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Development Trend Of The Digital Economy In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the main concepts and categories of the digital economy. In particular, the development trend of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the pandemic is analyzed, a system of indicators representing the digital economy is studied, as well as related theoretical and practical issues, and recommendations are made.

Keywords: Pandemic, digital economy, statistics, gross domestic product, online export-import of goods and services, e-commerce, unemployment.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the digital economy is gaining great importance in the developing world community. Many governments and businesses around the world are implementing numerous reforms to develop the digital economy in order to maintain moderate economic stability against the backdrop of the huge human and economic damage of the COVID-19 pandemic. These reforms, aimed at mitigating the consequences of the pandemic and promoting economic growth after the pandemic, are of great importance. As a result, we can say that in all sectors of the economy, including in many educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activities of institutions are being digitized. Fundamental changes are taking place in the economies of countries around the world, that is, the development of the digital economy is accelerating. In parallel, attention to the digital economy is also rapidly increasing in our country. As a vivid example of this. We can say that our President declared 2020 the “Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy” in our country. After that, most of the population of our country began to think about the term "digital economy" and many questions arose about what kind of concept it is.

The digital economy refers to an economic system in which digital technologies, data, and internet-based platforms play a central role in production, distribution, and consumption. It is built on information and communication technologies (ICT), including artificial intelligence, cloud computing, big data analytics, blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT). Unlike the traditional economy, which relies primarily on physical resources and manual processes, the digital economy emphasizes data as a key factor of production and innovation. Businesses use digital platforms to optimize operations, reduce transaction costs, and reach global markets in real time. E-commerce, digital banking, fintech services, and online education are clear examples of how digital transformation reshapes economic relations. Moreover, digitalization increases transparency, improves public service delivery through e-government systems, and enhances productivity across sectors. However, it also

creates challenges such as cybersecurity risks, digital inequality, and regulatory complexity. Therefore, sustainable development of the digital economy requires strong infrastructure, digital literacy, effective legal frameworks, and continuous technological innovation.

Figure 1. Digital Economy Framework: Transparency, Investment and Economic Prosperity

The digital economy represents a modern stage of economic development where digital technologies, data, and online platforms become the primary drivers of growth. It is based on information and communication technologies (ICT), artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, and cloud systems. In this system, data functions as a strategic resource similar to capital and labor in traditional economics. Digital platforms increase efficiency, reduce transaction costs, expand market access, and accelerate innovation across industries.

A key element of the digital economy is transparent statistics. Digital technologies enable real-time data collection, automated reporting systems, and open-data platforms that improve accountability and evidence-based policymaking. Transparent statistical systems strengthen public trust, reduce corruption risks, and provide reliable indicators for economic planning. Accurate digital statistics allow governments and investors to monitor economic performance, assess risks, and design targeted development strategies.

The next logical outcome of transparent and digitalized systems is increased investment. Investors prefer environments where information is accessible, reliable, and measurable. Digital infrastructure, fintech services, and e-government systems reduce uncertainty and improve the investment climate. Digital transformation also creates new sectors—such as e-commerce, digital finance, cybersecurity, and smart technologies—that attract both domestic and foreign capital. As a result, capital flows become more dynamic and innovation-driven.

Ultimately, sustained digitalization, supported by transparency and investment, leads to economic prosperity. Productivity rises, employment opportunities expand in high-value sectors, and public services become more efficient. Digital inclusion empowers small businesses and individuals to participate in global markets. Therefore, the sequence—digital economy, transparent statistics, investment, and prosperity—forms a coherent development model for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In 1995, the English scientist (programmer from the United States of America (USA)) Nicholas Negroponte used the term "digital economy" in practice. Currently, almost everyone in the world uses it and develops new views on it. “However, to date, the theory of the digital economy has not yet been fully formed and is being widely studied by most economists. In the scientific literature, the current “New Digital Economy” is called by various names. For example, “post-industrial economy” (D. Bell), “information economy” (O. Toffler), “megaeconomy” (V. Kuvaldin), “economy based on information and communication” (I. Niniluto),

"technoeconomy or digital economy" (B. Gates), "knowledge-based economy" (D. Tapscott). The factor connecting these concepts is the primary role of digital information technologies in the globalization of economic processes. Speaking about the digital economy, it is appropriate to define the information society. An information society is a society in which most of the people living in it use information, especially its highest form, refers to a society engaged in the production, storage, processing and sale of knowledge. In our opinion, the digital economy is a unique system of socio-economic relations created on the basis of the use of digital technologies." 1

Today, while the digital economy is at its peak in developed countries, great attention is being paid to the digital economy in our country. The construction of digital training centers, that is, IT parks, throughout the regions of our country shows that the driver of development today is the digital economy. According to the Minister of Information Technologies and Communications Development, Sherzod Shermatov, Uzbekistan has set a main goal of increasing the export of software products and services by 1 billion by 2028. The Minister's He said that then IT Park would also be his. typical to the megaproject rotation in sight caught. Moreover less profitable people income increase and unemployment degree in reduction digital the economy importance very high. Digital economy in the market border absence and market worker to the power demand very height reason and income unemployment in terms of level reduction one-sided very significant to be It remains. example as a rule Information technologies and communications develop minister Sherzod Shermatov's his/her opinion if we bring it, it according to " Digital of the economy other industries from export very big there is a difference, that is such in export In Uzbekistan added value almost 100 percent it will be, it done increase for additional imported product or raw material need no. 1 export working employee $ 2000 average monthly if possible, one in his/her your salary Exports of 24 thousand dollars income take it comes, so of employees number of 40 thousand increases, their monthly from himself almost 1 billion dollars in exports income to our country enter " comes " says Minister .

RESULTS

Digital of the economy main foundation information and communication technology is considered. Information communication developed in the area digital economy, that's it including electronic commercial development natural. This in the article information and communication technology development Uzbekistan E- commerce in the Republic to develop impact seeing Let's go out.

Table 1

The dynamics of the digital economy and e-commerce

Digital economy and electronic commerce	2021 years	2021 years	2022 years	2023 years	2024 year
Information economy and electronic commerce sector	4,967.7	6,377.8	7,934.0	8,701.4	11,220.5
this including :					
Information communication Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) sector	4,575.3	5,849.0	7,059.0	7,508.4	9,524.4
ICT developer release	127.2	238.3	307.3	283.7	563.7
ICT sales	228.0	281.6	240.4	299.0	265.8
ICT services	4 220.1	5,329.1	6,511.3	6,925.7	8,694.9
Content sector and public information tools	392.4	518.7	767.7	928.3	1 157.1
Electronic commerce		10.1	107.3	264.7	539.0

The volume of the digital economy and e-commerce sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 11,220.5 billion soums in 2021. This figure is 29 percent more than in 2019. The digital

economy and e-commerce consist of the information and communication technologies (ICT) sector, the content sector and the media, and e-commerce. (Table 1)

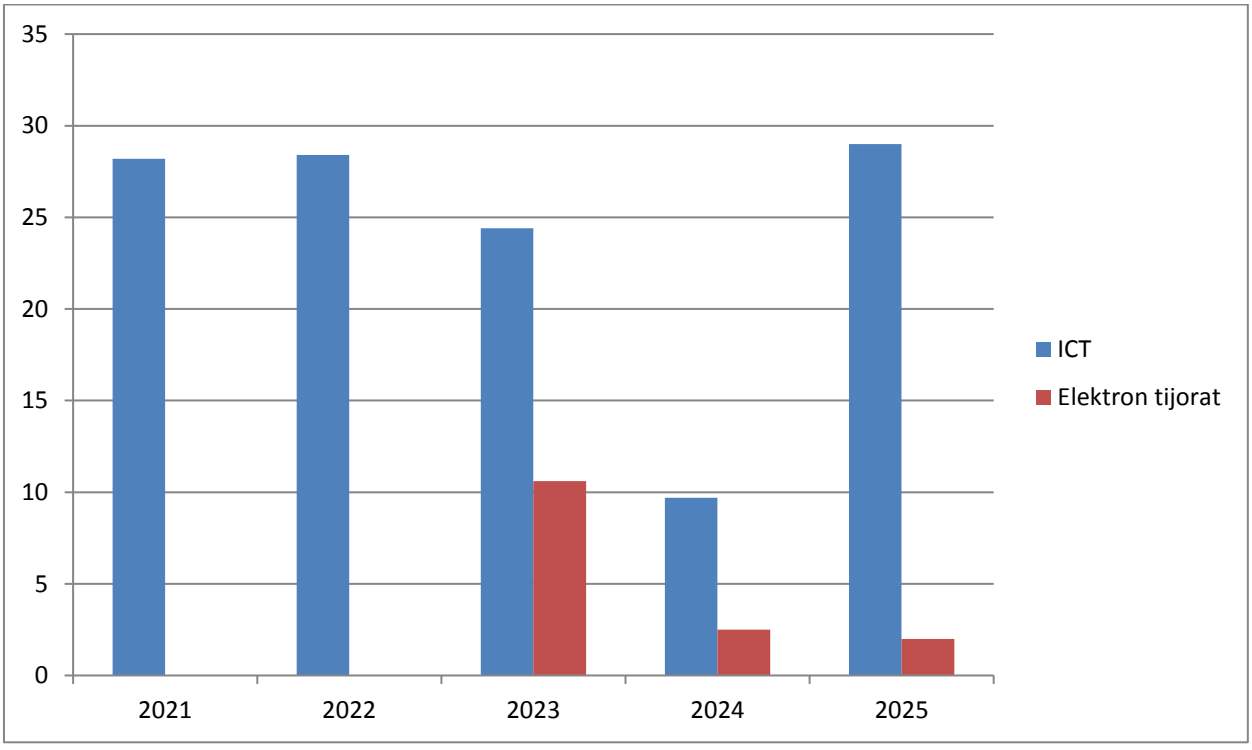

Figure 1. Growth rate of the digital economy and e-commerce

Many developed and developing countries in the world have realized the need to increase investments in the information and communication technology sector to develop the digital economy. If we pay attention to the development trend of e-commerce and information and communication technology sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can observe that the development of the Information and Communication Technology sector will lead to the growth of e-commerce in the future. (Diagram 1).

We will analyze the relationship between e-commerce and the ICT sector through correlation analysis. Considering the data in Table 1, we will analyze the data between 2021 and 2025, taking into account that e-commerce data is available from 2017. We will also examine whether there is a relationship between each sector of the ICT sector and e-commerce.

Table 2

Correlation indices of the density of connections between the information and communication technology sector and e-commerce

Sectors	E-commerce
ICT developer release	0.921
ICT sales	0.046
ICT services	0.981
Information communication technologies (ICT) sector	0.987

The correlation analysis of the relationship between e-commerce and the Information and Communication Technologies sector shows that there is a strong positive correlation, with an

overall correlation of 0.987.

CONCLUSION

The development of information and communication can lead to the growth of the digital economy, an increase in the volume of e-commerce. Information and communication, including the expansion of Internet networks, increased Internet speed, and the wide availability of Internet access for all citizens, will ultimately lead to the development and popularization of the digital economy.

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