
**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST CORRUPTION**

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Annotation

This article covers the concept and types of the digital economy, its important importance in combating and preventing corruption, the adoption and strengthening of highly effective measures aimed at e-government, anti-corruption and the expansion, facilitation and support of international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

Keywords: corruption, digital economy, e-government, blockchain, digital trust, criminal element.

As early as the independence of our country, the issue of combating corruption was considered as a nationwide task, and consistent and regular work was carried out to prevent it and cleanse the state apparatus from corruption.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.In Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, he noted: "the effect of our reforms today largely depends on four important factors – namely, ensuring the rule of law, a firm fight against corruption, raising institutional capacity and the formation of strong democratic institutions."¹

Corruption -- this is a terrible Vice that can Alexander society in different ways. This vice undermines the foundations of democracy and the rule of Law, leads to human rights violations, hinders the functioning of markets, worsens the quality of life and creates conditions for organized crime, terrorism and other phenomena that threaten the safety of people to take root and Bloom.

The active and hufyon participation of criminal elements in the process of forming a system of economic relations creates a situation of immorality in society, which, in turn, leads to the formation of a special type of criminal market economy, which is unacceptable for both the country and the world community, was later recognized by the UN and a 3-day conference was organized It is "anti-

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 24 январдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. <https://uza.uz/uz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliy-25-01-2020>.

corruption" by more than 100 States during the conference international Convention " signed. The first working day of the conference, i.e. 9 December, was declared by the UN as the day of the fight against corruption all over the world. Adoption and entry into force of this convention (October 31, 2003) in the fight against corruption of the countries of the world he moved his cooperation to a new level. The convention emphasizes that the development of corruption can be a huge obstacle to the fight against organized crime, terrorism and other negative factors that are dangerous to society.

The purpose of this convention is to:

- adoption and strengthening of highly effective anti-corruption measures;
- expand, facilitate and support international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

The Republic of Uzbekistan was added to the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption Act No. 158 of July 7, 2008, which, in accordance with this law, was established by the Prosecutor General's office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of internal affairs, the State Security Service and the Ministry of Justice as bodies that can provide assistance to other states²

In this regard, in the structure of law enforcement bodies, separate structures and departments have been formed that fight against corruption and organized crime. At the same time, a number of legislation was adopted to combat corruption. In particular, the ratification of the UN Convention on anti-corruption of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 7, 2008, or the fact that since March 2010, Uzbekistan has been a member of the Istanbul anti-corruption action program, was one of the important steps taken to combat corruption.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev-in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 7, 2017, said that the adoption of the law "on combating corruption" made it possible to unite the forces and opportunities of the state apparatus and civil society institutions in the fight against this dangerous vice³ highlighted.

In recent years, a number of important regulatory legal acts aimed at improving the legal mechanisms for combating corruption, including the

² <http://xorazm.adliya.uz/xorazm/uz/publikatsii/korupciya/>

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганинг 25 йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги маърузаси.<http://uza.uz/oz/documents/konstitutsiya-erkin-va-farovon-ayetimiz-mamlakatimizni-yanad-08-12-2017>.

budget code⁴ (new edition), "on the Prevention of offenses"⁵, "On social partnership"⁶, "On the openness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies"⁷, "On operational-search activities"⁸, "On e-government"⁹, "On the internal affairs bodies"¹⁰, "On the state security service"¹¹, "On public control"¹² laws have been passed.

It should be noted that the adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the fight against corruption" on January 3, 2017 was a logical continuation of the reforms carried out in this regard.

In his address to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan declared 2020 "the year of development of science, enlightenment and the digital economy."

The digital economy is a system of implementation of economic, social and cultural relations on the basis of the use of digital technologies. Sometimes it is also represented by terms such as the internet economy, the new economy or the web economy. In 1995, the American programmer Nicholas Negroponte put the term "digital economy" into practice. Currently, this occupation is used by politicians, economists, journalists, entrepreneurs from all over the world – almost all.¹³

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.In Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 - that the formation of the digital economy requires the necessary infrastructure, a lot of funds and labor resources, no matter how difficult it may be, it will be too late tomorrow if this work is not entered today, therefore, an active transition to the digital economy will be one of our top

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси "Бюджет кодекси", Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2013 й, 52-(I)-сон.

⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси тўғрисида" ги қонуни, "Ҳалқ сўзи" газетаси, 2014 й., 15 май 94 (6024) сони.

⁶ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Ижтимоий шериклик тўғрисида" ги қонуни, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2014 й, 39-сон, 488-модда.

⁷ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Давлат ҳокимияти ва бошқаруви органлари фаолиятининг очиқлиги тўғрисида" ги қонуни, "Ҳалқ сўзи" газетаси, 2014 й., 87 (6017) сони.

⁸ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Тезкор-қидирув фаолияти тўғрисида" ги қонуни, "Ҳалқ сўзи", 2012 й., 251 (5671) сони.

⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Электрон ҳуқумат тўғрисида" ги қонуни, "Ҳалқ сўзи", 2015 й., 237- (6420)-сон.

¹⁰ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Ички ишлар органлари тўғрисида" ги қонуни. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2016 й., 38-сон, 438-модда.

¹¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Давлат хавфсизлик хизмати тўғрисида" ги, ЎР ҚХТ, 2018 й., 14-сон, 272-модда.

¹² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг "Жамоатчилик назорати тўғрисида" ги Қонуни, Ҳалқ сўзи, 2018 й., 73-сон.

¹³ <https://aniq.uz/yangiliklar/raqamli-iqtisodiyot-nima>.

priorities – even in the loss of the corruption scourge, they noted that they are an effective tool and that it is necessary for all of us to realize it.¹⁴

In order to consistently implement the main directions of reforms in the field of improving the digital economy and the e-government system, the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated may 18, 2019 "on measures to further improve the infrastructure of the digital economy and the e-government system" PP-4321 was adopted.¹⁵

In accordance with this decision, decisions on the creation and implementation of interdepartmental and departmental information systems, databases, software products within the framework of the development of the " e-government "and the digital economy system should be made in a mandatory manner by the customer, as well as with a clear indication of the sources of financing the creation and subsequent support, in the development and implementation of a unified state policy in this area, as well as in the Coordination of the activities of state bodies and organizations — in the development and functioning of departmental and interdepartmental data transmission networks to ensure electronic cooperation of agencies, government bodies and other organizations-in the part of the Ministry of development of information technologies and communications — The state inspectorate for supervision in the field of informatization and Telecommunications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring the uninterrupted operation of departmental information systems and information resources, ensuring their provision by ministries, departments and other organizations in the development of the system of electronic public services are established.

The most important thing is that the digital economy significantly limits the participation of the human factor, that is, the cause of the origin of corruption. The digital economy has such signs as high degree of automation, electronic document exchange, electronic integration of accounting and management systems, the presence of data electronic databases, CRM (customer interaction system), corporate networks. The digital economy is the main cusp of corruption and the "black economy". Because, numbers seal everything, store it in memory, provide information quickly when needed. In such conditions, it is impossible to hide any information, make secret transactions, not give complete information

¹⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 24 январдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. <https://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliy-25-01-2020>.

¹⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 20.05.2019 й., 07/19/4321/3148-сон.

about this or that activity, the computer will manifest it all. The abundance and systematicity of information does not give way to false and vulgar work, since it is impossible to deceive the system. As a result, it will not be possible to wash "illegal (dirty) money", steal funds, spend inefficiently and aimlessly, increase or hide. This will increase the flow of legal funds into the economy, taxes will be paid on time and correctly, the budget distribution will be open, funds directed to the social sphere will not be stolen, money allocated to schools, hospitals, roads will fully reach, etc.¹⁶

It should be noted that in order to create conditions for the rapid development of the digital economy, further improve the public administration system, expand the possibilities of its use, apply modern infrastructure, the fund for supporting the development of the digital economy "digital trust" in the form of a public institution, which is considered one of the main tasks of attracting and consolidating

Blockchain (blockchain) is a technology that allows system participants to reliably transfer their assets to each other without intermediaries. For example, in "blockchain" it is possible to keep records of money transfers. In cryptocurrencies, it is blockchain that is used to record information about who, to whom and how much virtual money has been transferred. But you can also store other assets in blockchain. In general, if there is an opportunity to write what is on paper, it will be possible to write all those things even in "blockchain", with only one difference – there is no way to exchange and fake records in "blockchain."¹⁷

Blokcheyn (chain of blocks) is a distributed data set in which data storage devices are not connected to a common server. This set of data is stored in a list where the so-called blocks and organized logs are constantly growing. Each block will have a time mark and a link to the previous block. The application of encryption guarantees that users will not be able to make entries in a file without them, while the presence of closed keys can change only a certain amount of block chains. In addition, encryption provides synchronization of copies of block distributed chains in all users.¹⁸

In conclusion, in the fight against corruption, it is desirable that the following aspects of the Digital Economy be implemented in practice.

¹⁶ <https://aniq.uz/yangiliklar/raqamli-iqtisodiyot-nima>.

¹⁷ <https://ictnews.uz/uz/09/08/2018/blockchain-2/>

¹⁸ Гулямов С.С. ва бошқалар. Рақамли иқтисодиётда блокчейн технологиялар. Ўқув қўлланма. Тошкент: ТМИ, "Иқтисод-Молия" нашриёти, 2019, 366 бет.

1. To establish the implementation of monthly wages to employees in all government agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the form of a full cashless cash payment. The priorities of the form of cashless payment of monthly wages in this case are that due to a decrease in cash turnover, the volume of cash transactions is sharply reduced. The position of the cashier is canceled. To date, when the monthly salary in government agencies is distributed at cash desks in the form of cash, there were also cases when standing in constant long queues, if the money came from the bank in small banknotes, waiting for people counting it by the cashier for hours, the saddest thing is that most of the employee's daily working time is spent. In some cashiers, however, there are also cases when small banknotes of the month are not issued at all, prompting the amount fixed by kopecks that there are no small coins.

It should be noted that if the monthly salary of employees is transferred to their bank plastic cards in the form of a cashless cash payment, negative situations such as queues before the cash register, extortion, and incomplete receipt of the monthly salary will be limited. Regardless of where the employee is, there is an opportunity to remotely pay him his payments for monthly wages, labor leave, business trips and material assistance. Accounting is simplified. The state of loss of working time is terminated in order to receive the employee's monthly salary. Control over the safety and storage of funds, over the status of actions and calculations on the card by SMS-warning will have such favorable opportunities as the online implementation of various payments (payment of utilities, goods and services on an ordered basis) in everyday social life. Most importantly, there will be no human factor interference in this process.

2. Electronic control of the system of compliance of drivers with traffic rules. Through the use of Information Communication and digital technologies, it is possible to control the strict observance of traffic rules by the driver.

In this case, a specially programmed equipment must be installed on the vehicle. For example, it is possible to connect to the Yandex card service on mobile phone communication mobile phones. As soon as the user enters this card system and enters the address with the aim of going to any destination, the roads in the area of \ u200b \ u200bThe district (city, Republic) will be displayed on the screen. Through voice control, the driver reaches the address through the program, which tells where from which street to turn, where there is speed-detecting radar equipment, what cameras are installed on the road, as well as various road signs associated with not increasing speed. In the future, it is advisable to develop a specially programmed GPS Navigator equipment that will automatically fix this

violation in case of violation of this traffic rule, and immediately transfer it to the central server of the Traffic Safety Service of the Ministry of public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in case of prior warning of road signs prohibiting vehicles - on the streets As a result, once the GPS Navigator equipment, which automatically detects the violation and transmits it to the central server, is installed on vehicles, there is no need for tasks such as conducting service of road patrol inspectors standing on foot on the streets, identifying violators. The position of the inspector of the YPH is reduced. In the relationship between the driver and the inspector of the YPH, the participation of the human factor is sharply reduced.

In the digital economy, there are many conveniences for humans. For example, it provides opportunities for the population to receive complete, comprehensive and fast information about services or goods, to make utility or other payments electronically, to ensure the rapid entry of products by manufacturers into the world market, to quickly eliminate shortcomings, taking opinions on the quality, characteristics and goods of developed or grown products in general faster than consumers.

Also, for the development of the digital economy, the implementation of production and service in all spheres and industries using digital technologies, the improvement of digital payment technologies, the non-cash economy (Cashless economy), the introduction of cryptocurrency trading on exchanges, the popularization of electronic and virtual money should be considered soon.

The improvement of non-cash payments and the maximum reduction in cash circulation, observed in the experience of developed countries, serve to prevent the emergence of a hidden economy and the Prevention of corruption.

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