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BENEFITS OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance and important tasks of digitalization of the economy and gradual transition to a digitalization of economy. Firstly, there is a dramatic increase citizen's living condition standards and economic growth, and that this is one of its significant advantages. In addition, foreign experiences of the transition to the digital economy, their achievements and shortcomings are also highlighted.

Keywords: digitalization, digital economy, sustainable growth, system, internet economy, digital financial services, e-commerce, and digital trade, digital technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Today's rapid digitization process has created a "new economy". This market segment, which is underexplored and growing day by day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of organizing effective marketing campaigns in business, obtaining maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully selling goods and services. Quality service and comfort is provided to consumers, buyers and clients. These opportunities are wider than ordering lunch on the Internet, calling a taxi through a mobile application, sending money to a distant relative, and also include cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc. Digital Economy Development is an economic activity based on digital technology, associated with e-commerce, e-commerce, production and supply of digital goods and services. In this case,

payments for economic services and goods are made using crypto-currency. The phenomenon of the digital economy is based on the transition from atom to bit, that is, from the smallest chemical particle to an electronic unit. The digital economy accelerates increasing the efficiency of large industrial facilities, increasing production, ensuring transparency of activity, and reducing product costs. Today, the notion of digital economy has come out in the economic hypothesis and rehearsal of some countries. It is defined by the rapid expansion of digital technology, the rotation in the information sector and the acceleration of economic globalization. The effectiveness of their use has led to an increase in knowledge and growing socio-economic relationships. As our country's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "To achieve elaboration, it is compulsory and necessary that we develop digital science and modernistic information technology. This gives us the chance to take the shortest path up[1].

METHOD

Digital economy is an economic conditioning closely linked to e-business and e-commerce broad- based on digital technology as well as the set of digital merchandise and services bring on and sold through this exercise. It is sometimes called the Internet economy, the new economy or the Web economy. For the first time famous American programmer Nicholas Negroponte put the term "digital economy" into practice, and now this term is used by politicians, economists, journalists, businessmen - almost all of us. used by everyone in the world in 1995 [2]. Also, the digital economy isn't the type of economy that can be built from the ground up. This entails transforming the current economy into a new system by developing novel technologies, systems, and models for business and incorporating them into daily life. The following are the system's primary characteristics:

High level of automation; digital document exchange, electronic management and accounting system integration, electronic databases, CRM (customer relationship system) availability, corporate networks.

Furthermore, the digital economy's contribution of Uzbekistan's GDP climbed from 1.99% to 2.77% in 2022, compared to 1.99% in 2020. From 2020 to 2022, exports of information and communication technology services climbed from \$169.3 million to \$306 million. The export of computer programming services climbed to \$123 million in 2022, up from \$15 million in 2020, indicating that the sector's hidden potential is being realized. The IT-park currently has 1,122 residents, with approximately 30% of them being exporters. The export of computer programming services climbed to \$123 million in 2022, up from \$15 million in 2020, indicating that the sector's untapped potential is being realized. The IT-park currently has 1,122 residents, with approximately 30% of them being exporters. Furthermore, the amount of foreign enterprises has expanded over the last two years to 165 units (as of 1 September 2022), up from 18 units in 2020. This shows that business situations in this field are improving. [4]. Public media framework is rapidly evolving. Over the last year, the industry has seen a number of significant investment explores totaling \$368.8 million, including the development of a mobile communication network — worth \$208 million — a telecommunications foundation — worth \$92.2 million — information centers — worth \$28.6 million — and the advancement of the computer program advancement environment — worth \$40 million.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In 2021-2022, due to the extra development of 102 thousand km of fiber-optic wireless lines, their add up to length was expanded to 170 thousand km. On the off chance that by the conclusion of 2020 2.7 million family units, trade substances and social offices had get to broadband Web, at that point over the past two a long time, as a result of the establishment of other 1.7 million

broadband ports, they might be able to add up to of 4.4 million distinctive clients can interface to it. The Digital Uzbekistan Strategy sets out five priority areas for development: Digital infrastructure; e-Government; Digital economy; National IT sector; and IT education. As part of the Digital Strategy implementation, the three broad areas to understand the opportunities and challenges in a country’s digital ecosystem: 1- Digital Infrastructure and Adoption, 2-Digital Society, Rights, and Governance, 3-Digital Economy. In order to improve digital ecosystem, there are should be soma sectors to be improved (figure 1). [5].

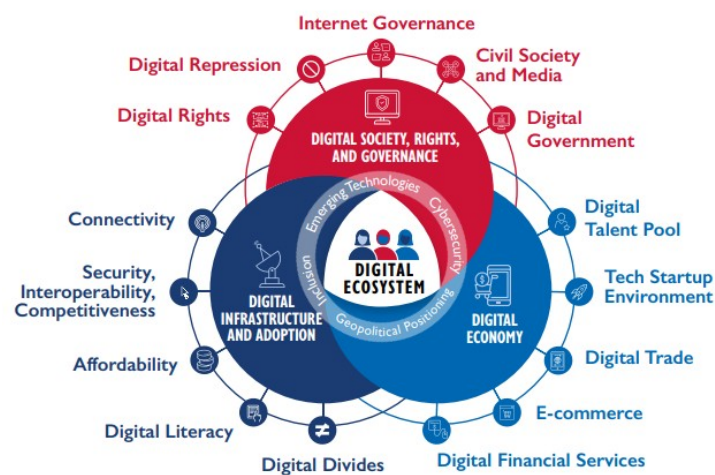


Figure 1. Digital ecosystem

According to the Figure 1 above, The Uzbekistan Digital Strategy 2030 highlights the critical role of the digital government for improving public service delivery, efficiency, transparency of governance and facilitating digital inclusion and stakeholder engagement. To improve the share of online public services to 60% by 2022, the government aims to create and integrate state information systems and resources, unify information in state databases, and optimize and streamline procedures for the provision of public services. In 2020, only 30% of more than 700 information systems in government agencies are connected to the “electronic government.” [6].

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan's economy has gotten to be more open and market-oriented since the propelling of broad liberalization changes in 2017. The potential of private enterprise was unleashed, contributing to the yearly development of genuine GDP from 4.5% in 2017 to 5.6% in 2019. The COVID-19 widespread appeared that the economy remains strong to stuns. Whereas GDP development moderated to 1.6% (estimated) in 2020, it is anticipated to bounce back to 6.2% in 2021, much obliged in portion to proceeding changes and widespread administration [7]. A few critical advanced economy related Presidential acts, programs, procedures, laws and controls have been proposed or passed related to the government's organization system. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has communicated a vision to extend the share of the computerized economy in by and large GDP from the current 2% to 30%, through progressing changes [8].

According to the rank of UNCTAD B2C E-commerce Index that Uzbekistan lost 8.4 points and moved from a rank of 94 in 2019 to 107 out of 152 countries in 2020 (table 1) [9]. The Index consists of four indicators related to online shopping: account ownership; share of individuals using the internet; postal reliability; and secure internet servers [10].

In a nutshell, the term "digital" refers to the active application of information technologies in all fields. Whereas in the traditional economy, material items are seen as the primary resource, info - data - is processed and sent in the digital economy. Following their analysis, a management solution is devised.

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