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THE IMPACT OF AUTOMATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: GROWTH IN DEMAND FOR HIGHLY SKILLED STAFF AND DISPLACEMENT OF ROUTINE LABOR

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Abstract: *This article examines the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation technologies on the transformation of the labor market in Uzbekistan. Based on an analysis of current trends, government programs, and social survey data, the article identifies key areas of change in the employment structure. The study shows that alongside the displacement of routine labor in the public sector and certain economic sectors, there is a growing demand for highly skilled specialists in IT, data analysis, and cloud computing. The article systematizes the risks and opportunities associated with digital transformation and proposes recommendations for the education system and human resource management policies.*

Keywords*: Automation. Artificial Intelligence (AI). Employment Structure. Routine Work. Highly Skilled Workforce. Uzbekistan. Digital Economy. Employment Dynamics.*

INTRODUCTION

The global economy is undergoing a rapid digital transformation, with artificial intelligence (AI) and automation technologies being its key driving forces. These technologies are fundamentally reshaping traditional production organization models and business processes, profoundly impacting the global employment structure and labor market. Uzbekistan, in its pursuit of large-scale socio-economic reforms and aiming for a leading position in Central Asia, is actively participating in this process. This makes the study of the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on Uzbekistan's labor market particularly important and timely.

In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has launched a series of strategic initiatives aimed at accelerating the digitalization of the economy and public administration. Among the most notable steps are the creation of an artificial intelligence development alliance with a budget of $100 million,

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the launch of a national program to train one million AI specialists by 2027 [5], and the extension of preferential conditions for IT Park until 2040. These measures demonstrate a strategic course towards building a digital economy, which will inevitably lead to profound structural changes in the field of employment.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a comprehensive understanding of two opposing processes generated by digital transformation: on the one hand, the displacement of routine labor as a result of automation, and on the other, the formation of new demand for highly qualified personnel in the technology sector. Empirical data already records specific manifestations of these trends. According to a presidential decree, the reduction of 2,141 administrative positions in the public sector is planned by November 1, 2025, as part of process optimization through digitalization [2]. Simultaneously, according to a HeadHunter study, 64% of workers in Uzbekistan already use AI in their professional activities [1], and the labor market is experiencing a steady increase in demand for specialists such as Machine Learning Engineers, Data Scientists, and Cloud Architects [4].

This research holds practical significance as it necessitates a comprehensive understanding of two opposing processes generated by digital transformation. On one hand, automation leads to the disappearance of routine work. On the other hand, a new demand for highly skilled specialists in the technological sphere is constantly emerging. These trends have already been reflected in empirical data. In accordance with the presidential decree, by November 1, 2025, it is planned to reduce 2141 administrative positions in the public sector with the aim of optimizing processes through digitalization [2]. Simultaneously, according to a HeadHunter study, 64% of workers in Uzbekistan are already using artificial intelligence in their professional activities [1], and the demand for specialists such as machine learning engineers, data scientists, and cloud architects continues to grow [4].

Despite extensive research on the impact of automation on global employment, specific processes in Uzbekistan have been insufficiently studied. Existing works are either too generalized or focus exclusively on the positive aspects of information technology development, overlooking the socio-economic consequences of structural changes in the labor market. This research aims to fill this gap by presenting a comprehensive analysis of the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the employment structure in Uzbekistan.

The objective of the research is to analyze the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the employment structure in Uzbekistan, with a focus on professions and economic sectors most at risk of job displacement, as well as on

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potential areas of growth in demand for highly skilled specialists.

To achieve this objective, the research addresses the following tasks:

1. Assess the scale and nature of the application of artificial intelligence and automation technologies in the economy and public sector of Uzbekistan.
2. Identify groups of professions most at risk of automation.
3. Determine new professions and areas of growing demand for highly skilled specialists.
4. Analyze the socio-economic consequences of the identified trends for the education system and labor market of Uzbekistan.
5. Develop recommendations for government policy, the education system, and businesses to adapt to the ongoing changes.
6. The core of this research is based on a descriptive-analytical approach, which includes the collection and analysis of secondary data from open sources: official reports of the government bodies of Uzbekistan, materials from international conferences, publications in specialized media, and research by international consulting companies. Special attention is paid to adapting global trends to the specific features of Uzbekistan's national economy.
7. The practical significance of this research lies in the fact that its results and conclusions can be used for the development of state policy in the areas of employment, digitalization, and education, as well as for the formation of corporate strategies for companies to adapt to technological changes.

Literature Review

The issue of automation and AI's impact on employment is widely researched in a global context. Organizations such as McKinsey Global Institute and Goldman Sachs predict that by 2030, AI could contribute to additional global GDP growth and automate up to a quarter of work tasks in the US and Europe, while simultaneously creating new professions [3]. Researchers note the phenomenon of labor polarization – an increase in demand for high- and low-skilled workers, with a reduction in the middle segment associated with routine cognitive and physical operations.

Automation and artificial intelligence are having a significant impact on the labor market, which is actively being studied worldwide. Organizations like McKinsey Global Institute and Goldman Sachs forecast that by 2030, artificial intelligence could contribute to global GDP growth and automate up to a quarter of work tasks in the US and Europe, while simultaneously creating new jobs [3]. Researchers highlight labor market polarization: demand for high- and low-skilled workers is growing, while middle-tier positions involving routine cognitive and physical operations are declining [4].

Regarding Uzbekistan, a review of the literature indicates that this topic is in the early stages of research. Existing publications and official statements, such as the interview with Minister of Digital Technologies Sherzod Shermatov, primarily focus on the government's position and plans for developing the IT ecosystem [5]. Currently, there is a lack of empirical research directly addressing the impact of artificial intelligence on the transformation of industries and professions within the employment

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structure. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap.

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of the work was formed by a descriptive and analytical approach, which included:

1. Collection and analysis of secondary data from open sources, including official reports from government institutions of Uzbekistan, materials from international conferences (e.g., ICT Week Uzbekistan 2025), publications in specialized media [1], [2], as well as content from portals dedicated to the development of IT personnel [4].
2. Analysis of existing global trends and forecasts presented in studies by international consulting firms and educational institutions [3, 4], with the aim of adapting them to the conditions of Uzbekistan.
3. Conducting a comparative analysis of data to identify contradictions and patterns.

Objective and Research Tasks

Objective: To analyze how automation and artificial intelligence will impact the employment structure in Uzbekistan. It is important to identify which professions and economic sectors are most at risk of reduction, as well as to identify areas where demand for highly qualified specialists may grow.

Tasks:

1. To assess the scale and nature of the implementation of artificial intelligence and automation technologies in the economy and public sector of Uzbekistan [1, 2].
2. To identify groups of professions most at risk of job loss due to automation [2, 4].
3. To identify new professions and areas with growing demand for highly qualified specialists.
4. To develop recommendations for the education system and state policy in the field of training and retraining of personnel.

Main Body

2.1. Displacement of Routine Labor: Empirical Evidence and Trends

The automation process in Uzbekistan has moved from a theoretical concept to practical implementation, which is evidenced by specific policy decisions. The most telling example is the decision to reduce 2141 administrative positions in departments such as the State Tax Committee (498 positions), the Ministry of Water Management (224), and the Ministry of Agriculture (200) [2]. This is direct evidence of the replacement of routine managerial and administrative labor with digital platforms and AI-based systems.

Automation in Uzbekistan has moved from theoretical discussions to practical implementation, which is reflected in specific policy decisions. A prime example is the decision to reduce 2141 administrative positions in departments such as the State Tax Committee (498 positions), the Ministry of Water Management (224 positions), and the Ministry of Agriculture (200 positions) [2]. This directly indicates that digital platforms and AI-based systems are replacing traditional managerial and administrative labor.

Professions related to standardized information processing, such as

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accountants, administrative staff, and operators, are at the greatest risk [4]. In Uzbekistan, only 5% of employees are ready to fully entrust artificial intelligence with document processing or customer communication, indicating a transitional period where human oversight remains important [1].

Contrary to theoretical predictions, the impact of automation on employment today is confirmed by concrete data, such as job reductions and the transformation of professions.

In the technology sector alone, 77,999 layoffs directly attributed to the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) were recorded in the first months of 2025. This translates to 491 people losing their jobs every day. According to a study, 30% of American companies have already replaced a portion of their workforce with AI-powered tools, and this figure is expected to rise to 38% within the year.

Affected Professions:

Automation primarily impacts routine cognitive and physical tasks.

Administrative and Clerical Positions: Roles involving data entry are considered among the most vulnerable. It is projected that over 7.5 million such jobs could be lost globally by 2027. These tasks are easily automated by Robotic Process Automation (RPA) systems, which operate faster and make fewer errors.

Service Sector: AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants, capable of operating 24/7, are revolutionizing the service sector by reducing the need for call center operators and technical support staff. Research indicates that AI can take over up to 67% of tasks performed by sales representatives.

Traditional Retail: The proliferation of self-checkout systems and inventory management robots directly reduces the demand for cashiers and warehouse workers.

Transportation and Logistics: The active testing of autonomous vehicles, trucks, and delivery drones heralds significant changes in the industry.

Global Forecasts and Risks: Investment bank Goldman Sachs estimates that AI could lead to the displacement of up to 300 million jobs globally, with two-thirds of jobs in the US and Europe being affected by automation to some degree. The World Economic Forum predicts the disappearance of 85 million jobs by 2025.

Industry Breakdown of Automation

The impact of automation is unevenly distributed across different sectors of the economy.

Technology Sector: Paradoxically, artificial intelligence (AI) is actively transforming the high-tech sphere itself. For instance, Microsoft reports that 30% of corporate code is now generated by AI, leading to 40% of recent layoffs at the company affecting software engineers. Overall, 92% of jobs in the IT industry will undergo changes, with the most significant impact on mid-level (40%) and entry-level (37%) positions.

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Manufacturing: This is a traditional hub for automation. Robots and AI-powered systems perform assembly, quality control, and packaging tasks with extremely high precision. It is expected that the industry could lose up to 20 million jobs by 2030.

Financial Services and Legal Sector: In these areas, AI demonstrates high efficiency in processing large volumes of structured information. Algorithms can analyze thousands of financial reports or legal documents in minutes. Studies show that 44% of tasks in the legal field and 46% of administrative tasks can be automated.

Why is this a chore?

Experience shows that the more predictable and standardized a task is, the more likely it is to be automated.

Automation criteria: Tasks based on clear rules, repetitive patterns and standardized data processing are ideal for artificial intelligence and robotics. That is why such different professions as accountants, call center operators and workers on assembly lines face the same risks.

Economic feasibility: For businesses, automation of routine processes is a direct way to reduce operating costs, increase efficiency and eliminate the "human factor" that can lead to errors.

2.2. formation of a new demand for highly qualified personnel

Formation of a new demand for highly qualified personnel

As routine labor is displaced in the economy of Uzbekistan, a steady and growing demand is emerging for highly qualified specialists capable of creating, implementing and managing new technologies. This trend is a direct consequence of digital transformation and opens up new opportunities for economic growth. The formation of such demand is manifested in several key areas.

1. The emergence of new professions in IT and data science. New needs are most clearly manifested in the rapid growth in the number of vacancies in the technology sector. An analysis of the labor market in Uzbekistan allows us to identify several of the most promising areas: Cloud computing and big data specialists: Digital transformation in the commercial and public sectors has stimulated demand for positions such as cloud architect, data engineer, and DevOps engineer. These specialists are responsible for maintaining the basic IT infrastructure. In 2024, the number of vacancies in this field exceeded 300, and the salary of a cloud architect can reach 20 to 50 million Uzbek soums [4]. Cybersecurity specialists: The growth of the digital economy directly leads to an increase in cyber threats. Therefore, professions in the field of information security (security analyst, penetration tester) are among the key and in-demand [3, 4].

2. *Table 1: Uzbekistan Labour Market Benchmarking of Most Sought After and Vulnerable Occupational Groups*

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Profession/Field	Exposure level to automation	Labor market trend	Average salary (in million UZS/month)
Machine Learning/AI Developer	Low (add-on potential)	Significant growth	15 – 40 [4]
Cloud Architect	Low (add-on potential)	Significant growth	20 – 50 [4]
Administrative employee of government agencies	High [2]	Abbreviation (example 2141 pcs.) [2]	–
Accountant (routine operations)	High [4]	Transformation/reduction [4]	–

2. The emergence of new professions in IT and data science. New needs are most clearly manifested in the rapid growth in the number of vacancies in the technology sector. An analysis of the labor market in Uzbekistan allows us to identify several of the most promising areas: Cloud computing and big data specialists: Digital transformation in the commercial and public sectors has stimulated demand for positions such as cloud architect, data engineer, and DevOps engineer. These specialists are responsible for maintaining the basic IT infrastructure. In 2024, the number of vacancies in this field exceeded 300, and the salary of a cloud architect can reach 20 to 50 million Uzbek soums [4]. Cybersecurity specialists: The growth of the digital economy directly leads to an increase in cyber threats. Therefore, professions in the field of information security (security analyst, penetration tester) are among the key and in-demand [3, 4].

3. Active government support and ecosystem development. The Government of Uzbekistan plays a proactive role in stimulating demand for highly qualified personnel through the implementation of large-scale programs and the creation of a favorable regulatory environment. Large-scale educational initiatives: The launch of a program to train one million AI specialists by 2027 is a direct indicator of awareness of the future need for such

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personnel and is aimed at meeting this demand in advance [5]. Support for the IT ecosystem: The extension of the preferential regime for IT Park until 2040, the introduction of IT visas, and the holding of international events such as ICT Week contribute to the influx of foreign investment and the creation of new high-tech jobs. Following ICT Week 2025, more than 20 foreign companies announced plans to open offices in Uzbekistan, which will create an additional 1,000 jobs for highly qualified specialists [3]. Establishment of the AI Alliance: The $100 million initiative to establish the Alliance aims to coordinate efforts between government, business, and academia to accelerate the adoption of advanced technologies and, as a result, increase the demand for relevant specialists [5].

The Government of Uzbekistan is actively stimulating demand for highly qualified specialists by implementing large-scale programs and creating a favorable regulatory environment. Large-scale educational initiatives: The launch of a program to train one million specialists in artificial intelligence (AI) by 2027 directly demonstrates an understanding of the future need for such personnel and aims to meet it in advance.[5] Support for the IT ecosystem: The extension of preferential terms for IT Park until 2040, the introduction of IT visas, and the holding of international events such as ICT Week are helping to attract foreign investment and create new high-tech jobs. Following ICT Week 2025, more than 20 foreign companies announced plans to open offices in Uzbekistan, which will create over 1,000 additional jobs for highly qualified specialists.[3]

Establishment of the Artificial Intelligence Alliance: A $100 million initiative to create an alliance to coordinate the efforts of government, business, and academia will accelerate the adoption of advanced technologies and, as a result, increase the demand for relevant specialists[5]. 4. AI as a Tool for Augmentation, Not Replacement A future driven by artificial intelligence: human-machine collaboration and skill enhancement. The main direction of development is not the complete replacement of humans, but the enhancement (complementation) of human abilities using artificial intelligence (AI). This creates a need for specialists who can effectively interact with technology. Increased productivity: Specialists who are proficient in AI tools to automate repetitive tasks (such as data analysis, coding, reporting) can redirect their energy to more complex and creative tasks, thereby increasing their value in the labor market[1, 4].

Creating new hybrid professions: Interdisciplinary professions are emerging that require both deep professional knowledge and AI application skills (e.g., AI biologist, cybersecurity analyst specializing in machine learning). The training of such specialists is one of the tasks of the education system of Uzbekistan [4].

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Thus, the new needs of Uzbekistan in highly qualified personnel are a complex process due to technological changes, transformation of business processes and active state policy. Successfully adapting to these changes requires close collaboration between educational institutions, the business sector and the government to prepare early professionals with the skills needed for the future economy.

Results and discussions.

The conducted analysis allows us to identify the complex and multifaceted impact of automation technologies and artificial intelligence on the employment structure in Uzbekistan. The results indicate the parallel occurrence of two multidirectional processes: a structural shift accompanied by the displacement of routine work, and the formation of a new segment of high-tech employment. 1. Structural shift and employment polarization The most noticeable result was the observation of a trend towards polarization of the labor market. Empirical data confirms that demand is concentrated at two extremes: Highly qualified specialists: There is an exponential growth in demand for experts in the field of IT and data analysis. Statistics on vacancies and wages clearly indicate the formation of a stable segment of high-tech employment in Uzbekistan. As of 2024, there are about 500 vacancies in the field of artificial intelligence, and more than 300 in the field of cloud computing [4]. This indicates that we are not talking about isolated cases, but about a stable trend caused by the active digitalization of business and support for the IT industry from the state **[3, 5].**

Low-skilled service jobs: Demand for occupations involving informal physical labor and interpersonal interaction (e.g., nursing, cleaning, last-mile delivery) will remain stable or even increase. These tasks will be difficult to automate for the foreseeable future.

Decline in mid-skilled jobs: At the same time, the decline in mid-skilled jobs involving routine cognitive and administrative tasks continues. The decision to cut 2,141 administrative positions in the public sector is a direct consequence of the replacement of these functions by digital platforms and artificial intelligence systems, not simply an administrative measure.

Discussion: This polarization poses serious challenges for socioeconomic policy. The main risk is a further widening of the gap between the skill level of the workforce released from traditional industries and the requirements of newly created jobs. Without targeted measures, this could lead to increased structural unemployment and greater income inequality.

2. **Qualitative Transformation of Competency Requirements.** The results show that the changes affect not only the list of professions, but also the content of work within them. Digital literacy as a core competency: In Uzbekistan, 64% of workers already use artificial intelligence in their work[1], indicating the rapid spread of technology across all sectors.

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This means that digital literacy and the ability to interact with AI tools are no longer highly specialized skills and are becoming mandatory, or "hygiene," competencies for most professionals. Growing Value of "Soft Skills": In the context of the automation of routine tasks, purely human qualities are becoming increasingly important: critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence, and complex communication skills[4]. These abilities are becoming key factors in the competitiveness of workers in the labor market.

Discussion: This poses the challenge for the education system of Uzbekistan to fundamentally revise its approaches. What is needed is not just the training of narrow technical specialists, but the development of "adaptive intelligence" in students—the ability to quickly learn, relearn, and effectively apply technology to solve non-standard problems.

3. Augmentation effect and performance change

The analysis allows us to challenge the simplified view of AI exclusively as a replacement technology. There is a powerful effect of complementing human capabilities.

Increase professional productivity:

The introduction of artificial intelligence tools allows highly qualified workers, such as engineers, analysts and developers, to free themselves from routine tasks, for example, writing standard code, collecting and primary processing of data. This gives them the opportunity to focus on more complex, creative and strategic tasks. As a result, the number of such specialists is not reduced, and their individual and collective productivity increases.Изменение содержания профессий:

4. Professions such as accountants, marketers, or agronomists won't disappear, but they will undergo significant changes. Routine operational tasks will be eliminated, while analytical and strategic aspects will become more important. For example, accountants will be less involved in direct accounting and more focused on financial analysis and forecasting. Discussion: Therefore, the discussion should shift from the question "Who will be replaced?" to "How will our work change?" The primary challenge for businesses and employees is to learn how to effectively integrate with artificial intelligence technologies.Augmentation and Productivity Changes

The analysis challenges the simplistic view of AI solely as a replacement technology. A powerful augmentation effect on human capabilities is observed. Increased productivity of professionals: The implementation of AI tools allows highly skilled workers such as engineers, analysts, and developers to be freed from routine tasks, such as writing standard code, collecting and processing data. This allows them to focus on more complex, creative, and strategic tasks. As a result, the number of such specialists does not decrease, and their individual and collective productivity increases. Change in the content of professions: Professions such as accountants, marketers, or agronomists will not disappear, but will

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undergo significant changes. Routine operational tasks will be displaced, while analytical and strategic aspects will be strengthened. For example, accountants will be less involved in direct accounting and more in financial analysis and forecasting.

Discussion: Therefore, the discussion should shift from the question "Who will be replaced?" To the question, "How will our work change?" The main challenge for businesses and employees is to learn how to effectively integrate with artificial intelligence technologies.

5. **The Impact of Public Policy as a Catalyst for Change** The results obtained clearly indicate that Uzbekistan's active public policy in the field of digitalization is a powerful catalyst for the observed structural shifts. Digitalization programs directly lead to a reduction in routine administrative work in the public sector [2]. Support for IT clusters (IT Park, tax breaks) and large-scale educational initiatives ("One Million Programmers", "One Million AI Leaders" [5]) specifically stimulate the creation of supply and demand in the highly qualified labor market. Digitalization has directly led to a reduction in routine administrative work in government agencies. Support for information technology clusters (IT Parks, tax breaks) and large-scale educational initiatives ("One Million Programmers", "One Million AI Leaders") are aimed at stimulating the supply and demand in the labor market for highly qualified specialists.

Discussion: This opens a unique "window of opportunity" for Uzbekistan. Targeted investments in human capital and the creation of a favorable innovation environment will allow the country not only to adapt to global trends but also to take a proactive stance, closing the gap with developed economies. However, the success of this strategy will directly depend on the coordinated efforts of the government, which sets regulations and invests in infrastructure, the business sector, which generates the ultimate demand for skills, and the education system, which must flexibly and quickly respond to this demand.

Conclusions and Proposals
Conclusions:

1. The structural transformation of the labor market in Uzbekistan is irreversible. Under the influence of automation and AI, a fundamental redistribution of employment is taking place from sectors with a predominance of routine work to high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries. This process is confirmed by both empirical data on the planned reduction of administrative positions [2] and statistics on the growing demand for IT specialists [4].

2. A stable trend towards employment polarization is observed. The labor market is divided into two poles: highly paid specialists in technology and data analysis, on the one hand, and workers in the service sector and personalized services, on the other. The middle segment, traditionally associated with clerical and administrative work, continues to shrink, which requires active measures to redistribute labor resources [2, 4].

The main problem is the growing gap between the needs of new jobs and the skills of the existing workforce. The widespread use of artificial intelligence

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(64% of workers [1]) indicates the acceleration of digitalization, but the existing education system is failing to keep pace with changes in the labor market, creating a hidden threat of increasing structural unemployment. Artificial intelligence technologies demonstrate a dual effect: on the one hand, they replace routine work, and on the other, they significantly expand the capabilities of highly qualified specialists, increasing their productivity and creating the conditions for the emergence of entirely new professional roles in interdisciplinary fields [4].

Active government policy in the field of digitalization is an important catalyst for the observed changes, but its effectiveness directly depends on the coordinated efforts of government, business, and educational institutions [3, 5].

An active government digitalization policy is a significant catalyst for the observed changes, but its effectiveness directly depends on the coordination of efforts between the government, the business sector and educational institutions [3, 5].

1. **Proposals for government agencies:** 1. Develop and implement a National Reskilling Strategy: Develop targeted retraining programs for administrative employees whose positions are being cut due to digitalization[2].

Introduce incentives (tax breaks, grants) for companies investing in upskilling and reskilling programs for employees[2].

2. Modernization of the regulatory framework:

Developing flexible standards for professional education that allow for the rapid updating of curricula in line with changing labor market demands. Creating a system of independent certification of professional competencies as an alternative to traditional higher education diplomas. For the education system:

3. **Integrating digital competencies and soft skills at all levels of education:** Introducing mandatory modules on the fundamentals of programming, data science, and artificial intelligence into the school curriculum. Developing soft skills (critical thinking, creativity, and emotional intelligence) as key elements of university curricula [4].

4. Development of continuing professional education programs:

Creation of short-term retraining programs at universities and industry competence centers, developed jointly with leading IT companies. Active use of international educational platforms (Coursera, edX) in partnership with national educational initiatives such as aistudy.uz [5]. For the business community:

Active participation in the development of educational standards and programs:

Establishment of industry qualification councils to regularly update employee competency requirements. Development of corporate internship and apprenticeship programs for students and graduates.

Implementation of corporate programs for adaptation to digital

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transformation: Regularly conduct internal training sessions, teaching employees the practical application of artificial intelligence tools in their daily work.[1] Establishment of an internal personnel rotation mechanism within the enterprise to smoothly retrain employees from automated positions to new, promising areas.

For the employment support system:

Develop career counseling and support services:

Create a national career development platform providing information on new professions and retraining opportunities.

Establish career guidance centers to help workers assess the risks of automation for their professions and choose retraining paths. Implementation of the proposed measures will allow Uzbekistan not only to minimize the social costs of the structural transformation of the labor market but also to fully utilize the opportunities of the digital economy to achieve sustainable development and enhance the global competitiveness of the national economy.

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