

Legal Regulation of E-Commerce Guarantees Digital Economic Development in Uzbekistan

Shukhrat Nuralievich Ruzinazarov

Professor at Business law department of Tashkent state university of law, DSC in Law, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Mokhinur Bakhramova Bakhramovna

Senior lecturer at Intellectual property law department of Tashkent state university of law, PhD in law, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: *The new large-scale and intensive reforms in Uzbekistan for a long time in the formation and development of the digital economy is directly related to the comprehensive activities of business activities and direct protection of private property, further improvement of the basics of organizational legal relations. Derailing, the rapid development of the Internet communications network in the digital reality further expands the possibility of electronic trading in the digital civil circulation of e-commerce. Research of legal scientists showing the concepts of the need to unify the concepts from a denialology point of the same term. Indeed, the concepts apparatus for countries belonging to the Romano-German Legal Family is a key factor in legal regulation. As a result, it is important to effectively regulate the audience of the audience and first description of the concept of the concepts and definitely describe the concept of means.*

Keywords: *e-commerce, legal regulation, e-contract, e-document, e-signature, Mobile ID, e-business, Global Innovation Index.*

Introduction

Uzbekistan is one of the important priorities to improve the location in international rates. Uzbekistan has improved its position in 11 of the 19 international rankings, which was announced in 2021 and considered a priority to itself, and down in several ratings. This was announced on April 14, 2022, at the next meeting of the Republican Council for Work with International Rating and Indices in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. In particular, in the Global Innovation Index, Uzbekistan raised 76th in 2021, and ranked 86th among 132 countries, entering the Top 10 of the fastest countries. In the Index, Uzbekistan's place was improved and improved: 67th place in 2021 and won leading among the Central Asian states [1].

In particular, the expansion of the display of public services through mobile applications. Introduction of the Mobile ID system for identification of a person in the provision of public services. Reduction of bureaucratic processes on the basis of government agencies and private commercial organizations through the interagency integration platform. Introduction of a system of allowing and notification system that provides protection against the person. Termination of the practice of issuing time, terminating and replacing certain factors and inviting composite

public services without expecting their appeal. Optimization and automation of administrative procedures by digitizing the proceedings in government agencies within the framework of the project "Digital Office".

Numbering public services and transfer of 20% of them to the private sector.

Objective of this very important document: turning the volume of the digital economy to the measure of at least 2.5 times. Coverage of all public institutions and social facilities and highways broadcasting broadband networks through the further development of digital infrastructure. Increase the level of production and digitization of production and operating processes in the financial and banking sectors of the economy by 7026 in 2026. These include 5 times the volume of software products, and their exports by 10 times and \$ 500 million.

Legal regulation of e-commerce plays an important role in digital citizenship. E-commerce and e-commerce rights are relatively new concepts and categories. The entry of the Internet, especially the Internet, the formation of information and communication technologies in civilian circulation, is an important impetus in the formation and development of e-commerce. It is known that universally unique definition of e-commerce, the only definition is not available even at the level of legislation and theory [2]. It should be noted that the legal framework of e-commerce in the digital reality is experiencing its formation phase. The introduction of e-commerce in international documents is an important factor in the development of national legislation. Consequently, e-commerce legislation, e-commerce, electronic trade, electronic storage, electronic trading system, digital products, digital distribution, digital distribution, electronic check, electronic reports and many other concepts are used.

The term "e-commerce" is the literal translation of the English phrase in the media, and later in the media, and later special literature (which is about the computer networks. Researchers have not reached a comment on the way and how they participate in this process). Currently, there is no point of view of the type of computer networks and their participation in their trade. According to some researchers, the term of the e-commerce has long ago, the largest organizations are engaged in electronic information technologies, and banks - funds - funds-funds (electronic funds transfers). The twentieth century was created in the 1960s. But in legal research began to be used by the middle of the 1990s, during which the use of this period was normally set to an exception and required the creation of the appropriate legal basis [3].

Material and Methods

In legal research, the term "electronic Commerce" and its translations began only in the mid-1990s, as this event became a rule from the exception and required relevant legal regulation.

At the initial stage of e-commerce studying, the terms of the e-business (electronic business "and" Electronic trade "(Cybertrade, Electronic Trade, E-Taipe, Electronic Trade, E-TAILING). But at the same time, most experts say these terms are representing different events. In particular, e-business is a very broad concept, which also includes e-commerce, and electronic trade is the most narrow meaning among the concepts of the consideration. It should be noted that such an approach, for example, V.V.V.Tsarev and A.A. Quantorovich, L.A.bragin and V.G.Bragev are in the case.

The most successful definitions of electronic business can be explained as follows:

- "Electronic business is a commercial organization to be carried out through computer networks";
- "Electronic business is the sum of business processes, which is the necessary condition for the implementation and maintenance of one or more stages of business activities," Electronic

business is the use of the Internet. An e-commerce is understood by the activities of the purchase and sale of goods remotely, using electronic operations using information and telecommunications systems. Definitions to an e-commerce concept differs significantly from each other [4].

One of the simplest definitions is a joint statement of the commissions of the United States and Japanese Trade and Industrial Councils: "Electronic trade - business activities carried out through electronic communication". Among the simplest description among the Russian publications can be observed in the training manual under the word L.A.Bragagin: "E-commerce is a commercial activity in any business, through information and telecommunications technologies and systems."

According to the monograph, S.K.Ilichev, in the monograph "Taxation of transactions in the field of e-commerce," said "any forms of commercial agreement with the information networks."

The supporters of the "Wide" Approach The e-commerce tools include closed private computer networks ("INTRANET"), including intranets) and their associations ("extranets"). A similar definition is proposed by the United States Government: "Electronic trade is any agreements concluded using the right of the property or access to the goods or services. Computer networks represent information in interactive regime through telecommunication channels and represents devices related to electronic methods.

In legal literature, M.M. Lawsky describes e-commerce as a separate form that implies the use of electronic communication networks and does not affect the legal nature of transactions. On the one hand, this description is absolutely appropriate for traditional commercial institutions, and on the other hand, on the other hand, is not taken into account that the changes in relations and as a result of legal regulation can be able to incur dignity (for example, "virtual property rights") [5].

According to the S.V.Wahin and A.V. Thanks, e-commerce should be understood by e-commerce, partly or fully software or hardware supply. The e-commerce transactions should be considered as a separate form of regulated form, as well as by software code, but also through the software code. This interpretation is consistent with the implementation of electronic communication tools, the widespread understanding of electronic communication means, should become a "special area of commercial activities."

This category is especially in the six-commercial recipes: telephone, fax, television, electronic payment and money transfer systems, electronic data transfer (was) and computer networks can be carried out using the Internet. This approach is an example of the Canadian government: "E-commerce is the implementation of entrepreneurship - to sell and other agreements through telecommunications and computer technology. It was telephone, fax, ABM, credit cards, debit cards, and transactions made with the Internet. The Working Group reports in the presidency of the French Economy, Finance Minister and the Working Group Report: "Electronic data transactions related to e-commerce business is the sum of data and trade with goods or services. Thus, these elevations include relations between enterprises and individuals, as well as data, telephone, television, information networks and Internet use [6].

It is expanding that the conciliation of "electronic business and e-commerce" and united views of economists are also formed. However, two "seats of disagreements are still preserved to develop the definition for the term" e-commerce". Whether the first "furnace" should be seen as e-commerce economic activity or is the problem as the type of transactions. In the first case, the concept approaches the electronic business category, as an exception of economic activities, in addition to the activities of economic activities, study of product advertising, registration of

market conditions, electronic payments, electronic payments and sales also covers systemic processes such as support [7]. The second source of such controversy is an e-commerce factist of e-commerce, that is, it is possible that it can be done with which telecommunications tools. We believe that the three views on this particular views are analyzed above will help us understand the essence of e-commerce.

It is very difficult to create a doctrinum legal definition based on the achievements of economic sciences in the structure of e-commerce. Because it is no exaggeration to say that the formed economic description of e-commerce is about the formation of e-commerce in the formation of the formation of its commerce. In addition, it is objective necessity to interpret the transboundary essence of e-commeric interference not only in the economic but also. It is especially true that it is the object of fundamental research and practical learning as an international legal attitude with foreign elements. Therefore, if we approach the problem and targeted scientific and targeted scientific and targeted scientific and targeted scientific and methodological methodology, it is necessary to effectively legal regulation, and in the ideal state of standardized description. Taking into account these objective factors, it is not possible to say that the legislations of many countries recognized (e-document, e-signature, e-contract, e-commerce, e-payment and so on) as the most necessary terms of the legal norms regulating legal commercial relations [8].

In other words, in the same way it is to admit that it is inextricably linked to develop a classical definition of e-commerce in digital reality.

However, normative legal acts of some foreign countries have the definitions given to the concept of "e-commere". For example, the term "electronic" in the state law on the release of the United States of American taxation, in the case of using the Internet, includes a purchase, tax in accordance with the agreement, providing deliveries or services for free ". The first paragraph of Article 14 of the Law of the France of the French Law "On trust in digital economy" is called: "E-commerce is an economic activity, which is a person who is remotely and via electronic communication channels and approves the intention of purchasing." In accordance with Article 3 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On e-commerce", the "sale of goods using information systems, business activities are e-commerce." E-commerce and electronic trade is also carried out by transaction and operations to conclude and enforce the sale of goods (works and services) in accordance with the agreements using the information systems. In simple content, e-commerce can be described as doing business online [9]. It is very difficult to say that the durable of the durability gives up to the e-commerce. Supportal purposes for digital transformity, changes in the structural elements of e-commerce, event, real-merchal Internet and digital legal fields ratio, border, digital algorithms A number of objective factors such as the structure requires not only its economic but also the legal nature in modern interpretation and to observe a scientific observation.

There is also no unique approach to describing the means of carrying out electronic trade. According to the general definitions of the six mains, e-commerce is six main devices - telephone, fax, television, electronic payments and money transfer systems, including electronic data transmission and computer networks. In addition, in definitions, other forms of digital formal transmission are sometimes used, such as the Minitel. Another controversial issue of legal defending to e-commerce is inextricably linked to the fact that it has international and transboundary properties [10]. Dussinal legal regulation of e-commerce in international relations requires a single interpretation of this phenomenon to all states, while in optimal the standardized description. Therefore, the legislators of many countries are the most necessary terms that do not cause strong disagreements, in particular, the "electronic document", "electronic transcriptions",

"electronic transaction" did not leave the development of the definition of "e-commerce". Moreover, the improvement of the legal regulation of e-commerce to fulfill the national trade strategy of life is a more important task [11]. The state policy in the field of electronic document management is aimed at ensuring the widespread use of electronic document management, standard document and regulations of electronic document use standards, norms and rules. Electronic document management consists of the sum of the processes of sending and receiving electronic documents through the information system. The conclusion of transcoices (including contracts), including settlements, formal and informal correspondence can be used in the transmission of other information.

The National Register has been launched on July 1, 2018 on the online portal www.e-tijorat.uz. The site includes Instructions on application for the application and regulatory legal acts related to e-commerce, as well as a telephone number to apply on interested questions. Regulator of the National Register - the Center for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Information Technologies and Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulator is engaged in the maintenance, formulation and development of the national register [12].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the widespread information on the implementation of information technology in the daily activities of government agencies and businesses, both the population, especially consumer consumers. The advantage of e-commerce can be described in accordance with a number of factors. Firstly, counterparties were created to search and purchase goods, secondly, the use of information technology allows them to save time and financial savings. In order, time and territory are not limited to the purchase of goods via the Internet. In the fourth of the fourth simplified price to the previous one based on electronic payments, there is a law on the management of electronic documents and electronic digital signature and etc. It has become one of the priorities of e-commerce and its structural element, which, in turn, is an opportunity to create a theoretical and methodological basis not only on the formation of the law of electronic commerce (business models) not only in our country (business models), this the same [13].

Information electronic document is an electronic document that is confirmed in electronic form, certified by electronic digital signature and with other details that can access the electronic document to identify it. The electronic document is created, processed and saved from services of information systems and information systems, as well as information technology. The electronic document must be created taking into account the possibility of perception of the participants of the electronic document management. Most importantly, it includes all elements of e-commerce electronic document cycling [14].

Therefore, the legal basis of electronic document circle in e-commerce is an integral attribute of its legal nature. The electronic document is equated to the paper document and has the same legal force as it. Any exact copy of the electronic document is the original if it is confirmed as authentic in the prescribed manner. The electronic document can be a paper copy. A paper copy of the electronic document is confirmed and stored in the manner prescribed by law. The electronic document is the participants of the electronic document management of the sending and electronic document. In the electronic document flow, media can also participate. Electronic document is specified in the details of the details and the legal entity or individual sending the electronic document is the sender of electronic document. The electronic document is the recipient of the electronic document if the electronic document is addressed to the electronic document. A legal entity or an individual, who is a contract on a contract, is a mediator of the electronic document flow. The mediator, unless otherwise provided with the participants of the

electronic document circulation, does not have the right to change the content or order of use or the order of use. An electronic document is considered to be sent if it is directly sent the electronic document by the sender or its mediator. Unless otherwise provided by law or agreement, the electronic document cannot be terminated by the sender is considered to be sent to the electronic document [15]. Electronic documents should be maintained by the participants of the electronic document management in the manner prescribed by law. During the preservation of electronic documents, it must be enforced to freely use them and provide copies of their paper. The retention period of the electronic document shall not be less than the deadline for a reflection specified for the same purpose, unless otherwise provided by law. In electronic document management, electronic document supervision is carried out in the manner prescribed by law to prevent the participants of the electronic document management or other legal entities and individuals.

Most importantly, in 2020 the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution of PD-469 "On measures" on April 28 and the widespread implementation of e-government "GI of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On measures to effectively implement it. " Adoption of a decree of PF-6079, as well as the development of distance banking services through the introduction of information and communication technologies, including the remote control systems of the decree, is planned to improve the legal framework for the development of e-commerce to comply with international e-commerce standards and modern information security requirements [16]. In addition, improving available standards and platforms of e-commerce, developing digital infrastructure, developing digital infrastructure, additional development systems of electronic commerce systems, and electronic payment systems, additional development of electronic commerce and electronic payment system. Measures are fixed. In addition, taking into account the possibility of receiving and processing payments in the provision of e-government, improving the information infrastructure in the field of economics and finance, ensuring the modernization and technical renewal of e-commerce, maintenance, creating logistical centers (Fulfilment centers Tasks related to the implementation of large-scale projects are provided. Especially when introducing automated systems in information technologies and postal systems, the Internet requires the development of payments to facilitate the process of establishing payment for goods and services through a global information network. At the same time, it is necessary to create a business model for financial supermarkets aimed at developing cross-border e-commerce and the production of internal manufacturers (securities, insurance, etc.). Improving the service and quality of banking services to customers by commercial banks, including the service and quality of Internet-banking, training of the educational process in e-commerce, etc., Great attention is paid to retraining and advanced training of specialists. The inclusion of e-commerce, electronic commerce, and e-commerce services in the leading research institutes, including the participation of e-commerce, as well as the introduction of NFC technologies and the introduction of NFC technologies, modern and convenient, work, work, work. Organized specific tasks in creating opportunities that should be obtained by the methods of distance. The fact that events such as the public sector, local state bodies and digital payments and wider assistance in assistance are brought [17].

Regulations on the procedure for transfer of state functions to the private sector, according to the procedure for the introduction of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for September 23, 2021. This Regulation applies to the selection of state functions of state bodies to be transferred to the private sector, monitoring the market readiness to the private sector, government functions to the private sector, as well as the transfer of government functions to the private sector. Determines the order of optimizing state units of government agencies. It also provides that the transfer is not allowed to represent in the private sector. That is, to protect the

Constitutional Organization; to maintain public order; rights and freedoms of citizens; to court cases in criminal proceedings; quick search activities, righteous law; state and information security to protect state secrets; to the defense system; to migration state; to keep national statistics; to manage state property; Focus on international commitments, strategic, political, social and state interests. As well as the development of state functions in market conditions in market conditions; Creating additional opportunities for the development of new businesses; increase the working activity of citizens; Further improvement of the system of service; increase the efficiency of the public administration system; Optimization of state units of government agencies is provided for optimizing. Consequently, the selection of government functions to transfer the state functions to the private sector, monitoring state functions of government functions to the private sector should be met with the requirements for optimizing state units. Most importantly, methods and mechanisms of transfer such new government functions to the private sector will serve to strengthen the integration of public and private legal relations. The state functions are gradually conducted in the private sector, in alternative in an alternative (state and entrepreneur), partially or completely. State functions are transferred to the private sector using outsourcing, crustasing, state social order, accreditation, certification and other mechanisms [18]. Methods and mechanisms for transfer of relevant government functions to the private sector are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, taking into account the distinctive features of each State Function to the private sector. The transfer of state functions on the private sector on the basis of the state social order is carried out on the basis of the requirements set out in the law. When government functions are based on outsourcing on the private sector, the outset is selected in accordance with the requirements of Public Procurement of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other legislation. Government functions are selected on the private sector following accreditation, the private sector entities carrying out state functions on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Eligibility Assessment". When government functions are transferred to the private sector through certification, the statements of the private sector performing state functions are selected on the basis of the requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan "for certification of products" "certification". It should be noted that in this case, the names of these functions and their passports will be included in the Unified Register of Government functions in order to keep state functions of state functions in the private sector. The functions included in a separate register are an official confirmation of the possibility of transferring to the private sector.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 22, 2021, the Resolution "On measures to create favorable conditions for the further development of the jewelry industry", from April 1, 2021, the internal of jewelry made of precious metals and precious (semi precious stones. and allowed to sell electronically in foreign markets [19].

Results and Discussion

In the context of digital globalization, the modern development of the world community is directly named in legal relations, in particular the Internet. In order to improve the replacement in the priority international rating and indices of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to effectively implement digital circulation digital technology. The rapid development of digital technologies is further expanding the ability of e-commerce relations opportunities to smart regulation. The Internet is playing very important. In particular, in the digital reality, it is necessary to develop the development of e-commerce and legal approaches, based on new scientific and practical approaches. The formation and development of the digital state and society is required to identify the role and role of the right to digital the right of digital law, in the real and virtual study of the nature and nature of the legal contains in the real and virtual space. Therefore, in the development of digital an engine and society, improving the effectiveness of the legal regulation

of it is considered to be very important tasks. It is also true that in the new century, the formation and legal implementation of digital technologies, electronic business and e-commerce is a gradual event of the testimony. In the world's leading countries, the digital economy provides 4-5 percent of GDP, which accounts for more than 15 percent of trade relations. It is known that on April 10, 2021, Uzbekistan entered into force the EU Special Preparedness System (GSP +) entered the European Union sustainable development. The official adoption of Uzbekistan's system plays an important role in the foreign economy of the country. Most importantly, the addition of our country to such a system is very important in the development of transboundary e-commerce. It is estimated that in 2-2.5 years, annual exports will increase by at least \$ 2 billion. Measures should be taken with the change in the quality of the product, as well as in our country's implementation in our country, recognized and recognized and accepted norms, requirements and standards in the European Union. Uzbekistan is an important partner of EU in Central Asia and plays an important role in the region. In recent years, Europe and Uzbekistan relations develop a wider range. It should be noted that the addition of Uzbekistan to the GSP + system program has made it possible for great benefits [20]. The type of products exported products has doubled. It means that 6,200 types of products exports to the EU without customs duties. In doing so, the economic efficiency will increase. Analyzing, as a member of the GSP + system, the State Unitary Enterprise of the GSP + system will have additional economic benefits to the standard GSP +, which in turn will attract additional investment in the growth of exports and additional investments to the country. Is it possible? The level of benefits within the GSPMA in Uzbekistan is now 87%. Product segments using abbreviated benefits are mainly textiles and clothing, plastic products, as well as fruits, nuts and vegetables. This shows that Uzbekistan's exports of exports are much more diversifiable than its neighbors in Central Asia. The GSP + system will be awarded additional opportunities to increase the trade between the European Union and Uzbekistan due to the abolition of a number of important export goods such as fabrics, clothing and plastic products. The GSP + program will serve as another opportunity not only to increase exports, but also introduce modern technologies, ensure product quality, summarize and meet modern requirements.

Article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-385 "Electronic Commerce" legal entity or individual, a legal entity or individual, the seller or their purchaser, is an e-commerce. Electronic trade is a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur, the seller of goods (works, services) in e-commerce. Participation in e-commerce cannot be a basis for the establishment of additional requirements or restrictions on the entrepreneurship without using information systems than information systems in accordance with the law. The rights and obligations of the e-commerce are provided for in Article 11 of this Law [21].

The participant of e-commerce has the following rights: the placement of the offer of the information resources operating in e-commerce; sale or acquisition of goods (works, services) through conclusion of contracts in e-commerce; These include the transfer of electronic documents and electronic messages to the information intermediaries. Participate in e-commerce - the seller of goods (works, services): Composition of competition on the protection of consumers and the protection of consumer rights in the implementation of goods (works, services) in e-commerce; ensure the safety of electronic documents and electronic message in accordance with the law; standards, norms and rules must comply with e-commerce. Participate in e-commerce - from the moment of state registration of goods (works, services), and in the event of a licensed type of activity, has the right to carry out an e-commerce from the moment of receiving an actual license. The member of e-commerce can have legislation and other rights in accordance with the Agreement and other obligations.

In the classification of e-commerce entities, it is possible to divide their groups according to their role in the implementation of e-commerce: These include e-commerce-- participants; Media; E-

conducts of e-commerce and acts of acting the task of the coordination of subject participants include government agencies and non-governmental and non-governmental organizations. It is known that various types of types of types of e-commerce are observed in almost all countries, different countries, as well as the competent legislative and executive authorities at various levels of economy. The basis of the overall accepted classification of TIP (business models) is conditionally classified as the interconnected aspects of e-commerce - participants' interactions. The content of this description is that the electronic commercial Type (models) differs depending on the product suppliers and specific types of customers.

According to the TIP (model) symptoms of the product (goods), according to the type (model),: State (governnt); Enterprise (Business); Customer, Consumer (Consumer); These include the enterprise staff (executive, employee). Determination of TIP (Business Model) is classified based on the product supplier and buyer name. Example: "Business to Business or Uzbek in English, the enterprise-enterprise," Business to Consumer "- Consumer. The abbreviated concept of TII (Business Model) reflects the concept of the seller and the buyer's English names, between them - "2" number. In particular, type of various levels, B2B, B2S, B2G, S2B, S2G, S2S, B2G, G2B are used [22].

The most common e-commercial procedure type (business models) in the e-commerification system in the context of digital transformation include: B2b - enterprise and enterprise; B2S - enterprise and consumer; S2s is a consumer-consumer; B2G is the enterprise-state; S2C - consumer-consertion; S2G - consumer- state; B2E is an enterprise.

Business-to-Business (B2B) - Electronic trade between businesses. Such systems are usually used for the organization of e-commerce involvement of enterprises and for sale of finished products (procnation).

Business-to-Consumer (B2C) is the e-commerce that Private individuals are mainly used as buyers. For example, online store, which trades with books, household electronic equipment and so on.

Electronic trade between business-to-to-government (B2G) - electronic trade between enterprises. State electronic systems (E-GOVERNMENT) is designed to provide state (government) information to enterprises, organizations and citizens over the Internet. Such systems are virtually representing the activities of government agencies and bodies. For example, websites of immigration and tax services.

Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) is an e-commerce among various private individuals. The usual example - electronic auctions: in which some individuals can sell goods and items (antiques, collectary, etc.) designed for purchase of other private individuals [23].

Consumer-to-Government (S2G) is not yet enough, but has very wide range of opportunities: it can be used to organize a government and consumer's relationship (especially in the social sphere and the tax sector).

Business-to-Employee (B2e) are corporations of corporations, which will create the work of employees and the opportunity to create joint business activities of certain structures or units. Typically, such systems are operating in the corporation's domestic network - Intranet, but they can connect from surface via the Internet. Two types of e-commerce - B2B and B2C is particularly common.

The type (V2V) type (V2V) between Internet companies is particularly strong and significant effects.

According to Forrester Research ANAP, the size of the online sales (V2V) for business is about 10 times more than the figure to the V2S sector. Electronic businesses on the V2V model receive

income in various ways: on its websites to help the establishment of sites for the sale of goods and services, acquire it in auction, as well as receive interest on each sale can give a place. For example, Yahoo! In the hope of success in the search, the transition to the V2V commissioned was taken.

Conclusions

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-3724 of May 14, 2018 is planned to create favorable conditions for e-commerce, and is associated with the introduction of the National Register of e-commerce. The National Register of e-commerce is the only electronic base that contains information about the local entities of e-commerce. Its main tasks and directions include: systematic monitoring and evaluation of the status of the introduction and development of e-commerce, as well as the efficiency of information systems and introduction of resources; In order to promote e-commerce, it is among the introduction of proposals for the purpose analysis and improvement of applicable law.

Thus, e-commerce is a collection of technical and organizational forms, which will be operated through the electronic systems and network suppliers, and the Internet, using partners, banking, and Internet supports, and consumers. Typically, national and trans boundary e-commerce systems can be described according to the following factors in the following factors that appear at all stages of the transaction in the implementation of the transaction:

- ✓ the prescribing the direction and prospects of priority development in accordance with the concept of e-commerce;
- ✓ legal status of e-commerce entities is determined by law;
- ✓ production of national register of electronic commercial entities;
- ✓ preparation not only business entities but also individuals, including individuals but also individuals (consumers), as well as both business entities.
- ✓ execution of appropriate movement and operation under contracts as legal services based on information systems based on e-commerce;
- ✓ the need to find certain goods (works and services) from the advertising markets using information and communication technologies using information and communication technologies;
- ✓ availability of e-commerce platforms on the Internet;
- ✓ the rights and obligations of the non-structure in the law;
- ✓ registration of documents of legal documents;
- ✓ compliance with the requirements of the legislation of personal security;
- ✓ pro trade guarantees consumer protection;
- ✓ ensuring electronic transactions and mutual implementation of its terms, compliance;
- ✓ compliance with the requirements of the competitive legislation of-electronics;
- ✓ implementation of electronic payment in accordance with the terms of the agreement;
- ✓ pretable implementation of the terms of the agreement on receiving (delivery) transactions on electronic design;
- ✓ implementation and export of digital products in accordance with transboundary e-commerce agreements;

- ✓ The existence of mechanisms for online protection of the laws and interests of e-commerce in the courthouse.

The integration of our country in the global economy requires the introduction of relevant digital technologies not only in the foreign markets, but also in the domestic market. In this regard, it is not only the regulation of the legal relations of transnational electronic commercial relations, but also the prospects. The new New Renaissance Development is a rapid development of information technology, the construction of digital state and society, most importantly, increasing the efficiency of digital economic development is a guarantee of digital economic development.

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