

организаций. Кроме того, переход на цифровые бизнес-процессы в банке затрудняет доступ клиентов, не имеющих эффективного доступа к современным устройствам, к финансовым услугам. Например, первые банкоматы в мире были созданы в 1967 году, но полноценное использование этих устройств началось только в 80-х годах. Похожая ситуация произошла в США в 1981 году, когда был введен онлайн-банкинг, и эти онлайн-сервисы стали популярными только 20 лет спустя.

Сегодня многие финансовые технологии более сложны, чем программное обеспечение банкоматов, поэтому банкам необходимо подумать о создании простых интерфейсов и четких инструкций, и для банка имеет смысл разработать различные приложения, чтобы помочь клиентам освоить новые цифровые банковские услуги.

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### Digital Economy: Implementation of Innovative Ideas

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Abstract: This article analyzes some aspects of the formation and development of the digital economy, examines the differences and features of its functioning. It is noted that the development of the digital economy provides an opportunity for communication, exchange of ideas and experience.

The continuing complication of social structures and relations, which are increasingly based on modern digital technologies, causing an exponential growth in data flows, brings to the fore the question of the formation of the digital economy. The importance of the ongoing processes made it possible to raise the question of the formation of a new type of economy, where relations with regard to the production, processing, storage, transmission and use of an increasing amount of data acquire a dominant importance. The data become the basis for economic analysis, which examines the patterns of functioning of modern socio-economic systems. According to a number of experts, at

present it is not the very fact of owning a resource that is becoming important for an economic agent, but the availability of data on this resource and the ability to use it to plan its activities. The digital economy is at the heart of development in general and has an impact on industries as diverse as banking, retail, transportation, energy, education, healthcare and many others. Digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), big data (big data), the use of mobile devices and devices are transforming the ways of social interaction, economic relations, institutions. New ways of cooperation and coordination of economic agents are emerging for the joint solution of certain problems (sharing economy).[1]3

The core of the digital economy is the sector for the production of digital goods and the provision of services related to digital technologies. The statistics of the OECD countries, despite global instability, indicate a steady growth in world trade in digital economy products (on average, growth is about 4%), and the volume of services provided is growing at an outstripping pace (up to 30% per year). Enterprise spending on digital research is increasing, indicating that the digital sector is playing a key role in innovation. The digital infrastructure is developing and becoming more accessible, the quality of communication networks is improving with the introduction of 4G technologies and fiber-optic data transmission facilities, while prices, in particular, for mobile communication services are decreasing, opportunities for using mobile devices to access the Internet increase, which ultimately, allows us to predict the increasing coverage and development of digital technologies in the world.[2] 4It is important to pay attention to such aspects as the use of modern computing technology, software, and the availability of qualified specialists. It should be borne in mind that digital technologies have significant potential to accelerate innovation processes, therefore, indicators of investment in the development of a company's digital potential are an important factor in its competitiveness in modern conditions. The emerging new business models, network structures based on collective methods of production and consumption, are transforming traditional market relations and require the development of new solutions in the management of a modern firm. The further development of digital technologies is important for the entire economy as a whole. If now the share of retail trade on the Internet accounts for about 10% of all transactions, then in the future their number will only grow. The governments of many countries, predicting such changes, are increasingly striving to develop the digital economy, using its advantages to respond to key challenges of our time, such as reducing unemployment, fighting poverty, and environmental degradation. Modern national digital strategies relate to the development of the economy, the creation of innovative enterprises, the increase in employment of the population, and the formation of an effective public sector.

To measure the development of the digital economy by the OECD countries, a system of indicators has been developed that characterizes the following areas: development of the high-tech sector of the economy, its share in manufacturing products and services; investments in research and development, software development, education costs and additional retraining; development and release of information and communication equipment; creation of jobs in the field of science and high technologies; indicators of cooperation between corporations, venture capital firms, universities and research organizations; international flows of knowledge, international cooperation in the field of science and innovation; mobility of scientists, engineers, students; the dynamics of the spread of the Internet; the share of high-tech products in international trade.

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### **The role of investments in the development of Uzbekistan economy**

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Each economic category plays its own role in the establishment of national economies and harmonized with the requirements of the time. Economic categories are diverse and varied, but each one is unique in the development of the national economy. Economic experience also shows this obviously.

One of the incessantly and dynamically developing categories of the national economy is the investment economic category and its role in the effective organization and development of socio-economic processes in a particular country.

In order to achieve the goal effectively, we first need to describe the investment economic category. Because a brief description can give you an idea of its significance. The investment regulations have been described in terms of specific, but differing, definitions of investment regulations, as well as scholarly presentations by domestic and foreign scholars. By combining these definitions, an economic description of investments can be made as follows: Investment is a set of values aimed at obtaining the economic effect (income, income, profit) of the financial, material and intellectual property of the investor (state, economic entities and individuals). That is, if the investment policy in each individual country is positive, it will have a tendency to increase the country's GDP. If there is a recession in the investment policy, the opposite would be the case, and GDP would have a slower pace than last year.

As the case in many developed countries, our country has developed and has begun to implement a number of regulations governing investment. The following are the main documents that have been adopted. Including:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activities", 1999. That law was amended in 2014 due to amendments and additions received again.
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Investments", April 30, 1998.
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees and Measures of Protection of Foreign Investors' Rights", April 30, 1998.
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 11, 2005 "On additional measures to stimulate the attraction of direct foreign direct investments".<sup>5</sup>
- A number of decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on investment and investment activities.

Unlike other CIS countries, the Law on foreign investment was among the first in the country. This normative document is also being improved to meet the requirements of the time. Under the law, thousands of foreign-owned businesses have been created in the national economy, and hundreds of working-age businesses are currently being provided with jobs. As a result, the unemployment rate in the country declined and social problems are also being eradicated opportunities are opening up. According to the current regulations foreign enterprises with foreign investments are established in the country in the territorial subdivision and structure.

World practice shows that in a developed market economy, investors with stable and

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<sup>5</sup> Adopted investment documents. [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)