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The Pivotal Role of Sharing Economy in Shaping World Future Economy

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Abstract
The sharing economy is reshaping the global economic landscape by promoting access over ownership and maximizing the use of underutilized resources. Driven by digital platforms, it connects individuals to share goods, services, and knowledge in efficient and sustainable ways. This paper examines the concept, growth, and impact of the sharing economy on global development, highlighting successful models such as Uber and Airbnb. It also discusses its influence on financial systems, employment, and consumer behavior. The findings suggest that the sharing economy enhances resource efficiency, supports sustainability, and fosters new economic opportunities, making it a pivotal force in shaping the future world economy.

Keywords: Sharing Economy, Digital Economy, Sustainability, Collaborative Consumption, Peer-to-Peer Platforms, Resource Optimization, Economic Growth, Technology Innovation, Global Economy, Trust and Transparency.

General Outlook
The sharing economy could be defined as a socio-economic practice based on the share or exchange of goods, services, and resources, through online platforms. It focuses on utilizing underused assets by connecting individuals who have them with those who need them, such as:

Ride sharing, ome rentals, and underutilized items lending.

The main key characteristics of sharing economy comprise:
- Asset utilization, by maximizing the use of underutilized assets like spare rooms, cars, or tools.
- Access over ownership, that is access to something rather than owning it.

The main examples of sharing economy platforms and activities comprise, Ride-sharing services like Uber or carpooling apps connecting drivers with passengers.

- Platforms like Airbnb allowing individuals to rent out their homes or spare rooms.
- Second-hand marketplaces and rental services, enabling people to buy, sell, or rent items like clothing, electronics, or tools.
- Knowledge/Services, offering shared office resources, or facilitating the exchange of services and skills.
- Connecting people to share excess food.

Introduction

Sharing Economy and the Future of the Global Economy
The initial definition of the sharing economy, is an economic model that relies on individuals sharing their assets with consumers who need them in exchange for a fee (known as "peer to peer") or individuals sharing each other's assets to create a socio-economic system that fulfils their needs for products and services [1]. Thus, the "sharing economy" refers to the sharing by individuals of material assets and their untapped human experiences, either directly or through modern technology available through websites and mobile applications, which is the new active element in communication between participants in the exchange of products and services.

What is Sharing Economy?
The sharing economy is a new economic trend that can be looked like business-to-business "B2B" model. The idea of the sharing economy is how both the owner of products and services and the user of such assets and services come to deal with each other in direct terms.

The main understanding of this definition is that there is a timely need for such ownership from both the owner and the user. For example, if I have a car, I do not need it all the time, so I can lease it to someone who does. It is a very simple transaction between two parties of the social and economic societies inner or external to one country's destination. Uber, like business providers, is a great example of this sharing transaction.

In his article "Digital Economy, Pivotal Role of Shared Economy", Parag Diwan defined shared economy as: "Sharing economy is defined as an economic system in which assets and services are shared between private individuals. It is used as an umbrella term for many different services, apps, and products. Wikipedia, for instance, came about as a platform where users could voluntarily contribute and share knowledge".

To follow Diwan's vision of the various definitions of the sharing economy through a search on the net and Wikipedia, what is the sharing economy, we will find many definitions:

1. "The sharing economy is based on pooling and exchanging services, resources, goods, time, knowledge, and skills. Moreover, the sharing economy's quick development is straightly connected to the development of the internet and technology."
2. "An economic system in which assets or services are shared between private individuals, either free or for a fee, typically by means of the internet." "Thanks to the sharing economy you can easily rent out your car, your apartment, your bike, even your Wi-Fi network when you don't need it."
3. The sharing economy is estimated to grow from $14 billion in 2014 to $335 billion by 2025. This estimate is based on the rapid growth of Uber and Airbnb, which is indicative.
4. Sharing economies allow individuals and groups to make money from underused assets. In a sharing economy, idle assets such as parked cars and spare bedrooms can be rented out when not in use. In this way, physical assets are shared as services.

Examples of the Sharing Economy:

1. Peer-to-Peer Lending
2. Crowdfunding
3. Apartment/House Renting and Couchsurfing
4. Ridesharing and Carsharing
5. Coworking
6. Reselling and Trading
7. Knowledge and Talent-Sharing
8. Niche Services

The term "sharing economy" began to appear around the time of the Great Recession, increasing sense of urgency around global population growth and resource depletion. The question now is: can the share economy compete and replace capitalism, communism and socialism methodologies or not?

It is expected that the Sharing economy businesses will grow by more than 2,000% in just 12 years, and Over 86 million Americans will use the sharing economy by 2021.

The Sharing Economy Methodology

The sharing economy aims to develop a partnership by using the economic resources available to individuals and organizations and marketing them directly and accurately to achieve a comparative advantage for both sides of the economic relationship. Examples of sharing economy activities are:

- Airbnb renting (sharing rooms and apartments around the world).
- The Uber car rental system,

Given the importance of the growing role of sharing economy products and services, the sharing economy has become a major part of the global economy, which has presented many unexpected challenges to consumers, established companies, regulators and policymakers.

In his analysis of the sharing economy methodology [2]. which was published in Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions, defined that the sharing economy can be distinguished from three other types of platforms that are sharing economy examples pre-dating the Internet. The sharing economy usually adheres to three defining characteristics, namely: consumer-to-consumer interaction (c2c), temporary access, and physical goods.

The sharing economy belongs to the microeconomic segment, where it represents the behaviour and actions of the owner of the product or service and consumers during making decisions related to the allocation of owned resources and the required pricing processes.

The supply and demand processes in the sharing economy affect the typical traditional economic system in the provision of products and services through private sector companies or the government. Thus, they affect prices in a completely competitive market, as the use of products and services that did not enter competition previously because they did not enter the labour market may have a positive impact on achieving the hypothesis of scarcity and providing the offer in a fully competitive market.

It can be explained how to influence the competitive market simply by saying that the operations of the sharing economy led to an increase in supply, which then led to the inevitability of lower prices. The sharing economy creates new dimensions for goods and services, which may lead to a change in the consumption pattern as well as promote the sustainability of the sharing economy process.

In fact, sharing economy promotes sustainable societies: "A simultaneous improvement in both ecological and economic efficiency is necessary to achieve sustainable development goals. The new sharing economy has potential to promote the needed shifts in collective consumption behaviour, but better governance models are urgently required."

Implications of sharing economy on society. The sharing economy has experienced an intensive process of expansion, mainly in certain tourism and transport services, by renting household durables stock excess capacity. Technological progress and the development of Information and Communication Technologies, have removed barriers to market access and information constraints, which provide households with a marketplace to rent goods and services produced by using household capital.

The production within the sharing economy falls between market production and domestic production and combines some features of both environments.

According to Putu Dinah, "Information and communications technologies have enabled the rise of the collaborative consumption or known as the sharing economy. This collaboration enables the peer-to-peer-based activity of obtaining, giving, and sharing the access to goods and services, coordinated through internet-based services."

A positive neutral technological shock to market production has a positive impact on the accumulation of durable goods, consistent with the data. By contrast, a positive productivity shock to the sharing economy sector reduces durables investment and increases business capital investment.

Finally, technological shock to durables has a positive effect on household capital but a negative one on business capital. [3] in Amal electronic magazine pointed out that individuals can present their experiences and transfer their 'non-used items' to others through a specialized website for a specified amount of money, in addition to the possibility of exploiting the individual's talent in their spare time, so that the individual who has a talent in cooking, for example, can host individuals in their home to create a new alternative for individuals instead of the traditional form known as going to the restaurant.

Dr. Aaron Sander Jan of Administrative Sciences and Digital Economics at New York University's Stern School of Business, concluded that the remarkable progress in technology has created fundamental changes in the shape of the economy to show a new pattern that was not available before, namely, the sharing economy, which opens new horizons for the growth of the global economy and diversifying the alternatives and choices available, from traditional microeconomic to sharing economy microeconomic [4].

The essential question is whether the sharing economy depends on human nature as a basis for realizing the concept of partnership in business operations from the microeconomic perspective; companies have the assets and resources they need to continue their activities. Recently, individuals have been able to lead the scene. In 2009, Travis Kalanick and Garrett Camp created the Uber company and the idea of Uber itself is considered a pioneering at its time, as it was possible to provide the service of finding a means of transportation by pressing only one button, and through this click, the car will reach you at anytime and anywhere [5]. Thus, it changes the meaning of Taxi transportation completely, with the Uber company now serving in more than 75 countries and nearly 459 cities and its value reaching about 60 billion dollars.

BOT Concept and Sharing Economy:

One of the significant issues in the sharing economy is to expand the scope of the definition to include all small and medium operations in which the two parties to the relationship share a common interest. For example, the state's tendency to finance its national projects under the BOT system can be seen from the larger definition of the sharing economy, where the two parties to a beneficial relationship share the one who has the experience and knowledge and the one who has the desire to use it with time participation after which the ownership is transferred completely, including the experience and technical knowhow necessary to operate the project in full [6].

Financial Operations and Sharing Economy:

One of the significant questions that needs to be discussed in depth is: what is the possible impact on the financial sector of the increase in sharing economy operations? Does the typical financial system need to make fundamental changes to interact and comply with the growing requirements of the sharing economy? The answer to this question is that the sharing economy fundamentally contradicts the idea of financial deposit and lending, which represent typical operations in banks, where stakeholders tend to interact directly to implement sales and purchases of products and services. Islamic banks and sharing banks represent the vision of the "financial system and the sharing economy" and its potential to contribute to achieving the dimensions of economic and social development at the macro level [7].

Thus, the financial target of the sharing economy can be defined as a financial model that provides financial services in the field of money management and does not lend to implement projects. The methods to be used, based on the principles of interest-free financial system [8].

The process of investing in the purchase of shares and bonds for new projects in the stock exchanges is a significant part of the applications of the sharing economy. Investors are looking for safer places to invest their money. It is interesting to note that there are companies like Uber which have been referred to as representatives of the sharing economy [9].

According to some, the sharing economy giants could reach $335 billion in revenue by 2025. However, the addition of sharing banks and the issuance processes witnessed by the global banking markets every day, and the development taking place in them, indicate a weakening of those numbers projected by observers, who expect the sharing economy to grow at more than 30% annually, with growth spread broadly across the five major sharing economy sectors: automotive, hospitality, finance, employment, and media.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can summarise the following:

The efficiency in the use of resources is very significant in any economy. Here are some principles of the sharing economy:
Parties' trust in each other: The trust of each of the service providers in completing the process of paying the value of the service or product for payment, as well as the consumer's confidence that the supplier will deliver what was fully agreed upon. Any inequity in this trust or non-compliance with it from either party, will lead to the failure of the exchange or transaction between them and will lead to the failure of operations for the supplier as the consumer will put in the satisfaction survey his lack of confidence in the supplier.

Utility and preserving the value of resources: The consumer is no longer focused on looking for goods that he can afford to buy, but rather on the commodity that can achieve his temporary ownership "time use when needed" where the value of the thing is more useful and the value of the time of need. On the other hand, the desire of the owner to maximise the benefits of the good or service he owns when he does not need it, "the optimum use of resources". This is because if they are to be used for the highest possible value from that resource, "unused resources = wasted resources".

Transparency and openness: This mainly refers to sharing information to enable users to access resources, allowing for more possibilities for linking between service providers and consumers.

Joint investments: The sharing economy or the economy based on participation and sharing of resources on a productive basis continues to sweep the world in return for the decline of several economic concepts that were based on ideological foundations, such as the well-known capitalism.

Risk-sharing has led to a creative economy that depends on investment in the intellectual and industrial production of society without excessive protection of capital, such as investing in sharing and technical applications companies and medicines that depend on intellectual production and research and development, especially that many of the investments that were invested in research and development were not guaranteed results, but the sharing economy led to impressive results for economic policy makers [10].

To benefit from talent or experience: The idea of the sharing economy did not stop at the exploitation of material assets alone, but extended to the possibility of exploiting the experiences and talents of individuals, so that a person who is an expert in certain areas can present his experiences and transfer them to others through a specialized website for a specified amount of money. In addition to the possibility of exploiting the individual's talent in his spare time, the individual who has a talent for cooking, for example, can host individuals in his home to create a new alternative for individuals instead of the traditional form known as going to the restaurant.

The sharing economy concept has five main elements:
1. Create an added value for the good or service
2. Characterization and identification of unutilized assets
3. Online communication to exchange goods and services
4. Meeting the growing needs of society in a modern and effective way
5. Decreased need for ownership of goods and services, even if temporarily

The sharing economy appears when two important barriers that have dominated the consumption pattern of individuals in the global economy are broken, and they are the intense desire of individuals to own things such as real estate, cars and electronics, while the second factor is the dominance of major companies and prominent brand owners on most commercial transactions with individuals [11].

The sharing economy is expected to revolutionize the global economic landscape.

The sharing economy aims to provide a profit using the untapped resources, which reduces the cost and distribution price, and provides alternative job opportunities in countries with high unemployment rates.

- The sharing economy has many advantages.
- Based on electronic interaction and is driven by demand.

Associated with the reuse of unused assets through sales and the use of online marketplaces.

- Play a large and vital role in the development of societies.
- Help in overcoming many social and economic challenges
- Maximizing the use of public facilities for the benefit of the community
- Improving safety in relation to business: Various retailing.

Create harmony in neighbourhoods, bringing about positive change or in preventing poverty in rural villages. Despite the difficulty of measuring the impact of the participatory economy and the difference in many of the concepts put forward by researchers due to its modernity, there are a number of financial fundamentals provided by this system that reflect positively on the growth and activity of global financial systems, most notably the low transaction cost, or what is known as "transaction cost", which enhances the increase in transactions and contributes to the revitalization of the economy.

The process of optimizing the resources available to individuals and improving their income level is one of the most important advantages of the new system, as is the ability to create new non-typical jobs that do not require precise specializations that are difficult to obtain, which positively affects their lifestyle and consumption. The sharing economy provides a diversity of opportunities available to individuals without being limited to limited and expensive options.

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