

# Features of the National Strategy for Development of the Digital Economy in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the development and infrastructure of the digital economy in several developed countries, and based on the results obtained, discusses in detail a number of problems and their solutions for the development of the digital economy in our country. In addition, mechanisms for the creation of digital platforms of global significance in various sectors of the economy of the country are proposed.*

**Keywords**—component: Digital Economy, Digital Money, Digital Platforms, 4.0 Industry, 3D Printers, Cloud Technology

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the digital economy and a number of related effective technologies are rapidly entering our lives. For this reason, in order to further accelerate the development of the state and society, the leadership of the republic has made a number of important decisions. For example, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on the most important priorities for 2019 on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said the following about the development of the digital economy in the country: "Digital, which provides for the modernization of all sectors of the economy. we need to develop a national concept of economy. On this basis, we need to implement the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 program. A digital economy can increase GDP by at least 30 percent and drastically reduce corruption. Analyzes by leading international organizations confirm this. The government will be instructed to develop a "road map" for the transition to the digital economy within two months. In this regard, special attention should be paid to information security [1,2]. That is why the issues of how to develop it are facing society and the people. This article presents the results of the analysis of some areas of the strategy for the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

The digital economy is a chain of interconnected production and management processes, an integral element of which is the exchange of information between chains (human, machine, cloud, data center) using digital technologies [3]. In the digital economy, digital data is a key element of production in all socio-economic sectors, and the gradual transition to such an economic system will increase the global competitiveness of our country, improve the quality of life, create new jobs and accelerate economic growth. and also ensures national independence. This digital economy development program should serve the following purposes [4]:

- Creating an ecosystem of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Creation of institutions and infrastructure of the digital economy of the country;
- Implement all necessary measures to create an information society that covers all sectors of the country;
- Increasing the competitiveness of our country on a global scale and in global markets.

Now, as noted in the open data and literature available in the global information system, the main indicators of the formation of the infrastructure of the digital economy and its specific features in the example of several developed countries are as follows [5]:

- The capitalization of companies in the field of digital e-business will depend on the number of users and the increase in their number [6]. This will lead to a large amount of sales revenue for companies. For example, YouTube receives 100 million requests a day, and Facebook has more than 2 billion users. Coverage of the same very large group of users not only increases the capitalization, but also leads to a large amount of money in advertising. In 2015, for example, Facebook generated more than \$ 26.9 billion from advertising alone. In 2016, Facebook's annual revenue was \$ 27.6 billion and its net profit was \$ 10.2 billion. Thus, the digital economy is a new economic environment that creates new and great opportunities for business.
- In the digital economy, the structure and nature of competition will change completely [4]. It is clear that business models are also changing under the influence of new technologies in the digital economy and e-commerce. For example, aggregators in the passenger market (GettTaxi, Yandex.Taxi, etc.) have made a lot of changes in the activities of transport companies, bringing them closer to consumers. Food delivery companies have also brought vendors closer to consumers and have had great success in a competitive market. As a result, traditional offline companies are forced to transform their businesses or go online. That fact must be taken into account. "
- The digital economy has created an opportunity for businesses to search for new ideas and provide feedback to customers based on rapid business analytics analysis. This allowed for a reactive impact on the innovative expectations

of potential customers. As a result, free services such as Google Analytics and Yandex Metrics were created.

- The digital economy is also characterized by a significant reduction in the life cycle of innovations [6].

- This information will lead to the rapid emergence of many new models of smartphones, computers, mobile applications, new versions of computer games. According to several scientists and experts, new innovative transport systems are expected to appear in transport as well. Examples include magnetic levitation vehicles, vacuum vehicles, hyperloop systems, and more. Currently, a number of developed countries in the world (USA, China, Japan, EU countries, Russia, etc.) are taking rapid steps to digitize most sectors of the economy, given the changes that are beginning to take place in the world economy. However, in light of this information, we must note that no country, including the leading ones, has a complete philosophical understanding of what the digital economy is and what consequences it may have in the future. It is clear that the digital economy means that many countries do not understand new forms of economic relations and governance, but new electronic forms of consumer communication and payments.

### 3. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

The development of the digital economy is one of the strategically important issues for the Republic of Uzbekistan, which determines its global competitiveness. This means that our country needs to create the conditions for the development of the digital economy, to direct it to the most important areas and to stimulate this process as much as possible. Another important feature of our national economy is that the bulk of GDP is generated by state corporations (or companies with a large share of state participation). In such circumstances, the creation of industrial digital platforms under the leadership of ministries or state corporations is the most sensible step. Such platforms create the necessary infrastructure base for the rapid development of the digital economy and the proliferation of compatible technologies. In our opinion, the creation of digital economy platforms should focus on the following areas: telecommunications, energy, transport, health, taxes and taxation, pharmaceutical logistics, data processing, tourism, foreign economic activity, chmas property sales and production. It is the development of these areas that will create the necessary infrastructure and appropriate technological base. Then, by transferring them to other sectors of the economy, it will be possible to form a digital economy in Uzbekistan as quickly as possible. Such an approach seems to be the most appropriate for our republic today, but it is certainly not without its shortcomings. However, in choosing a suitable strategy, both the estimated road risks and the risks of the digital economy must be taken into account in order to formulate the concept of the digital economy on which it should be based. Many programs of the digital economy of developed countries (USA, Austria, Australia, UK, Korea,

etc.) focus on the social areas of "digital medicine" and "smart city". The direction of development of such projects does not have a significant economic effect, but this choice can be based on a number of facts:

- First, any large-scale development program must be approved and supported by the public in a Western-style open society. Therefore, it is desirable that the development of the digital economy has gone under the sign of social projects;

- Second, most developed countries rely on the knowledge of the general public about the significant technological foundations that will allow them to implement the digital economy in a certain way. In our case, it is good that the creation of the digital economy has been done in a way that is understandable to the general population;

- Third, the introduction of digital technologies in industry (for example, the Internet of Things in production, the widespread introduction of 3D printers in production) will solve a much narrower problem. The implementation of social projects "Digital Medicine" and "Smart City" requires more complexity and diversity, and such projects are supported by the general public. Such a "social stress test" is necessary for all modern technologies, especially for the public in terms of digital governance. Because of the ideas and thoughts mentioned above, the importance of these social trends for the social environment has become clear. But it remains unclear what role their digital economy should play in the Republican program.

### 4. CONCLUSION

At the initial stage of development of the digital economy in the country, due to limited material, spiritual, software, technical and social resources, it is very likely that it will be necessary to decide on the direction of travel, that is, we have two options: One of them is the social adaptation of technologies, and the other is the development of local technological bases through the digital economy. :

- Professional services - on-demand professional services - accounting services, design services, consultants, translators, etc.

- Online banking services (Banking).
- Blockchain tax and taxation services.
- Collaborative finance - crowdfunding, peer-to-peer lending.

- Financial market operations and e-commerce.
- Real estate sales and tenders.
- Domestic and foreign international tourism.
- Corporate and personal transport services.
- On-demand household services.
- Sharing of housing (- peer-to-peer accommodation).
- Sharing of transport (- peer-to-peer transportation).
- Introduction of 3D printers in all areas.
- Introduction of mass open online courses in the field of education (MOOC - massive open online courses). Other services in the digital economy, including big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning, crowdsourcing,

crowdfunding, blockchain and cloud technologies, are also evident in the evolving trends of life in the future economy and corporate governance.

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