

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF OIL AND GAS ENTERPRISES BASED ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the concept of digital economy, its economic significance and development issues. In addition, digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce unnecessary costs. At the same time, the country plays a major role in eradicating the scourge of corruption, the most serious obstacle to development. Then the industrial economy is also very important in determining the rules of telecommunications.

KEYWORDS: *Digital Economy, Information Technology, Informatization And Digitization Process, Telecommunication Networks.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the process of globalization in the world, the improvement of activities of the oil and gas industries of the developed countries based on digital technologies and their effective use and the formation of digital transformations are considered to be the main factors. In order for any country to achieve development, it is necessary and necessary to introduce digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This gives you the opportunity to take the shortest path to ascension.

Despite the fact that this industry is developing rapidly in Uzbekistan, which is being renewed, the introduction of new types of digital technologies, especially the production of software products, into various industries and sectors of the economy, and the fact that they are not used enough in the oil and gas industry, are the scientific-theoretical and practical reasons learning is gaining importance. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, "... we need to develop a national concept of Digital Economy, which involves updating all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies. On this basis, we need to implement the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" program. The digital economy allows increasing the gross domestic product by at least 30% and reducing corruption sharply. Analyzes conducted by reputable international organizations also confirm this...» [1].

Currently, information technologies are deeply penetrating all spheres of human life and activity. Digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs. At the same time, it will play a major role in eliminating the worst disease that hinders the development of the country - corruption.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, paid great attention to this area and said in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020: "In order to further develop science in our country, to educate our youth as possessors of deep knowledge, high spirituality and culture, to rapidly continue the work we have started on the formation of a competitive economy, and to raise it to a new, modern level, I have established the year 2020 in our country as "Science, I propose to call it the year of prosperity and digital economy development [3]. In his Address, the President touched on the digital economy several times and defined the task of developing the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" program [3].

Analysis of literature on the topic

Within the framework of the research, local scientists J. Khambarov, N.J. Makhmudova [12], among our local scientists on improving the process of informatization and digitalization in the field of economy, played an important role in their scientific work in setting the rules of industrial economy telecommunications, in setting technical standards, in supporting research and innovation, which in turn contributed to the emergence of a new sector of the innovative economy - the digital market. Therefore, the modern digital revolution is mainly related to market and technological innovations. Most of the production activities and services are obtained through information technology. This century has become the century of informatization and digitization of information.

Also, in the scientific article written by I.Yu. Umarov [6], suggestions and recommendations were developed on ways to improve business efficiency in innovative management in the conditions of the digital economy.

In 1995, author Don Tapsot [4] first used the term "Digital Economy" in the book "Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Intellectual Networking". Also, in the State program for the implementation of the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]: "The main factor of the production of the digital economy is digital data, using the results of processing and analysis of large volumes, in comparison with traditional forms of management, different can significantly increase the efficiency of various production, technologies, equipment, storage, sales, delivery of goods and services.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of analysis and synthesis was used to study the problems in the research work. In addition, the methods of induction and deduction were widely used in the analysis of views and opinions related to the research work. In the analysis of the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, statistical data grouping, comparative analysis, and sample observation methods were used. Scientific abstraction and other methods were used to enrich the content of the work and give it concluding thoughts.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Over the past 15 years, we have seen tremendous growth in digital technologies and their impact on our lives. Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and other popular sites (youtube, etc.) are now influencing consumers. In the modern economy, companies in the digital sector come to the fore and become growth points that provide the economy with digital resources.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the main engines of the world economy were oil, metallurgical and mechanical engineering enterprises, but today they are the largest companies in the field of digital economy.

Digital technologies have given birth to many new trends and startups. Almost all major companies in the world (Google, Apple, Microsoft, Amazon) make extensive use of digital technologies. Simply put, digital technologies are related to the development of computer technologies, which include online services, electronic payments, crowd funding, etc.

A monitoring center for monitoring and improving the legislation of digital technologies was established. The digital economy can be considered an additional layer to the traditional economy. Although there is interaction between the layers, each layer requires its own regulation and rules [3]. Investments in digitalization by private companies in Uzbekistan make up 0.12% of GDP. By comparison, the US has the highest rate in the world at 5%, followed by Western Europe at 3.9% and Brazil at 3.6%. Thus, now Uzbekistan is 8-10 years behind the leading countries in terms of the level of digitalization.

It is estimated that more than 50% of GDP growth in Uzbekistan by 2030 will be related to the development of digital technologies [10]. In addition, the main role here is played not only by the development of the oil and gas industry, but also by the impact of this development - the overall increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of other sectors of the country's economy.

According to preliminary forecasts, if the above factors are present, the contribution of digitalization to the economic growth of Uzbekistan by 2030 will be more than 30% based on the total accumulated since 2017 [5].

If we compare, the level of infrastructure development in Russia, a strategic partner of Uzbekistan, is higher than that of other BRICS countries, China and Brazil are actively reducing this gap by less than 1.6-1.2 times in five years [7].

Studies at different levels confirm that the digital economy can make a big difference for more than 50% of different industries [11].

According to World Bank experts, an increase in the number of Internet users by only 10% can increase the annual GDP growth from 0.4 to 1.4% [12]. Today there are 22 million people in Uzbekistan people use the Internet and 96% of the population is covered by mobile communication [12].

Confirming the impact of the digital economy on economic growth - the annual increase in the share of countries is almost 20%. In 2015, the "Boston Consulting Group" in Boston gave 2.3 trillion digitization to a group of 20 countries. It has determined that the US dollar will be the income.

It is predicted that the share of this economy in the world GDP will increase by 30-40% with constant growth in 10-15 years [10].

New opportunities for entrepreneurship and self-employment are also rapidly expanding in the digital economy.

In many cases, investments in the development of information technologies have brought dividends in the form of economic growth, the creation of new jobs, the emergence of new types

of services for citizens and businesses, and the reduction of public administration costs within e-government projects.

Speaking about the role of the digital economy in the reality of Uzbekistan, it can be noted that its share in the GDP of Uzbekistan is 1.49%. However, this economic indicator is 10.9% in the USA, -10% in China, and 5.5% in India [13].

All the success of other countries in this field lies in the investment made by private companies and the state in the technology. A fully functioning digital market provides a high level of profit in the real sector of the economy, as well as the creation of many jobs.

The latest digital technologies play an important role in stimulating the economic growth of countries and integrated macro - regions, the digital economy is growing several times faster than the traditional economy.

Much of this growth is based on and supported by modern technologies, including the rapidly developing information and telecommunication technologies (ICT). For example, the information and communication technology sector accounts for almost 5% of the EU economy and a quarter of all its business spending. Investment in agriculture accounts for half of all productivity growth in Europe [7].

The potential economic benefit of the digitalization of production and economic activities is great - it is, first of all, the creation of new sources of income and the expansion of the borders of the country's economic opportunities. This economic recovery will lead to an increase in global competitiveness and improvement of living conditions for the population. At the same time, the digital transformation of the economy will be twofold.

On the one hand, it creates a potential risk in the form of qualitative changes in demand, production and economy as a whole, and quality changes in society, and on the other hand, it creates a mechanism for minimizing these risks, which is caused by the digitization process based on the advanced features provided.

Of course, each system has its advantages and disadvantages. To find a solution to this topic, you need to consider the significant disadvantages of the digital economy.

Thus, certain risks and threats are highlighted [11]:

1. Violation of private space of citizens ("monitoring of their actions on the Internet");
2. Review of the role of the state in the cross-border world of the "digital" economy, a threat to the "digital sovereignty" of the country;
3. The need to re-evaluate administrative and tax codes;
4. Increasing the number of jobs;
5. Changing business and production schemes.

Undoubtedly, all the shortcomings are related to the state and the main part of the working people. In fact, all these problems are very important and have their place.

The two-sidedness of the process of digitalization of the economy is manifested, first of all, in the formation of a new, qualified labor force and the transfer of workers with traditional skills and professions to other (service) sectors.

Today, market power is determined by controlling large amounts of information. That is, companies collect information and network effects are created.

It's not the amount of data a company collects and processes, but what it does with it that matters. The price of the digital economy is the complete disappearance of anonymity.

The issue of personal data is an important issue for antitrust regulation and cannot be separated. In such a situation, it is recommended to analyze the digital literacy index of the population. It shows that the digital literacy of the population is increasing year by year, but in 2020, compared to 2019, the index had a negative indicator and fell by 1.47. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the level of digital literacy of the population in order to identify the problem and change the trend in a positive direction [6].

TABLE 1 PROBLEMS RELATED TO DIGITALIZATION OF THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Problems	Ways to solve the problem
1. Inadequate involvement of business in forming the legal framework	When a business can be launched on a limited scale, a mechanism for a "Regulatory Sandbox ¹ " is needed. In this case, you can control its operation, and then adjust it completely
2. Behind the life of regulation stay	You need to develop a system that allows you to make decisions in a short period of time because The "normative sandbox" is an effective mechanism, but it takes a long time
3. Low level of digital literacy of the population	Mandatory digital in all areas of human life gradual introduction of devices. This will increase the level of digital literacy of the population.
4. Lack of improvement of technology	Vaqtotishibilantexnologiya, sinovvaxato, aholitalabi hamda texnologiyani yaxshilash va kashfiyotlar yaxshilanadi. Echimesa boshqa mamlakatlar tajribasidan foydalanish, shuningdekushbu tajribalarni o'z mamlakati uchun moslashtirish v modernizatsiya qilish natijasida o'zining ideal "texnologiyaformula" sini topish mumkin
5. Lack of anonymity (hiding).	Another option is to use cryptomixer ² s

Source: Compiled By Author

Thus, Summarizing All Of The Above, We Can Reflect The Main Conclusion In Table 2.

We Believe That In The Future, Participants Of The Digitization Process Can Work Together On Digital Policy Issues And Work Together To Provide Businesses With Access To A Standardized, Existing Public Database To Support "Digitization" And Innovate.

Cross-Border Infrastructure Projects Are Also Considered, Introduction Of Optical Fiber Or 5g Technology Infrastructure, Etc.

Objective Trends And Patterns In The Development Of The Modern Economy, On The One Hand, Allow Us To Benefit From The Digital Transformation Of Society, And On The Other Hand, Create Restrictions For Further Growth.

Currently, The Sectors Related To The Following Strategies And Directions Of Development Of The Economy Of Uzbekistan Are Offered:

- Normative Regulation;
- Personnel And Education;
- Formation Of Research Powers And Technical Skills;
- Informational Infrastructure;
- Ensuring Information Security.

Training Courses Are Provided To Provide Employees With The Necessary Information. Uzbekistan Should Also Make Significant Progress In The Development Of A Digital Platform For The Provision Of Public And Communal Services.

Conclusions And Suggestions

Summarizing The Above, We Can Note That Currently The Term "Digital Technologies" Does Not Have Deep Methodological Research. Therefore, Let's Give Our Own, Author's Definition Of The Digital Economy - The Digital Economy Is An Economy That Trades In Goods And Services Through Electronic Commerce On The Internet.

The Digital Economy Is Built On Three Pillars:

Infrastructure Support (Desktops, Software, Telecommunications, Networks, Etc.);

Electronic Business (Processes Carried Out By Organizations Through Computer Networks);

E-Commerce (Online Transfer Of Goods);

The Gradual Change Of All Sectors Of The Economy Should Lead To Different Approaches To Defining This Process.

The Digital Economy And Information Technology Are Still Developing Areas, And We Can Only Guess How They Will Affect The State's Economy. Today, We Know Many Positive Results Of The Impact Of The Digital Economy On Various Areas Of Our Lives. Thus, The Digital Economy Is The Basis Of Uzbekistan's Economic Growth In The Next 10 Years.

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