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ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF E-COMMERCE IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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As a result of the integration of economic processes with information and communication technologies and the Internet, the economic system, infrastructure and ways of doing business are changing. This, in turn, creates the ground for the development of the information economy. As ICT is becoming the main means of production in the international economy, ICT is helping to reduce operating costs, increase capital, and increase labour productivity, and the Internet, in turn, is removing all barriers related to distance. At the same time, the role of intellectual labour in such an economy is increasing, and the use of electronic document exchange and electronic payment systems, the electronic implementation of business and the acceleration of decision-making in management are being achieved [1,2,3].

Synchronization of economic relations with information technologies, in turn, is creating a basis for the formation of electronic commerce. Even though e-commerce is becoming more and more popular in global practice, and its share in the country's gross domestic product is increasing, this process in Uzbekistan lags far behind in comparison to the world. Considering that e-commerce creates wide opportunities for the export of products, it is noteworthy that it is possible to increase efficiency by using e-commerce in the trade of national software products.

The purpose of the work is to develop a scientific proposal and practical recommendations aimed at developing the economy of the country by improving electronic commerce and organizing its introduction in various fields. The tasks are to study the information economy and its specific features, to reveal the necessity of using electronic commerce in it, to show the nature of the types and infrastructure of electronic commerce, to analyze the regulatory and legal bases of electronic commerce in Uzbekistan, foreign review the development trends of e-commerce in countries, analyze the state of e-commerce in Uzbekistan, study projects to support the creation of software products in our country [4,5,6].

General methods of scientific research, such as observation, comparison, analysis, and synthesis, as well as special methods such as comparative and economic analysis, social and statistical survey, and index, were used in the research process.

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The given definition is the "ideal" concept of e-commerce, or in other words, what e-commerce systems should strive for when organizing. Although the Internet is the most promising tool for the spread of e-commerce throughout the world, this tool does not take the place of optimality from the point of view of information technologies for the development of e-commerce.

However, it was the global network that gave a strong impetus to the development of e-commerce and made it possible not only for large corporations, but also for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs and individuals. With this, it was possible to attract a wider range of suppliers and consumers to electronic commerce. As electronic commerce begins to increase the level of goods and services day by day, it unites individuals, enterprises, industries, public institutions and finally countries as a whole, allowing the interaction of partners to take place efficiently and without barriers with the help of information and telecommunication technologies. gave E-commerce itself is related to 2: material and immaterial flows, service of realization and delivery of goods and services. Intangible flows are the direct transfer of intangible goods (software, building projects, etc.) in the network, and the direct transfer of tangible services (transport tickets, hotel rooms, etc.) It was created as a result of the use of information and telecommunication tools for the implementation of services in the network, reports in the financial network with partners (customers, customers, suppliers, banks, etc.), and delivery of material services. Such flows constitute a significant, and sometimes very large, part of the total flows as a result of one or another virtual commercial activity.

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Various models of current e-commerce are spreading in almost all countries, in various sectors of the economy, in enterprises of various sizes, as well as in state institutions and competent legislative and executive authorities at various levels. The generally accepted classification of these models is based on the types of interrelated parties of electronic commerce, which can be conventionally called the supplier and buyer of the goods. The essence of this description is that e-commerce models differ depending on the specific types of suppliers and buyers.

The buyer and seller register, and indicate their address or details, after which they receive an ID and password. In the system, the buyer and seller are registered, that is, the information about themselves is indicated, after which the corresponding ID and password are set. During the registration process, the participants of the trading system and its foundation agree on the conditions of compliance with trading rules and the provision of paid services. The agreement is made during the registration process.

Posting information. Users, using the system catalogue, enter requests for products or offers for product delivery in the appropriate sections.

Search for information. Searching for information is carried out manually from the network of catalogues or automatically by providing the necessary indicators of the product (name, organizational price and Hz) and getting the list. A convenient way to receive information is by email. In this, the user provides the desired product indicators, and when each catalogue changes (that is when some new products appear or some products do not exist at all), new information is provided.

Product purchase. There are three options for purchasing: choosing the best one from the catalogue, participating in the sale announced by the seller; or from his message to purchase any product. In the last case, the customer can attract a limited or unlimited number of sellers and, under certain conditions (delivery time, low and favourable price, etc.), choose an offer with an index option that suits him.

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