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Full Disclosure of the Potential of Digital Technologies and the Formation of Skills Needed in the Labor Market Among the Population

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Annotation: *There is a need to make adjustments to all forms of education and training throughout human life in order to fully unlock the potential of digital technologies and develop the skills needed in the labor market among the population, including digital literacy, which is an important factor in the development of the digital economy.*

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence skills, knowledge engineering, public license.*

Despite the high assessment of the risks of the digital economy by researchers and practitioners, there is also optimism about digitalization around the world.

In the competition between technology and education, skills need to be developed and encouraged so that everyone can take advantage of digital opportunities, the statement said. In the process of shaping the digital economy, it is more a matter of acquiring skills than acquiring knowledge and, moreover, of acquiring a set of skills or competencies in the field of informatization, rather than individual skills.

Many sets of terms have emerged, such as hard skills, soft skills, digital skills, artificial intelligence skills, knowledge engineering, public license, home office, freelancing, and online jobs, which reflect radical changes in education. The ratio of the above groups will vary within the skills mentioned for all professions. Skills in the Hard skills group include, as a rule, professional skills that can lead to automation and, for example, can be measured using an exam.

Those in the group of soft skills (Soft skills) fall within the scope of personal qualities, acquired in the process of socialization and professional experience of the person, allowing to be successful regardless of the specifics of the main activity. As for the Digital skills group, it is important to know who should receive such a package of skills. For example, "non-digital" professions (doctors, lawyers, actors, literature teachers), and professionals who need digital skills - as ordinary members of the modern digital society - must have a standard package of powers.

Those who make up the technical elite of this society need a completely different package. Moreover, for members of this group, digital skills are just as important as hard skills. The same thing happens with soft skills.

For some professionals, communication and management skills are necessary to support the overall professional level. For pedagogical and management teams, such competencies are included in the hard

skills package along with narrow professional knowledge. It is well known that gifted teachers differ from average statistical educators in their ability to convey them more than in the depth of their knowledge, i.e., their more perfect communication skills.

In the discussions, first of all, the ratio of these three components and their harmonious structures are discussed. It is only necessary to strengthen the fundamentals of education in order to prepare students who have a variety of interdisciplinary knowledge and interdisciplinary research methods, in-depth knowledge of technical and humanities, capable of further continuous development.

A blockchain is a distributed data set in which data storage devices are not connected to a common server. This set of data is called blocks and the organized records are stored in a constantly growing list.

Each block will have a time stamp and a link to the previous block. The use of encryption ensures that users would not be able to write to a file without them, and the presence of private keys can change only a certain part of the blockchain.

In addition, encryption allows all users to synchronize copies of blocks distributed chains. Sometimes blockchain technology is called the “internet of values” and we consider it a good metaphor. Anyone can post information on the internet and then other people will be able to connect to it from anywhere in the world. Blockchains allow you to send data to any point in the world where a blockchain file or some values are open.

However, you only need to have a private key created by a cryptographic algorithm to allow access to the blocks you “own”. When you give a private key to someone, you are essentially giving that person the funds stored in the corresponding section of the blockchain. In the same way, the function of recording the transfer of funds is performed. In addition, another important function is to establish a trusting relationship and verify the authenticity of the person, because no one can change the blockchain without matching keys. Unverified changes with the appropriate keys will be rejected.

The global network of financial services is currently fraught with many problems. It is quite outdated because it is lagging behind the high-dynamic digital world and is therefore based on technologies left over from the last century that work slowly and reliably.

It is a monopoly that prevents billions of people from accessing basic financial instruments. It is centralized, so it is prone to information leaks and other attacks and denials. It is monopolized, so it tends to support the status quo and prevent vain innovations. Blockchain allows innovators and entrepreneurs to solve these and many other problems by finding new ways to create value on this powerful platform.

Certification. For the first time in history, different entities can enter into an agreement and conduct business without knowing and trusting each other. Confirmation of the person and the establishment of trust ceased to be the right and privilege of the financial intermediary. Moreover, from the point of view of financial services, the declaration of trust will have a new meaning.

The blockchain can establish a trusting relationship when necessary, confirming the exact similarity and solvency of each party based on the history of transactions (in the blockchain), reputation value (based on aggregated views) and other general economic indicators. Value. In blockchain, the network performs peer-to-peer P2P signal clearing and regulates them, doing so on a regular basis, so its register is always up to date. If banks had taken advantage of this opportunity in the first place without changing their business model, they would have saved around \$ 20 billion a year in operating costs - a figure that belongs to Spain's Santander Bank, where real numbers are much higher.

Due to the sharp decline in value, banks would be able to provide more opportunities for private and corporate clients to access financial services, markets, and capital in societies that are not adequately covered by banking services.

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