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Innovative Mechanisms for Managing the Digital and Regional Economy

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Abstract: *The digital strategy focuses on working with citizens through data operations. E-government is proposed to be understood as a form of implementation of public administration based on the synergistic interaction of ICT and information resources (data) in order to provide public services. The negative factors hindering the development of e-government in our country are also highlighted, and possible ways to overcome them are outlined.*

Keywords: *digitization, digital transformation, public administration, digital government, information resources.*

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Today, the economic well-being of any country is inextricably linked with the development of digital technologies. The infrastructure of information and communication technologies and the implementation of technical solutions are the most important factors that play a essential role in the development, achievement of prosperity and the release of the true economic potential of the nation.

The purpose of this article is to analyze and understand how ICT can be used to stimulate economic development and help the countries of Eurasia find much-needed resilience in times of economic modification.

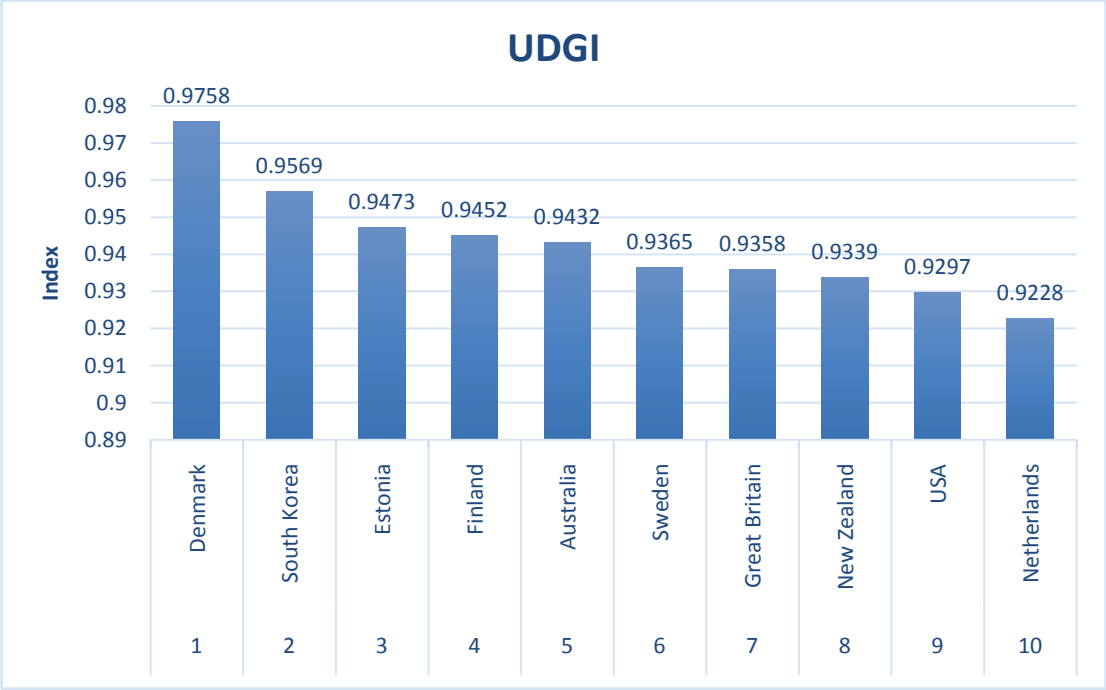
Many governments, based on the needs and preferences of the people, are transforming service delivery systems through the implementation of digital government, which involves redesigning them through disruptive technologies and data. However, technology and data alone are not reformative. Only their systematic application in decision-making processes, including the formation of comprehensive strategies and programs for reforming the public sector, is a prerequisite for improving the welfare of society [1].

Digitization has affected the tax and fee management system, budget reporting, digital signature and identification of citizens, the transition to a single platform for the provision of electronic public services, etc. The latter have significantly reduced the administrative burden on enterprises and the public, making their interaction with government bodies faster, more efficient, and more convenient. and less costly.

During the pandemic, the need for digital services has grown cardinally. The share of people using e-government services (that is, those who visit government websites or interact with them) has been constantly growing in recent years, but varies significantly by country. For example, in Denmark in

2016 it was 88%, while in Brazil, Chile, Italy, Mexico and Colombia it was less than 25%. The number of citizens submitting completed forms online also varies widely: 50% or more in the Nordic countries, Estonia, the Netherlands and France, and less than 10% in Mexico, Japan. These differences are due, in particular, to insufficient infrastructure and the limited supply of e-services, as well as structural problems due to institutional, cultural or economic factors.

According to the UN EGDI e-government development ranking, the top ten in 2020 included Denmark, South Korea, Estonia, Finland, Australia, Sweden, Great Britain, New Zealand, USA, Netherlands.



1- Picture. E-government development ranking (the top 10 in 2020)

Most countries have adopted strategies for the digitization of society and are actively using breakthrough technologies for their implementation, such as blockchain, big data, the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, etc. [3]. For example, Denmark has experienced a unique transition to digital government. A public services portal border.dk has been created, containing a personalized page with services available to a particular citizen, a digital mailbox that is mandatory for individuals and enterprises, and a portal providing access to personal health data (sundhed.dk) has been opened. Established effective communication with businesses through Virk.dk and NemHandel, an open e-business environment that allows businesses to securely and securely send standardized electronic invoices.

Thanks to the Digital Strategy 2016-2020, which defines the further digitization of the public sector, as well as the vector of its interaction with commercial organizations and industry, Denmark continues to successfully develop digital government and e-services. Among the priorities is the creation of a platform that aims to simplify business management, reduce its administrative burden by introducing an automatic reporting form for 3 billion Danish kroner by 2020. This, in turn, gives companies wide access to an extensive database of the public sector, which will serve basis for discovering new lines of business and expanding innovation .

The Republic of Korea has the highest ratings in informatisation and e-government development. Formulated in 2011, the Smart e-Government Plan has provided a wide range of public services based on mobile platforms. Portals have been created to provide citizens of the country with

customs, tax, civil, patent services, as well as the e-People online platform for civil appeals to administrative institutions, an online system for managing government business procedures - On-nara and others.

The e-government master plan developed in the country until 2020 provides for the transformation of public administration based on intelligent information technologies to create a new ecosystem that will become a platform for government innovations for sustainable growth. Among the main tasks are the formation of new digital industries led by the public sector, a cloud-based administrative information security infrastructure of a new generation, strengthening the position as a major e-government exporter, and others.

In the UK Government Transformation Strategy, there are 5 main goals for its implementation (achievement) [2]:

1) delivering world-class digital services and transforming the way government works, from the front end to the back office, in a modern and efficient way;
2) development of high ICT skills and increase of Internet culture in civil society and business;
3) creation of new digital tools and simplification of procedures in the public sector, increasing the efficiency of civil servants;
4) better use of data not only to ensure transparency, but also to ensure the transformation of the public and private sectors;
5) creation, operation, iteration and implementation of effective common platforms (foundations) of digital government and the use of reusable business opportunities to accelerate transformation, based on common open standards, templates.

In other words, digital government is focused on the needs and expectations of citizens (society); public digital services are faster and cheaper; the improvement of public digital services takes place on the basis of information resources (data), both available and newly created in the course of public administration. Thus, in Estonia, the electronic public administration system adopted in 1997 implies certain rules, in particular, state institutions are not allowed to demand from citizens an information resource (data) that has already been provided to one or another state institution. Most citizens have - ID Card - an electronic passport that allows you to receive public services online, including voting in municipal and parliamentary elections. In 2005, Estonia is a pioneer in the implementation of digital technologies, one of the first countries to introduce the practice of electronic voting. In 2015, during the parliamentary elections, a third of voters voted digitally. In the country, the electronic digital signature has been actively used since 2002, it has been equated by legal acts with a handwritten one[5].

In the past few years, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the main priority areas of socio-economic development has been the digital economy and the widespread introduction of innovations. Uzbekistan. In particular, the Ministry of Innovative Development was established in November 2017, and in February 2018, departments for the development of the digital economy and e-government were created in the Ministry of Finance [4]. In May 2018, the President adopted a resolution "On measures to accelerate the development of electronic commerce", in which he approved the program for the development of electronic commerce for 2018-2021, in July - "Measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan". "On measures to further modernize the digital infrastructure for the development of the digital economy" in November - "Decree" on the creation of the "Foundation of Trust in the Digital Economy".

In 2019, a number of Presidential Decrees and Resolutions were adopted aimed at developing the digital economy and e-government. The Registratsiya.gov.uz website discussed the concepts for the

development of "electronic government" in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, as well as the National Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030".

In his Address to the Parliament of the country, the President noted that, having mastered digital knowledge and information technologies, you will have the opportunity to choose the shortest path to comprehensive development.

The conducted comparative study of the foreign experience of the leading countries in implementing the transition from the model of "electronic government" to "digital government" seems to be extremely relevant for their possible practical implementation in the transformation of Russian public administration. In particular, this gives an understanding that in the foreseeable future the largest share of public services will be provided in a digital format and how government support is needed for those who cannot access digital services.

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