E-Government in Russia in 2012: Preliminary Results

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Introduction

- Citizens of Russia and CIS countries who already in digital civilization, are using e-government and e-services forcing authorities and bureaucracy do their job in fact, not in word.
- Efficiency of today's interaction of a state with person mismatches requirements of global management processes.
- Global development should have global supranational formulas, technologies and rules.
- However, the process of mental changes is the most difficult and long process in our human life.
- During more than 15 years of my participation in high-level meetings I cited various arguments in favor of mass "digitization" of government as a necessary step on the way of Russia to the modern society.
Network communication between the State and Municipal authorities in Russia

- 83 Russian regions (their executive bodies) are connected to 7 data centers
- Data moved on the protected channels from Russian subjects authorities to district data center
- All regions are connected to common system of interagency electronic interaction
International examples in construction of Digital Society, including E-government

EU – A Digital Agenda for Europe
USA – National Broadband Plan
UK – Digital Britain
New Zealand – The Digital Strategy 2.0

Theme of E-government consist only 20% of that overall programs

The program structure of the Digital Society:
Content creation & Interagency Service

Transition to the service-oriented architecture

Development of networks of access to information

- Creation of the necessary legislation (work rules)
- Maintaining the country’s position in ICT
- Modernization of state administration
- Involvement of people and organizations in the use of ICT
- Creation of digital content
- Construction of infrastructure for content sharing
E-government in Russia: goals

• The most important criterion of the government agencies efficiency is the meeting the needs of citizens through the ICT. In some countries this is already an instrument of effective work of government. In Russia this is just the planned result.
• E-government should help to overcome accumulated huge mental gap between the “analogue” majority of Russians and “digital” minority.
• The issue of e-government is closely connected in Russia with the problem of corruption. It emerges due to redundant functions of the state. Those functions should be outsourced to self-regulatory organizations.
• Methodological, organizational and financial resources endowment started for e-government in Russia only in 2008.
• Today, authority, bureaucracy, business and citizens begin to perceive it as reality with which they have to interact and use. Sixty millions of Russians use computers and other similar devices.
• The e-government is not an addition or improved equivalent of old control mechanism, but a new way of interaction of officials with consumers of their services.
E-government

ARCHITECTURE

Citizens, business, foreigners
Banks & firms

Access infrastructure
Portal of Public Services
System of electronic interaction
Federal segment
Regional segment
Federal IS
Regional IS
Municipal IS
Users:
number of Portal visits: more than 80 million
Activation’s number of "Personal Area": about 1 million

Services:
There are placed 15,405 services:
  Federal: 859
  Regional: 7,800
  Municipal: 6,732
  Others: 14

There are rendered 149 services in electronic format:
  Federal: 90
  Regional: 59

Till 2015 all state services should be provided in electronic format

Data on June 2011
OJSC "Rostelecom" - one national operator of E-government

Applied services

Basic services

Information technology

Network infrastructure

Transportation network

Regional network

Wireless network

Sattelite network

Integrated decisions

Platform for interaction

Convergent packaged applications

Information systems

Computing, calculation

calculations based on cloud
• Changing instruments of development it is important to mention: the most important part of political stability is informed citizen.
• "There is nothing more difficult and dangerous, or more doubtful of success, than an attempt to introduce a new order of things in any state. For the innovator has for enemies all those who derived advantages from the old order of things, whilst those who expect to be benefited by the new institutions will be but lukewarm defenders", said Machiavelli 500 years ago.
Thank you for your attention!

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