

ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract: The article discusses the current international system of indicators of the development of the digital economy, their essence, the scope of the parameters of the digital process in economic, technical and organizational aspects. On the basis of world statistics, the position of the Russian Federation on key international indices is determined: the digital economy and society and the development of ICT.

Keywords: index, economy, information technology.

The ICT Development Index (IDI) is an index published by the United Nations International Telecommunication Union on the basis of internationally agreed information and communication technology (ICT) indicators. This makes it a valuable tool for comparing the most important indicators for measuring the information society. The index was developed in 2007 on the basis of the 11 indicators used by the International Telecommunication Union in its ICT assessments. The index consolidates these indicators into a single benchmark, which aims to compare the world's ICT achievements and can be used as a comparative tool at the global, regional and national levels. These indicators relate to access to ICT, the use of ICT and skills, i.e., the practical knowledge of these technologies among the populations of the countries studied. The authors of the study stress that the level of ICT development today is one of the most important indicators of the economic and social well-being of a state.

Digital technologies have permeated all spheres of life [3], changing economic and organizational processes and ways of communicating between suppliers and consumers of goods and services [2]. The Institute of Statistical Research and Knowledge Economy of the NII of NFE has developed a Business Digital Index to measure the level of digital diffusion in the business sector in an

integrated manner. Finland is the leading country with a Index value of 50 points. This is followed by Belgium (47), Denmark (46), the Republic of Korea (45). Russia (28 points) is in line with the Central and Eastern European countries of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Analysis of the intensity of the use of selected technologies in our country included in the calculation of the Index shows that broadband Internet access is used by 82% of organizations, cloud services - 23%, ERP systems - 19%, electronic sales - 12%, RFID technologies - 6%.

The presence of Russia in the top half of the ratings is also noted for such indices as «Market Size» (6th place), «Infrastructure» (35th place), «Labor Market Efficiency» (60th place), «Health and primary education» (54th place), «Higher education and professional training» (32nd place).

The worst in Russia is in such areas of competitiveness as «Competitiveness of companies» (71st place), «Efficiency of the market of goods and services» (80th place), «Public institutions» (83rd place) and «Development of the financial market» (107th place). Russia ranked one of the world's most innovative economies in the Bloomberg Innovation Index 2020, ranking 26th, ahead of Malaysia. The data was released in January 2020.

The reorientation of the economy towards the IT market is very important in the Russian Federation [6], as half of the revenues in the State budget are in the commodity market, which adversely affects the economy due to the sharp spikes and falls in oil prices. Information technology for public authorities was envisaged not only for the efficient and expeditious work of officials, but also to minimize the risks of human error and to avoid personal contact with individuals and legal entities, which is a tool for preventing corruption.

Technology has minimized paper circulation and increased the speed of information flow not only within the same structure but also between other big structures, calling it interagency. This makes it possible to synchronize the work of the various agencies in order to perform their duties more efficiently.

In order to achieve the set goals, the Government of the Russian Federation in 2019-2024 plans to allocate 18 million Russian francs for the period 2019-2024.

The Government of the Russian Federation plans to allocate 18 million rubles for the period 2019-2024 (of which 11 million from the federal budget) for the development of the project "Digital economy of the Russian Federation". This is an important step towards creating an ideal information society with a well-functioning information system.

Russia, in the long run, could become a world leader in the field of programming, because already now our specialists have a certain practice in working with information technology. Such a development path is quite promising for Russia, because it can become the main resource for raising the national economy instead of the country's natural wealth.

Based on the above development strategies, it is assumed that by 2025, 97 % of Russian households will have broadband Internet access (100 Mbit/s) and mobile 5G networks have been established in large cities. The development and supply of modern information technologies are not sufficient for the development of the digital economy in Russia, and it is necessary to establish in-house centres for the development and research of various information technologies in order to increase their competitiveness in the world market in this field. To that end, it was necessary to establish not only specialized centres but also highly qualified.

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