



IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The digital economy is considered a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Also, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of its study is the information society. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing global economy, the digital economy is in the initial period of its development, and the transition to the digital information stage of our time is only a few decades.

Introduction: The term "digital economy" was first coined as a separate concept in 1995 by Don Tepecott in *The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence*. recognized. Digitization of economic processes is becoming a comprehensive trend that covers not only the direct information and communication network, but also all areas of the country's economic activity. The revolution of the digital economy is strongly felt in Internet trade, digital agriculture, "smart" electrical grid systems, unmanned transport, and personalized healthcare.

The digital economy is an idea that was introduced by the World Bank in its 2016 World Development Report - 2016: Digital Dividends report. The World Bank shows signs of digitization in the country such as open data, e-government system, digital giants such as "Yandex" and "Kaspersky", online ordering services, shortening the period of property right registration to 10 days with the help of information technologies. In such conditions, individual companies, regions, countries and their associations strive to ensure newly formed long-term competitive advantages in the markets of new types of technologies, goods and services, and actively enter into the process of forming and implementing strategic decisions in the field of digital economy. At the same time, it is necessary to solve a number of issues related to the assessment of the consequences of the implementation of the advantages of the digital economy in the section of separate sectors and regions of the country. "Digital economy is a virtual environment that complements real reality."



In some publications, fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), basic technologies (computers) and connecting infrastructures (internet and telecommunications networks) are distinguished as the main components of the digital economy. The digital economy is used to represent two different concepts. First, the digital economy is considered a modern stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of its study is the information society. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing global economy, the digital economy is in the initial period of its development, and the transition to the digital information stage of our time is only a few decades.

The head of our state said that "although our country rose to 8 places in 2019 according to the international index of development of information and communication technologies, it is still very far behind. Most of the ministries, agencies, and enterprises are completely far from digital technologies. This is also true. We know very well that the formation of the digital economy requires a lot of money and resources. However, if we don't start it today, when will it be too late?! Therefore, active transition to the digital economy will be one of our top priorities in the next 5 years.

Digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. At the same time, they are also an effective tool in eliminating the scourge of corruption, which worries and bothers me the most. We all need to understand this deeply. It is possible to widely introduce digital technologies in state and community management, and in the social sphere, to increase efficiency, in a word, to dramatically improve people's lives."

It should be noted that some elements of the digital economy are already successfully operating in the life of our country. In particular, taking into account the mass transfer of documents and communications to digital means, authorization of electronic signatures, communication with the state is also being transferred to electronic platforms.

The field of modern digital economy has a special place in the development of the country's economy and ensuring macroeconomic stability. In the following years, we can observe that the share of the service sector, and especially digital services, in the gross domestic product of our country is increasing. It is known that on January 28, 2022, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on further increasing the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, creating conditions for comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, modernization of our country and liberalization of all spheres of life. Decree No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was signed. In 2022-2026, in Annex 1 of this Decree, "Rapid development of the service sector, increasing the role and share of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, fundamentally changing the composition of the provided services, first of all, in terms of their modern high-tech types" task was defined. Therefore, in the near future, it is a priority to further increase the share of the services sector, especially the e-commerce sector, in the economy of our republic. When it comes to the service sector, it is necessary to pay great attention to the commercial activities of digital technologies, which are considered to be an important component of it.



In the digital economy, information in digital form is considered the main element of production in all socio-economic fields, and the gradual transition to such an economic system will further increase the quality of life of citizens on a global scale, create new jobs, and enable rapid economic growth. creates and ensures national independence. Implementation of the digital economy program in the Republic of Uzbekistan allows to achieve the following, namely:

- complete elimination of legal obstacles preventing the creation of new technologies with the help of creating a new regulatory and legal framework;
- creation and development of the infrastructure of the digital economy, including the development of networks, data processing centers, technical and software in accordance with the requirements of the time;
- ensuring comprehensive development and renewal of the educational system;
- to create a thorough basis for business development of various companies, firms, state enterprises in the country;
- the emergence of many organizations in the field of digital economy, etc.

The service sector covers all strata of the population and affects almost all socio-economic processes taking place in society, which determines the relevance and importance of this issue. Due to the development of market relations, as well as the social and economic reforms implemented in our country, significant changes are being observed in the field of services.

Compared to 2018 (150.9 trillion soums), the volume of market services provided in January-December 2022 (357.6 trillion soums) is 206.7 trillion. increased to soums. In the period from 2018 to 2022, the growth rate of the market services provided reached 175.9%.

The growth factor of the volume of market services provided in the periods under consideration is financial services (59.1 trillion soums), communication and information services (12.6 trillion soums), educational services (10, 0 trillion soums) is an increase in the volume of services (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2022 dynamics of the main indicators of the service sector.

No. Years Volume of services, trillion. in soums Growth rate compared to last year, in % Compared to 2017, in %

No	Years	Volume of services, trillion. in soums	Growth rate compared to last year, %	compared to 2017, in %
1	2018	150,9	108,9	108,9
2	2019	193,7	113,2	123,3
3	2020	220,0	103,0	127,0
4	2021	284,4	119,5	151,7
5	2022	357,6	115,9	175,9

Post-industrial transformation has made the service sector the leader in terms of GDP in all developed and a number of developing countries of the world. For example, in Russia and Kazakhstan, the share of the service sector in the GDP was more than 53%. In Uzbekistan, this figure was 39.6% by the end of 2021.



Digital infrastructure. Digital infrastructures are considered as the main factor in further development of digital economy and creation of a competitive environment in the telecommunications market in our republic. Currently, the throughput capacity of international packet switching centers is 1,800 Gbit/s, and a project is underway to expand this indicator to 3,200 Gbit/s in 2022. The price of Internet services for operators and providers is 30,000 soums per 1 Mbit/s, which is reduced by 42.9% compared to the same period last year. The bandwidth of interregional and international telecommunication networks is up to 400 Gbit/s at the regional level and 40 Gbit/s at the district level. up to In 2021, 50,000 km is aimed at ensuring the full connection of social sphere objects, including schools, pre-school educational institutions, medical institutions, community gatherings and police base points to the high-speed Internet network. fiber optic communication lines were built and the total length was 118.6 thousand km. In 2021, due to the installation of 14,150 additional mobile communication base stations, the level of broadband mobile Internet coverage in residential areas was increased to 95%, and 54% of households were able to connect to the high-speed Internet network.

Electronic government. Currently, on the interdepartmental platform of electronic government, mutual electronic cooperation of about 110 information systems and resources of state bodies has been established, and more than 120 information collections and web services are provided. More than 300 types of services have been provided online on the Unified Interactive State Services Portal (my.gov.uz) for the provision of state services in electronic form. Today, the number of users registered on the Single portal has increased to over 1.1 million. At the same time, a mobile application of the Single portal was also developed, and about 80 electronic state services are provided through this application. Also, in order to facilitate the provision of public services to citizens and entrepreneurs, 338 types of public services have been provided using the platform of the Unified interactive public services portal in 928 postal offices in the regions.

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