



YURISPRUDENSIYA

HUQUQIY ILMIIY-AMALIY JURNALI

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GOVERNANCE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract. *The Internet is the backbone of the digital economy. It is a global network that is distributed, developed, and applied by states, organizations, and civil society with their respective roles, principles, and programs. These themes are openness, access, security, diversity, and critical internet resources. Internet technologies are deeply connected to the economy. They are not only a combination of material and immaterial infrastructure, but also provide the platform for the exercise of freedom and power. This article discusses the importance of governing the digital economy at the national and international levels in terms of enforceability, accountability, openness, and legitimacy. With that in mind, we need to study how the digital world is safe for everyone to take apart. The purpose of this study is to analyze and evaluate the relationship between Internet governance and the development of the digital economy. Using a qualitative research approach, the results highlight the role of governance in the development of the digital economy.*

Keywords: *Digital Economy, Industrial Revolution, Information and Communication Technology, Internet Governance, Electronic Commerce, The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), The United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).*

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI BOSHQARISH

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Annotatsiya. *Internet raqamli iqtisodiyotning asosidir. Bu davlatlar, tashkilotlar va fuqarolik jamiyati tomonidan o'zlarining tegishli rollari, tamoyillari va dasturlari bilan taqsimlanadigan, ishlab chiqiladigan va qo'llaniladigan global tarmoqdir. Bunda asosiy jihatlar ochiqlik, kirish, xavfsizlik, xilma-xillik va muhim internet resurslaridir. Internet texnologiyalari iqtisodiyot bilan chuqur bog'langan. Ular nafaqat moddiy va nomoddiy infratuzilmaning kombinatsiyasi, balki erkinlik va hokimiyatni amalga oshirish platformasini ham ta'minlaydi. Ushbu maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyotni milliy va xalqaro darajada boshqarishning muhimligi, ijro etilishi, hisobdorligi, ochiqligi va qonuniyligi nuqtayi nazaridan muhokama qilinadi. Shuni yodda tutgan holda, biz raqamli dunyo qanday qilib hamma uchun xavfsiz ekanligini o'rganishimiz kerak. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi Internet boshqaruvi va raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tahlil qilish va baholashdir. Sifatli tadqiqot yondashuvidan foydalangan holda, natijalar raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda boshqaruvning rolini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Raqamli iqtisodiyot, sanoat inqilobi, axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, internet boshqaruvi, elektron tijorat, tayinlangan nomlar va raqamlar bo'yicha Internet korporatsiyasi (ICANN), Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Savdo va Taraqqiyot Konferensiyasi (UNCTAD), Axborot bo'yicha Butunjahon sammiti Jamiyat (WSIS).*

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКОЙ

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Аннотация. Интернет является основой цифровой экономики. Это глобальная сеть, которая распространяется, развивается и применяется государствами, организациями и гражданским обществом с их соответствующими ролями, принципами и программами. Основными факторами являются открытость, доступ, безопасность, разнообразие и критически важные интернет-ресурсы. Интернет-технологии тесно связаны с экономикой. Они представляют собой не только сочетание материальной и нематериальной инфраструктуры, но и предоставляют платформу для осуществления свободы и власти. В этой статье обсуждается важность управления цифровой экономикой на национальном и международном уровнях с точки зрения правоприменимости, подотчетности, открытости и легитимности. Имея это в виду, нам нужно изучить и понять, насколько цифровой мир безопасен для всех. Целью данного исследования является анализ и оценка взаимосвязи между управлением Интернетом и развитием цифровой экономики. На основе качественного исследовательского подхода получены результаты, которые подчеркивают роль управления в развитии цифровой экономики.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, промышленная революция, информационные и коммуникационные технологии, управление Интернетом, электронная коммерция, Интернет-корпорация по присвоению имен и номеров (ICANN), Конференция Организации Объединенных Наций по торговле и развитию (ЮНКТАД), Всемирная встреча на высшем уровне по вопросам информационного общества (ВВУИО).

Introduction

The digital economy is the result of the fourth industrial revolution. The third industrial revolution, also known as the digital revolution, took place in the late 20th century, transforming analog electronic and mechanical devices into digital technologies. These technologies have created a cyber-world where everything is just a click away. The world is living in the fourth industrial revolution, where technologies are changing the nature of work. The use of these technologies in the industry is called Industry 4.0 [1].

A digital economy is an economy where economic activities, business transactions, and professional interactions are based on a global network of digital and computing technologies. These activities lead to the growth of a business, economic, social, cultural, etc. based on artificial intelligence, internet of things, robotics, virtual reality, mobile devices, 3D printing, smart sensors, big data/analytics, augmented reality (AR), data visualization, cognitive computing, location detection, customer profiling, blockchain, quantum computing, and cloud computing [2].

Regulations and policies are the essence of economic growth. A business-friendly environment can only be provided through the transparent, competitive, and independent rule of law. Simple rules of procedure for forming, dissolving, and running a business are key factors. Telecommunication policies are a prime example of the rise of the mobile industry globally [3, p. 116].

Digital Economy

The term “digital economy” was used by Japanese professors and research economists in the mid-1990s, while in the West it was used in the early 1990s. Since 2000, the digital economy has grown enormously, with billions of people transacting daily, accelerating their impact on our lives through online payment methods, e-commerce, e-Healthcare, data centers, internet websites, social media reviews, e-banking, e-learning, working from home, brand image, domain ownership, cashless society, automotive and more [4].

Within this phenomenon, businesses have vastly expanded and are gushing forth from the limits of the state. Technologies have transformed the structure of products and services, created a new form of business, increased scope for utility, and fostered a new culture of governance [5].

Interestingly, a business technology company like Uber does not have a car, but it is the largest taxi company in the world. Facebook does not create content, but it is the No. 1 media company in the world. Alibaba holds the world record for most sales in a single day, but it has no inventory. Similarly, Airbnb has no real estate but is the world's largest housing provider [6].

Components of Digital Economy

The development of automation with new products and services to facilitate individuals and organizations is increasing every day to make life easier. Many components of the digital economy play a key role, some of which are listed below [7, p. 30];

- Government.
- Policy and regulation.
- Internet, the world wide web (WWW) and electricity infrastructure.
- Telecommunication industry.
- Digital service providers.
- E-business and E-commerce industry.
- Information and knowledge management systems.
- Intellectual property rights.
- Human capital and knowledge workers.
- Research and development.
- Emerging technologies.

Governments are an important component of the digital economy. Their fundamental duty is to provide infrastructure in the country. They are responsible for maintaining, developing, and improving communication through state funding. They also educate their people about the national vision. Progressive governments invest early because individuals and organizations emulate governments for investment. Therefore, the initial experience promotes the growth of the private sector for economic development [8, p. 52].

The Digital Transformation of Business

Digital transformation is the endorsement and integration of digital technologies into the business to increase efficiency and decrease costs, which leads to making a profit and providing ease to customers. Economic growth and digital technologies are intertwined. As a result of the adoption of these technologies, businesses have transferred into hyperdrive, where the global marketplace brings new changes every day and boosts business activities [9].

The competitive race for entrepreneurship has given rise to a craze in traditional business. They are forced to think that it is time to change their policy of selling, pricing, producing and delivering products, and services. Modern technology helps with responsive customer care, reducing time to complete tasks, and ameliorating the productivity of employees. The trend of automation using digital technology is aggravating investment in developing their online platforms [10, pp. 124-127].

Machine learning and robotic use in business have been drive up the direction. Zara, the Spain-based clothing outlet, has over 5000 locations in 77 countries that use digital technology to manage inventory for the purpose of distribution according to customer preference. As a result, they found an 18% increase in net sales. In America, Domino has launched tracker technology for its takeaway delivery where customers can track their orders. This change increased their net income by 11% [11].

Internet Governance

The debate is standstill open to discussing the government's role in internet regulation internationally. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) prepared the internet governance model in 1999 to manage the domain name database such as.com,.org, and. co.uk with numeric IPs. The EU has established a similar model to govern the.eu domain. The General Assembly of the United Nations took the initiative to reform internet governance and created the World Summit on the Information Society in December 2001 [12, pp. 37-44].

The Geneva summit in December 2003 ended with the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. The Tunis summit in November 2005 called for putting the Geneva Plan of Action into effect. The World Summit on the Information Society forum was called the largest gathering of ICT in 2015 that was co-organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) [13, pp. 1-4].

The US and EU stances on Internet governance are almost the same and aligned. The EU Commission has proposed setting up a Global Internet Policy Observatory in collaboration with Brazil to promote open and transparent Internet governance. The Council of Europe is active in promoting standards for internet governance based on people-oriented, right-based, and sustainable mechanisms to promote partnership and space for dialogue [14].

Legal Framework

The legal framework is the set of rules, regulations, and policies enacted by states to govern a particular sphere. In the 1990s, the US administration proposed a legal framework for e-commerce. The main purpose was to ensure the digital economy's growth potential remained high. The framework is based on five principles. These areas are below [15, pp. 519-566];

- a. The leadership of the private sector
- b. The government avoiding undue restrictions on e-commerce
- c. Limited government involvement
- d. The government's recognition of the Internet's unique qualities and
- e. The facilitation of e-commerce on a global basis.

In Europe, the first document that was a regulatory framework was the European Initiative in E-Commerce from 1997. The purpose was to encourage e-commerce growth. Four guiding principles were set as the framework for enactment. These are [16, pp. 159-171];

- a. Promote technology and infrastructure
- b. All regulation based on Single Market freedoms
- c. All regulation to take account of business realities
- d. All interests to be reached effectively and objectively

In Uzbekistan, electronic commerce has been regulated since April 29, 2004, by the law "On Electronic Commerce". This law was also amended in 2015. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for the implementation of state policies and programs on e-commerce. The Ministry of Development of Information Technology and Communication is specially authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers to supervise e-commerce activities in the country [17].

States Governance

The key areas where governments need to work for enhance the digital activities [18, p 269-271].

- a. To enact the regulatory framework to recognize the digital economy
- b. To ensure that intellectual property rights are properly enforced in the digital world.
- c. Protection of user data and preventive measures against identity theft.
- d. To provide a safeguard for consumer rights.
- e. Preventative measures to ensure secure payment transactions.
- f. To make laws for public morality.

Conclusions

Countries are getting the edge in expediting their economies by using digital technologies. It is true that the use of technology greatly enhances the development of countries, regions, and cities. Current technological advancement depends on the flow of data and the Internet, even though a huge portion of the world's population does not yet have access to digital services and that a large area is not properly connected to the Internet.

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standards for internet governance based on people-oriented, right-based, and sustainable mechanisms to promote partnership and space for dialogue

States can play a significant role in implementing and discharging their responsibilities by utilizing modern methods of service such as E. Taxation, E. Regulation, and E. Governance.

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