



ITS 832 CHAPTER 17

CHALLENGES TO POLICY-MAKING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE ROLES OF
EMERGING TOOLS, METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY

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OVERVIEW

- Analytical Centers in the Russian Federation
- Situational Centers
- State Automated System “Administration”
- Other Policy-Making Tools and Techniques
- Conclusions

ANALYTICAL CENTERS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- First generation of analytical systems for policy making
 - 1970s – Chile
 - Engaged stakeholders at all levels
- Nearly the same time
 - Soviet Union
 - Nationwide automated system – OGAS
- When the Soviet Union dissolved
 - Russian Federation continued work in analytics
 - Developed Analytic Centers, each with specific focus

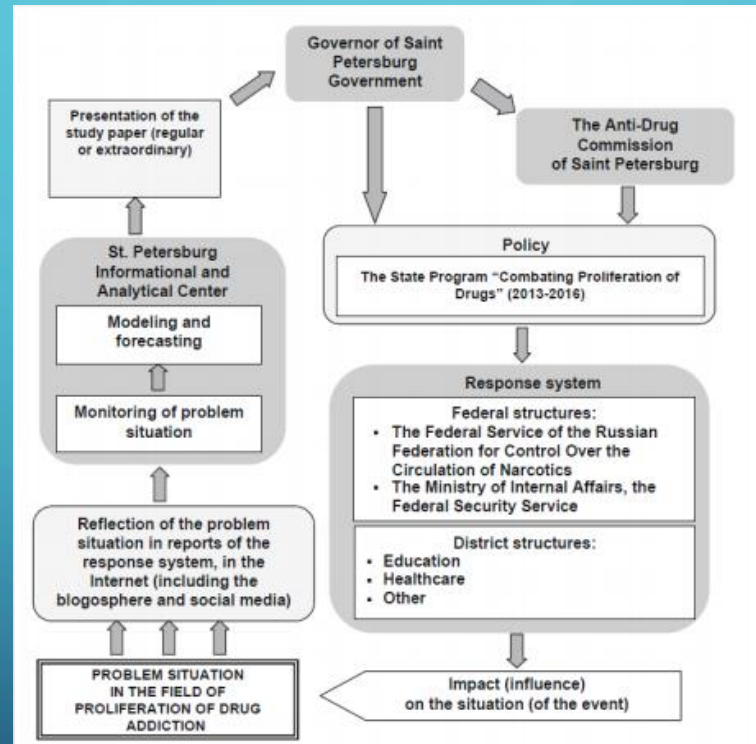
SITUATIONAL CENTERS

- Research matured in analytics
- Centers began to focus on classes of issues
- Situational centers emerged
 - Analytics focused on specific government functions
- Share goal is to handle big data
 - Most stored data is not used
 - Situational centers attempt to use previously unused data

STATE AUTOMATED SYSTEM “ADMINISTRATION”

- Unified distribution of government data
 - Collection and analysis
- Includes
 - Classic BI processing
 - OLAP processing
 - Advanced analytics
- Supports decision making in government
- Three level structure
 - Central
 - Departmental
 - Regional

OTHER POLICY-MAKING TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES



CONCLUSIONS

- Situational centers
 - Not integrated into decision making
 - Currently mainly used in crisis situations
- Capabilities not leveraged
 - Underutilized
- Limited funding for further research
- Centers are capable, but are not being utilized