



# ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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## ANNOTATION

*After gaining independence, our country, as in all socio-economic spheres, chose its own independent and unique path in the field of science. In particular, in the context of the digital economy, the attitude to economic analysis has begun to change radically. The role of this science in accelerating the ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan is very important, because in practice analysis is reflected as one of the economic pillars. It is known that the purpose of economic analysis is to study the activities of an economic entity, its further development and improvement, the full use of available opportunities, the dissemination of achievements and the study of the causes of shortcomings, and their elimination as necessary, as much as possible. The scientific article examines economic analysis, its goals and objectives, its role in the management of economic societies and in the digital economy, its current state and improvement.*

**KEYWORDS.** *Economic analysis, its content, history, digital economy and analysis in it, express analysis, analysis and planned economy, analysis and management, purpose, role, tasks, relevance of analysis, automation of analysis, speed of information.*

## INTRODUCTION

Let's take a quick look at the differences between the digital economy and the conventional economy. For example, a customer needs shoes. If he goes to the market, chooses it directly and buys it with cash, that is traditional economics. The digital economy is the process of choosing the right product through any trading bot in Telegram, paying the owner of the product through an electronic payment system and receiving the product through the delivery service. This is necessary to explain the problem with a simple home example. In our opinion, it cannot be said that the digital economy is a completely new economy, starting from scratch. This means transferring the existing economy into a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and introducing them into everyday life [2,15,17].

In fact, we are all already in the digital economy, taking advantage of its benefits. For example, our salaries go to plastic cards, we pay for utilities, telephone, Internet and other goods and services through electronic payments, submit tax returns in electronic form, transfer money from card to card, order food at home, and so on. Without going too far from the topic, let us dwell in more detail on the place of economic analysis in the digital

economy. As I said, let's first take a look at the past of economic analysis for this. In fact, economic analysis also existed in the context of a planned economy based on administration. But its purpose and essence, adapted to the planned economy, served only directly to form and execute the plan. Its content is to a certain extent ideologized and primarily reflects the interests of the state. Because all the property at his disposal was directly at the disposal of the state. In those days, the analysis was used only to monitor the implementation of "annual" and "five-year" plans, but now the economic situation has changed dramatically.

It's no secret that at the moment the importance of analyzing annual, semi-annual, monthly, weekly and even daily activities, that is, "express analysis", and not "long-term" is growing. It is noteworthy that this "quick analysis" is much closer to production activities in terms of time. This allows you to quickly identify errors and shortcomings and immediately eliminate them.

Economic analysis is an understanding of the nature of economic events and processes based on the division into components. This is an exploration of their multifaceted communication and interdependence. The emergence of the science of analysis is the emergence of objective conditions and



requirements that lead to the emergence of any new knowledge [1,13,14].

It is known that in the digital economy, in order to improve the quality of work, rational use of existing economic opportunities, reduce production costs, save money, increase production efficiency, increase labor productivity, further study the population's demand for food and other goods, it is necessary to solve problems in the field of strengthening economic savings with the aim of further increasing them. To accomplish these magnificent tasks, first of all, on the basis of an in-depth analysis of economic activity in each economy and department, special attention should be paid to the most effective use of internal economic opportunities, the achievement of high results at low costs. by introducing best practices, promoting initiatives in the field of quality, it is necessary to seek improvement [4,12,16].

The liberalization of the country's economy, ensuring the high added value of its products, ensuring the competitiveness of its products in the international market are the essence of the economic reforms currently being carried out by the government of our country [5, 11].

The liberalization of market relations requires each of us to have excellent knowledge and skills in the field of accounting, economic analysis and audit. The success of business entities in the digital economy depends on the accuracy of calculations, rational management of cash flows, correct and timely decisions on enterprise management and the quality of economic analysis. In particular, correct market research, i.e. effective marketing research, assessment of the financial reliability of partners, the ability to avoid losses in mutual settlements and rational use of resources, determination of management decisions based on the results of economic analysis.

It is no secret that the development of the world economy and information technology lays the foundation for the development of accounting and economic analysis. This allows the use of automated accounting and analysis systems. Currently, the use in the country of a number of accounting programs based on the digital economy, in turn, contributes to the improvement of analysis and control, including the 1uz, 1c, uzasbo, estat programs and some my.soliq accounting objects. uz, faktura.uz, internet the use of banking sites, didox.uz is a confirmation of our opinion. As a result of the digitalization of the economy in our country, the following accounting methods can be used. Carry out activities by connecting programs such as 1uz, 1c, uzasbo, estat to the database; Using cloud technologies Using Google drive (disk), Yandex disk, Onedrive, dropbox technologies; Use of blockchain technology; Using mobile accounting. Accounting automation greatly simplifies the work of accountants compared to

manual data processing. Accounting automation is the ability to automatically fill in the details of primary documents, process large amounts of data, the ability to present data to users in different forms, avoid unnecessary paperwork, quick exchange of information between management and departments, organizational units, arithmetic errors, online communication between the controller and the authorities, and banks provides convenience for users with the ability to quickly respond to changes in legislation [3,8,9].

Computers not only free a person from the regular processing of information in the field of management, economics or science, but also form on their basis a new information and technological base for decision-making. Social data offers a wide range of possibilities for computer modeling.

The main tasks of automation of accounting and economic analysis are to streamline the internal information space of business entities, making it simple and convenient to use. The complex of economically oriented automated information systems greatly simplifies the processing, storage and transmission of data used in the work of business entities and their divisions [6,7,10].

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the importance of economic analysis in the digital economy is growing. This is due to the fact that the development of digital technologies in all sectors of the economy leads to an increase in labor productivity and competitiveness of products, a decrease in production costs, and the creation of new jobs. This means that the transition to a "digital economy" and "e-government" will lead to a decrease in the burden on people, significant savings in public spending and, most importantly, the prevention of corruption.

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