

DIGITAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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Annotation: This article discusses the infrastructure of the digital economy, its components and their security.

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The world's largest companies have long been using a variety of information technologies. However, the introduction of any platform does not yet digitalize business. What is the difference between a simple technology platform and a digital economy platform? First, digital economy platforms are designed to create the most convenient interactions for many participants in a network or industry. It is difficult to give an example of a fully-fledged public platform today, but the future is behind such solutions. While **Google, Facebook, Apple, Amazon and Alibaba Group** are the closest to fully implementing this idea, many large companies are planning to create such platforms in the near future. Second, and more importantly, digital economy platforms need to fully automate end-to-end business processes. The full platform of the digital economy should consist of three parts: the consumer ecosystem, the producer ecosystem, and the communication core. The function of the consumer ecosystem is to meet all the needs and wants of the user of the platform, to ensure its convenience and functionality. The manufacturer's ecosystem function is to provide ancillary functions that facilitate business and reduce access thresholds. The core of the platform also provides functionality for consumer-manufacturer interactions, providing the necessary technological base and infrastructure needs.

All the basic economic laws and metrics (including gross domestic product) were expressed and introduced in the first half of the XIX-XX centuries, well describing the real sector (manufacturing economy). Since the second half of the twentieth century, the sector of intangible production and services has developed significantly and has become a major sector of the economy. There are several sustainable trends in our world that can help us form the necessary basis for an updated economic theory:

- ☒ information becomes a commodity;
- ☒ information has value;
- ☒ digital money does not have an issue center;
- ☒ Many types of digital currencies have begun to emerge and are replacing traditional currencies;
- All data is stored in distributed databases and blockchains;
- Certain groups of people or companies own the absolute wealth of society;
- Robots have artificial intelligence and are becoming human competitors;
- The role of the intellect in society is growing at an unprecedented rate;
- the virtual world begins to penetrate boldly and actively into all spheres of society;
- products and services are sold in the virtual world and in virtual form;

- the process of globalization is developing at an unprecedented rate;
- As a result of the implementation of the digital economy, the gap between different countries and people will increase;
- individual countries and races began to become the dominant category;
- Community welfare is linked to total energy consumption;
- the importance of material wealth decreases significantly;
- Social status is squeezed out by social prestige and so on.

The development of economies towards a new digital economy requires the expansion of theoretical research and debate in this area. The practical programmatic efforts of the supreme governing bodies to create a techno-digital platform for the development of the national economy can also make a significant contribution to the transition to a new economy. The essence of the digital economy is reflected in the revolutionary changes in digital technologies, the modernization of the Internet and the "digitization" of its aspects. For example, the emergence of innovations such as computerization of industrial design and modeling of design readiness in production facilitates the design of products of high complexity, such as machine tools, automobiles, trains, aircraft, buildings, etc., and significantly shortens the work cycle. The emergence and implementation of new digital technologies (manufacturing, financial, management, social, etc.) in our country can lead to a large number of positive effects and results for the national economy:

- increase in labor productivity;
- increase in capitalization;
- improving quality of life;
- formation of new markets;
- increase the efficiency of utilization of resources (assets, capital, powers);
- increased competitiveness;
- increased security;
- increase in the welfare of the people.

So far, as the process of globalization is not over, all of the above results will lead to the fact that the country that first adopts the new technology will gain the upper hand in international markets, and this will lead to the next "market segmentation". will bring. From the point of view of a particular country, this can really be interpreted as economic growth based on the introduction of new technologies. However, the growth of the world economy is limited to the "additional" capitalization of the introduced technology (excluding the capitalization of the squeezed technology). To be honest, it must be acknowledged that if they once again increase the sales potential no technology and the digital economy can bring the extensive development model back to life if they are not ready to push. In this regard, it must be acknowledged that the development of the digital economy and technology can not be a catastrophe for Uzbekistan or the world. It is a necessary measure for each country to remain competitive, reconsider the parity of shares in the world economy and preserve sovereignty. Many experts and economists at home and abroad today are trying to give a definitive description and understanding of the current state of development of the new economy, including one of its manifestations - the digital economy. Many researchers try to understand this phenomenon through the prism of subjective attitudes, from the general-

objective and subjective point of view inherent in modern economics. Objectively, this is due to the emergence of new aspects, aspects, signs, trends and laws in the modern economy. The study and accounting of new economic phenomena, in particular, the separation of the digital economy as a relatively independent part of the new economy, is of great interest, as improving the quality and speed of economic management, amendments to business rules and legal framework, digital technology - the economy of impressions. MICE-industry allows you to create innovative products, services and services based on Smart-city and so on. With a strong focus on analyzing new trends and events in the economy, as well as the work of American researchers such as Nicholas Negroponte, Chris Meyer, Mohanbir Sawhney, Daniel Spulber, Don Tapscott, Steve Jurvetson, Patricia Seybold, the authors , "Economy 2000", "Internet Economy", "Net Economy", "Web Economy", "Digital Economy", "Electronic Commerce" (E-economy, E-business), "Intangible Economy", " It is worth noting that it tends to describe new aspects of the modern economy, using terms such as "non-commodity economy." These terms often refer to new phenomena in the economy based on the formation of the global electronic network, the global spread of personal computers, the creation and continuous improvement of software, the development of information technology and digital technologies, the production of intangible products and services of IT companies used as a synonym in the review. Based on the results of existing research in this area, the following definition of the subject area of digital economy can be proposed: "Digital economy is a technologically advanced form of existence, in which economic relations for the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services are systematic is the sum. The techno-digital nature of economic relations is a key feature that distinguishes the digital economy from others. Thus, if the new economy is a legitimate form of post-industrial economy, the digital economy is an evolutionary form of the new economy. Thus, as a 'form of form', the digital economy has not only a set of features of the new economy, but also a number of distinguishing features that characterize the qualitative accuracy of the digital economy.

Along with the emergence of new laws and trends that have no place in the industrial economy, it focuses on the new content of traditional economic rules, which manifests itself in a new way in relation and harmony with digital technologies. Under the influence of scientific and technological progress and economic development, significant changes are taking place in the rules of the market economy, in the rules of doing business, in the new manifestations of traditional economic rules and regulations.

For example, the emergence and development of electronic networks, computers and software products, digital technologies, electronic products and services in the new economy will radically change the content, proportions and importance of the following concepts: tangible (intangible) and intangible (non-intangible)), geographical distance, time and space, consumption value (utility) time, quality and quantity, competition and consumer preference (advantage), intermediation and logistics, human capital and business ethics, transactions and efficiency evaluation, buyer and seller behavior, new relationships between consumers and producers, marketing technologies, and sales. It is obvious that in developed countries, especially in the United States, with the rapid development of Internet companies and Internet firms, a new market of Internet services, products, services, providers, etc. will be formed, which will penetrate into all

sectors of the economy and change the whole economy. Therefore, in our opinion, the Internet economy and the digital economy in the narrow sense - as a set of relationships between Internet companies and firms on the creation and use of digital technologies, products and services, and in the broad sense - mainly the third, fourth It is expedient to distinguish the new economy as the economy of enterprises of any industry operating in the global electronic network environment, which has a number of distinctive features compared to the "industrial" economy, which corresponds to the technological system.

Therefore, the study of the problems of the digital economy is different from the point of view of economics: the practical transformation of management systems from digital government to smart models of various objects (urban, traffic, home, apartment, car, etc.) is also relevant in terms of. It should also be noted that the most important aspect of the digitalization of social life is the problem of economic and computer security, which is becoming increasingly important around the world with the formation and development of the digital economy.

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