

Development of Digital Economy in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues that underlie the digital economy, and the development of a mechanism for the transition to a digital economy in Uzbekistan. In the future of modern development, Big Data, artificial intelligence, neuro technology, quantum technology, Internet of Things, robotics and sensory, digital electronic platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and augmented reality technologies, digital technologies such as crowdsourcing, block chain technology, crypto currencies and ICO, 3D technology are playing a crucial role.

KEYWORDS: digital economy, internet, 3D technologies, innovations, telecom operators, Uzbekistan

Introduction

Nowadays, the digital economy and many of the effective technologies associated with it are rapidly entering our lives. Therefore, the leadership of the republic has made a number of important decisions to accelerate the development of the state and society. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 25, 2020 on the most important priorities for 2020 said the following about the development of the digital economy in our country: In order to "further develop science in our country, to educate our youth in deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture, to continue the work we have begun to form a competitive economy and to raise it to a new, modern level" in 2020 year called: "Development of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy". In addition, on the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 PF-5349 "On measures to further develop the field of information technology and communications"¹, as well as modern information technologies in the public administration of the digital economy. In order to create conditions for rapid development, to ensure information security, the Cabinet of Ministers on August 31, 2018 to determine the goals and objectives of the digital economy "Additional measures for the introduction and further development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" the decision was made.

Main part

Don Tepecott first coined the term digital economy in his 1995 best-selling book "The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence". This publication highlights the key components of the digital economy:

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 19 fevraldagi PF-5349 sonli "Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalari sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni

fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), key technologies (computers), and connective infrastructure (Internet and telecommunications networks). Digital economy is used to express two different concepts². First, the digital economy is a new modern form of management in which the main factor of production and management is a large set of data in digital form and the process of their processing. In other words, the digital economy is an activity associated with the development of digital computer technology in the provision of online services, electronic payments, Internet commerce, crowdfunding and other types of industries.

In the future of modern development, Big Data, artificial intelligence, neuro technology, quantum technology, Internet of Things, robotics and sensory, digital electronic platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and augmented reality technologies, digital technologies such as crowdsourcing, block chain technology, crypto currencies and ICO, 3D technology are playing a crucial role³. To assess the growing importance and impact of digitalization, it is enough to look at the share of capital in the global market of several major technology companies and digital platforms over the last decade.

In particular, according to the UN Conference on Trade and Development, this figure rose from 16 percent in 2009 to 56 percent by the end of 2018. International experience shows that today digital technologies are developing rapidly, mainly in the scientific community and the private sector. Therefore, the state should create a favorable ecosystem by supporting innovative projects in these areas. In the context of globalization and technological development of the world economy, it is difficult to imagine the economic development of Uzbekistan without a digital economy.

The study predicts that by 2022, a quarter of global GDP will be in the digital sector. However, the fact that Uzbekistan ranks 103rd out of more than 170 countries in the International Information and Communication Technologies Development Index shows that our country still has a lot of unresolved issues and work to be done in this area. The growth rate of the global digital economy is almost 20% per year. In developed countries, the share of the digital economy in GDP has reached 7%. They are already reaping

² S.S. Gulyamov, R.H. Ayupov, G.R. Boltaboeva. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron tijorat asoslari. Ma'ruza matnlari. O'zbekiston respublikasi davlat statistika qo'mitasi kadrlar malakasini oshirish va statistik tadqiqotlar instituti, Toshkent: DSK, 2020, 9- b

³ G.M. Porsaev, B.Sh. Safarov, D.Q. Usmanova. Raqamli iqtisodiyot asoslari. (Darslik) –T.: «Fan va texnologiyalar nashriyot-matbaa uyi», 2020, 13-b

the benefits of the digital economy. In particular, the United States exports more than \$ 400 billion a year in digital services.

More than 5 percent of the country's gross domestic product is directly related to the Internet and information and telecommunications technologies. By 2025, the U.S. will expect to earn an additional \$ 20 trillion from the digitalization of industry. Such economic efficiency is particularly high in consumer goods (\$ 10.3 trillion), the automotive industry (\$ 3.8 trillion) and logistics (\$ 3.9 trillion).

According to statistics presented by President of our country Sh.Mirziyoyev at an event dedicated to the development of information technology on February 13, 2020, the share of the digital economy in GDP is 10.9%, in China - 10%, in India - 5.5%. In Uzbekistan, this figure does not exceed 2% ⁴.

The practical importance and aspects of the digital economy are that, first and foremost, it significantly increases people's living standards, which is its main benefit.

Second, the digital economy is a major competitor of corruption and the "black economy". Because numbers seal everything, store it in memory, and provide information quickly when needed. In this situation, it is impossible not to hide any information, to make secret transactions, not to give full information about this or that activity, the computer will show everything. The abundance and systematic nature of the data prevents fraud and deception, as it is impossible to deceive the system. As a result, there is no room for money laundering, embezzlement, inefficiency, or exaggeration. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, budget allocations will be transparent, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen, schools, hospitals, the money will be fully available allocated to the roads.

Third, to develop the government's digital economy opens up new avenues in the field of information technology and in general electronic document management. The shift to digital technology has been fueled by the development of the World Wide Web and quality communications. It should be noted that today users of this system are actively using Telegram bots to order food, various perfumes and modern clothing. Various online stores and electronic payment systems are also actively developing. This means that our citizens believe in the implementation of electronic transactions. Only to date, users are making small transactions that do not require large expenditures, and are less willing to increase the average purchase volume.

The next issue is to develop medium and large-scale economic transactions and financial transactions through digital technologies. There are problems in the Uzbek telecommunications market, which hinders the country's full potential for the growth of the digital economy. The main limiting factor in the market is competitive competition, which increases investment and raises prices. As a result, the

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoevning 2020-yil 13-fevral kuni axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirishga bag'ishlangan tadbirda keltirgan statistik ma'lumotlari

cost of IP transit remains the most expensive in the world, and the country's capacity per capita is very low⁵.

UzTelecom also has the longest service network in the country. Although as of June 2018, it served about 24,500 domestic fiber kilometers for the country, the figure is low for the country. Although there are no legal restrictions on other operators entering the market, including foreign companies, there is clear evidence that UzTelecom ISPs receive preferential access and prices for connections. Digitization offers great and unprecedented opportunities. However, serious uncertainties remain in the development of such transformational technologies. Governments need to seek a deeper understanding of the potential consequences for society and the emerging technologies that are critical to their governance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, for every country to grow, develop, and prosper, there must be new changes in every area, ideas, and new regimes that change from time to time. As the head of our state noted, the formation of the economy requires a lot of money and labor. But we need to build a digital economy without fear. We must begin today with responsibility and determination.

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⁵ R.H. Ayupov . Raqamli iqtisodiyot asoslari. Darslik. T.: TMI, 2020, 35-b

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