various reforms to promote economic development through reforms. Since Mirziyoyev took office as President of Uzbekistan in 2016, he has substantially promoted comprehensive reforms and ushered in a new era of reform and opening up in Uzbekistan. In the four years from 2017 to 2021, President Mirziyoyev promoted various reforms from five major aspects, which can be said to cover all aspects, including the reform of the national administrative management system, the reform of the judicial system, and the promotion of economic liberalization. , Promote social development, adjust security and foreign policy. Among them, the goal of reform in the economic field is very clear, that is, the implementation of economic liberalization, including the implementation of exchange rate liberalization (marketization), lowering the entry threshold of the banking industry, liberalization of foreign trade, liberalization of commodity prices, privatization of non-agricultural land, and promotion of state-owned land. Enterprise reform, in addition, improved the investment environment from various aspects (such as revoking 42 kinds of licenses, exempting visas from 65 countries, establishing foreign investment promotion bureaus, etc.), paying more attention to attracting investment, promoting commodity exports, and vigorously developing special economic zones (There are currently 21), reducing corporate tax burdens, supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. At present, China has become Uzbekistan's largest source of investment and also Uzbekistan's largest trading partner. Second, the country currently has a comparative advantage in promoting rapid economic development, which is mainly reflected in two aspects: on the one hand, it has an advantage in labor. Since Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia, it has abundant labor resources. On the other hand, in terms of resources, the output of natural gas, uranium, gold, cotton, and leather ranks among the top in the world, providing a good resource base for promoting the country's economic development. The third is to attract foreign investment with new investment opportunities. In recent years, the investment environment in Uzbekistan has continued to improve.

On December 25, 2019, President Mirziyoyev of Uzbekistan signed the "Law on Investment and Investment Activities", which legally ensures that investors' private property is not violated and further strengthens the confidence of investors from all over the world. Among the investment projects in

Uzbekistan, the greatest opportunities are in the agriculture and processing industries, followed by the tourism and pharmaceutical industries, then the fuel and energy industries, but also metallurgy, machinery, electronics, light industry, transport infrastructure and construction. The positive factors in these three aspects are conducive to promoting the construction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan.

3. The main problems faced by the construction of the economic cooperation mechanism between China and Uzbekistan under the "Belt and Road" initiative

(1) Neutralize the differences in the economic systems of Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan

The economic systems of China and Uzbekistan are quite different, which poses a major challenge to the establishment of economic cooperation mechanisms between the two countries. Since Mirziyoyev took over as president at the end of 2016, he has promoted reforms in all aspects, especially the implementation of a series of economic liberalization measures, which has improved the domestic business environment, increased the well-being of the domestic people, and ensured social stability. good effect. After all, Uzbekistan's planned economy is relatively strong. Although it adheres to the principles of "economy first" and "marketization", it also maintains the institutional arrangements of administrative intervention to a considerable extent. In addition, a series of economic liberalization reforms not only brought positive effects, but also brought negative effects such as high inflation, declining economic growth, and rising unemployment. There is no definite answer yet on how to solve these problems in the future. In the process of realizing economic transformation and development, top-level design is even more important. Because of this, how to choose and determine the next transformation and development strategy and path is a very important issue.

(2) How Uzbekistan formulates its development strategy in the new era

The construction of economic cooperation mechanisms between China and Uzbekistan will inevitably be affected by the development strategies of both parties. In the process of economic development, from the start of the economy to the realization of catch-up development, it is often possible to achieve it under the guidance of a development strategy that is in line with the country's national conditions. Historically, many countries have provided different experiences when realizing the start of economic development. For example, the Soviet Union achieved rapid industrialization by formulating development plans and giving priority to the development of heavy industry; there are also other countries that achieved economic development through the development of agriculture and light

industry. In the early days of the founding of the country, China learned the development strategy of the Soviet Union and focused on the development of heavy industry, but in the early days of reform and opening up, it focused on the development of agriculture and light industry. At present, Uzbekistan is facing the problem of how to realize economic take-off, which needs to choose a development strategy in line with its national conditions, and formulate appropriate industrial policies to create conditions for economic growth. In terms of guidance for development strategies, the new structural economics theory proposed by Professor Justin Yifu Lin can provide a valuable reference[5].

Based on this theory, Uzbekistan can determine a development strategy that is in line with its own national conditions, thereby creating conditions for the construction of economic cooperation mechanisms between China and Uzbekistan.

(3) Uzbekistan's infrastructure construction lags behind

Uzbekistan's infrastructure is relatively backward, which is not conducive to the construction of

cooperation mechanisms between China and Uzbekistan in investment, trade and production capacity. The supporting construction of infrastructure is an important prerequisite for developing trade, attracting investment, and realizing the industrialization of the country. According to the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index Report (2018), among the 160 countries and regions whose scores were calculated and ranked, Uzbekistan's international logistics performance index has a composite score of only 2.58, ranking 99th; its infrastructure ranks 77 th, although this indicator ranks the highest among the five Central Asian countries, it ranks relatively low in both customs efficiency and international freight, ranking 140th and 120th respectively[6]. It can be seen that Uzbekistan lags behind in terms of infrastructure and logistics performance (Table 2), and needs to be further improved to enhance connectivity, so as to create more favorable conditions for the construction of economic cooperation mechanisms between China and Uzbekistan.

Table 2

The ranking of the international logistics performance index of China, Russia and the five Central Asian countries in 2018

	Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking	LPI score	Customs efficiency ranking	Infrastructure ranking	International Freight Ranking	Logistics Quality and Competitiveness Ranking	Tracking and Retrospective Ranking	Timeliness ranking
China	26	3.61	31	20	18	27	27	27
Kazakhstan	71	2.81	65	81	84	90	83	50
Russia	75	2.76	97	61	96	71	97	66
Uzbekistan	99	2.58	140	77	120	88	90	91
Kyrgyzstan	108	2.55	55	103	138	114	99	106
Turkmenistan	126	2.41	111	117	136	120	107	130
Tajikistan	134	2.34	150	127	133	116	131	104

Conclusion. Due to the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, and some countries have begun to implement policies to return certain industries to their homeland, some people have begun to doubt the development prospects and future of economic globalization. We believe that economic globalization is the result of a series of objective economic laws, coupled with the process of objective economic development and evolution, the trend of economic globalization will continue, and no one can change the general trend of economic globalization[3].

Considering the objective facts of the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, some industries will indeed return to their homeland, including returning to the regional center or even their own country. Regional development may become a phased feature in the process of globalization in the future. In any case, international regional economic cooperation will still play an important role in promoting economic development at the global, regio-

nal and national levels, and its importance is likely to become more prominent in the post-epidemic era. Therefore, we must pay more attention to international regional economic cooperation and its In-depth study of mechanism construction.

First, the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" provides a new platform for international regional economic cooperation in the new era, provides a new mechanism, and provides a rare new development opportunity for the common development of China and other countries in the world. Therefore, China, countries around the world, and international organizations should make full use of such a brand-new international cooperation platform and the new international cooperation mechanism of the "Belt and Road" to promote their own economic development, promote the economic development of their respective regions, and promote regional economic integration and even development of global economic integration[8].

Second, Uzbekistan has seen the good development prospects of actively participating in the joint construction of the "Belt and Road". Therefore, in the past three years, it has increased its cooperation with China in the joint construction of the "Belt and Road", and has achieved initial positive results. This also provides a good reference and reference for other countries in this regard. As long as different countries proceed from their own reality and make full use of the "Belt and Road" international cooperation platform and its institutional advantages, they can also achieve good economic cooperation results and promote common prosperity and development.

Third, to promote regional economic cooperation and development under the framework of the joint construction of the "Belt and Road", we must fully consider the key content of the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" international cooperation, and promote the development of relevant key cooperation fields and cooperative industries accordingly. We have found in this study that infrastructure connectivity construction (investment) is the most important area of cooperation, and economic and trade cooperation zone construction, trade and financial cooperation are also important.

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УЙ-ЖОЙ ФОНДИНИ БОШҚАРИШНИНГ ЎЗИ ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу илмий мақолада мамлакатимизда уй-жой фондини бошқаришдаги мавжуд муаммолар ва уларни бартараф этиш йўллари, бугунги кундаги бошқарувнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари кўрсатилган. Аҳоли сонининг ўсиб бориши ҳисобига уй-жойга бўлган эҳтиёжнинг ошиб бораётганлиги, янгидан қурилаётган уй-жойлар, мавжудлари бўйича таъмирлаш ишларини олиб боришда давлат томонидан берилаётган имтиёзлар ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: уй-жой фонди, аҳоли турмуш даражаси, уй-жой коммунал хўжалиги, хизмат кўрсатиш, қўп хонадонли уйлар, турар жой бинолари, уй-жойга бўлган талаб, уй-жой фондини бошқариш, бошқарув усуллари, бошқарув механизми, бошқарув компаниялари.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ САМИМ ЖИЛИЩНЫМ ФОНДОМ

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Аннотация. В данной научной статье показаны текущие проблемы в управлении жилищным фондом в нашей стране и пути их устранения, особенности управления сегодня. В связи с ростом населения, растущей потребностью в жилье, вновь построенным жильем покрываются льготы, предоставляемые государством при проведении ремонтных работ на существующем.

Ключевые слова: жилищный фонд, уровень жизни населения, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, услуги, многоквартирные дома, жилые здания, спрос на жилье, управление жилищным фондом, методы управления, механизм управления, управляющие компании.