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ISSUES OF THE IMPLEMENTING OF INNOVATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: In the process of globalization, a key factor in the sustainable development of the country's economy remains the formation of its innovative economic system. The main problem is the introduction of innovations. The article analyzes the state of innovation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as provides conclusions and recommendations for its improvement.

KEYWORDS: Innovation, innovative economic system, research, research product, public administration mechanism.

INTRODUCTION

An innovative economic system, or innovative economy, is also known as a “new economy,” an “information economy”. The term new economy is believed to have first been coined in a 2001 speech by the U.S. President to Congress. Following the report, many economists, researchers, and politicians have criticized or supported the concept of a "new economy." In general, it is not a new concept of economics that is expressed and criticized by researchers, but the fact that our society is not ready to move directly to it.

An "innovative economic system" is not a society of material resources, but a sector of the economy, a society with a high share of human capital. That is, where technological components play an important role and knowledge is the main source of economic growth.

The innovative economic system is analyzed on the basis of a number of indicators, the main of which are:

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1. The share of innovative products in the country's GDP;

2. The amount of depreciation of fixed assets in industry;

3. Number of commercialized innovative developments;

4. Number of scientific developments, etc .;

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In January-March 2019, the share of goods in the structure of exports in GDP amounted to 83.9%, which are mainly energy sources and petroleum products (18.2%), textiles and textile products (8.9%).), food products (6.0%), as well as ferrous metals and articles thereof (1.7%), non-ferrous metals and articles thereof (5.5%). Gold exports accounted for 29.2%. In developed countries, 90% of GDP growth is achieved through the introduction of new technologies. In world practice, only one-fifth of innovations are expected to be finalized and then put into practice. In 2018-2020, the number of commercialized innovative developments reached 132, with a total value of 73.4 billion. 51 scientific developments were implemented and commercialized on the basis of 6 licensing agreements with innovative companies, 37 business agreements and agreements on the establishment of 8 innovative companies. During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, exports of scientific products of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan increased by 8.2 times. In 2011-2016, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan exported more than 20 names of its scientific products, including:

- radioisotope and radioisotope products, 18.0 mln. US dollars (Germany, USA, Belgium, Czech Republic, India, Iran, Egypt, Ukraine);

- biological and medicinal products, 13.0 mln. In the amount of USD (Russia, France);

- Radiation topaz (Germany, Italy) worth $ 0.3 million for the jewelry industry [1].

In evaluating the results of innovative activities of companies and firms in Western countries, it is important to achieve a high scientific intensity of the product, which is defined as the ratio of scientific costs to sales. At the same time, companies that require knowledge receive tax breaks on income used to fund research. At present, innovative development is becoming the most important element of socio-economic development of countries and regions. The economic growth of the United States, the European Union, Japan, South Korea, China, and India has largely been driven by the development of knowledge-intensive industries, the development and implementation of innovations. From 1920 to 1957, innovation in the United States led to a 40% increase in national income per capita, and over the past two decades, U.S. GDP has grown by nearly 90% due to innovation. Western Europe, Japan and

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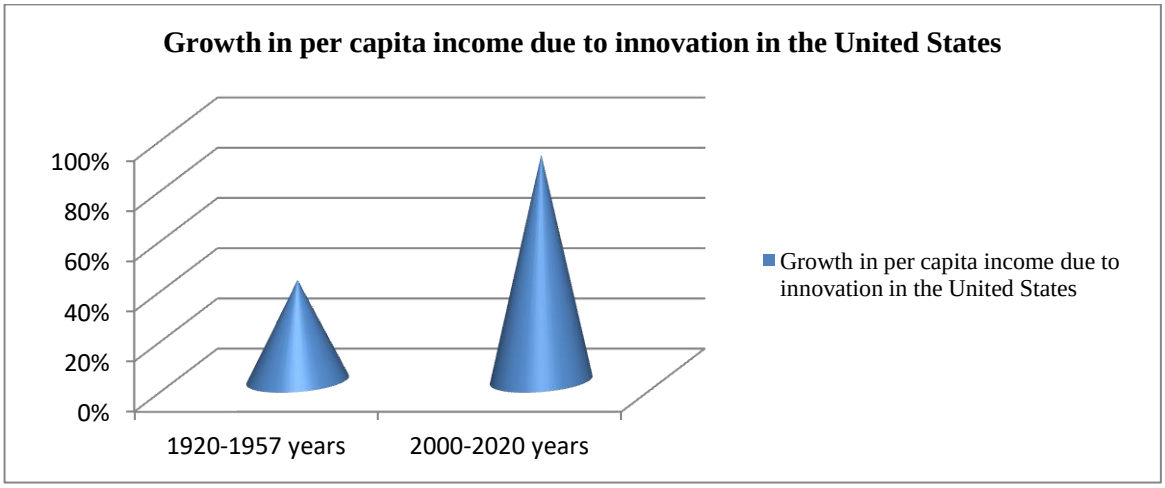
South Korea have achieved significant economic growth in many ways due to innovation and new technologies.



According to UNESCO, research spending has reached a record $ 1.7 trillion. The world's leaders, the United States, China, Japan, Germany, South Korea, France, India, the United Kingdom, Brazil and Russia, account for 80 percent of the spending.

CONCLUSION

In the current context of Uzbekistan, the creation of a national innovation system, which includes the most important conditions for the formation of a new technological order - government, corporate, venture capital structures and small innovative businesses, should be considered a priority.

All three of its features are equally important for innovation: scientific and technical innovation, application in production and commercial feasibility. The absence of any of these features has a negative impact on the innovation process.

An important task at the current stage of innovative development of the economy is to overcome the three stereotypes formed over the past sixty years. These are:

1. First, there are no preparatory stages for the implementation of important stages in the scientific, technical and innovative process, such as design and feasibility, the launch and development of new industries.
2. The second stereotype is that it is understood that the newly launched production facilities will immediately start the project at high speed, ensuring high profitability.

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3. Third, the innovative development of the economy is understood to depend only on the achievements of science and the amount of investment, and does not take into account the need to organize a high level of innovation in production.

Until the introduction of innovation becomes a major problem of innovative development, an effective mechanism for the introduction of innovation into production will not be developed, and business leaders will not be economically interested in effective and comprehensive modernization of production, nor can expect economic development in the country's innovation system.

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