

## FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DIGITAL ECONOMY MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Foreign experience in managing the development of the digital economy is of quite serious interest, both in theoretical and practical terms. Today, in most developed countries, the paradigms for creating and further developing the digital economy differ significantly. The main directions in the field of regulation of management automation processes, which appear along with the formation and further development of the digital economy, lie in the new digital management system, which is directly dependent on legislation.

**Keywords:** digital economy, foreign experience, development, paradigms.

### INTRODUCTION

The digitalization of all socio-economic processes is accompanied by fundamental changes in management. One of the priorities is the automation of management, which requires appropriate legal regulation. In the world, there are a number of directions for transforming legal norms into a machine-readable form: automatic study (generation) of ontologies of law from a textual description of normative acts using machine learning methods, manual design of normative acts using an existing ontology, programming specific legal processes without providing the user with the opportunity to work with an ontology (for example, legal due diligence of a contract, automation of accounting for contract work, filling out legal documentation), primary digitization of documents (involves the formation of scanned copies of documents, their storage and use as page images), the formation of a text digital document, the formation of a machine-readable document. To prepare managers with digital skills that allow them to successfully solve new professional tasks, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the content of digital management tools with appropriate regulatory support.

There is no single approach to interpreting the essence of the concept of "digital economy" even today. State programs and strategies for the development and stimulation of digital technologies, digitalization of national economies and industrial sectors have been developed and are being implemented in many countries of the world. In the EU countries, according to the official data of the European Commission, as of March 2017, there were more than 30 national and regional initiatives for industrial digitalization (on digitizing industry):

An analysis of foreign practices of legislative regulation of the digitalization of socio-economic phenomena allows us to highlight the basic ideas for regulating the sphere of the digital economy at the level of legislation:

- Adoption of relevant laws;
- Regulation of approbation of the electronic system of interaction and provision of services;
- Focus on the widespread use of the latest technological developments in the field of digitalization by government organizations, private companies and ordinary citizens;
- regulation of the possibilities of interaction between individuals in the digital space.

Another promising area is industrial production. Based on the program "Technological Future of Australia - Building a Strong, Secure and Inclusive Digital Economy", industrial production began to actively introduce developments in the field of cloud technologies, 3D printing and the Internet of Things system.

The sphere of nature management (primarily, mining) also has certain vectors of digital development, namely, the introduction of automated developments in the field of transportation of extracted raw materials and improving the safety of employees through the use of automated mining complexes.

Of interest is the Digital Economy Act of 2017, adopted in 2017 in the UK[2]. This bill received royal assent on 27 April 2017 and became known as the UK Digital Economy Act 2017. The main objectives of this law are:

- Development and approbation of the regulatory framework in the field of electronic interaction in the communication environment, as well as in the environment for the provision of various kinds of services;
- Fight against illegal content that is distributed in the global network;
- Protection of intellectual property in the field of electronic interaction;
- Regulation of data transmission in electronic format;
- Communication Service Delimitation (OFCOM)[2]. The main normative ideas of this law are:
- Effective data transfer in the digital space between state entities based on the digital government system;
- Blocking of pirated content by technical means;
- Optimization of the communication code of information interaction by improving the work of technical support;
- Increase in the level of liability in case of copyright infringement.

Today in Uzbekistan, as well as throughout the world, special attention is paid to the automation of public administration, taking into account machine-readable law. Human perception of the norms expressed using formal languages necessary for machine-readable law is becoming in demand due to the development of personal assistants based on artificial intelligence technologies. Automatic machine learning, processing and interpretation of data and information visualization systems - these and many other factors will allow a modern manager to master digital management tools that have appropriate legal regulation. The development of mathematical logic and formal languages for describing relationships, the emergence of digital twins and the digital shadow of real world phenomena, as well as the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies, incl. technologies of personal assistants that can simplify complex language structures without losing meaningful meaning for the consumer allow us to consider the transition to the application of legal norms in formal languages as a condition for successful digital management.

Thus, foreign experience in managing the development of the digital economy is interesting, both in theoretical and practical terms. The main directions in the field of interaction regulation, which appear along with the formation and further development of the digital economy, lie both in the new digital management system and in the field of legislation, which requires a detailed analysis of the results obtained for the possible transfer of positive experience to other countries.

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