New priorities for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan

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Abstract.

This article describes the concept of the digital economy, the prospects for the development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. Methods for improving the life of the population of the country, improving the quality and income of the inhabitants of the Republic.

1 Introduction

The digital economy is an economy that involves the widespread introduction of electronic and information and communication technologies in the production, distribution and consumption of society's goods. The fact that the digital economy is an innovative idea was announced by the World Bank in its 2016 World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends. The management process in the digital economy (through professional staff) is a computerized system of interaction management, which carries out a wide range of work on the active use of electronic data to meet the growing needs of mankind. For example, it provides for the prediction, planning, organization, execution, control and coordination of system activities. That is, there should be a general integrated system of management of the national economy based on the collection and analysis of data for the development and implementation of ways to develop the country.

The hallmarks of the digital economy are a high degree of automation, electronic document exchange, electronic integration of accounting and management systems, electronic databases, the availability of SRM (customer interaction system), corporate networks. In the digital economy, the cost of payments is reduced (for example, travel to the bank and other resources are saved), more and more information about goods and services is obtained, the opportunities for goods and services in the digital world to enter the world market are greater. and services will be rapidly improved.

Although digital data is a valuable economic resource, it will only benefit when it becomes digital thinking. With the advent of the digital economy, the challenges of creating digital platforms and monetizing the rapidly growing digital data are emerging. At the same time, it is important to identify ways to create value, the means of overcoming obstacles in these processes. It provides an understanding of the potential for value creation and distribution, forms of value renewal, management, and value acquisition. The future prospects of modern development include Big Data, artificial intelligence, neurotechnology, quantum technology, Internet of Things, robotics and sensory, digital electronic...
Platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and augmented reality technologies, crowdsourcing, Blockchain technologies, digital technologies such as cryptocurrencies and 3D technologies are becoming crucial [4-7].

2 Methods

Academician S. Gulyamov noted, “The term digital economy is used to describe two different concepts. First, the digital economy is a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of the benefits of creative labor and information. Second, the digital economy is a unique theory, and its object of study is an informed society”.

Klaus Schwab argues that the main factor of production in the digital economy will be human resources, not capital, and explains the future not only by the fourth industrial revolution, but also by non-technological factors, including demographic problems, geopolitical changes and the emergence of new specialties and professions.

Thomas Mesenburg explains business infrastructure (hardware, software products, telecommunications, networks, human capital, etc.), e-business (business style, that is: the process and communication networks carried out by the organization using any information), e-commerce as the main component [8, 9].

M.L. Kaluzhsky describes the digital economy as a communication environment of economic activity on the Internet and the forms, methods, means and results of its implementation.

Empirical research, systematic and comparative analysis, and cross-analysis methods were used.

3 Results and discussion

It is noted that the digital economy will bring unprecedented changes in more than half of the existing sectors. In particular, according to World Bank experts, a 10% increase in the number of high-speed Internet users will increase the total volume of national economies by an average of 0.4-1.4% annually. The growth rate of the digital economy in the world is almost 20 percent per year. In developed countries, the share of the digital economy in GDP has reached 7%. They are already reaping huge benefits from the introduction of the digital economy. In particular, the United States exports more than $400 billion a year in digital services. More than 5% of the country's GDP is directly related to the Internet and information and communication technologies. By 2025, the U.S. will receive an additional $20 trillion from the digitalization of industry. Such economic efficiency is particularly high in consumer goods production ($10.3 trillion), the automotive industry ($3.8 trillion) and logistics ($3.9 trillion).

According to various studies, the share of the digital economy in the world economy ranges from 4.5% to 15.5%. The United States and the People's Republic of China account for nearly 40 percent of the value added generated in the global information and communication technology sector and 75 percent of blockchain technology-related patents [10-14].

According to statistics provided by President Mirziyoyev on February 13, 2020 at the event dedicated to the development of information technology, the share of the digital economy in GDP is 10.9% in the United States, 10% in China and 5.5% in India. In Uzbekistan, this figure does not exceed 2%.

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...
In the process of such rapid changes and intensification of competition in the world community, it is true that in the near and long term we will not be able to sustainably develop our economy and ensure its competitiveness without the widespread introduction of innovations and digital technologies. In this regard, in recent years, as part of the comprehensive reforms to radically modernize the national economy, a number of measures have been taken to introduce digital technologies in the socio-economic life of the country and public administration. In particular, the adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PD-3832 dated July 3, 2018 is an important step in the development of the digital economy.

In particular, the introduction of e-government in our country is an integral part of the development of the digital economy, the main purpose of which is to simplify the transition to administrative procedures, improve the quality of life, improve the investment and business environment. Consistent measures are being taken in our country to modernize and develop e-government, including public services, aimed at simplifying the transition to administrative procedures, improving the quality of life, improving the investment and business environment. On November 21, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PD-4022 "On measures to further modernize the digital infrastructure for the development of the digital economy." The resolution sets key tasks to create conditions for the rapid development of the digital economy, further improve the system of public administration, expand access to it, the use of modern infrastructure.

On December 18, 2018, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5598 "On additional measures for the introduction of digital economy, e-government and information systems in public administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was published.

In order to develop the digital economy, ensure the introduction of "e-government", create additional conditions for effective cooperation between the population, business and government, as well as in accordance with the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 e-government as a single national system to ensure effective cooperation between government, population and business, as well as integration into the global digital space.

An integrated process (development, design, contracting, procurement of goods, works, services, as well as a single system of their commissioning) will be established through the establishment of a single national distributor for projects. As a result, the system of public services in our country is gradually improving, the investment climate and business environment are improving.

On May 18, 2019, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4321 on measures to further improve the infrastructure of the digital economy and "e-government" was published. The resolution identifies important tasks for the consistent implementation of key areas of reform in the field of improving the digital economy and e-government.

In order to achieve the set goals, as well as to achieve the goal of developing a digital society in the country, creating favorable conditions for the population and entrepreneurs, developing an effective and transparent public administration system free of bureaucratic barriers and corruption, today all sectors of the economy need to be modernized. The national concept of "digital economy" is being developed, and it is expected that the development of the digital economy will allow to increase GDP by an additional 30%.
January 24, 2020. The year of development of the digital economy” confirmed the beginning of a historic turning point in the life of Uzbekistan in line with global development.

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. According to the study, by 2022, a quarter of global GDP is expected to 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.

“It is true to say that in today's world, where the glorious power of our people is in full swing, the foundation is being laid for a new revival in Uzbekistan—the Third Renaissance” said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

To achieve these great goals, one of the main goals of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 is the development of human capital, and the other is to become one of the 50 leading countries in the world by 2030 according to the Global Innovation Index.

In 2015, the Republic of Uzbekistan ranked 122nd out of 141 countries in the Global Innovation Index. In subsequent years, the country was not included in this rating. In 2020, Uzbekistan returned to the Global Innovation Index. This return is a positive result of the ongoing reforms in the new Uzbekistan. The fact that Uzbekistan ranks 93rd and rises 30 places in the ranking is a result of the current focus on science and resources for innovative development. Investments in science in recent years, the formation of the regulatory framework, and most importantly, the conditions created for scientists and freedom of creativity have defined our place in the Global Innovation Index. This can be considered as a step towards attracting investment in science and innovation in the future.

In particular, more than 220 priority projects have been launched to improve the e-government system, further develop the local market of software products and information technologies, establish IT parks in all regions of the country, as well as provide the industry with qualified personnel. In addition, a comprehensive program “Digital Tashkent” is being implemented, which provides for the launch of an integrated geoportal with more than 40 information systems, the creation of an information system for public transport and utility infrastructure management, digitalization of the social sphere and subsequent introduction of this practice in other regions.


4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the qualitative development of the economy, social sphere and public administration in the current period and the near future of human development is directly related to the widespread introduction of digital technologies. The prospects for the development of our country also depend on the development of the digital economy and the...
level of coverage of digital technologies. To achieve this, it is expedient to list the following main conditions and priorities for the development of the digital economy:

- creation of institutional environment and digital infrastructure, widespread introduction of digital technologies;
- Gradual provision of as full coverage as possible with the possibility of connecting to the global network of the Internet at the level of developed countries;
- Expanding the scope of training in the field of digital economy and training qualified programmers and engineers with in-depth knowledge;
- Support research in the digital economy, promote "digital literacy" among the general population, support innovative projects in the scientific community and the private sector, encourage "startup" projects in the digital economy;
- strengthening international cooperation in the field of digital economy.

- increase the volume of products requiring scientific knowledge and various incomes of the budget by increasing the income of the population;
- large-scale involvement of new types of manufacturing enterprises and modern technologies.

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