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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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**ВЕСТНИК**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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*NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.*

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### **PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL SILK ROAD IN CENTRAL ASIA**

**Abstract:** this article examines the problems and prospects of development of the Digital Silk Road of Central Asian five states. The possibilities of creating a single digital space based on the interaction and coordination of the digital potentials of the countries of the region have been investigated. There is an author's interpretation of digital interconnectivity, that takes into account a critical analysis of existing problems, approaches to the development of the digital economy, the priority position of the common digital space. The substantive aspects of studying the situation and plans for promoting the digital economies of countries are presented, as well as a comparative analysis of the digital strategies of five countries. The assessment of the level of development of the countries of the region in the field of digital technologies was carried out. An analysis of the problems and prospects for the development of countries in the digital economy is given. The foreign experience of digital development is analyzed on the example of China, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Prospects for cooperation of Central Asian countries with the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (USA) are presented as well. The priorities of the digital development of each country and the key directions for the development of the Digital Silk Road of the region have been determined.

**Key words:** digital Silk Road, digital economy, digital transformation, digital connectivity, digitalization.

**Introduction.** In recent decades, the contemporary world is rapidly moving towards a new economy, where knowledge and digital technologies are the fundamental tool for its formation. In modern conditions, undoubtedly, the role of digitalization in ensuring the growth of the national economy, the modernization of industries and the development of the social sphere is crucial. In the conditions of quarantine and self-isolation, digital solutions have become the locomotive of the development of society. The information and communication technology infrastructure and the implementation of technical solutions are critical factors that play a key role in achieving the well-being and exploiting the economic potential of a nation.

During the pandemic, the Central Asian states, having different levels of digitalization have experienced a period of economic slowdown and even a recession, which indicates the need to look for additional sources of economic growth, including economic diversification based on digitalization within the Digital Silk Road.

According to the economic performance of 2020, economic growth in Kazakhstan amounted to (-2,6%); the decline in the economy of Kyrgyzstan reached 8,6%. The GDP growth rate of Tajikistan decreased to 1%. The economy of Uzbekistan avoided a recession and maintained a positive trend of 1,6% growth. Data on Turkmenistan are inaccurate due to the closed nature of this state and the specifics of national statistics [1].

The landlocked countries of the region, which cover the vast territory of Eurasia, are in the urgent need of digital connectivity and inclusiveness to grow their economies and intensify economic cooperation. Economic integration between countries and regions through the creation of a common digital space, at the national and regional level, is one of the most effective solutions to mitigate the effects of the economic downturn in 2020. Building digital connectivity will improve the competitiveness of the region's countries and accelerate sustainable economic development.

**Materials and methods.** For the purposes of better understanding the objectives of the study, it is

necessary to clearly identify the terms used in this article, such as: digital economy, digital connectivity, Digital Silk Road. In international practice, there is still no harmonized definition of the digital economy. In general definition, digital economy refers to an economy that is based on digital computing technologies. The digital economy is also sometimes called the Internet Economy. France Strategie wrote that "the digital economy has four specific features: the irrelevance of geographical location, the key role played by platforms, the importance of network effects and the use of big data". Gérard Valenduc analysed the digital economy and examined new features of the digital economy model; new forms of work in the digital economy, follows the principles of growing returns [2] [3].

However, the most generally accepted term is the definition formulated by the World Bank "the digital economy is a new way of economy based on knowledge and digital technologies, within which new digital skills and opportunities are formed in society, business and government." The definitions which emerge from the above-mentioned literature can be summarized as follows: the digital economy is a new way of economy based on knowledge and digital technologies, that fully transformed the nature of business and government, within which new digital skills and opportunities are formed in society, business and government [4].

Digital connectivity, which refers to digital transformation in the society, in accordance with the Hewlett Packard Enterprise, is the process of integrating digital technologies into all aspects of the economy, requiring fundamental changes in technologies and principles for creating new products and services. This process, according to the Australian government's definition, also means phasing out outdated technologies, as well as changing the culture of interaction, which must now support the acceleration of processes provided by digital transformation [5] [6].

Digital interconnectivity of the countries of the region, due to Gabarro, is based on the creation of a digital space. He discussed the institutional, legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks that are needed to prompt the investment necessary to close the digital connectivity gap. These good practices include infrastructure sharing, international coordination, and public-private collaboration, which are necessary for increasing productivity and well-being [7].

The Digital Silk Road, by the World Bank, is a digital space aimed at creating a high-tech digital infrastructure by providing broadband Internet access in the countries of the region; improving the TV and radio broadcasting network, developing a

telecommunications hub; ensuring information security; constructing big data centers, implementing 5G technologies and much more [8].

Digital Silk Road as a common digital space provides for a general coordinated approach within the framework of digital development at the national and regional levels to obtain a synergistic effect from the implementation of national digital agendas. The unification of the countries of the region on the basis of the Digital Silk Road project is designed to provide high-speed and safe access to the Internet and high-quality mobile coverage of the territory of all countries in the region. The creation of a common digital space will allow the region to mitigate the consequences of a serious economic crisis in five countries. The common Central Asian digital space based on the consolidation of regional, bilateral and corporate alliances will allow the participating countries to eliminate contradictions and create conditions for digital economic agreements [9].

The role of digital technologies for the developing countries in the current situation require special attention. Stephen Knight approves that greater participation in the digital economy provides a game changing opportunity to diversify and strengthen regional economies. Effective, integrated planning for the delivery of high-speed digital connectivity and the development of digital capability, at a regional level, is critical to achieving this [10].

The World Bank Report recommends to make a special focus on digitalization and digital technologies, which are expected to play a key role in recovering of countries in the region after the COVID 19 pandemic, improving governance and accelerating inclusive growth. Great Twenty (G20) also emphasized the role of connectivity, digital technologies, and policies in accelerating response to the COVID 19 pandemic and enhancing ability to prevent and mitigate future crises. The United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) noted that, despite the opportunities that digital technologies provide, the digital divide poses a threat to developing economies. This case special challenges for governments to develop digital strategies based on strengthening partnerships with developed countries [11] [12] [13].

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development emphasizes that countries should set digital strategies at the center of national policies for economic recovery from the COVID 19 crisis. The states should take an integrated approach to the development of digital processes to ensure digital transformation, the interconnectivity of government, business and citizens within the

country and between the countries of the region. Particular attention should be paid to the possibilities of digital transformation for economies affected by the crisis [14].

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) explores, how the nations of the Asia-Pacific Region can improve the contributions that communications services make to their economic development through better policy and regulation in relation to communications infrastructure. These recommendations include improving the quality of government services. European Digital considered the digital challenges, as e-governance; use of smart city concepts. It was undermined needs to connect, share and combine opportunities and create living labs for startups with lighter-regulation zones. With regard to E-governance Christina Akrivopoulou and Nicolaos Garipidis brought together a detailed examination of the new ideas on e-governance and the impact on governance and politics. It is essential for this paper due to detailed consideration of e-government for five Central Asian republics [15] [16] [17].

Indeed, the recommendations of the ASEAN, European Union, G7 countries, OECD, World Bank, UN and other countries demonstrates a new approach, where digital, information and communication and integrated technologies play especially important role in promoting national and regional economies. For the countries of Central Asia, in the recovery of economies after the COVID 19 crisis, the most important is the use of digital technologies to promote sustainable economic growth; eradicate poverty; reduce inequalities within and between countries; and revitalize global partnerships. In current conditions digital connectivity as well as physical connectivity plays an important role in the economic and social potential of regions. The relationship between them is also an important issue in rural development.

The article uses a wide methodological base, including general scientific and special research methods, such as historical, systemic, comparative, institutional, statistical, and analytical methods. The use of these methods provided the implementation of the following: 1. analysis of digital strategies of five countries; 2) assessment of the level of development of the countries of the region in the field of digital technologies; 3) analysis of the foreign experience of digital development; 4) analysis of problems and assessment of the prospects for the development of countries in the field of digital technologies; 5) formulation of the priorities of digital development of each country; 6) elaboration of the general directions of the development of the common digital space of the region.

To determine the directions for the development of digital connectivity, it is necessary to assess the levels of development of the countries of the region in the field of digital technologies. According to the UN, in Central Asia, up to 73% of the population is covered by the Internet. However, high-speed Internet access in five countries of the region differs in coverage and affordability. In Kazakhstan more than 80% of the population use the Internet, then in Uzbekistan - 48%, in Kyrgyzstan - 35%, in Tajikistan - 33%, in Turkmenistan - only 18% [18].

In the field of digitalization, Kazakhstan belongs to developed countries, which has implemented almost all the elements that characterize the national innovation system and built the elements of an independent and growing digital ecosystem. IT sector in Kazakhstan reached 5,9 billion USD representing around 3,3% of total GDP. One of the goals is to achieve 5% GDP share of IT sector by 2025. The state program "Digital Kazakhstan" acts as a key tool for the development of E-government and information technology in building a sustainable and viable society. A number of elements of the innovation ecosystem have been created in the republic. Kazakhstan, as a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), takes an active part in the implementation of the integration program of the EAEU Digital Agenda 2025. The country is one of the three largest Asian countries in terms of the online services index and shares the top position in the open government data index in the world. This is primarily due to strong government leadership and the scale of work to provide citizens with the highest quality electronic services. According to a study by the Center for integration studies of the Eurasian Development Bank, Kazakhstan, along with Russia, is recognized as a country where the state is actively involved in digitalization processes in various fields [19] [20].

Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan belong to a group of developing countries with the main elements of the digital ecosystem. The digital sector of Uzbekistan is developing in accordance with the "Digital Uzbekistan" strategy adopted in 2020, which provides for the digitalization of over 280 projects in the period 2021-2022, creates a legal basis for the transition to a digital economy, transformation of regions and sectors of the country's economy, as well as introduction of "Digital Tashkent" program. The digitalization process includes such priority areas as the development of digital infrastructure, E-government, the national digital technology market, education and advanced training in the field of information technology. The share of the digital economy in the country's GDP is about 2%. In the



short term, one of the priority tasks is to double the share of digital services in GDP [21].

Kyrgyzstan is carrying out complex work to implement measures within the framework of the Concept of digital transformation "Digital Kyrgyzstan - 2019-2023". Kyrgyzstan is taking active measures to create conditions for the development of business, as well as conditions for the comfortable life of citizens with the introduction of digital technologies and the formation of an open digital society. Concrete steps have been taken to create a national environment for digital transformation of all sectors of the economy, for which an appropriate regulatory and legal framework has been developed. Work is underway on the digital transformation of tax and customs authorities, the transfer of public services to an electronic format and the introduction of digital technologies of public administration. A basic information environment was built with a main focus on the social block, including education and health, which proved to be effective during the COVID 19 pandemic [22].

Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are included in the group of countries with economies in transition with significant economic potential. The level of broadband penetration in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan is one of the lowest in the region. Access to broadband is limited by high prices for subscribers, among the highest in the world and a limited number of fixed lines, as well as the lack of investment in the creation of modern fiber-optic infrastructure throughout the republics. In Tajikistan about 77% of Internet usage came from smartphones. The Tajik government developed the digital economy concept as part of National Development Strategy 2030. Their goals are to improve global ranking position; to develop E-governance, online education; better access to broadband and mobile Internet; create data centers.

The indicator of the availability of mobile Internet indicates the readiness of countries for digital transformation. According to the research "Worldwide Mobile Data Pricing" conducted by the British company Cable, in terms of the cost of mobile Internet, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 2019 entered the top five countries among 230 countries with the cheapest mobile Internet in the world. Kazakhstan: tariff – 0,28 – 0,79 USD per GB; Kyrgyzstan: tariff – 0,48-0,8 USD per GB. Uzbekistan took 69<sup>th</sup> place with a tariff of 0,43 – 11,89 USD per GB; Tajikistan ranks 103<sup>rd</sup> with a tariff of 1,05 – 15,86 USD per GB. Turkmenistan has the most expensive mobile Internet in Central Asia, is in 211<sup>th</sup> place out of 230 and has a tariff of 10-42 USD per GB [23].

The speed of the mobile Internet demonstrates the degree of its development. According to the "Speedtest Global Index" rating, in 2021, Kazakhstan ranked 103<sup>rd</sup> in the world in terms of the speed of mobile Internet. Kyrgyzstan in 2020 ranked 105<sup>th</sup> in 2021. In terms of the speed of mobile Internet, Uzbekistan took 128<sup>th</sup> place, moving up 2 positions. Tajikistan – 129<sup>th</sup> place. Turkmenistan is in 175<sup>th</sup> place [24].

In general, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are leading in terms of the availability of cheap Internet, which has a positive effect on the state of the electronic services market and the development of the E-economy. Uzbekistan is making efforts to liberalize its Internet market. The situation with the use of the Internet in Tajikistan has worsened in recent years. The Internet has moved into the category of services inaccessible to the majority of citizens. In Turkmenistan, the internet is a luxury for most residents.

Kazakhstan also takes the leading place in the region in terms of the speed of wired Internet – 65<sup>th</sup> place. Kyrgyzstan showed 83<sup>rd</sup> result. Uzbekistan took 95<sup>th</sup> place. In 2020, the speed of the fixed Internet in Uzbekistan increased by almost 2,3 times. Tajikistan took 101<sup>st</sup> place. Turkmenistan is in 176<sup>th</sup> place.

The indicator of the availability of mobile Internet characterizes the level of development of digital technologies. In Kazakhstan, the number of mobile Internet users with access to the 3G / 4G network is 16 million, or 84,2% of the total population of 18,8 million. The number of Internet users in Kazakhstan has grown 114 times since 2000. In 2011, the republic introduced 3G communications; in 2014 began to provide services in the 4G / LTE standard. In 2019, a pilot project was implemented in Kazakhstan to test 5G communication networks in three cities. The growth of the Internet in Kazakhstan is taking place against the background of the growth of used traffic. The speed is growing, despite the increase in load. The used traffic, in turn, is growing due to the transition to a distant format of work of the majority of Kazakhstanis, distance learning, a significant increase in the consumption of video content. The government, on the basis of a public-private partnership, is implementing large-scale investment projects in order to further provide population with high-speed Internet. In 2020, investments in fixed assets in the telecommunications market increased by 37,2% to 330 million USD [25].

In Kyrgyzstan, about 99% of citizens are covered by mobile networks. The main obstacle to equal access to the Internet is the hindered natural landscape in mountainous communities. At the

same time, fourth generation 4G / LTE technologies are being introduced in the republic [26].

In Uzbekistan, the development of mobile Internet had been accelerated in 2010. If the number of Internet users in 2009 was about 2,1 million people, then in 2011 – 7,5 million, in 2017 - up to 14,8 million users. Today their number has grown to 22 million people and doubled since 2016. Public and private mobile operators have become more flexible in their policies, lowering Internet prices and offering multiple tariff options, improving infrastructure [27].

Tajikistan at the beginning of 2010 occupied the leading places in the development of mobile Internet in Central Asia. In 2005, the republic successfully tested 3G mobile communications. At this time, the number of subscribers increased to 3 million subscribers, while in the 2000s their number did not exceed 3 thousand people. However, in 2016, due to the monopolization of the Internet by the state operator Tojiktelecom, the development of Internet business and mobile communications slowed down sharply. In all respects, Tajikistan has gone down to the last places. However, in 2020 there was an increase in the number of mobile subscribers by 600 thousand users [28].

The highest fluctuations in the cost of the Internet and mobile communications were recorded in Turkmenistan. So, in 2013, prices for Internet services provided by the state-owned company "Turkmen Telecom" increased by 30-70%. Despite a slight decrease in prices, the cost of the Internet, including mobile, remains unaffordable for most residents of Turkmenistan [29].

In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, the public sector and the introduction of E-government have become the basis of digital transformation. The E-participation index shows the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process, transparency and openness of government activities.

Electronic governance is the key index of digital transformation. In 2020, in the UN world ranking of electronic government development, Kazakhstan took the 29<sup>th</sup> place, rose by 10 positions. In the direction of the "Digital State", 83,7% of public services are now provided to citizens online. In 2021, it is planned to bring the level of provision of services in electronic form to 90%. By 2021, it is planned to fully move to the E-Gov 3.0 stage. According to the government's open data index, Kazakhstan took 1<sup>st</sup> place and 3<sup>rd</sup> place by the index of online services, among the Asian countries, reaching 11<sup>th</sup> place in the global ranking [30].

Kyrgyzstan ranked 83<sup>rd</sup> out of 193 UN member states in terms of E-government development and rose by 8 positions. Kyrgyzstan

showed the greatest growth in terms of the level of development of telecommunications infrastructure - 73%. In terms of the E-Participation Index, Kyrgyzstan ranked 66<sup>th</sup> out of 193 UN member states, up 9 positions compared to the previous survey.

In the UN rating on the level of E-government development, Uzbekistan dropped by 6 positions and took 87<sup>th</sup> place among 193 countries. Despite this, there has been some improvement in online services. The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) of Uzbekistan was 0,66 (in 2018 – 0,62).

In E-government development Tajikistan took 133<sup>rd</sup> place, down two positions, compared to 2018. In 2021, Tajikistan began the first stage of a gradual transition to the introduction of modern digital technologies in various spheres of citizens' lives. The creation of the Agency for Innovation and Digital Technologies and a new, electronic government are underway. The Concept of E-government has been developed, which sets the task until 2030 of the transition to full digital services for the population.

Turkmenistan in E-government took 158<sup>th</sup> place, having decreased the indicator by 11 positions (147). In 2021, the electronic government system "X-Road" will be created with the assistance of the Estonian company Roksnet Solutions and the participation of the state-owned "Turkmen communication."

**Results and discussion.** Thus, an analysis of the state of digitalization in five countries of the region showed the presence of a number of problems that hinder the growth and development of the Central Asian digital platform. These are problems such as:

1. The digital divide. The different level of development in the field of digitalization between countries includes many aspects - from different levels of digitalization of national economies to different vectors of the process of digitalization of states. There is a digital divide between regions within the country, between rural and urban populations.

2. Limited financial, material, technological resources. Insufficient development or lack of digital infrastructure in some countries is also one of the negative factors. The states of the region lack the capacity and capabilities to introduce digital technologies.

3. Readiness and affordability of services. Digital divide, high prices and low incomes are a challenge for all countries in the region. Measures such as expanding fixed and mobile networks and lowering prices will boost demand and economic activity.

4. Uneven transition to digital services of different structures. There are differences in open access to national electronic government services.

5. Low level of digital technologies in production and manufacturing services.

6. Lack of qualified labor.

7. Insufficient investments of digital sector, including foreign direct investments.

Addressing these challenges will complete the overall challenge of improving digital infrastructure and building digital connectivity.

Taking into account the presence of different levels of development of the digital economy in the countries of the region, specific problems and development priorities have been identified for each country.

**Conclusion.** In order to successfully digitalize the economy, Kazakhstan must solve such problems

as: accelerating the development of new services; better regulating to create a digital future; attracting investment in the creation of data processing centers and applications.

For the further development of the digital sector, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan must solve the following problems: development of broadband communications; improvement of the legal and regulatory framework; provision of frequency spectrum to attract investment and stimulate the development of services.

Tajikistan and Turkmenistan must solve such problems as: expanding the coverage radius of fixed and mobile networks; ensuring the affordability of services; increase and diversification of international communication channels.

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#### **ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯДАҒЫ САНДЫҚ ЖІБЕК ЖОЛЫНЫҢ БОЛАШАҒЫ**

**Аннотация:** мақаланың басты мақсаты болып Сандық Жібек жолы шеңберіндегі Орталық Азияның бес мемлекетінің сандық өзара байланыстарының даму перспективаларын анықтау және мәселелерді бағалау болып табылады. Зерттеу мәселесі пандемия кезеңінде цифрландырудың әр түрлі деңгейіндегі Орталық Азия мемлекеттерінде экономикалық өсудің баяулауы, тіпті құлдырау кезеңі болды, бұл сандық Жібек жолы аясында цифрландыру негізінде экономикалық өсудің қосымша нүктелерін іздеу қажеттілігін көрсетті. Ұлттық және аймақтық деңгейде бірыңғай сандық кеңістік құруға негізделген елдер мен аймақтар арасындағы экономикалық интеграция 2020 жылғы экономикалық құлдырау салдарын азайтудың тиімді шешімдерінің бірі болып табылады. Сандық өзара байланыстылықты қалыптастыру өңір елдерінің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға және тұрақты экономикалық дамуға мүмкіндік береді.

Осыған байланысты мақала авторы аймақтағы бес елдің сандық әлеуеттерін үйлестіру және өзара әрекеттесу негізінде бірыңғай сандық кеңістік құру мүмкіндіктерін зерттеуге әрекет жасады. Зерттеу шеңберінде бес елдің сандық стратегияларына талдау жүргізілді және өңір елдерінің сандық технологиялар саласындағы даму деңгейіне баға берілді. Автор мақала жазу барысында тарихи, жүйелік, салыстырмалы, аналитикалық әдістер сияқты жалпы ғылыми және арнайы зерттеу әдістерін қамтитын кең әдістемелік базаны қолданды. Талдау нәтижелері өңірдің бес елінде интернеттің жоғары жылдамдығына қолжетімділік айырмашылығы мен бағалық қолжетімділік бойынша ерекшеленетін анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Зерттеу нәтижелері өңірдің бес еліндегі цифрландыру саласындағы жағдайды талдауға және Орталық Азия сандық платформасының өсуі мен дамуын тежейтін бірқатар мәселелерді анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Бұл мәселелерді шешу сандық технологиялар инфрақұрылымын жетілдірудің және сандық өзара байланысты қалыптастырудың жалпы міндетін шешуге мүмкіндік береді. Автор өңір елдерінде сандық экономиканы дамытудың түрлі деңгейлерінің болуын ескере отырып, әрбір ел үшін нақты проблемалар мен даму басымдықтарын айқындады.

**Түйінді сөздер:** сандық экономика, сандық трансформация, сандық өзара байланыс, сандық Жібек жолы, цифрландыру.

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#### **ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЦИФРОВОГО ШЕЛКОВОГО ПУТИ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ**

**Аннотация:** целью статьи является оценка проблем и выявление перспектив развития цифровой взаимосвязанности пяти государств Центральной Азии в рамках Цифрового Шелкового пути. Вопрос исследования заключается в том, что в период пандемии государства Центральной Азии, обладающие различными уровнями цифровизации, пережили период замедления роста и даже спада экономики, что указывает на необходимость поиска дополнительных точек экономического роста, включая экономическую диверсификацию на основе цифровизации в рамках цифрового Шелкового пути. Экономическая интеграция между странами и регионами на основе создания общего цифрового пространства на национальном и региональном уровне является одним из действенных решений по смягчению последствий экономического спада в 2020 году. Формирование цифровой взаимосвязанности позволит повысить конкурентоспособность стран региона и устойчивое экономическое развитие.

В связи с этим автором статьи сделана попытка исследования возможностей создания единого цифрового пространства на основе взаимодействия и координации цифровых потенциалов пяти стран региона. В рамках исследования проведен анализ цифровых стратегий пяти стран и сделана оценка уровня развития стран региона в сфере цифровых технологий. Автором использована обширная методологическая база, включающая общенаучные и специальные методы исследования, такие как исторический, системный, сравнительный, аналитический методы. Результаты анализа позволили выявить, что доступ к высокоскоростному интернету в пяти странах региона различается по охвату и по ценовой доступности. Результаты исследования позволили проанализировать состояние в области цифровизации в пяти странах региона и выявить ряд проблем, сдерживающих рост и развитие центрально-азиатской цифровой платформы. Решение этих проблем позволит решить общую задачу усовершенствования инфраструктуры цифровых технологий и формирования цифровой взаимосвязанности. Автором, с учетом наличия различных уровней развития цифровой экономики в странах региона, определены конкретные проблемы и приоритеты развития для каждой страны

**Ключевые слова:** цифровая экономика, цифровая трансформация, цифровая взаимосвязанность, цифровой Шелковый путь, цифровизация.

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