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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O`zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotning bugungi kundagi holati, rivojlantirish istiqbollari hamda bu orqali erishish mumkin bo`lgan ijobiy natijalar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek “Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030” dasturini ishlab chiqish yuzasidan takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so`zlari. Raqamli iqtisodiyot, global inqiroz, raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamlashtirish, raqamli infratuzilma, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT), AKT indeksi, “Raqamli O`zbekiston-2030”.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрены пути снижения отрицательных последствий глобального кризиса в функционировании сфер и отраслей экономики Узбекистана в условиях пандемии, проанализировано современное состояние, значение и перспективы развития цифровой экономики, положительные результаты при активном развитии этой сферы. Также даны рекомендации по разработке программы “Цифровой Узбекистан 2030”.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, глобальный кризис, цифровые технологии, цифровизация, цифровая инфраструктура, информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), индекс ИКТ, “Цифровой Узбекистан 2030”.

Annotation. This article analyzes the current state of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, its development prospects and the positive results that can be achieved through it. There are also proposals for the development of the program “Digital Uzbekistan-2030”.

Keywords. Digital economy, global crisis, digital technologies, digitization, digital infrastructure, information and communication technologies (ICT), ICT index, “Digital Uzbekistan-2030”.

Introduction. On April 28, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev adopted Resolution № PP-4699 “On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government”. In order to further develop the digital economy and e-government in Uzbekistan, the following important tasks have been set: to introduce a set of information systems in production management, with a view to doubling the share of the digital economy in GDP by 2023; Extensive use of software products in the reporting of financial and economic activities, as well

as its rapid formation through the automation of technological processes; complete modernization of the country's digital infrastructure and access to modern telecommunications services in all regions, with a view to improving the quality of communication services, etc. [1]

Analysis of the relevant literature. Our economists are conducting a lot of research on the development of the digital economy in our country. In particular, our economists such as R.H.Ayupov, G.R.Boltaboeva, S.S.Gulyamov, O.M.Abdullayev understand the essence of the digital economy, its peculiarities, differences from the traditional economy and the role and importance of foreign experience.

R.H.Ayupov and G.R.Boltaboeva in their textbook "Fundamentals of the Digital Economy" describe the digital economy as follows: A large set of data and their processing. The practical application of the results will allow to achieve greater efficiency than the traditional form of management. [2] It follows from this idea that the foundation of the digital economy is digital technologies that allow us to work with large amounts of data. Examples include a variety of digital technologies: 3D technology, blockchain technology, robotics, artificial intelligence, remote medical services, and the sale and purchase of a variety of goods and services online.[3]

Research methodology. In the further development of digital economy in our country and in the analysis of the current state of the digital economy, the methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative and comparative analysis and macroeconomic analysis were used.

Analysis and results. As a result of the measures taken in our country to date to develop the digital economy, many positive changes have been achieved:

- The provision of public services has been digitized to some extent, and conditions have been created for online applications. The digitalization of public services opens the door to many opportunities.
- Firstly, it eliminates the problem of corruption, which is one of the biggest problems, secondly, the existence of stratification is not allowed, ie conditions are created for any person to use and apply for public services at any time and place, and thirdly, costs and creates an opportunity to save time and so on.
- Online payment systems (such as Click, PayMe, PayCom, Upay) and e-commerce systems (arba.uz, asaxiy.uz, technomart.uz, etc.) have been created. The widespread introduction of online payments and e-commerce will lead to the expansion of trade relations within and outside the country, increasing the position of our country in international trade. In this regard, the creation of global e-markets and the creation of a national cryptocurrency are among the key issues in the development of e-commerce.

As of January-April this year, foreign investment in the electrical industry increased 24 times compared to the same period in 2019. [4] This indicates, on the one hand, the growing volume of production and use of ICT in our country, on the other hand, the growing attractiveness of this industry for foreign investors.

As of 2019, our country ranked 103rd out of more than 170 countries in the ICT Development Index.[5] Although this is not a high figure, it shows that the work done to promote the widespread use of ICT technologies is yielding positive results.[6] In particular, according to World Bank statistics, the world average ICT



development index is 5.11. The highest score was 8.65, corresponding to the UK contribution.[7] In our country, this figure is 4.9 and lags behind the overall average by 0.2. This result shows that much remains to be done in this area. [8]

The above positive results are the first elements of the digital infrastructure, which still does not provide sufficient opportunities for the full implementation of the conditions for the development of the digital economy in our country. In this regard, at the meeting of the President on February 13, 2020 “On the development of information technology” the share of the digital economy in GDP was 10.9% in the US, 10% in China and 5.5% in India. In Uzbekistan, this figure does not exceed 2%.[9] Currently, the main obstacles to the development of the digital economy in our country are:

- Insufficient formation of digital infrastructure;
- Lack of activities related to digital technologies;
- Lack of economic entities developing the digital economy;
- Lack of focus on human capital development and the formation of digital literacy;
- Lack of an effective information security system.

One of the most essential conditions for a digital economy is the infrastructure that forms the basis of this digital relationship. The widespread use of ICT in the formation of infrastructure, the digitization of all industries and sectors, the provision of the country with full Internet services, the widespread use of Internet resources in production and services, the basis of these activities is directly linked to digital technologies. Processes related to the search, storage, processing and dissemination of large amounts of information. Digital technologies have the advantage of being able to sort and analyze the necessary information in the shortest possible time, as well as keep abreast of the latest developments in the field around the world.

Also, one of the most important problems in our country is the widespread introduction of digital technologies in countries with highly developed digital economy and the regular improvement and renewal of digital literacy of the staff, which in our country is the main reformer and only the share of the private sector. A good example of this is the country of Switzerland, where large enterprises and organizations, corporations use their research institutes and centers to continuously improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of their employees. Each large enterprise or organization has its own institute, which, depending on the increase or decrease in production and services, the lack of leading specialists in the field, admits students to the institutes opened under the organization and based on their needs and modern requirements. On the one hand, this will help reduce unemployment and provide permanent employment, and on the other hand, each organization will produce a quality workforce that can fully meet its needs.

One of the peculiarities of the digital economy is the change in the demand for human capital, which now reduces the role of physical labor, and mental labor rises to the top. It is a matter of collecting, sorting and processing information, as well as a spiritually oriented activity, ie intellectual activity. In terms of the creation and use of knowledge, networks can be divided into producers and consumers of knowledge. Today, the share of the digital sector in innovative development is growing, and information processors account for the largest share of income worldwide. The



development of this sector will serve to increase the overall competitiveness of our country.

Conclusions and suggestions. The development of the digital economy is one of the most important strategic issues for Uzbekistan in the context of the global crisis, which determines its competitiveness in the global arena. Research shows that in the development of the digital economy, the creation of a highly developed digital infrastructure, the full digitization of existing industries and sectors, especially the use of the Internet, is highly effective. At present, digital technologies such as Big Data, artificial intelligence, neuro technologies, quantum technologies, Internet of Things, robotics and sensory engineering, crowdsourcing, blockchain technologies, cryptocurrencies and 3D technologies are widely used in various types of activities. The introduction of digital production will lead to an increase in GDP, economic growth, production and consumption of digital goods and services. This shows the need for our state to create conditions for the development of the digital economy, to direct it to the most necessary areas and to stimulate this process as much as possible. In this regard, on June 9, at a meeting dedicated to “Discussion of topical issues to ensure the stability of the national economy”, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said that the widespread introduction of digital technologies in all sectors and public services, health, education, manufacturing, agriculture, the food industry, and other areas. [10]

In our opinion, it is expedient to take measures to further develop the digital economy in our country and ensure the uninterrupted operation of all sectors and industries in the context of the global crisis, to reduce the negative impact of the crisis in three stages:

1. Stage 1. Complete formation of digital infrastructure. At this stage, in the context of a pandemic, the digitization of all industries and sectors, especially the service and manufacturing sectors, will create the best possible conditions for workers to carry out their activities remotely; introduction of digital technology-related occupations (for example, types of specialties working with large amounts of information) in order to reduce the unemployment problem in the country to a certain extent; use of Big Data technologies in the process of establishing international cooperation in the healthcare system (there is an opportunity to keep abreast of the latest medical news and exchange experiences, communicate with leading medical professionals); adaptation and updating of labor market requirements based on the characteristics of new professions related to the digital economy; organization of new training courses for specialists in the field of digital technology and implementation of large-scale projects, etc.
2. Stage 2. Establishing e-commerce and e-business on a global scale. At this stage, it is mainly to establish the use of Internet services in the digitalization of the industry and the expansion of the sales market in order to make the sale and purchase of goods and services online, which are the result of production and services, on an international scale. use of experience gives a positive effect) is required.
3. Stage 3. Organize the activities of “Digital Research Centers” in order to conduct research and development on innovation and digital technologies at the international level. The practical implementation of the third stage is convenient in all respects, as the formation of such research centers in practice requires a large amount of costs and



a highly developed infrastructure. In the future, further development of the digital economy and its effective functioning will allow the Republic of Uzbekistan to respond appropriately to the processes of globalization and integration of the XXI century, including the global crisis, which is currently the biggest problem.

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