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THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ITS BENEFITS

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Abstract
This article provides detailed information about the digital economy and its benefits.

Keywords: e**:** economy, agendas, Japanese miracle, technology.

The modern world has at the moment an accelerated trend of its development in many industries, in particular, in the economy. This trend can be seen in countries such as the United States, Great Britain , Germany, Switzerland with its innovative development and Japan with the famous "Japanese miracle", which characterizes economic take-off in a short period of time.

It has become impossible to imagine the development of the economy without the penetration of information and communication technologies, which give rise to a certain ground for the emergence and development of the digital economy. It should be noted one very important and vital fact that our country Uzbekistan has a great natural potential and a rich heritage of great scientists, whose works are still being studied in Europe. To use such a powerful potential, a sufficiently high-quality and flexible system of personnel training is required, and it is not for nothing that our head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyevspoke about this: "In modern conditions, when the level and quality of life of the population are increasingly becoming the main indicator of the country's competitiveness, the role of education is increasing - the most important factor of progress."

The digitalization of the economy is at the moment a very important aspect that deserves special attention and diligence. To do this, all managers and responsible persons should try at once to achieve the result. As our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "The heads of regions and industries must realize that without digitalization there will be no result, there will be no development. Managers at all levels should define this issue as their daily task, deeply study the field of digitalization from the very beginning."

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From the very beginning, one new concept was used, which is the most important topic of this article - the digital economy. It would be appropriate to define this concept. The digital economy is a special way of the economy built on the basis of information and communication technologies. Now we should look at what definitions are given in foreign sources, since there is still no harmonized definition of the digital economy in international practice according to a report made by the National Research University of the Higher School of Economics in the XX April International Academic Conference on Economic and Social Development, held in Moscow on April 9-12, 2019.

Here are a few such definitions from foreign sources mentioned in the above report:

A global network of economic and social activities enabled by platforms suchas the Internet and mobile and sensor networks (Australian Government)

– A new way of economy based on knowledge and digital technologies, within the framework of which new digital skills and opportunities are formed in society, business and the state (World Bank)

- The economy is based on digital technologies, but we are more aware of the implementation of businessoperations in markets based on the Internetnetwork and the World Wide Web (British Computer Society).

– A complex structure consisting of several levels/layersinterconnected by an almost infinite and constantlygrowing number of nodes [European Parliament, 2015].

– Digital-based markets that facilitate the trade of goods and servicesthrough e-commerceon the Internet [Fayyaz, 2018]

An economy capable of providing high-quality ICT infrastructure and mobilizing ICT capabilities for the benefit of consumers, businesses and governments [The Economist, 2014].

- A form of economic activitythat arisesfrom a billion examples of network interaction between people, enterprises, devices, data and processes. The basis of the digitaleconomy is hyperconnectivity, i.e. the growing interconnectedness of people, organizations and machines, which is formed thanks to the Internet, mobile technologies and the Internet of things[Deloitte, 2019].

– Economy dependent on digital technologies [European Commission, 2014].

— The digital economy is characterized by the reliance onintangible assets, the mass use of data, the widespread introduction of multi-layeredbusiness models and the difficulty of determining the jurisdiction in which value creation takes place [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2015]

– An economy in which, due to the development of digital technologies, there is an increase in labor productivity, the competitiveness of companies, the reduction of production costs, the creation of new jobs, the reduction of poverty and social inequality [World Bank,2016].

As can be seen in the definitions, various approaches have been applied to the concept of the digital economy from the point of view of certain types of technologies, forms of changes in economic processes due to the introduction of these technologies, a set of business operations or markets based on digital technologies.

Ultimately, summarizing all these definitions, we can conclude that the digital economy is a set of economic activities based on digital technologies.

Many foreign countries place special emphasis on the development of the digital economy or accelerated digitalization of the economy, since this modern way of life based on information and communication technologies has a number of attractive advantages:

1) Growth of labor productivity and efficiency of organizations. When technology partially replaces human labor, it ultimately facilitates the work of the working specialist. A good example is the comparison of a modern accountant with an accountant 40-50 years ago. By automating the workflow, the workload has been drastically reduced, the productivity of the accountant has increased, the risk of making mistakes has been reduced, since the human factor is little involved here, the work of the accountant has accelerated and the amount of paperwork has decreased;

2) Facilitation of the work of management personnel. The management of an enterprise, institution or any process becomes easier, faster and more transparent. Here, the tendency to corruption is reduced, since information and communication technologies serve as a kind of barrier to this terrible disease of society. An illustrative example is the process of passing and

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identifying the results of entrance examinations to higher education institutions.

3) In this process, so many technologies are involved, such as desk surveillance, verification of tests numbered with codes based on special equipment - scanners, electronic output of results for these numbered tests. These technologies help to ensure the transparency of the process of conducting entrance exams and prevent various fraudulent circuitry. The automatedtaxation system facilitates the quality and speed of accumulation of tax revenues and other mandatory payments to the state budget;

4) The electronic payment systemfacilitates the payment process for various goods and services. Cashmoney is gradually being replaced by means of non-cash payments and even through mobile phones, which creates many conveniences in the process of conducting business transactions;

5) Improving the quality of public services. Many suffocating problems of starting a business, paying tax payments, obtaining various kinds of certificates, electronic digital signatures will become a more simplified procedure for the population through the use of information and communication technologies and the Internet.

According to international research conducted within the framework of a joint project of the INSEAD International Business School, Cornell University and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Uzbekistan ranks 93rd in the global innovation index in 2020 among 131 countries of the world. The Global Innovation Index ranks global economies according to their innovation capabilities. This index, consisting of about 80 indicators grouped according to indicators characterizing the level of innovation resources and the level of results achieved in the field of innovation in the country, is aimed at covering the multidimensional aspects of innovation. One of these aspects that deserves attention is a group of indicators called "Information and Communication Technologies", in which Uzbekistan ranks 72nd among 131 countries of the world. According to the published information on the characteristics of the global innovation index on the spcenter.uz website, this group consists of four indicators:

- indexof access to information and communication technologies (including the Internet).

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This index is calculated by estimating the number of subscribers of home phones, mobile communications per 100 inhabitants; Internet traffic per Internet user; percentage of households with a computer and Internet access; the proportion of the population using the Internet in the total population and a number of other indicators. According to this index, Uzbekistan ranks 83rd among 131 countries of the world;

– The Information and Communication Technology Use Index (hereinafter referred to as ICT) is a composite index that includes eight ICT indicators (12.5% each):

- Number of ICT sector organizations (thousands of units);
- Value addedof the ICT sector (billion soums);
- Share of gross value added of the ICT sector in the country's GDP (%);
- Investments in fixed assets of the ICT sector (billion soums);
- Investment in fixed assets of the ICT sector, as a percentage of the total investment in fixed assets of the country (%);
- List number of employees ofICT organizations on average per year (thousands of people);
- The number of employees of organizations in the ICT sector on average per year, as a percentage of the total population employed in the economy;
- Labor productivity in the ICT sector by value added (million soums).

According to this index, Uzbekistan ranks 82nd among 131 countries of the world

– Use of e-government – Evaluation of the national websites of each country. According to this index, Uzbekistan ranks 48th among 131 countries of the world

– Index of e-participation - aboutthe request of Internet services, which determines the quality and degree of presence of e-government. This index is evaluated according to three parameters:

- provision of information through ICT channels (e-information);
- площадки электронных консультаций (e-consultation);
- public participation in decision-making through ICT (e-decisionmaking)

According to thisindex, Uzbekistan ranks 59th among 131 countries of the world

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As can be seen, among the four indicators, the first two indicators are the most deficient in Uzbekistan: the index of access and use of ICTs. This means that one of the priority areas of Uzbekistan is to improve the conditions for access to and use of ICT, to expand the coverage of the population with these means. This shortcoming was noticeably manifested during the pandemic, which served as an impetus for the development and creation of conditions for covering the population with remote work and learning technologies. To improve the digital economy, the necessary potential is needed, due to which the president signed a decree "On measures for the widespread introduction of digital economies and e-government" on April 28, 2020, as reported in the editorial office of gazeta. uz. The document provides for the accelerated formation of the digital economy with a doubling of its share in the country's gross domestic product by 2023.

All health care institutions, schools, preschool education organizations, villages and mahallas should be connected to high-speed Internet in 2020-2021.

The share of electronic public services isplanned to be increased to 60% by 2022.

The resolution also provides for the development of "digital entrepreneurship" with a threefold increase in the volume of services in this area by 2023 and bringingexports to $100 million.

The widespread introduction of digital technologies is planned at all stages of the education system. By 2022, digital knowledge training centers will be opened in all regions of the country as part of the implementationof the Five Initiatives project.

The Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications has been designated as the authorized body in the field of development of the digital economy and e-government. The National Agency for Project Management under the President retains the authority to implement cryptoassets and blockchain technology.

Two new institutions will be established under the Ministry:

– " E-Government Project Management Center";

– "Center for Digital Economy Research".

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In the structure of the central office of the ministry, the position of the deputy minister responsible for the accelerated digitalization of the agricultural sector, the introduction of modern information systems and software products in the field of agriculture and food security is introduced. The Ministry of Information and Communications is also creating a department for the development of digital technologies in the agricultural sector and a department for the development of geo information technologies.

In addition, the state share in the authorized capital of LLC "Unified Integrator for the Creation and Support of State InformationSystems UZINFOCOM" is transferred to the Ministry of Information and Communications free of charge.

The document establishes that state bodies and organizations have the right to hold competitions exclusively among residents of the Technological Park of software products and information technologies within the framework of one contract for the development, implementation, integration and technical support of information systems and software productsworth up to 1 billion soums.

Until August 1, the ministry was instructed to introduce the Unified National System for the Delivery and Confirmation of Delivery to Individuals and Legal Entities of Correspondence, Notifications, Summonses and Other Legal Documents sent by state bodies and organizations through a network of postal facilities, as well as storage and accounting of information.

Summarizing all the above data, it can be concluded that Uzbekistan, on the verge of developing a digital economy, is building long-term prospects for economic growth and the well-being of the people as a whole. To achieve the set goals, digitalization is considered a necessity, as our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Without the digital economy, there is no future for the country's economy ». It follows that the digital economy is not only the predominant option for economic development, but also a necessary means of achieving high results in the long term.

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