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The Role of the Digital Economy in Preventing the "Hidden Economy" In Uzbekistan

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Abstract: this article provides information about the essence of the secret economy, its negative consequences, as well as the situation in Uzbekistan. In addition, the necessity of the digital economy, which is the most reasonable way to prevent the hidden economy, has been proven. The field of "Second Internet" has been little researched as a fight against the shadow economy. In addition, measures aimed at eliminating the "secret economy" carried out by our president in our country were mentioned.

Keywords: underground economy, digital economy, corruption, internet, investment, smuggling, tax, entrepreneur, innovation.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev set a number of interconnected tasks for our society. In particular, the full implementation of the digital economy will ensure transparency, end the "hidden economy" and create an opportunity to evaluate the activities of each regional leader. Therefore, it is desirable to study and perform these tasks in mutual dependence.

Among the terminological predilections that have developed in science, despite all the figurativeness of the concepts: hidden, underground, unofficial, illegal economy, the term “shadow economy” still remains popular, which is one of the most significant and relevant topics of our time.[1]

It is known that in the past, people of science have been doing things like "Science is different, life is different". In the new Uzbekistan, a wide path has been opened to science. Calling this year the "Year of Development of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" puts important tasks before scientists.

The phenomenon of the shadow sector in the economy of Uzbekistan has not been sufficiently studied by economic science. The methodology for analyzing and evaluating the shadow economy has not been fully developed. The roots and reasons for the intensive growth of shadow forms of economic activity remain unidentified. These circumstances determined the choice of the topic of this study.[2]

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, "This year we need to make a radical change in the development of the digital economy. First of all, the construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, health care, education,

[1] Abdullayeva M.S.. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86–101.
[2] Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Роль государства в управлении инновационными процессами: международная практика, опыт Республики Узбекистан. in Library, 21(1), 14–17.

archival sectors should be completely digitized." It is important to consider this as the first steps necessary for the introduction of digital economy.

At present, a generally accepted definition of the concept of the digital economy has not been developed either in domestic or in foreign literature. It is not enshrined in the regulatory legal framework of Uzbekistan. It is believed that the term "data economy" was first introduced by Nicholas Negroponte (1995), who proposed to understand the digital economy as the economy of a new technological order, which is based on digital technologies. At the same time, in subsequent works devoted to reviews of theoretical approaches to understanding this phenomenon, the definitions of the digital economy differ.[3]

Guarantee of progress

The term "digital economy" is associated with the name of professor Nicholas Negroponte of the University of Massachusetts, who in 1995 called the process of using information technologies in the economy "digital economy". Unfortunately, the fact that until today both world scientists and our local scientists associate this term with Internet communication and assess it as "Internet trade" or, if not, limit it to "informatization of production and trade", does not fully reveal its essence.

In the light of all these trends, the concepts of "digital economy" and "knowledge economy" are becoming inseparable. Science and the new knowledge it produces are the central core on which almost all aspects of the modern economy are "strung", based on the scientific and technological paradigm - general principles and standards of development based on innovative sources of growth associated primarily with the use of breakthrough results of fundamental and applied research. This paradigm includes the widespread use of the most modern methods and technologies for research and development, including on a digital basis.[4]

Because, firstly, scientists are assessing the issue based on the current situation, and secondly, they cannot fully cover the economy in the use of information technologies, referring to advanced networks. Taking into account that in our country, among the developed countries of the world, information technologies are widely used in the fields of internet trade, production and service, limiting the definition of the digital economy may have a negative impact on the full realization of the essence of the process in society.

The currently available various approaches, concepts, government programs are unable to clearly articulate the nature and patterns of the emergence and development of the digital economy. The methodological apparatus used by researchers continues to be incomplete. As an alternative, one can dwell on the political economy methodology, which is characterized by a wide coverage of cognition methods. It has been used and is used in the study of the nature of various phenomena. And today, most of the uncertainties associated with the digital economy could possibly be resolved using a political economy methodology based on two points: productive forces and production relations, the interaction of which sets the entire reproduction process in motion. In the digital economy, these groups of relationships are tightly interconnected and closely interact.[5]

The main goal of the economy of new Uzbekistan is to further improve the living conditions of citizens, improve their social situation and increase their well-being. In accordance with the relevant decrees and decisions of the head of our state, each family becomes an entrepreneur, that is, projects aimed at the development of entrepreneurship of young people, women, loans allocated to land owners - all this is evidence of the well-being of our people and the development of our economy. Indeed, as the President noted, if the people are rich, the state will also be rich. The more our income increases, the more tax we pay, that is, the revenue to the State budget. This means that the economy incorporates the processes of production (service), exchange, distribution and redistribution based on

[3] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21–27.
[4] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.
[5] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21–27.

human intelligence and labor, and its comprehensive management with the help of information technologies is called "digital economy".

Modern trends in the development of innovative activity in Uzbekistan do not fully meet the expectations associated with the formation of an innovative type of economy. So far, there are no grounds to talk about technological breakthroughs in the industry, intensive development of the results. In practice, innovation has little effect on the economy. Due to the lack of many indicators and inefficient coordination of work in this direction, Uzbekistan has not been participating in the Global Innovation Index ranking compiled by influential and authoritative international structures in recent years.[6]

Therefore, it is no coincidence that at this stage of development of the economic system of Uzbekistan, its main vector is to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of innovation policy. Understanding of what is happening has found a certain reflection in the state policy of Uzbekistan.[7]

The country has adopted laws “On innovation activity”, “On science”. In the autumn of 2018, the Decree of the President of the country Sh. Mirziyoyev “On approval of the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” was signed. Its main goal is the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of the country's competitiveness on the world stage and its innovative progress, and the main objective of the Strategy to achieve the main goal, among a number of other points, is the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 into the 50 leading countries of the world in terms of ranking in the Global Innovation Index.[8]

Lagging behind the technological processes of the world will bring any society to the bottom. The country will become the world's raw material base and labor market. In order to prevent such consequences, the head of our state on July 3, 2018 "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", on September 2, 2018 "On the establishment of the Digital Trust" digital economy development support fund" and "In the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to organize the activities of crypto-exchanges", on November 21, 2018, adopted the decisions "On measures to further modernize the digital infrastructure for the purpose of developing the digital economy". As a result, the policy of digital management of many sectors of the economy was legalized in our society, and the National Project Management Agency under the President (NAPU) was designated as the official organization for the introduction of the digital economy in our republic. Based on the measures developed by the agency, the "Digital Trust" support fund for the development of the digital economy was established in the republic.

In addition, by the decrees and decisions of the President and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 31 dated January 15, 2019, the "Digital Trust" fund was appointed by the state as a 100% founder of JSC "Uzbekhydroenergo". Governments and network ministries intend to use the possibilities of "Blockchain" information technologies. For example, the Tashkent city administration and the "Universal" company announced that they will use the "Blockchain" technology in the preparation of the "Smart City" project or in the distribution of tickets to cultural and art institutions in the system of the Ministry of Culture. On November 12, 2018, the National Agency for Project Management under the President announced the launch of the first pilot project of the use of "Blockchain" in the republic - the "Digital Trust" fund in cooperation with the "Blockchain Industrial Alliance" company of the Russian Federation.

[6] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Инновационная экономика Республики Узбекистан: достижения, проблемы. in Library, 20(1), 12–15.
[7] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Инновационная экономика Республики Узбекистан: достижения, проблемы. in Library, 20(1), 12–15.
[8] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Инновационная экономика Республики Узбекистан: достижения, проблемы. in Library, 20(1), 12–15.

As the presented analysis shows, the definition of the digital economy in domestic and foreign literature is diverse, and in the general case, it can be understood as the production of goods using digital technologies. A review of foreign publications on this issue identifies four main types of interpretations of the digital economy (resource-oriented, process/flow, structural, business-oriented approaches) (Bukht, Hicks, 2018). In Russian literature, it is possible to single out two basic areas - reproduction and cybersystem (Kupchishina, 2018). Despite the difference in interpretations, a common feature of the considered definitions is an attempt to take into account the degree and consequences of the introduction of digital technologies on changing socio-economic relations, and in order to attribute the work to the problems of the digital economy, it is advisable to identify in it an analysis of the impact of digital technologies on these processes.[9]

Of course, the implementation of the global digital economy in our country requires highly qualified personnel and "Blockchain" information technology with a huge capacity. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the head of our republic focused on the training of one million programmers and gave the task of training educated personnel who will build the digital economy.

Also, as in many foreign countries, the tax legislation of Uzbekistan provides for some benefits in the field of innovation.[10]

It's not a secret that Blockchain technologies, which can store huge amounts of data, should be purchased from economically developed countries. It is a large database and can be used to centrally manage the economy. "Blockchain" is compared by some scientists to the field of "second Internet". Data from all sectors of the economy will be collected in one place and compiled into a database of supercomputers. There is no need to collect additional information. The "Blockchain" database is large, and the customer who has stored information in it can compare them, get information in the form of an assignment at any time, and achieve confidentiality. It ensures that macroeconomics is managed at the republican scale. It is natural that the cost of a mechanism with a large database is correspondingly high. Because this industry requires a large amount of electricity. According to the foreign press, the energy consumption for creating virtual assets is 7 times more than aluminum mining and 4 times more than gold. At the same time, due to the fact that the implementation of "Blockchain" technologies is set to begin on January 1, 2021 in the decisions of the head of our state, we would recommend to limit the use of the term "Blockchain" in literature and other speeches for the time being. After all, ways of maintaining state registers, classifiers and other databases, including updating and effective use of the information included in them, are just being developed.

After a long lull, this issue began to be discussed vividly in 2018, which was given an impetus by the President of the country Sh.Mirziyoyev. In the summer of the same year, the Ministry of Public Education announced the selection of companies for cooperation aimed at digitalizing school education. According to the results of the competition, the experts of the Center for the Introduction of Information and Communication Technologies in the Field of Public Education of Uzbekistan selected Kundalik from 20 applications for cooperation. This platform is designed for teachers to compile lesson schedules, keep records of attendance and academic performance, and automate reporting. Students and parents can view grades and homework in Kundalik at any time, and communicate within the system on school issues. The platform, which was not taken seriously by many, together with the efforts of the Ministry of Public Education, helped to continue teaching children online during the prolonged quarantine due to COVID-19. During the quarantine period, digital platforms for education have indeed become one of the most popular resources among Uzbeks. In the top sites of teachers and parents: Zoom, Kundalik, Khan-Academy, Edu Market, Kitob.uz, Online-Maktab, Uzedu.uz , Utube.uz .[11]

[9] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Теоретические аспекты определения, развития цифровой экономики и её зарождение в Республике Узбекистан. in Library, 20(3), 21–27.
[10] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Инновационная экономика Республики Узбекистан: достижения, проблемы. in Library, 20(1), 12–15.
[11] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.

The level of the underground economy in our country is high. Therefore, in recent years, measures are being taken to reduce the share of the hidden economy by creating additional facilities for business. In particular, the foreign exchange market has been liberalized, a new tax system has been introduced, and about 100 permitting and licensing rules have been reduced. As a result of this, the share of the informal sector in the industry has decreased from 20 percent to 6 percent in the last 5 years.

One of the main problems of the domestic scientific and technological sphere is the lack of a clear state science management system that would allow for long-term forecasting and planning of the development of this sphere, including monitoring the achievement of goals and the effective spending of allocated funds. The difficulty lies in the fact that, on the one hand, different aspects of the national innovation system are distributed among various departments, organizations and development institutions, on the other hand, the practice of different countries shows that it is impossible to create one effective "super-agency" dealing with science and innovation. At the same time, management in the scientific and technological sphere requires effective interdepartmental coordination and control.[12]

At the meeting, it was noted that the work in this regard was insufficient, and future tasks were discussed. With the involvement of experts from international organizations, a task was given to develop a strategy to reduce the underground economy.

The head of state emphasized that it is important to be careful in the fight against the hidden economy, not to harm economic activity, and for this, the government bodies, business and the public should work together.

The task of consistently continuing tax reforms and introducing a system that does not allow the hidden economy was set. It was instructed to form the "Honest Tax Payer" system and implement it as an example in Tashkent by the end of this year.

It is necessary to identify more specific areas for each area of science and sector of the economy. As one of the methods for selecting areas, we can consider the methodology of critical technologies used abroad, for example, the Foresight method.[13]

Special attention was paid to the issue of putting an end to corruption in public procurement and investment projects. The Ministry of Finance was instructed to launch the State Procurement Information Portal in order to ensure transparency, public control and strengthen competition.

Labor is a basic human need and a basic form of activity, thanks to which a person was formed, and a society arose. The sphere of labor and employment is the basis for a prosperous life for individuals and social groups that make up modern society, which means that the development of the whole society, in which a woman plays a significant role, depends on the stability of the labor market. At present, it is impossible to underestimate the fact that the empowerment of women and girls has a multiplier effect and helps to stimulate economic growth anddevelopment in all areas.[14]

Now, every investment project is subject to an anti-corruption examination. Starting from 2021, this system will be applied to all projects implemented at the expense of centralized funds.

A system of compliance against the hidden economy and corruption is also being introduced in state bodies. In particular, work in this regard has started in the Ministries of Construction, Health Care and Higher and Secondary Special Education, and in the joint-stock companies "Uzbekneftgaz" and "Uzkimyosanoat". By the end of the year, 14 more organizations and 10 state-owned banks were tasked with introducing this system.

[12] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.
[13] Абдуллаева, М. (2020). Инновационная экономика Республики Узбекистан: достижения, проблемы. in Library, 20(1), 12–15.
[14] Абдуллаева М. (2020). Woman in the Labor Market: Uzbekistan and World Practice. in Library, 20(3), 2138–2144.

The activities of an economic entity in the shadow sector, as a rule, are aimed at achieving the following goals:

- reducing the tax burden;
- tax evasion;
- limitation of competition and risks;
- legalization of criminal proceeds;
- misappropriation of the right to economic benefits:

At the same time, in countries with economies in transition, the shadow activity of an individual serves more as a means of survival, rather than maximizing the profits of firms.[15]

Tasks were given to discuss the development and implementation of "roadmaps" for the fight against corruption in the areas and directions.

It was also decided to develop a rating methodology for corruption and hidden economy in state bodies, enterprises and regions. Starting from 2021, the results of this rating will be announced, based on which the personal responsibility of all leaders will be evaluated.

The main resources of such development are the intellectual potential of the nation, fundamental science, technology and innovation, which are based on the latest knowledge about nature, man and society. The results obtained in the course of scientific research, including negative ones, contribute to the development and dissemination of knowledge through the education system and increase the overall intellectual potential of society. The leading role of science requires appropriate approaches to forecasting and knowledge management, including from the point of view of the necessary resource provision. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that investments in knowledge do not give a quick return, but work for the future, sometimes quite distant. And if a new powerful intellectual potential is not created in a timely manner, communities of specialists with new competencies are not organized, the country will not be able to realize itself in the global digital space. The human factor will become the most important obstacle to economic growth and innovation, including in Uzbekistan, the development of its competitiveness up to global. In this regard, within the framework of an active scientific and technological policy, a large-scale maneuver is required with all available resources - both material and financial - and the skillful use of digital technologies will be of great importance within this maneuver.[16]

Issues related to the customs and tax system were also discussed at the meeting. It was emphasized that it is necessary to strengthen customs control over cases of smuggling and artificial lowering of the customs value of products by putting an end to the human factor.

The State Customs Committee and the State Tax Committee were given instructions to launch a single database on the entry, customs clearance and sale of imported goods. Also, from January 1, 2021, the task of introducing the "Customs Audit" information system was set.

The President emphasized that in order to reduce the underground economy, it is necessary to help people to work legally and make them interested.

To some extent, the shadow economy exists in any economic system and has its own scale. As noted above, it took place, including the administrative-command system, but in a market economy it has received a galloping development and its scale is significantly different.[17]

For example, as a result of the simplification of the self-employment system, 184,000 citizens started working in the official sector in July alone.

[15] Abdullayeva M.S.. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86–101.
[16] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.
[17] Abdullayeva M.S.. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86–101.

We believe that economic mechanisms are important in complementing market mechanisms and increasing their efficiency. The economic mechanism can include taxes, government contracts, tariffs, licenses, subsidies, credit and control over valuation mechanisms. It is clear that the economic mechanism and the market mechanism are interdependent and complementary.[18]

However, the level of informal employment in construction, trade and catering, transport and other service sectors is still high. In general, only 4.9 million of the 10.5 million people employed in the economy pay income tax.

At the meeting, it was said that targeted work should be done in such areas, entities operating informally should be taken out of the underground economy through incentive mechanisms. A proposal was made not to include plastic cards and other types of contactless payments in the base of turnover tax calculation in trade, public catering, transport and household services.

The digital economy assumes unprecedented digitalization, robotization, when robots will perform many functions of human life, up to the functions of lawyers, judges, investigators, doctors, teachers. As for Uzbekistan, this fact cannot but affect the labor market: the day is not far off when only the best employees will keep their jobs in companies, otherwise the principle of "leave or develop" will be applied, because in the competition between technology and education, those who stimulate the improvement of skills, who are able to take advantage of digital opportunities, win.[19]

The head of our state emphasized the need to simplify the tax administration for small business entities, further reduce redundant procedures for business activity permits and licensing.

For example, 100 licenses and 34 permits can be shortened and transferred to the notification procedure, many more can be simplified, and the terms of issuing 14 documents can be reduced up to 2 times. As a result of these measures, entrepreneurs will have the opportunity to save 125 billion soums per year.

Also, by critically studying 270 control functions of 43 offices, instructions were given to reduce the powers that cause the hidden economy and corruption.

Among foreign scientists, the most recognized authority in determining the scale of the shadow economy is the Austrian economist Friedrich Schneider. According to his estimates, the highest values of the parameters of the shadow sector are registered in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, and the lowest - in developed countries.[20]

On the other hand, it was said that it is necessary to strengthen the responsibility against dishonest businessmen involved in corrupt and secret activities.

It was shown that the analysis of the hidden economy by industries and sectors is not up to the level of demand. With the involvement of international experts, it was decided to introduce a statistical report of the hidden economy on the example of one region.

The main force in the fight against corruption and the shadow economy is business and the public. Therefore, it was noted the importance of forming a sense of hatred towards these evils in the society, highlighting their negative consequences through mass media and social networks.

- Fighting against the underground economy does not mean punishing entrepreneurs and hindering their activities. This is especially important during a pandemic. It is necessary to take strict measures against petty corruption by strengthening public control in places, - said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Based on the measures defined at the meeting, each ministry and sector was tasked with achieving specific indicators (KPI) by the end of the year.

[18] Azamjonov Ulug'bek Usmonjon o'g'li; Sayidjonov Sanjarbek Nodirjonovich. THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. Aca. Glo. Ind.Res. 2021, 2, 427-431.

[19] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.

[20] Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Теневая экономика, её влияние на экономическую систему. in Library, 21(4), 86–101.

It was emphasized that it is important to be careful in fighting against the hidden economy, not to cause damage to economic activity, and for this, government bodies, business and the public should work together.

As a rule, the more developed a country is, the higher the share of the service sector in the structure of GDP and in the number of employees. The innovative economy within the framework of the scientific and technological paradigm also differs from the traditional one in that in the process of its functioning, the share of intellectual property in the creation of new property is growing at a higher rate. Intangible assets, such as theoretical knowledge, scientific and technical developments, and, above all, innovations, become a determining factor in the development of production. Scientists, engineers, designers, designers and other specialists, as well as entrepreneurs, become the main actors of the economic system based on digitalization, ensuring the introduction of scientific developments that are the locomotive of the development of other industries. In the model of such an economy, the main added value is created with the help of the "knowledge" factor, the consumption of the "land" production factor is reduced. In the new conditions, the key to economic superiority is leadership in the production of high-tech products and control over the flow of information.[21]

Special attention was paid to the issue of putting an end to corruption in public procurement and investment projects. Tasks were given to discuss the development and implementation of "roadmaps" for the fight against corruption in the areas and directions.

It will be possible to identify hidden funds

"Hidden economy" conducts its activities secretly. Purchase of raw materials or sale of finished products is done in cash and does not pay taxes and other payments on the basis of non-bank transactions. As a result, society suffers economic losses. To eliminate it, it is necessary to establish transparency in the economy. That is, digitalization of economic sectors is a necessary need for our republic.

The state performing managerial functions bears the burden of developing institutions and mechanisms that support the development of science and at the same time create conditions for increasing its economic impact in order to dynamically develop high-tech sectors of the national economy, which will allow it to take its rightful place in the world, including in the field of digital economy. In the meantime, this place is quite modest.[22]

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, "This year we need to make a radical change in the development of the digital economy. First of all, the construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, health care, education, archival sectors should be completely digitized." It is important to consider this as the first steps necessary for the introduction of digital economy. Undoubtedly, the measures taken by the leadership of Uzbekistan on the construction of modern industries, technological re-equipment of industries and sectors of the national economy will further contribute to the innovative development of the country. Let there be small successes so far, but they are already noticeable and are a strategic direction for the development of the world economy in the 21st century.[23] Because if we ensure that the work process is carried out with the help of information technologies in each network from the top to the bottom branches, firstly, it will be easier for us to digitize the macro-economy, and secondly, inter-branch communications will also be digitized. In 2020, the networks mentioned above by our head of state should fully implement information technologies in their systems and establish information circulation based on numbers with banking, tax and customs systems as the initial form of the global network. In conclusion, we emphasize that for Uzbekistan, in the conditions of a still unstable economy, innovation management is relevant, both in the field of business and

[21] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.
[22] Абдуллаева, М. (2022). Introduction of digital technologies into educational processes: theory and practice. in Library, 22(1), 133-141.
[23] Абдуллаева, М. (2021). Роль государства в управлении инновационными процессами: международная практика, опыт Республики Узбекистан. in Library, 21(1), 14–17.

public administration.[24] That's when the information provided by line ministries on their activities is compared with the information collected by the bank, tax and customs, the difference that is an obstacle to the development of our economy becomes clear. Whatever you call it, it is primarily a driver of unbanked circulation and corruption.

Conclusion

The conclusion is that the digital economy, organized on the basis of science, is the only way to eliminate all the shortcomings of our society and accelerate development. Now, abstracting the practice of calculating today's macro-economic indicators, in connection with the transition to the digital economy, we will compile the indicators with the help of information technologies and show the results obtained as a result of comparing them with the "Blockchain" database at the republic level. The results of production of goods and rendering of services include the following cases: sale and receipt of funds, re-use, non-payment for shipped goods (rendered services) and goods remaining in the warehouse without being sold. Therefore, the assessment of the work performance of all subjects, starting from the enterprise, is calculated using the above indicators. If the amount received in the account of the enterprise shows that the product has been sold, the debt sent, but not received, is recorded in the account number specially kept in the commercial bank, the reuse of the product as raw material and the amount of finished goods in the warehouse are recorded in the accounting balance of the enterprise. Any production, exchange, distribution and redistribution connected to a single global digital economy system is transparently visible. When the reports from the regions and ministries are compared with the Blockchain data, it will be clearly shown which systems and regions have unbanked circulation.

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