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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ISSUES OF IMPROVING THEIR ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT:
In this article, International Financial Institutions Strengthening sustainability policies and governance in strategically-important institutions—including the multilateral development banks—to promote financing for sustainable activities and discourage financing for unsustainable ones.

KEYWORDS: International Monetary Fund, International financial institutions, Aligning Electricity Transmission and Distribution Investments, financial relations.
Multilateral, national and international public financial institutions should play a major role in providing investments to meet the climate and other sustainability challenges, as well as to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

These institutions have begun an important shift towards sustainability—but more is needed to ensure that all public development finance supports, rather than undermines, our shared climate goals.

The institutions include the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks (MDBs); specialized funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund, and the Climate Investment Funds; and bilateral and national development finance institutions.

By analyzing their investment portfolios and policies and identifying opportunities for change, we help enable financial institutions to shift their investments toward sustainable and climate-compatible development. Our engagement consists of timely analysis, convening of key stakeholders, and direct engagement with the institutions. We focus this work on:

- Enhancing the quality and quantity of the development banks' dedicated climate finance;
- Ensuring alignment of the banks' overall investment portfolios with global climate adaptation and mitigation goals; and

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- Promoting bank policies and practices that protect vulnerable people and ecosystems.

International financial institutions play a central role in helping to fund activities in developing countries that support sustainable, climate resilient, and low-carbon development. By analyzing their investment portfolios and identifying opportunities for change, we help enable these institutions to shift their investments toward sustainable and climate compatible development.

We rely on our deep knowledge of these institutions, the UNFCCC finance negotiations, and of the climate finance architecture; on our convening power; and on our in-house sectoral expertise to produce timely research products to inform key decisions. While our efforts apply to a broad range of financial institutions, our focus is primarily on:

- MDB policies, practices, and governance
- Policies, practices, and governance of specialized climate funds, especially the GCF
- UNFCCC finance negotiations
- IDFC analytical and strategic activities

In addition to the MDBs, other development finance institutions (DFIs), such as national, bilateral, and regional development banks, play an important and growing role in financing sustainable development, including providing climate finance.

Towards Paris Alignment, which explores how MDBs can align their activities with the goals of the Paris agreement, mainstream mitigation and adaptation, and more. In Aligning Electricity Transmission and Distribution Investments with a Paris Agreement Pathway, we explored Paris alignment at a sectoral level.

Previous research looked at financing the energy transmission; establishing social and environmental safeguards within the context of development finance; governance in World Bank project planning; and more.

International economists and specialists have given their opinions and comments in their research on the practical relations of financial institutions with our country and their development.

J.Kh. Ataniyazov, E.D. Alimardonov "International as mentioned in the textbook "financial relations", today international financial institutions include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, European Bank for

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Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), A major financial institution such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB). very consistent and active cooperation relations are being conducted with organizations.

Different authors do not interpret the term "world financial market" in the same way. "World Financial Market" The difference in different interpretations of the term is its broad or is a narrow interpretation. But wide or narrow its meaning is also understood in different ways. For example, as noted by the famous scientist L.N. Krasavina, "world financial markets are countries in a broad sense accumulation of monetary capitals and market relations that ensure redistribution is the field. The global financial market is a fund in a narrow sense market, that is, transactions with securities market". In this, Krasavina compares the world financial markets according to a number of criteria and the market structure classifies in terms of:

• currency markets (including euro foreign exchange market);
• loan capital market, they are money market, the capital market is divided into the European market;
• stock markets;
• insurance markets;
• gold markets.

The International Monetary Fund

IMF was established by international treaty in 1945 as the central institution of the international monetary system—the system of currency trading and exchange rates that enables business to take place between countries with different currencies. IMF aims to prevent crises in the system by encouraging countries to adopt sound economic policies and monitoring their adherence to such policies; it is also—as its name suggests—a fund that can be tapped by members needing temporary financing to address balance of payments problems.

More specifically, IMF's statutory purposes include promoting the balanced expansion of world trade, the stability of exchange rates, the avoidance of competitive currency devaluations, and the orderly correction of balance of payments problems. To serve these purposes, IMF engages in three types of activities: it monitors economic and financial developments and policies, both in its member countries and at the global level, and offers policy advice to its members based on its more than 50 years of experience; it lends to member countries experiencing balance of payments problems, not just to provide temporary financing

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but also to support economic adjustment and reforms aimed at correcting the underlying problems; and it provides the governments and central banks of its member countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise.

Conclusion:

Between Uzbekistan and international financial organizations in the development of financial relations, due to factors of economic and financial development as mentioned above, well-thought-out, restrained, but at the same time elegant and comfortable predicting that it will happen and that it will happen in today's rapidly changing world able to respond to new problems and threats in a timely and appropriate manner should be at the level. Controlling the activities of multinational corporations and banks in the country and expansion If the following factors are reflected in the economy and international financial relations, the country's financial development has a positive effect on the coefficient.

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