

LEASECON 2020**International Conference «Land Economy and Rural Studies Essentials»****INFORMATION TOOLS FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

Since any activity of state bodies, on the one hand, is inextricably linked with the management and integrated development of infrastructure and macroeconomics of the subordinate territory, and on the other - with the expenditure of budget funds, the natural task is to improve the efficiency of budget resources and the quality of the activities of state authorities in the regions. Modern Russia represents the huge state education possessing the greatest territory in the world stretching in several climatic zones with a huge geological, relief and natural variety and also - with a mass of the cultural historical features and traditions differing from the region to the region. Accordingly, effective management of such a large territory from any single center, even with modern technologies for analyzing and processing information, communication and communications, is practically impossible. This is because the data is too different. Meters characterize the state of historically formed regions and regions of the country.

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1. Introduction

This means that the size factor of the state territory makes it necessary to delegate some of the state powers to the level of the Federal subjects, where regional leadership elites are able to make the most effective management decisions based on their specific conditions characteristic of this particular region and their vision of developing socio-economic processes (Banas, 2017). Thus, the issues of regional development are the sphere of direct activity of the state authorities of the subjects, within the framework of the Federal policy of infrastructure and economic development.

2. Problem Statement

The article deals with the problem of forming economic tools for assessing the regulatory impact in the system of state management of the development of the Russian Federation subjects using information technologies

3. Research Questions

The subject of the research is the economic tools for assessing the regulatory impact in the system of state management of the development of the Russian Federation subjects.

4. Purpose of the Study

This article analyzes a number of the features of assessing the regulatory impact of state authorities in Russian regions on the integrated development of territories. Software products for statistical data processing and analysis are created and used for the forecasting process. It is most convenient to present economic issues, i.e. to visualize them.

5. Research Methods

It is obvious that regional development management includes, among other things, three main areas:

- the economic development including promotion and creation of favorable conditions for economic and business activities;
- the infrastructure development in the region (Bergener, 2012);
- providing the regional economy with the necessary high-quality human capital, i.e., developing education systems (training personnel for production and business activities), health care (as a system for saving human capital) and ensuring public safety (ensuring the safety of economic and business activities, preserving human capital) (Bergener, 2012).

The latter, obviously, is inextricably linked with such a priority function of the government as ensuring an adequate quality of life (the implementation of social expectations of the population).

It should be noted that the successful development of the region, as well as the country as a whole, requires a comprehensive, interrelated solution to all three of the above tasks (Buyanov, 2016).

The need for regulatory impact of state institutions on systemic, integrated development, in principle, is not in doubt today, however, questions remain open about the permissible degree of such influence, which means that a tool for evaluating the effectiveness (both positive and negative) of such regulatory impact is in demand (Barasheva & Semenov, 2007). It is one thing when the state invests in integrated infrastructure development of territories as a basis for further attracting business entities and entrepreneurs who are able to use the newly created infrastructure for their activities, and it is quite another thing when state bodies try to rigidly dictate price, assortment and other policies to producers.

As an example of the regulatory activities of state authorities that are acceptable in the modern conditions of the Russian Federation, we can cite the tools of state regulation of investment activities that are applicable at the Federal and regional levels. This set of regulatory tools is graphically shown in the diagram in figure 1.

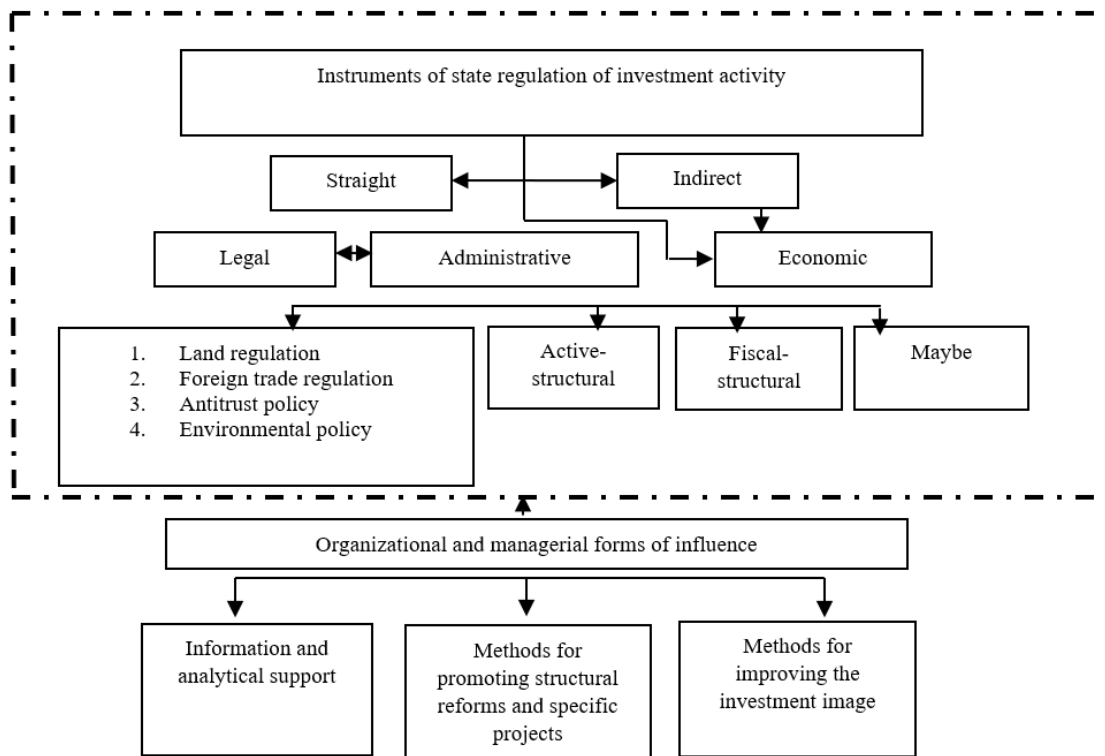


Figure 1. The main set of regulatory instruments for state regulation of investment activity

As can be seen from the diagram in figure 1, in modern Russia, preference is given not to direct intervention, but to indirect influence in terms of regulating economic processes.

As follows from the provisions of Federal Law No. 184 of 06.10.1999 "On general principles of organization of legislative (representative) and Executive bodies of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation", the powers of state authorities of the subjects include a number of tools designed to ensure the integrated development of regions. First, the authority to implement infrastructure development programs; second, the regulatory authority; and third, the authority to develop and

implement strategic planning programs (Bergener, 2012). In other words, regulating the activities of state authorities in relation to economic development is not a right, but an obligation of the authorities. However, in practice, it is also necessary to avoid excessive state intervention in the economy, which again raises the question of whether there are mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of regulatory impact (hereinafter referred to as the AERI)

The article 26.3.2. of the above-mentioned Federal Law No. 184 (Bergener, 2012) as well as presidential decrees No. 548 of 14.11.2017 (Barasheva & Semenov, 2007) and No. 193 of 25.04.2019 approved criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of public authorities in Russian regions. However, these parameters do not include a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of regulatory impact on the economic and integrated development of the region. Evaluation of such effectiveness is currently the subject of research by the scientific community. In 2018, the specialists of the Russian National University of Economics based on their research published a report on regulatory policy in Russia (Borthnick & Vance, 2011). This among other things examines the mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of the regulatory impact of public authorities in Russian regions. The geographical chart of regulatory impact assessment for individual regions of the Russian Federation is shown in figure 2.



Figure 2. The assessment of the regulatory impact of regional public authorities on the integrated development of subjects

The rating AERI development in Russian regions shows a wide range of indicators, in particular, the rating development AERI regions of the Central Federal District are presented in table 1.

The complexity of assessing the effectiveness of the regulatory impact of state institutions lies precisely in the difficulty of selecting adequate economic tools

Table 1. The CFD region’s AERI in 2018

<i>The subject of CFD</i>	<i>The AERI</i>
Belgorod region	high
Bryansk region	middle
Vladimir region	good
Voronezh region	high
Ivanovo region	good
Kaluga region	high
Kostroma region	high
Kursk region	middle
Lipetsk region	high
Moscow	good
Moscow region	high
Orel region	good
Ryazan region	high
Smolensk region	high
Tambov region	high
Tver region	middle
Tula region	good
Yaroslavl region	good

On the one hand, there are accounting criteria such as the budget surplus/deficit, the degree and efficiency of budget resources utilization, the amount of tax revenues, budget savings, accounts payable, etc. However, with regard to the effectiveness of regulatory influence and the effectiveness of government activities, in general, in most cases, the standard tools listed are not always applicable (Wu, 2000). A similar situation is typical for cases, for example, regulating the pricing of natural monopolies. In the short term, administrative restrictions on the growth of tariffs of natural monopolies reduce their profits and, consequently, tax deductions (Splavskaya & Gorokhova, 2015). However, in the long term, the availability of energy and transport companies’ services has a positive impact on the development of business entities and entrepreneurship and leads to an increase in tax revenues in the medium and long term (Kazun & Pastukhova, 2018). This problem can also be solved by using information technology.

The information technologies are computer processing of any information according to specific and pre - developed algorithms (Hoffman & Khomonenko, 2001) in the modern world. Storing large amounts of information is an integral part of this process.

The era of information civilization, which was born as a result of the development and continuous improvement of information and computer technologies, has penetrated into all areas of human life. It is safe to say that information technologies in connection with computerization have reached a completely new level of storage, transmission, perception and processing of information. The development of information technologies is a rather expensive industry that requires high training of specialists, as well as high-tech technologies. But in spite of this, this implementation is comparable to the revolutionary transformations.

In order for information technologies to function fully, it is necessary to be able to use them with full efficiency. As a result, many managers pay great attention to training, as well as monitor the latest developments in the economy in the field of information technology. As a result, information technologies in the economy as a whole can be defined as a set of actions on economic information using computer technologies to obtain the optimal desired result. There are also systems that allow you to

process and predict the behavior of various economic factors, such as «Modeling investment attraction in a cluster of social facilities» (Dmitrieva, 2019).

The program is designed to calculate the projected amount of the tax revenues in general to the budgets of all levels and to the regional budget. This includes the amount of tax revenues from attracting investments to the regional budget when applying a tax credit attracted to a cluster of social facilities in the example of a construction cluster in the region by economic sectors of industry.

Throughout their history, people have depended on visual representation of data to perceive information more easily and quickly (for example, charts, diagrams, maps and more) (Belyaev, 2015). The visualization in economic processes helps in data analysis and processing. This makes complex information more accessible, understandable and useful for making decisions in the field of economics.

In the age of innovation, a huge number of models exist and are being developed in various branches of science and technology (Volokhova, 2016). The economics is one of the branches that is developing and changing more actively, and therefore visibility in its teaching is one of the most important areas. There are also many mathematical, computer and other models in all areas of economics. At the same time, there was a sharp jump in the development of technology and software, which allowed us to optimize not only production, but also teaching (Panova, 2016).

The research uses the methods of economic analysis, induction, deduction, comparison and forecasting.

6. Findings

The visualization of economic development of cluster subjects is implemented, reflecting the distribution of financial resources among cluster enterprises, which allows determining the amount of tax revenues to the regional budget. The results of the program are used in the educational process in the study of economic disciplines in retraining on the basis of higher education and secondary special education.

The analysis of the current situation in the Russian Federation in terms of assessing the effectiveness of the regulatory impact of state authorities of the Russian Federation on the integrated development of regions allows us to draw the following main conclusions.

First, the regulatory documents that currently provide an annual assessment of the effectiveness of regional authorities need to be supplemented with formalized criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of regulatory impact.

Secondly, it is necessary to approve a unified methodology for determining the criteria for this effectiveness.

Third, when developing the above-mentioned methods, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the economic tools of such an assessment (Yakimanskaya, 1994).

7. Conclusion

Accordingly, for an adequate assessment of the effectiveness of regulatory impact, it is necessary to develop economic tools that allow taking into account the complex and long-term effect of regulatory

impact. Obviously, it is necessary to study the nonlinear dependence of the main macroeconomic indicators of the subject on the use of certain formalized instruments of state regulation.

Based on actual data for a long period of time (approximately 5-10 years), it is possible to form an economic and mathematical trend model based on the developed factors. Applying the process of modeling factors, you can achieve the most optimal result in the development of regions under the influence of state support. This model will have a progressive movement under the influence of various factors developing in a particular region, which will allow transferring this experience to other regions of the Russian Federation with similar conditions.

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