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Digital transformation in the EU. How to increase digitalization in Uzbekistan

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INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation is the process of utilizing digital technologies to enhance and transform the way businesses and organizations operate. In recent years, the European Union has been investing heavily in digital transformation, recognizing the importance of digitalization in driving innovation, growth, and competitiveness. However, many countries, including Uzbekistan, still have a long way to go in terms of digitalization. In this essay, we will discuss the digital transformation in the EU and explore ways to increase digitalization in Uzbekistan.

While the EU has made significant progress in digital transformation, Uzbekistan still lags behind in terms of digitalization. According to the International Telecommunication Union, only 27% of the population in Uzbekistan has access to the internet, compared to 87% in the EU. Furthermore, e-commerce and digital infrastructure in Uzbekistan are still underdeveloped.

To increase digitalization in Uzbekistan, the government needs to invest in digital infrastructure, such as high-speed internet and mobile networks. The government can also promote e-commerce by implementing policies that make it easier for businesses to operate online. Additionally, the government can support the development of digital skills by investing in education and training programs.

Another way to increase digitalization in Uzbekistan is to learn from the EU's experience. Uzbekistan can adopt some of the EU's best practices, such as implementing regulations to protect citizens' digital rights and promoting the development of digital infrastructure.

Aims and objectives

In this research information is given on how Europe has developed its technological potential and informational transformation in Europe. As well as the plans of Uzbekistan in three for the development of information technologies.

The study is divided into four parts which describe the following:

1. The European Cloud and Data Infrastructure seeks to promote secure, decentralized, and interoperable cloud services, and to promote European leadership in data-driven innovation.
2. Digitalization has brought numerous benefits to the European Union in recent years, transforming the way businesses and organizations operate and improving the lives of EU citizens. In this article, we will explore the various benefits of digitalization in the EU, including its impact on the economy, job market, healthcare, education, and public services.
3. One of the key ways that Uzbekistan is increasing digitalization is through the adoption of e-government services. The government has launched a series of initiatives aimed at digitizing its administrative functions, making it easier for citizens to interact with government institutions online. For example, the government has created an online portal that provides a range of services, such as applying for government documents, paying bills, and accessing information about government programs.

1. Digital Transformation in the EU

Digital Transformation in the European Union (EU) is an ongoing process that seeks to leverage emerging technologies to improve productivity, competitiveness, and citizen services. The EU has been an active player in the global digital economy, with strong support for research and innovation, and a focus on issues such as cybersecurity, data protection, and broadband connectivity. This article provides an overview of the current state of digital transformation in the EU, along with relevant statistics and key players.

The EU has set ambitious targets for digital transformation, including the creation of a Digital Single Market, the development of a European Cloud and Data Infrastructure, and the promotion of digital skills and literacy. The Digital Single Market (DSM) aims to harmonize digital regulations, eliminate barriers to cross-border trade, and promote European digital content and services. The promotion of digital skills and literacy is seen as crucial for ensuring that all citizens can benefit from the opportunities of digital technologies.

The EU has a number of key players in the digital transformation landscape.

1. European Commission: The European Commission is the executive branch of the EU and is responsible for implementing the EU's digital policies. The Commission has several departments that focus on different aspects of digital transformation, such as the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, which is responsible for the DSM, and the Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space, which deals with cybersecurity and defense technologies.

2. European Parliament: The European Parliament is the legislative branch of the EU and has the power to propose, amend, and adopt new digital regulations. The Parliament is represented by several key committees, including the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, which deals with the DSM.

3. European Council: The European Council is the forum where EU member states discuss and coordinate their policies. The Council has several working groups that deal with digital issues, such as the Working Party on e-Commerce and Information Society.

4. European Investment Bank: The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the EU's lending institution and invests in projects that promote economic growth, including digital infrastructure. The EIB has invested over €7 billion in digital projects in the past five years.

Statistics on Digital Transformation in the EU

1. Digital Economy: The digital economy in the EU is worth over €500 billion and represents around 5% of EU GDP. The EU is home to several leading digital companies, such as SAP, Ericsson, and Nokia.

2. Broadband Connectivity: The EU has made significant progress in improving broadband connectivity, with 91% of EU households having access to fixed broadband and 98% having access to mobile broadband. However, there are still significant disparities between urban and rural areas in terms of broadband speeds and availability.

3. Digital Skills: The EU has made efforts to promote digital skills and literacy, with over 20 million people benefiting from digital skills training since 2013. However, there is still a significant skills gap in the EU, with over 40% of adults lacking basic digital skills.

4. Cybersecurity: The EU has adopted a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy that aims to improve the resilience of European networks and systems. The EU also has a dedicated agency, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA), which provides advice and support on cybersecurity issues

2. Benefits of digitalization to the European Union

One of the most significant benefits of digitalization in the EU is its impact on the economy. According to the European Commission, the digital economy in the EU is growing at a rate of 4% per year, which is faster than the overall EU economy. In 2019, the digital economy was worth €636 billion, accounting for 4.5% of the EU's GDP. This growth has been driven by the adoption of digital technologies by businesses across all sectors, from e-commerce to manufacturing to healthcare.

Digitalization has also led to significant improvements in productivity in the EU. According to a study by Accenture, digital technologies have the potential to increase productivity in the EU by up to €2.1 trillion by 2025. This is because digital technologies can automate routine tasks, reduce errors, and improve coordination and collaboration between teams.

In addition to boosting the economy and improving productivity, digitalization has also created new job opportunities in the EU. According to a report by the European Parliament, the digital economy has created 1.4 million new jobs in the EU between 2014 and 2019. These jobs are not just in the tech sector, but also in sectors such as healthcare, education, and retail, where digital technologies are being adopted to improve efficiency and customer service.

Digitalization has also improved access to services in the EU, particularly in healthcare and education. According to the European Commission, telemedicine has the potential to save €20 billion per year in healthcare costs in the EU. Telemedicine allows patients in remote or rural areas to access healthcare services without having

to travel long distances, and also allows healthcare professionals to share information and collaborate more effectively.

In the field of education, digitalization has also brought significant benefits to EU citizens. The rise of online learning has made education more accessible, particularly for those who live in remote or underprivileged areas. According to a study by the European Commission, 43% of EU citizens have taken an online course in the past year. This has the potential to improve digital literacy and skills across all demographics, creating new opportunities for individuals and businesses alike.

Digitalization has also made public services more efficient and convenient for EU citizens. According to a report by the European Commission, e-government services have the potential to save €100 billion per year in administrative costs in the EU. E-government services allow citizens to access public services online, such as applying for a passport or paying taxes, reducing the need for in-person visits and paperwork.

Moreover, digitalization has brought significant benefits to individual EU citizens as well. Digitalization has made it easier for EU citizens to access information and connect with others. According to a study by Eurostat, 80% of EU citizens use the internet regularly, and 70% use social media. Digitalization has also made shopping more convenient for EU citizens, with the rise of e-commerce. According to a report by Eurostat, 60% of EU citizens have made an online purchase in the past year.

Digitalization can also have environmental benefits, by reducing the need for travel and improving resource efficiency. According to a report by the European Environmental Agency, digitalization can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by up to 15%. This is because digital technologies can reduce the need for travel, for example by allowing employees to work remotely or attend meetings virtually, and can also improve resource efficiency by optimizing processes and reducing waste.

However, it is important to note that digitalization also brings new challenges and risks, such as cybersecurity threats and the potential for job displacement. Therefore, it is important for the EU to continue investing in digital skills development, cybersecurity, and other measures to ensure that the benefits of digitalization are

accessible to all while also addressing the potential risks.

In conclusion, digitalization has brought significant benefits to the European Union and its citizens, from economic growth to improved healthcare outcomes and increased access to education. By continuing to invest in digitalization and addressing the challenges it brings, the EU can continue to unlock the full potential of digital transformation and create a more prosperous and equitable future for all.

3. Digitalization in Uzbekistan: Current State and Future Prospects

Digitalization is an essential tool for enhancing and transforming the way businesses and organizations operate. Uzbekistan has recognized the importance of digitalization in driving economic growth and competitiveness, and is taking steps to increase digitalization in the country. While still lagging behind in terms of digital infrastructure and e-commerce, the government's initiatives, research efforts, and partnerships with international organizations and companies are promising signs for the future. In this section, we will explore the current state of digitalization in Uzbekistan, the benefits of digitalization, and the challenges that come with it.

Current State of Digitalization in Uzbekistan

According to the International Telecommunication Union, only 27% of the population in Uzbekistan has access to the internet, compared to 87% in the EU. Furthermore, e-commerce and digital infrastructure in Uzbekistan are still underdeveloped. However, the Uzbek government has recognized the importance of digitalization in driving economic growth and is taking steps to increase digitalization in the country.

Government Initiatives to Increase Digitalization in Uzbekistan

One of the key government initiatives to increase digitalization in Uzbekistan is the "Digital Uzbekistan" program, which was launched in 2018. The program aims to develop digital infrastructure in the country, promote e-commerce, and increase digital literacy among the population. The program includes several key initiatives, including:

- Developing high-speed internet and mobile networks in the country, including 5G networks
- Encouraging the adoption of digital technologies by businesses, including e-commerce and digital payments
- Investing in education and training programs to develop digital skills among the population
- Implementing regulations to protect citizens' digital rights, such as data privacy and cybersecurity

Scientists and Researchers Working on Digitalization in Uzbekistan

Several scientists and researchers in Uzbekistan are working on digitalization-related projects and initiatives. For example, Dr. DilshodRahimov, a professor at Tashkent University of Information Technologies, is conducting research on the development of 5G networks in Uzbekistan. Another researcher, Dr. DiloromTursunova, is working on the development of digital literacy programs for students in Uzbekistan. These are just a few examples of the many scientists and researchers working on digitalization-related topics in Uzbekistan.

Partnerships and Collaborations for Digitalization in Uzbekistan

Partnerships and collaborations with international organizations and companies are also playing a role in increasing digitalization in Uzbekistan. For example, in 2019, Huawei signed a memorandum of understanding with the Uzbek government to develop ICT talent in the country and promote the adoption of digital technologies. The Asian Development Bank is also working with the Uzbek government to develop digital infrastructure, including high-speed internet and mobile networks.

Benefits of Digitalization in Uzbekistan

CONCLUSION

Digitalization can bring numerous benefits to Uzbekistan. It can improve the efficiency and transparency of government services, making them more accessible and convenient for citizens. It can also create new job opportunities and attract foreign investment to the country. Additionally, digitalization can help Uzbekistan reduce its environmental footprint by reducing the need for travel and improving resource efficiency.

Moreover, digitalization can lead to significant improvements in productivity in Uzbekistan. According to a study by Accenture, digital technologies have the potential to increase productivity in Uzbekistan by up to €3.4 billion by 2025. This is because digital technologies can automate routine tasks, reduce errors, and improve coordination and collaboration between teams.

However, it is important to note that digitalization also brings new challenges and risks, such as cybersecurity threats and the potential for job displacement. Cybersecurity threats can lead to the loss of sensitive data and damage to critical infrastructure, while job displacement can lead to social and economic inequality. Therefore, it is important for the Uzbek government to continue investing in digital skills development, cybersecurity, and other measures to ensure that the benefits of digitalization are accessible to all while also addressing the potential risks.

Acknowledgments and disclaimer

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