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**ISSUES OF TRANSFER OF HIGH TECHNOLOGIES TO THE INDUSTRY OF  
UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation**

This article shows that the transfer of foreign and domestic high technologies to the industry of Uzbekistan is the most urgent task today. It is desirable to create a body to coordinate these processes, ie. to collect data, maintain an appropriate registry, and obtain, preserve and protect intellectual property rights created as a result of scientific and technical projects, and to evaluate the value of intellectual products.

**Keywords:** advanced technologies, efficiency, technology transfer, organization. elements, economy, private sector, center, strategy.

Today's fierce competition in the global economy highly values and honors the most advanced technologies in the fundamental economy. This is aimed at a sharp decrease in the growth of raw materials and low-tech sectors of the economy and the development of marginal industries. Due to the obsolescence of some of the production equipment used at the enterprise and the lack of high technologies, the instability of the economic situation in the industrial production of Uzbekistan has led to a decrease in the efficiency of enterprises. One of the most important factors in ensuring the efficiency of industrial enterprises is to improve the quality of manufactured products [4.38]. In such conditions, the activation of technology transfer to the industry of Uzbekistan is a very topical issue.

Technology transfer (lat. - trānferre - dispatch, transfer) is an effective way to transfer developments, services to individuals, partner companies on favorable terms (contract, agreement) when implementing innovative developments. The method is included in the process of increasing and accelerating the production capacities of enterprises. [1.6] Technology transfer (technology transfer) is the successful application and / or adaptation of technologies, knowledge or research results obtained in one organization or field of activity for the needs of another (other) organization or field of activity, as well as the provision of scientific and technical services, the application of technological processes , products, transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and experience for production both on a non-contractual basis and on the terms determined by the agreement concluded between the parties.[2.15]

The following elements or factors of production can act as a component of innovation transfer:

- technical knowledge (patents, licenses, know-how);

- Provision of technological assistance during the commissioning of the object (in the form of special machines, equipment, before the commissioning of the object on a turnkey basis);
- employee training;
- provision of free capital.

Technology transfer is necessary for the legal production of goods (works, services) with the help of technology. If the technology is stolen, illegally copied and illegally used in production, it is not a "transfer" but a criminal offense.

The concepts of "technology" and "transfer" are defined differently by theorists and practitioners in this field. [3.12] at the same time, despite the difference in words, it is generally accepted that "technology" does not mean something materialized, and "transfer" is necessarily the result of human actions. Essentially, technology is information or knowledge about how to make something, intended to be used and to achieve a goal. On the other hand, transfer is the transfer of technology from one individual or collective carrier to another using any information channels. Technology transfer refers to the application of knowledge, its purposeful use, to a particularly complex type of communication, since it often requires coordinated actions of two or more individuals or functional cells separated by structural, cultural and organizational barriers. Technology transfer should be considered as a process of interaction and information exchange between people for a long time [4, 19-21]. Thus, technology transfer is a modern relationship between science and production, knowledge and experience, technological processes and products, including the creation of conditions at the legislative and organizational level for the use of the scientific and scientific and technical potential of research institutions in the economy. . International technology transfer is a process of commercialization of intellectual property, the results of scientific research and scientific and technical developments, intellectual property in the world market, both long-term (fundamental), and with participation up to the creation of new technologies for various purposes in conjunction with foreign companies or by their order. short-term (practical) scientific and technical projects aimed at meeting the needs of the modern international market. With the help of technology transfer, developed countries seek to change their position and composition of participation in the international market and at the same time do not exert administrative influence on the composition of the production of goods and services of the national private sector of the economy.

For countries with economies in transition, the development of technology transfer can be a step towards structural restructuring of the economy, a method of increasing export revenues to the state budget. Unlike the practice of other countries, technology transfer has not yet found its development in Uzbekistan. Technology transfer as a system in Uzbekistan creates favorable conditions for the purchase of the latest technologies from abroad, which in turn causes an increase in foreign investment. For this, there should be no obstacles to international cooperation (legal, organizational) necessary for the development of local producers.

Uzbekistan needs a single state body - the Center for International Technology Transfer of Uzbekistan, which implements, coordinates and provides legal protection for international technology transfer.

The main activities of the "Uzbek International Center for Technology Transfer" will be:

- Bringing innovations to the end consumer, including accelerating the process of their development in production;
- provision of information for innovative activity using information technologies;
- provision of engineering and consulting services, performance of computational and analytical work, preparation of technical and economic bases for innovative projects;
- Provision of legal and logistical advisory services.

The main task of the "Uzbek International Center for Technology Transfer" should be to organize the transfer of the latest technologies abroad and within the country. The main components of the strategy and methods of work of the center include:

- formation of a database of scientific and scientific-technical projects, creation of innovations on its basis;
- there should be a selection of projects with market specifics or unique consumer characteristics and objects of patent purity and industrial application;
- implementation of activities for the acquisition and preservation of intellectual property rights created as a result of the implementation of promising projects;
- organizing financing for promising projects and marketing the results obtained as a result of their implementation;
- sources of funding, including the creation of start-up companies that distribute intellectual property rights;
- coordination of communications between the project sponsor (investor) and the author (group of authors).

The Uzbek International Technology Transfer Center performs the functions of collecting information about high technologies owned by the state, maintains an appropriate register, and also takes measures to obtain and preserve intellectual property rights created as a result of scientific and technical projects, assess the cost of intellectual products, etc. d. However, it should be understood that the implementation of these plans depends not only on the Center, but also on the direct participation of all interested ministries and departments, on the coordination of the actions of the legislative and executive authorities, as well as on the principled position and determination of the latter. Although the foreign experience of technology transfer cannot serve as a cure for all the "diseases" of the Uzbek economy, it deserves careful study, especially from the point of view of ensuring the efficient use of public resources. One of the central tasks of the state innovation policy should be to fully encourage the transfer of technologies created in the public sector to industrial enterprises.

After the change in the form of ownership of most enterprises, many links that were previously concentrated in the chain of "fundamental research - scientific and applied research - development of experimental design - introduction of new high-tech products into production" were broken. At the same time, the formation of a new innovative

infrastructure that meets the basic principles of market relations continues. Most research institutes are funded and controlled by the public sector. In the near future, an urgent task is to change the form of their ownership while maintaining the scientific profile of their activities. This is due to the fact that, firstly, the demand for scientific products of domestic enterprises is still low, and secondly, the market itself cannot provide the necessary scientific foundations for the future. This means the need to develop special schemes for managing the innovation process in a transitional economy, ensuring effective interaction between privatized industrial enterprises and scientific institutions located in the public sector. Here, foreign experience in the field of organizing technology transfer can be useful. A prerequisite for using this experience is the creation of an appropriate innovation infrastructure. These are, in particular, specialized research centers and innovative firms that ensure the transformation of promising new scientific ideas into products and products.

These are, in particular, specialized research centers and innovative firms that ensure the transformation of promising new scientific ideas into products and technological innovations, factors that stimulate innovative entrepreneurship and guarantee the protection of intellectual property rights:

- new legal framework;
- scientific (innovation) parks;
- a developed network of venture funds and the necessary tax incentives for them;
- The stock market and other elements of the innovation infrastructure of small innovative firms, which are not yet sufficiently developed in Uzbekistan, but have proven themselves in the practice of industrialized countries.

In conclusion, we can say that in order to transfer high technologies abroad and in our country to the industry of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to collect information about them, maintain an appropriate register, and take measures to obtain, preserve and protect intellectual property rights created as a result of scientific and technical projects. , and evaluation of the value of intellectual products. The formation of a technology transfer center is recommended, given that the coordination of relations between innovative companies and manufacturing enterprises is an urgent issue.

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