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IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AS AN ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The strategy of economic security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 (decree Of the President of the Russian Federation of May 13, 2017 № 208) specifies challenges and threats in this sphere, including the advantages of developed countries in the technologies’ elaboration, limited access to foreign technologies, the vulnerability of the information infrastructure of banking system, the lack of Russian non-resource companies among the leaders of the world economy.

Therefore, import substitution in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) becomes relevant. The strengths of Russian ICT include the presence of major players in the IT market, the competitive advantages of software in defense and heavy industry, the launch of pre-production of the first mass model of the computer Elbrus 101-PC. Even though, remains the dependence on imported software.

Under the circumstances, there are several solutions to the problem:

- recognition of information and telecommunication technologies as a sphere of strategic management (by analogy with the concept of I. Ansoff);

- accounting for the life cycle of ICT products as well as the cycles of international transfer of technologies;

- providing tax benefits and preferences to domestic producers in the field of ICT, for instance, creating functional special economic zones (SEZs).

Regarding the latter direction, it is productive to refer to the experience of a number of ASEAN countries, which widely used the creation of special economic zones as territories of "local openness" of the economy in the implementation of the import substitution strategy.