

## “DIGITAL UZBEKISTAN – 2030”: REFORMS, OUTCOMES, AND ANALYSIS

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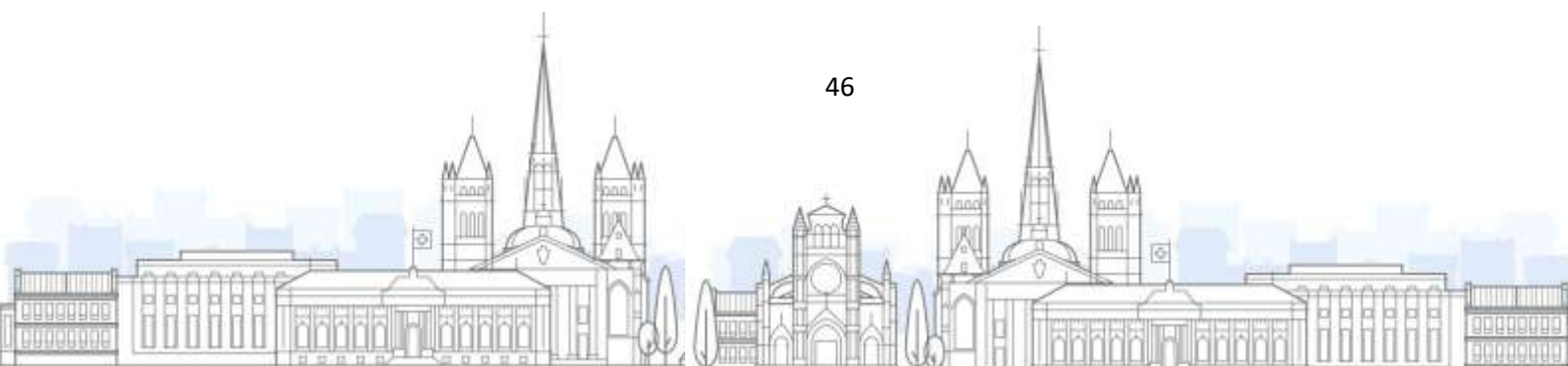
**Annotation:** *This article presents a scientific and philosophical analysis of the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, the reforms implemented within its framework, and their impact on society.*

**Keywords:** *digital economy, e-government, information and communication technologies, digital literacy.*

Today, the level of digitalization in our country determines its economic and social development, as well as its competitiveness on the global stage. In recent years, the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan have been accompanied by the active integration of modern information and communication technologies into various sectors. Access to telecommunications services is expanding, public services are being gradually transitioned to electronic formats, and are delivered according to the “one-stop shop” principle. Uzbekistan’s position in the United Nations e-government development ranking is steadily improving. Following the Presidential Decree adopted in 2020, “On approval of the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” and measures for its effective implementation”, the country’s digitalization policy has been advancing at an accelerated pace [1].

In order to ensure the rapid development of digital technologies and to create a favorable environment for their advancement, this document defines the key priorities of the digital development of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- ensuring a systematic and consistent process for the development of the digital economy, e-government, information and communication technologies, and innovative technologies;
- increasing digital literacy among the population, training highly qualified specialists in the field of digital technologies, creating favorable conditions for workforce retraining, and promoting remote work;
- expanding telecommunications infrastructure and data processing centers, and developing the necessary infrastructure to support the scientific community and implement innovative projects;



- improving the efficiency of data collection and processing, creating new economic value through the effective use of data, and increasing data accessibility for the population and business entities;
- introducing modern forms of financing for IT projects and companies (venture financing, crowdfunding, IPOs, asset tokenization), enhancing the transparency and accessibility of public procurement in the field of information technologies, establishing venture funds and technology parks, attracting foreign investment, promoting export-oriented products, and supporting the monetization of digital products and services;
- expanding international cooperation in the field of digital development, actively studying and adopting foreign experience, and establishing partnerships with leading international companies to implement joint projects.

To accelerate this process, several key areas related to human resources and the education sector have been identified in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular:

**first**, training qualified personnel in key technological areas of e-commerce;

**second**, preparing highly qualified specialists for e-commerce in secondary and higher educational institutions;

**third**, developing modern scientific and practical literature in the Uzbek language to support the comprehensive study of e-commerce;

**fourth**, designing mechanisms to create a labor market that meets the modern requirements of e-commerce;

**fifth**, training qualified programmers and engineers;

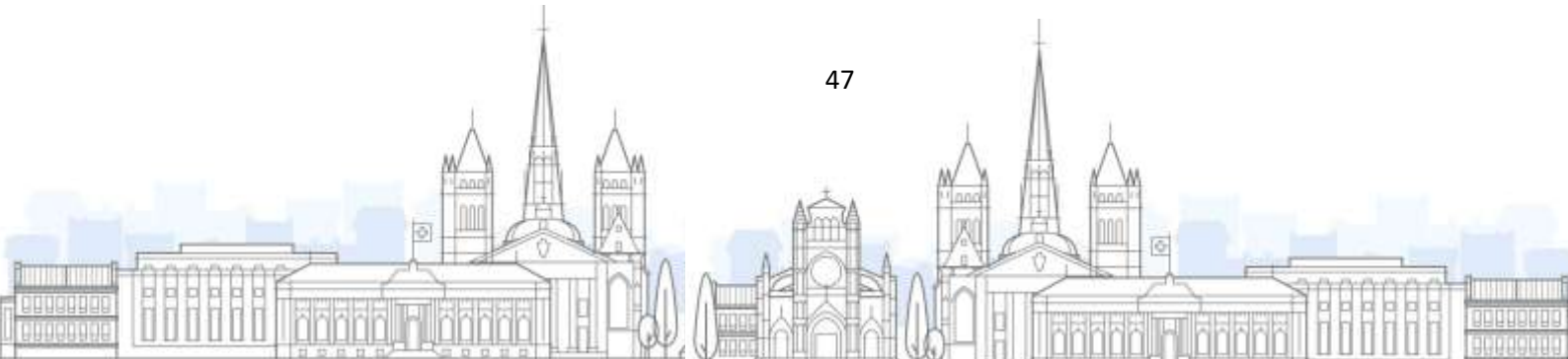
**sixth**, studying foreign experience in e-commerce and adapting it to the national economy;

**seventh**, developing national e-commerce ecosystems across various sectors of the economy through the use of digital platforms [2].

Undoubtedly, the introduction of digital technologies into e-commerce in Uzbekistan will accelerate economic processes and contribute to the country's economic growth, which is closely linked to the development of human potential. In this context, the primary driving force will be experts with in-depth knowledge of emerging technologies who are capable of implementing them and improving existing systems.

It should be noted that significant attention has been given to automation across various sectors in Uzbekistan, and large-scale measures have been implemented in accordance with the "Roadmap" for 2020–2022:

- in the field of e-government development: From August 1, 2021, individuals and legal entities have been able to pay all state duties, fees, fines, and other mandatory payments online through electronic payment systems;



- in the field of digital industry development: From January 1, 2022, the digital transformation of banks was completed, introducing a wide range of online services such as credit products, remote deposit services, and account opening;
- in the field of education development: By the end of 2023, more than 200 specialized schools were gradually established on the basis of existing educational institutions across nearly all districts and cities;
- in the field of digital infrastructure development: Since the beginning of 2023, every settlement in the country has been connected to the Internet with a minimum data transmission speed of 10 Mbps.

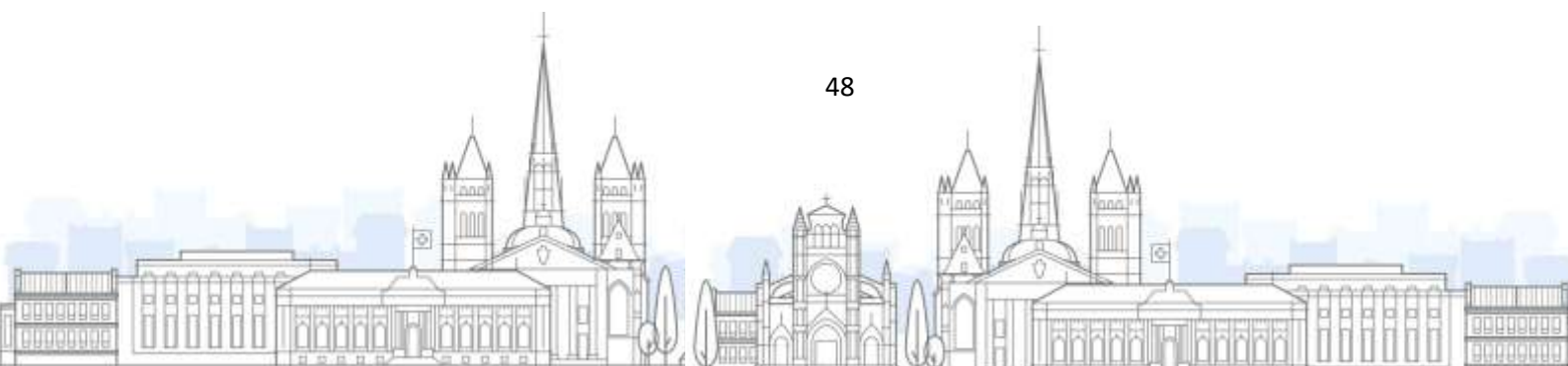
On the other hand, the Concept of the national strategy “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” also identifies potential challenges that may arise in the course of the country’s digital transformation:

- first*, the decline of traditional labor markets;
- second*, the replacement of certain IT professions by automated systems;
- third*, the increasing scale of cybercrime;
- fourth*, the vulnerability of human rights in the digital space and challenges related to the protection of personal data;
- fifth*, issues related to data reliability, among others.

In this context, we observe the challenge of understanding and acquiring a set of competencies that reflect an individual’s ability to use information and communication technologies to function effectively in a digital environment, interact with society, and solve professional tasks. This constitutes a key aspect of understanding digital culture.

The document “On approval of the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” and measures for its effective implementation” establishes the obligation to comply with the conditions and requirements for the use of information and communication technologies (ICT). In turn, this aligns with the principles of digitalization as a modern and effective driver of economic and social development.

From the above, it can be concluded that the National Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” is aimed at ensuring the country’s rapid digital development, creating a data-driven digital economy, fostering a favorable environment for innovation, improving the efficiency of public administration, and delivering public services tailored to the needs of the population and emerging businesses. Today, numerous foreign and international indices that indirectly assess Uzbekistan’s level of readiness for digital transformation are reported in research studies.



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