

DIGITAL ECONOMY: WORLD EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: The article discusses the role and place of the digital economy in the quality of life of the population, as well as the world experience in the development of the digital economy.

Keywords: digital economy, economic growth, sustainable development, information and communication system (ICT), artificial intelligence.

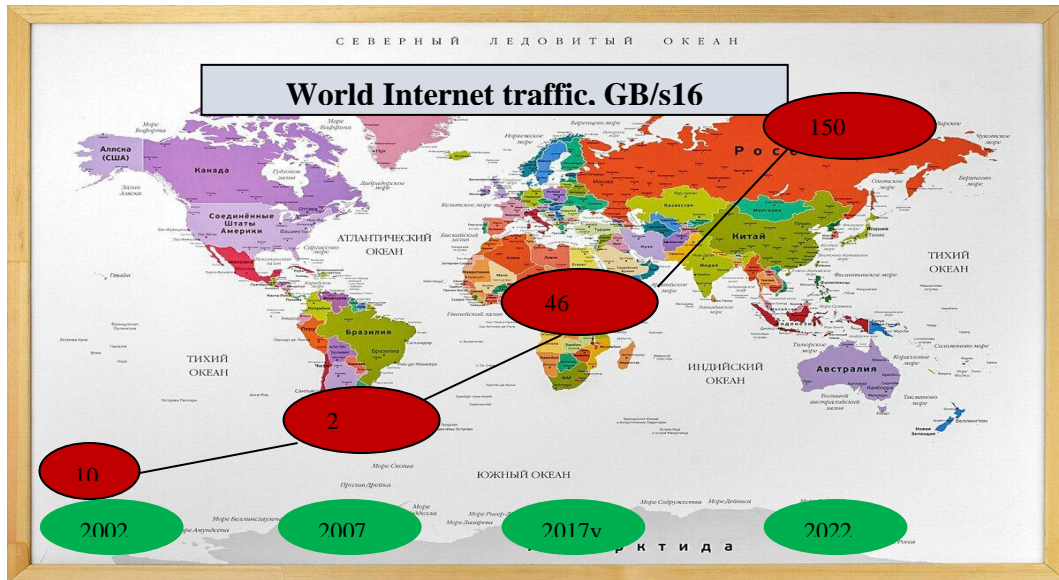
INTRODUCTION.

The digital economy significantly changes traditional business processes. When the most difficult levels of digitalization in the economy are reached, a radical transformation of the production relations of participants takes place, the result of which is the unification of production and services into a single digital (cyber-physical) system, in which:

- all elements of the economic system are present simultaneously in the form of physical objects, products and processes, as well as their digital copies (mathematical models);
- all physical objects, products and processes due to the presence of a digital copy and an element of connectivity (connectivity) become part of an integrated IT system;
- through the presence of digital copies (mathematical models) and being part of a single system, all elements of the economic system continuously interact with each other in near real time, simulate real processes and predictable states, and ensure constant optimization of the entire system. The main segments of the digital economy [1]:

ICT is among the key innovative components of the modern world. They represent a new technological paradigm that belongs to the type of General Purpose Technologies (GPT) that are widely used and adapted to different sectors of the economy. There are two main characteristics of GPT: generality of application and innovative complementarity.

According to the Digital Economy Report, global Internet Protocol (IP) traffic, which provides a rough indication of the scale of data flows, has grown from about 100 gigabytes (GB) per second per day in 1992 to 100 gigabytes (GB) per second per day. up to 46,000 GB/s in 2017 And this despite the fact that the economy based on data is only at the initial stage of development. According to forecasts, by 2022. the volume of global IP traffic will reach 150,700 GB/s as a result of the emergence of an increasing number of new users on the Internet and the expansion of the Internet of Things [2].



Rice. 1. World Internet traffic map, GB/s16 [3]

The size of the ICT market in developed countries, according to some estimates, ranges from 3% to 6% of GDP [4]. In 2020, according to McKinsey forecasts, this figure should reach 9% [5].

Table 1 IT spending in the world [6]

YEARS	2017 y.		2018 y.		2019 y.	
	Expenses, \$ billion	Growth in %	Expenses, \$ billion	Growth in %	Expenses, \$ billion	Growth in %
Data processing systems	178	4,4	179	0,6	179	-0,2
Enterprise Software	355	8,9	389	9,5	421	8,4
security	667	5,7	704	5,6	710	0,9
Devices	933	4,3	985	5,5	1 030	4,6
IT services	1 393	1,3	1 427	2,4	1 443	1,1
Communication Services	3 526	3,8	3 684	4,5	3 783	2,7

Industrial computer services is a unique sub-sector that is growing in all regions and one of the main sources of employment in the ICT sector. India has the largest share among developing countries.

The added value created in the production of products using ICT mainly comes from East Asia (primarily from China [7]), while the possibilities of other developing countries are still quite limited. Over the past 10 years, global export services in the field of ICT and digital services have grown much faster than the entire export service as a whole, which indicates the increased digitalization of the world economy.

Among the top 20 academic institutions in the field of patenting AI (hereinafter artificial intelligence), 17 are Chinese companies, as well as 10 of the top 20 scientific publishers in the field of AI [8]. According to financial indicators, the total volume of the Chinese AI technology industry up to 2020. exceeded \$22 billion by 2025. - should reach \$60.3 billion and by 2030. reach 1 trillion. yuan (approximately \$150.8 billion [9]).

This plan is interconnected with other strategic documents of China, it is set as the sixth priority among the 69 main tasks of the central government of China, defined in the "13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Strategic and Developing Industries" (2016-2020). [10].

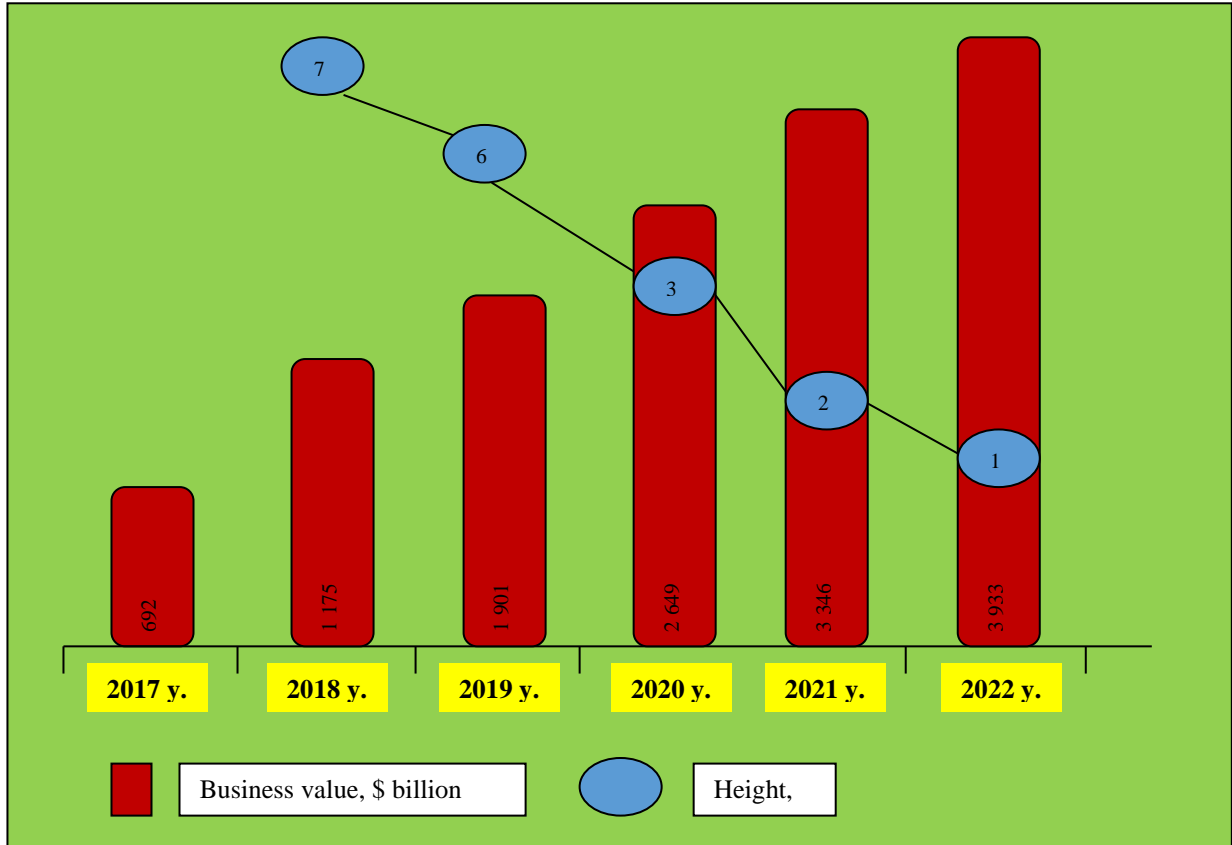


Fig.2. Forecast of the total profit of companies received thanks to artificial intelligence. [13]

The WIPO report states that the number of students enrolled in universities aimed at majors in the field of AI is growing several times every year [11].

Especially rapid growth is observed in China. Experts from the analytical agency Gartner assessed the commercial value of AI systems in companies representing different industries. The global business value generated by artificial intelligence was \$1.2 trillion. in 2018, which is 70% more than in 2017. By 2022 the global value of AI will reach nearly \$4 trillion. [12]









SPHERE		EFFECT
Self-driving cars		<p>Dangerous Delay Elimination signal at high speed</p>
Industry		<p>High-speed industrial work and infrastructure unification</p>
Agriculture		<p>Remote management of rural farming, field and animal monitoring</p>
Education		<p>Learning via VR51 Broadcast</p>
Telemedicine		<p>Remote operations in real time</p>
Communication		<p>Interactive virtual reality, interaction at a distance</p>
Entertainment		<p>Fast wireless video transmission ultra high definition image, broadcasting events with VR effect</p>
Computer games		<p>Attracting many users VR games without signal delay</p>

Fig.3. How 5g is changing lives [14]

Gartner experts believe that AI will become part of the digital transformation strategy and a priority for investments for almost a third of companies. The industries predicting the biggest impact from AI investments are: IT, technology and telecommunications (59%), commercial and professional services (43%), and consumer services and financial services (32%). [15]

Broadband Internet Access A transformative turning point that can create jobs, drive growth and productivity, and underpin long-term economic competitiveness is broadband. In 2011 The UN has recognized Internet access as one of the basic, inalienable human rights, along with the right to education, freedom of speech, and so on.

At the same time, it is possible to achieve an increase in labor productivity up to 1.73% by 2025. [16] A study conducted in Germany in early 2010 predicted that the laying of broadband networks could create nearly a million jobs over the next 10 years. [17]. However, a study in Brazil found that broadband could boost employment growth by 1.4%.

In China, every 10% increase in broadband penetration is seen as contributing to GDP growth by an additional 2.5%. [17]. Optimization and robotization of production, as well as increasing labor efficiency, will certainly bring out a number of workers in the economy, but in general, the impact of the development of the digital economy on the labor market will be positive.

Communication of the fifth generation 5G (fifth generation) The content of these technologies means the acceleration of data transmission by almost 40 times or more.

If we talk about the real speeds that ordinary users expect, then in 5G they will reach 10 Gb / s (for comparison: now the maximum speed of 4G for subscribers rarely exceeds 100 Mb / s). Further development of such technologies will lead to a revolution in industry, agriculture and transport. The possibility of uninterrupted and ultra-fast data transfer, as well as the ability of devices to exchange data directly, will allow remote control of agricultural machinery, industrial work or unmanned vehicles. The impact of 5G technologies on people's lives is illustrated in Figure 3 "How 5G is changing lives."

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