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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 6th Dec 2022. Link :http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-11&issue=Issue 12

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/ISSUE 12/10

Title **ISSUES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF IMPORT-SUBSTITUTING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE INNOVATIVE ECONOMY**

Volume 11, ISSUE 12, Pages: 65-74

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ANALYSIS OF THE WORK DONE TO CREATE A NATIONAL GEOINFORMATION SYSTEM IN WORLD PRACTICE

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Annotation: The practice of developing countries of the world shows that in conditions of dependence on imports, these problems can be solved by stimulating economic growth, which is based on the organization of industrial production that replaces imports. In this regard, within the framework of this scientific article, the issues of industrial production of import-substituting goods in the context of the transition to an innovative economy in determining the main directions of import substitution growth will be considered.

Keywords: innovative economy, economic sectors, industry, import substitution , localization, "knowledge economy", "green economy", green technologies , human capital, standard of living of the population, competitiveness of the national economy, high- tech products

Introduction

Interest in industrial policy is increasing day by day in the developed and developing countries of the world. According to UNCTAD, over the next five years, more than 80 countries producing more than 90 percent of the world's gross domestic product have developed promising strategies for industrial development, and today they are widely used[1]. The new generation of industrial policy that is being developed and implemented is distinguished by the diversity and extraordinary complexity of the goals set for it. The need to stimulate economic growth in the context of the global economic crisis and compensate for the decline in production in the context of the acceleration of globalization; Today, the industrialization policy in the world is entering a new renaissance period, and the general aspirations of countries to achieve the goals of sustainable development are the driving force of the renaissance of industrial policy in the countries of the world.

The UN emphasizes the importance of creating a world economic model that is stable in relation to various economic fluctuations, strengthening the health and social protection system, consistent introduction of "green technologies" and combating climate change.

In May 2022, the World Bank announced the country's systematic diagnostic studies for the second time [2]. It contains recommendations for the government to remove barriers to private

sector growth, limit state involvement in the economy, develop human capital, and transition the country to a "green" economy.

i-economy in Uzbekistan is the deepening of structural changes, the issue of increasing its competitiveness due to the modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy. The New Uzbekistan Strategy emphasizes the need for further modernization and diversification of the industry by moving high-tech processing industries to a qualitatively new stage aimed at rapidly developing the production of high-added-value finished products based on in-depth processing of local raw materials. [3].

to achieve the competitiveness of industrial production in the world economy while ensuring the stability and structural balance of industrial production by integrating it into the global technological environment in order to introduce advanced industrial technologies . This, in turn, makes it urgent to carry out scientific research in this field.

Literature analysis

Despite the relevance of the problem of organizing import-substituting production and ensuring economic growth in the national economy on this basis, this problem has not been thoroughly studied. Some aspects of ensuring economic growth in the country based on the establishment of import-substituting production J. M. Keynes, J. Itwell, R. It is reflected in the scientific works of foreign scientists such as Prebish [4]. In the scientific works of these economist-scientists, the industrial policy based on the organization of import-substituting productions and the issues of ensuring economic growth in the national economy on this basis were considered from the point of view of the conditions of the market economy.

It should be noted that the economic reforms and processes implemented today in the Republics of the former Union are similar in many ways. Based on this, if we dwell on the transitional economy of the Russian Federation, the issues of import substitution L. I. Stimulation of economic growth in the works of Abalkin [5], A. P. Kireev to improve the country's foreign trade conditions [6], P. A. Kadochnikov conditions of the economic situation in the country after 1998 [7], O. V. Starovoytova is considered from the point of view of the conditions of a small open economy [8].

Among the economists of our country, H. P. If Abulkasimov analyzed the issues of implementing an industrial policy based on import substitution and localization from the point of view of ensuring economic security [9] , A. V. Vahabov analyzed the industrial policy to increase the competitiveness of the national economy in the world economy [10], the issues of modernization and diversification of the economy S. V. It is reflected in the researches of Chepel [11]. In addition, issues of effective industrial policy implementation in the post-pandemic period A. studied by Abduvokhidov [12]. At the same time, the analysis of the studied cases shows that issues such as the nature of import substitution, its classification signs and incentive mechanisms in the transition economy have not been resolved, and many proposals for improving the country's economic development are still controversial. In addition, the conditions, priorities and mechanisms for the organization of import-substituting industry have not been fully and deeply studied in the general conditions of the transition economy.

Research methodology

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During the study systematization of the features of the organization of import-substituting industrial production at the current stage of economic reforms; justifying the choice of the optimal type of economic growth and modernization of the national economy based on the organization of import-substituting industrial production; with the aim of solving tasks such as considering the possibilities of import substitution of the country's industry and determining the directions of their effective use, methods such as statistical and econometric analysis, generalization, grouping, classification, economic-mathematical modeling, comparative analysis and mutual comparison were used in the research process.

Analysis and result

The development practice of the countries of the world community shows that in conditions of import dependence, these problems can be solved by stimulating economic growth based on the organization of industrial production that replaces imports. In this regard, we believe that it is necessary to consider the problems of economic growth based on the localization of production in the conditions of the transition economy in order to determine the main directions of import substitution growth.

On the one hand, we can look at the process of import substitution as a means of developing the economic strategy of the region and the country as a whole, and on the other hand, as the main factor of increasing the export potential. Consistent implementation of import substitution processes in the innovative economy serves to ensure the active participation of the country in the international division of labor. In the conditions of the formation of an innovative economy, the improvement of local import-substituting productions, while creating conditions for the displacement of imported goods from the domestic markets, serves to strengthen the country's position in the relations of international labor distribution and increase exports in the long term [13].

considered main models of the introduction of the national economy into the system of international division of labor allow us to draw the following conclusions about the role and importance of this process in the economic development of the country.

Firstly, active integration into the world economic system is an important condition for the consistent realization of national advantages in terms of specialization of the country's economic complex in certain sectors and areas and development of trade and economic relations with other countries .

Secondly, operating in the environment of strong competition in foreign markets allows to clarify the most effective branches and sectors of the national economy, which can serve as the "foundation" of the structural restructuring of the national economic complex.

Thirdly, the use of the country's comparative advantages and production potential and their effective use is one of the main conditions for ensuring the stable development of the national economy.

labor is recognized as an important stage in the development of the social division of labor between individual countries based on economically useful specialization of production . Such specialization leads to

exchange of production results between countries in certain quantity and quality ratios. In this regard, the textbook "World Economy and International Economic Relations" published under the editorship of Doctor of Economics, Professor A.V. Vahobov states as follows: "The essence of the international division of labor is manifested in the mutual cooperation of the production process, the specialization and cooperation of forms of labor activity. . Division of labor emerges not only as a process of separation, but as a way of combining labor on a global scale... it is based on the specialization of individual countries in the production of goods and services" [14].

As a self-developing system, international trade, based on the principles of international specialization, was able to create a unique mechanism for overcoming the noted contradictions in the process of its gradual development and improvement of international relations. A strategy based on the organization of import-substituting production functions as such a mechanism in the global trade system. In this regard, E. V. It is appropriate to mention Volkodavova's opinion that "import substitution is a country's economic growth-oriented model for joining the system of world economic relations." [15].

V. K. In his works, Faltzman considers the issues of import substitution in the context of the new geopolitical situation. In his opinion, import substitution is "a natural process of increasing the competitiveness of domestic products, eliminating the lag in scientific and technical development, modernization , economic growth and development" [16]. The features mentioned above allow us to identify three important differences between import substitution and protectionist policies.

First, if the protectionist measures are carried out by the state mainly within its own interests, then import substitution is based on or without the support of the state aimed at establishing the domestic production of similar goods and gradually reducing imports, improving the entire system of international relations. will also have an objective-conditional systematic description that is valid as an independent process.

Second, gradual implementation of import substitution helps to optimize the international division of labor, while excessive protectionist measures can lead to economic isolation of the country. Therefore, in the implementation of import substitution and localization strategies, it is necessary to combine the country's participation in the international division of labor with protectionist measures.

Thirdly, after the displacement of imported products from domestic markets, domestic import-substituting productions can demonstrate their sufficient level of competitiveness and economic efficiency, which, in turn, will lead to an increase in the volume of exports due to the high consumption characteristics and attractiveness of the manufactured products.

The above-proposed model of import substitution processes in the innovative economy (Fig. 3) not only reveals the peculiarities that arise in the formation and implementation of the import substitution process, but also allows to determine their impact on all ongoing processes in the economy. .

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Analysis of the experience of foreign countries plays an important role in improving the efficiency of import substitution processes.

Table 1.

Peculiarities of import substitution processes in foreign countries

Network	Levers, tools	Countries
Industry	Financing of innovative developments - state support and prioritization of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).	USA, China
	Maximize export promotion. Development of export-oriented industries	India, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, France
	High level of spending on innovative developments	USA, South Korea, Taiwan, China
	The requirement for the presence of local components in the final product	USA, South Korea, Taiwan
	Development of special areas: special economic zones (MIH), technoparks, technopolises	Japan, India
Agriculture	To increase the national product (rice) in order to make the existing industries more competitive in the foreign market	Taiwan
	Use of new technologies in those regions where there is the most favorable climate and high-quality irrigation system. Complete elimination of intermediaries in land trade (only the state and farmers)	India

Source: compiled by the authors.

The impact of foreign countries' economic policy on import substitution on the industry is characterized by the following aspects:

indirect participation of state authorities in the development of industry;

attracting direct investment as an incentive for the development of enterprises at the international level;

promoting a digital direction in increasing production efficiency;

targeting not only the processes of import substitution, but also the development of export orientation of production (Table 1).

Export potential represents a set of potential opportunities for the development of the economic system in order to develop and expand the scope of exports. Development of effective processes of import substitution includes elements of export potential and cluster policy. To ensure stable positive dynamics of export potential , it is important to understand the factors of its development.

Evaluation of the efficiency of import substitution processes is of particular importance in the innovative economy. Based on the current situation, each enterprise develops and implements its own: inertial and innovative development scenarios. The inertial scenario implies maintaining the status quo, regardless of influence.

An innovative scenario is developed using the recommended tools. The methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of import substitutes includes two stages of its implementation (Figure 5): qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.

In order to evaluate the efficiency of import substitution processes at the level of enterprises in the conditions of the innovative economy, an evaluation methodology consisting of a group of indicators divided into several modules was developed (Table 2).

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Table 2.

Indicators of efficiency of means of import substitution processes in industrial enterprises

Indicators	Calculation formula (ready-made data source)	Description
Indicators of the "Module of Investments in Import Substitution Processes in the Innovative Economy".		
Efficiency coefficient of additional investments in innovations	$Эр = \frac{С_1 - С_2}{\Delta К}$ Buerda: $С_1$- current costs of the enterprise until the implementation of the innovative project; $С_2$- current costs of the enterprise after the implementation of the innovative project; ΔК- changes in capital investments as a result of innovations	Evaluates the effectiveness of additional investments in the development of innovations. If Er > 1, the effect is positive. If Er=1, no effect is observed. If Er < 1, the effect is negative.
Coefficient of profitability dynamics of investments in production	$KR_i = \frac{RI_2 = \frac{П_2}{Ци_2} * 100\%}{RI_1 = \frac{П_1}{Ци_1} * 100\%}$ This where : RI 2 - relevant tools return on investment after use ; RI 1 - profitability of investments until the introduction of appropriate tools ; P n - net profit before and after the use of relevant tools ; Tsi n - the cost of investments in the introduction of appropriate tools	It evaluates the effectiveness of investments before and after the introduction of import substitution. If KRi > 1, the effect is positive. If KRi =1, no effect is observed. If KRi □ 1 , the effect is negative.
The coefficient of profitability of investments in innovations	$IR_i = \frac{RI_2 = \frac{In_2}{Co_2} * 100\%}{RI_1 = \frac{In_1}{Co_1} * 100\%}$ Here: Ri 2 – profitability of investments in innovations after the introduction of appropriate tools; Ри 1 - profitability of investments before the introduction of appropriate tools ; In - income from innovative activities before and after the introduction of appropriate tools ; So - before and after the introduction of appropriate tools costs for innovative activities	Evaluates the effectiveness of innovative activities. Scoring criteria: the bigger the better . If IR > 1 , the effect is positive . If IRi =1 , no effect is observed . If IR < 1 , the effect is negative .
Indicators of the efficiency module of enterprise production activity		
Growth rate of revenue from sales of innovative products	KV $V_2 = \frac{P_2}{Q_2} * 100\%$ $= \frac{}{RI_1 = \frac{P_1}{Q_1} * 100\%}$ Here: V 2 - income after the introduction of appropriate tools ; V 1 - income before the introduction of appropriate tools ; P n - the price of a unit of an innovative product without and after the introduction of relevant tools ; Q n - the amount of innovative product units without and after the introduction of relevant tools	Determines the growth of funds received from the sale of an innovative product. If KV > 1, the effect is positive. If KV =1, no effect is observed. If KV < 1, the effect is negative.
Return on assets ratio	KRa $R_{a2} = \frac{П_2}{A_2} * 100\%$ $= \frac{}{R_{a1} = \frac{П_1}{A_1} * 100\%}$ Here: R a2 - profitability of assets after the introduction of appropriate tools ; R a1 - profitability of assets before the introduction of appropriate tools ; P n - before and after the introduction of relevant	It reflects the dynamics of the profit received by the enterprise before paying taxes on the account of 1 soum invested in assets. If KRa > 1, the effect is positive. If KRa =1, no effect is observed.

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	tools profit from product sales ; A n - before and after the introduction of appropriate tools assets	If KRa □ 1 , the effect is negative.
Product profitability ratio	KRp $= \frac{R_{пр2} = \frac{П_2}{CI_2} * 100\%}{RI_1 = \frac{П_1}{CI_1} * 100\%}$ Here: R pr2 - profitability of the product after the introduction of appropriate tools; R pr1 - profitability of the product before the introduction of appropriate tools ; P n - income from the sale of products before and after the introduction of appropriate tools ; CI n - the cost before and after the introduction of relevant tools	Evaluates the effectiveness of current costs for production . If KRp > 1 , the effect is positive . If KRp =1 , the effect is not observed . If KRp < 1 , the effect is negative .
"Module of state participation in import substitution processes in the economy" indicators		
Coefficient of growth in the number of support measures	$KQM = \frac{qM_2}{qM_1}$ Here: qM 2 – support measures used after the introduction of appropriate tools; qM 1 - support measures used until appropriate tools are introduced	The use of measures to support import substitution by the enterprise shows the dynamics. If KQM > 1, the effect is positive. If KQM =1, no effect is observed. If KQM □ 1 , the effect is negative.
Growth rate of financing	$V_f = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$ Here: V 2 - amount of financing of import-substitution projects after registration of relevant instruments; V 1 is the volume of financing of import substitution projects before the introduction of appropriate instruments	It shows the dynamics of financing of import substitution projects as a result of the introduction of the proposed tools. If V f > 1, the effect is positive. If V f =1, the effect is not observed. If V f < 1, the effect is negative.
Coefficient of physical volume of retail trade turnover	$J = \frac{Q_{r1}}{D} \cdot Q_{r0}$ Here: Q r1 - retail sales turnover after the introduction of appropriate tools ; Q r0 - retail sales turnover before the introduction of appropriate tools ; D - retail trade turnover deflator index	Compared to the initial period, the mass of goods in the current period reflects the change in the volume of sales . If J > 100 , the effect is positive . If J =100 , the effect is not observed . If J < 100 , the effect is negative .
Indicators of "Influence module on import substitution processes in the economy".		
The coefficient of growth of the production of import-substituting products at the enterprise	$IP = \frac{Q_{p2}}{Q_{p1}}$ Here: Q p2 - volume of production of import-substituting products after the introduction of appropriate tools; Q p1 is the volume of production of import-substituting products before the introduction of appropriate tools	Evaluates the impact of the proposed tool on the enterprise's import substitution activities. If I > 1, the effect is positive. If I=1, no effect is observed. If I < 1, the effect is negative.

Source: development of authors.

We believe that the use of the methodology proposed above in the assessment of the efficiency of import substitution processes in industrial

enterprises allows to optimize the costs directed to import substitution and get the right direction.

Conclusions and suggestions

Concluding the review of the methodological foundations of the organization of import-substituting productions, we can note the following:

First, considering the methodological content of import substitution and determining its forms on this basis will allow to determine its optimal directions for the country at the current stage of economic reforms. In practice, it is still too early to talk about secondary import substitution in the context of the long-term transformation crisis of production and the country's high dependence on imports. Although there are huge reserves of production resources and reserves in Uzbekistan, their utilization is still in its infancy. Therefore, the use of foreign production factors (this is especially evident in the involvement of foreign production equipment and technologies) cannot be excluded when using the import substitution strategy. In addition, without protectionist measures, it is impossible to implement the initial stages of the application of import substitution. In addition to these, we believe that the economic growth based on the organization of import-substituting productions under the influence of the economic law, which represents the transition from quantitative growth to qualitative indicators, will later have an intensive description.

Secondly, at the current stage of the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, partial import substitution is considered acceptable in terms of the level of import volume coverage, and in terms of the use of production resources, first-class import substitution is appropriate. This is explained by the stagnation observed at the beginning of economic reforms and the moral and physical obsolescence of production techniques and technologies. In such circumstances, it would not be logical to talk about secondary import substitution. In the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is desirable to stimulate import-substituting economic growth at the expense of intensive development of agriculture, and mainly extensive development of industry. Therefore, when using the import substitution strategy for the development of national economic sectors, it is necessary to take into account the wide use of the latest production equipment and technologies that meet international standards and serve to ensure the competitiveness of local goods.

Third, an integrated approach to import substitution allows for the stimulation of the reproduction function, which determines the scale and proportions of expanded reproduction. At the same time, appropriate conditions will be created to increase production, encouraging the satisfaction of the growing needs of the population through import substitution. It is worth noting that the transformation of natural and other resources into material goods consumed by society is ensured by establishing reproduction processes on the basis of an integrated approach to import substitution.

Fourth, the practical use of socially complex import substitution means raising the standard of living and improving the material well-being of all sections of the population. In general, the complexity of import substitution is usually distinguished by its social orientation, which provides for the provision of economic growth of a new quality, which in turn requires the inextricable dependence of economic growth on the well-being of the population and the coordination of these two processes.

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