

INDEX

- Advertising, 42, 46, 161
- Ageism, 2
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 47
- Airbnb, 162
- Alibaba, 40, 56, 75, 185
- Alphabet, 56, 75, 185
- Amazon, 39, 46, 56, 57, 75, 162, 165, 185
- Amazon Web Services, 165
- Analysis method, 124
- Analysis of variance, 11
- Antimonopoly law, 45
- App stores, 184
- Apple, 56, 162, 185
- Application markets, 153
- Artificial intelligence (AI), 1, 41, 42, 56, 69, 98, 109, 122, 135, 149, 153, 185
- Asia countries, 129
- Automatability of jobs, 130
- Automation, 140
- Automatization, 73–74, 122–123, 126
- Awareness systems, 55
- Axiom, 68

- Base transceiver stations (BTS), 175
- Big Data, 41, 42, 85, 98
- Biotic resources, 179
- Blockchain technology, 124
- Booking.com, 57
- Bosch Consulting Group, 163
- Broadband Internet in business, 177
- Broadband technology, 23
- Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), 163
 - initial estimates, 164

- Business, 156, 190
 - interest, 186
 - models, 155
- Business conflicts, 19
 - in digital competition of
 - enterprises as scientific concept, 20–21
- Business Digitalization Index, 17–19
- Business-to-business platforms (B2B platforms), 162–163
- Business-to-consumer platforms (B2C platforms), 162–163

- Capital productivity, 179
- Cash transfers, 176
- Cause-and-effect relations of business conflicts, 21–22
- Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Programme (CAREC), 116
- Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act, 44
- China, technological inequality in, 96
- Chinese digital giants, 162
- ‘Clash of civilizations’, 54
- Climate change, 82
- Cloud computing, 23, 41, 184
- Cloud services in business, 176
- Cluster policy, 189
- Clusters, 189
- Collaborative networking platforms, 184
- Collectivism polar process, 188
- Communication, 53, 62
- Competitiveness, 124
- Complex socio-ecological systems, 179
- Computer services, 143

- Conflict, 38, 150
 - of digital development, 82
 - materials and methods, 83–87
 - of regional technological development, 174
 - results, 87–89
 - in sphere of digital development, 179
- Conflict management, 53, 82, 124, 150
 - history of humanity, 94–95
 - inequality, 100–101
 - materials and methods, 95–98
 - results, 98–100
- Conflict of traditions and innovations, 139
 - literature review, 134–137
 - materials and methods, 137–138
 - results, 138–143
- Conflict system-based conflict, 21
- Conflict theory, 19, 24, 28, 54
- Consumer ecosystem, 164
- Consumers of goods
 - digital development, 47
 - materials and methods, 39–44
 - OECD, 38–39
 - results, 44–46
- Conventional business principles, 139
- Conventional industry market models, 167
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), 87
- Corporate social responsibility, 82
- Correlation analysis, 176
- COVID-19 pandemic, 2, 39, 55, 61, 76, 125–126, 136, 148, 150–151, 175
- Crisis, 38, 151
- Cross-border data, 185
- Cross-industry coalitions, 151
- Customer p management technology, 23
- Cyberattacks, 39

- Data collection methods, 108
- Data-driven digital economy, 185

- Davos Summit, 109
- Deprivation, 54
- Design for the Environment (DfE), 88
- Differentiation of economic systems, 3, 8, 12
- Digital age, 69, 167
- ‘Digital barrier’, 184
- Digital cluster, 190
- Digital competition, 16
- Digital competitiveness, 16
- Digital deprivation, 53–54
- Digital development, 1–2, 47
 - in different countries, 16–17
- Digital differentiation, 174
- Digital divide, 95, 184
 - problem, 160
 - technical aspects of, 161
- Digital economy, 41, 46, 68–69, 83, 106–107, 164, 167, 184
 - cause and-effect links in, 189
 - development of, 191
 - formation of, 186
 - share of, 187
- Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), 167
- Digital ecosystem, 39
- Digital financial services, 153
- Digital harm, 45
- Digital inclusion, 175
- Digital industries, 17
- Digital inequality, 64
 - of Russian regions, 28
 - technical measurement of, 166
- Digital instability, 46
- Digital intelligence, 16–17
- Digital interdependence, 138
- Digital literacy, 175
- Digital modernization, 8
- Digital platforms, 164
- Digital revolution, 160
- Digital skills indicators, 168
- Digital solutions, 88
- Digital technologies, 41, 84, 98, 124, 160
 - by enterprises, 168

- Digital transformation, 47, 53, 175
- Digital inequality, 184
- Digitalization, 2, 16, 39, 68, 72, 76, 78, 82, 83–84, 86, 123, 167, 176
 - inefficient management of, 20
 - of public services, 115
- Discrimination of employees, 4, 69, 71
- Disruptive technology skills, 112
- Diversity, 115
- DP, 161–162
- Dynamic disruption, 78

- E-business, 41
- E-commerce, 17, 163, 168, 184
 - innovative technologies in, 139
 - leaders, 57
- Ecodesign Directive, 88
- Economic and political conflict of modern time
 - literature review, 9
 - materials and method, 9–10
 - results, 10–12
- Economic approach, 2
- Economic conflict, 20, 21, 97
- Economic inequality, 1, 9, 192
- Economic modernization, 69, 70
- Economic renaissance grow, 151
- Economic transformation, 151–152
- Economic value, 152–153
- Economy, 39
 - with dominating services, 129
- Ecosystem, 39–41, 98, 148
- Education, 107
- Education technology, 148
- Educational institutions, 108
- Electricity, 175
- Electronic waste, 88
- Employment in STEM, 109
- Enterprise resource planning, 23
- Entrepreneurial skills, 136
- Entrepreneurship, 16
 - integration mechanisms in, 21
- Environmental sciences, 135

- Extended producer responsibility (EPR), 88
 - systems in business, 176
- External factors, 20

- Facebook, 56, 57, 75, 137, 161, 162, 165, 185
 - revenue model, 161
- Fifth generation mobile communications (5G), 63, 69, 141
- Financial crises, 39
- Financial markets, 151
- Financial services, 143
- Financing of innovations, 10–13
- Fixed-line networks, 175
- Foreign trade surplus, 9–11
- Formal education system, 107
- 4G technology, 141
- Four horsemen, 162
- Fourth Industrial Revolution, 8
- Freedom of international trade, 9
- Fritz (Dutch travel app), 57
- Functional modernization, 70

- ‘G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative’, 83
- Gender conflict
 - digitalization of public services, 115
 - materials and methods, 107–109
 - results, 109–114
 - women in CAREC countries, 116–117
- Gender Inequality Index (GII), 115, 117
- ‘Gender-based’ approach, 106
- Gender-sensitive learning environment, 107
- ‘General-purpose technology’, 143, 153
- Generational theory, 83
- Gini Index, 99

- Glassdoor, 167
- Global Competitiveness Indicator, 139
- Global conflict, 4, 58, 63, 93–101, 138
- Global coordination, 151
- Global cross-industry coalitions, 156
- Global digital platforms, 165
- Global economy, 151, 154
- Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI index), 112, 117
- Global Information Society process, 174
- Global Innovation Index (GII), 58–60, 139
- Global Innovation Tracker, 141
- Global social media market, 165
- Global technological inequality
literature review, 134–137
materials and methods, 137–138
results, 138–143
- Global value chains (GVCs), 69, 71
- Globalization, 96
- Golden Age Index (GAI), 129
- Google, 57, 137, 162, 165, 185
- Government policies
on expenditure, 176
on income redistribution, 176
- Government relations (GR), 61
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 116
- Gross National Income (GNI), 76
- Hard drives (HDD), 89
- ‘Human capital’, 154
- Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST), 109
- Humanity, 94
- Hydrogen economy, 148
- Hyperloop transport systems, 82, 148
- Imitation modelling
- In-depth analysis, 19
- Index data, 168
- Individualization polar process, 188
- Industrial economies, 129
- Industrial modernization, 70
- Industrial Revolution, 16
in Great Britain, 73
- Industrialization, 8
- Inequality, 28, 30, 95, 100–101
in technological conflict, 99
- Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA), 149
- Information and communication technologies (ICT), 23, 55, 62, 83, 109, 136, 161–162, 165, 192
adoption, 175
impact on inequality, 174
infrastructure, 175
sector in Ukraine, 166
- Information and technology collision, 161
- Information economy, 186
- Information society, 63
- Information technology (IT), 109, 138
- Infrastructure conflict, 20–21
- Innovation(s), 70, 134–135, 138, 143
cluster, 190–191
conflicts, 32
- Innovative development of economy, 133
innovation processes, 143–144
literature review, 134–136
materials and methods, 137–138
results, 138–143
‘off the record’ employees, 136–137
- Innovativeness, 134, 138
- Institutional innovation, 155
- Integration mechanisms
government policies, 192
literature review, 189
methodology, 186–189
results, 189–191
- ‘Intellectual automatization’, 122
- Intellectual property rights, 144
- Internal factors, 20
- International business, 40
- International framework, 185
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), 71

- International Monetary Fund (IMF),
9, 10, 116
- International policy, 138
- International technological conflict
management, 11–12
- International trade, 150
- Internet, 17, 168
 - network, 165
 - service, 168
 - solutions, 98
 - space, 168
- Internet cafés, 175
- Internet of Things (IoT), 41, 63, 69,
83
 - B2B platforms, 161
- Internet Protocol (IP), 55, 185
- Interoperability standards, 17
- Intersectoral modernization, 70
- Investment
 - conflicts, 32, 34
 - in digital assets, 123
 - in R&D, 142
 - strategy, 95
- Iterative method, 124

- JD. com, 40, 162

- Kayak, 57
- Knowledge transfer offices (KTO),
190
- Knowledge-intensive business services
(KIBS), 143
- Knowledge-intensive employment,
12–13

- Labour conflicts, 4, 60
 - digital economy, 68–69
 - materials and method, 69–75
 - results, 76–78
- Labour market
 - automatability of jobs, 130
 - automatization, 122–123
 - conflict in, 123
 - large groups of countries, 129
 - materials and methods, 123–125
 - results, 125–126
 - smart machines, 127–128
- Least developed countries (LDCs),
56, 185
- Legal management, 82
- Linear regression equations, 10
- LinkedIn, 111
- Local inequality, 179

- Magnetic storms, 39
- Mainstreaming process, 108
- Market, 153
 - capitalization, 165
- ‘Markets of tomorrow’, 150
 - literature review, 150
 - materials and method, 150–152
 - results, 152–155
- Measurable standards, 71
- Mechanical skill, 136
- Medium Term National Development
Plan 2020–2024, 175
- Micro-enterprises, 136
- Microsoft, 56–57, 185
- Mobile telephone networks, 175
- Modelling of conflict, 123
 - automatability of jobs, 130
 - automatization, 122–123
 - in labour market, 122
 - large groups of countries, 129
 - materials and methods, 123–125
 - results, 125–126
 - smart machines, 127–128
- Modern global conflict, 58
- Modern information technologies, 58
- Modern management, 54
- Modern progress, 140
- Modernization, 70
- Multiple linear regression, 11

- National Development Process, 110
- National maximum scenario, 141
- Netflix, 57, 75
- ‘Network effects’, 41
- Neural network analysis, 82
- Non-formal education, 107

- Northern Europe countries, 129
- Not in education, employment, or training (NEET), 129
- ‘Off the record’ employees, 136–137
- On-the-job training, 107
- Online advertising, 57, 184
- Online commerce, 163
- Online communication platforms, 57
- Online game providers, 57
- Online implementation, 168
- Online media content providers, 57
- Online payment services, 41, 184
- Online sales in business, 176
- Online services, 44
- Online shopping, 163
- OpenTable, 57
- Optimism, 143
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 38–39, 109, 160
- Oxfam, 63–64
- Part-time workers, 107
- PayPal system, 163
- Periodic waves of pandemic, 77
- Perry Street Software, 57
- Pinduoduo, 40
- Policy-makers, 151
- Politics, 160
- Post-pandemic period, 3–4, 53–54, 57–58, 61
- Poverty, 99
- Preferential attachment process, 179
- Priceline, 57
- Product innovations, 143
- Promising markets, 149
- Public data infrastructures, 17
- Public health, 135
- Public institutions, 150
- Public-private partnership (PPP), 189–190
- PwC, 128–129
- Quality of life conflicts, 32, 34
- Quantum computers, 69
- Quick digitalization, 126
- Recycled materials market, 88
- Regional technological conflicts, 174
- Regional technological inequalities, 174
- Regression equation, 11
- Remote learning, 44
- Renovation, 69
- Research and development (R&D), 140, 143
- RFID, 23, 177
technologies in business, 176
- Robotics, 41
- Robotization, 53
- Robots, 109, 122
- Robust technological systems, 149
- Russia’s regions, 174
conflict theory, 34
literature review, 28–29
methodology, 29–30
results, 30–34
technological conflicts in regional economy, 27
- Russian companies, technology in, 21–24
- Russian Federation, 175
- Russian Regional Economy, 176
digitalization index of, 176
use of broadband internet and cloud service in, 177
use of broadband internet in households in, 178
use of ERP and RFID technologies and online sales, 177
- Russian technological space, 174
- Sales conflicts
acceleration of digital transformation, 46
crises, 38–39
digital support, 46

- materials and methods, 39–44
- results, 44–46
- Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), 109, 111–113
- Science and technology (S&T), 109
- Service delivery system, 154–155
- Service deprivation, 53
- Service model, 124
- Skilled labour force, 136
- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), 72, 100
- Small enterprises, 136
- ‘Smart houses’, 53
- Smart machines, 127–128
- Social Business Group LLC (SBG), 187
- Social cohesion development, 100
- Social conflict, 20–21
- Social contradictions, 53
- ‘Social credit’, 85
- Social deprivation, 62
- Social entrepreneurship
 - essence of, 160
 - problem of, 160
- Social entrepreneurship, 135
- Social inequality, 192
- Social innovation, 135–136, 155
- Social modernization, 69, 71
- Socially oriented market digital economy
 - classification of indicators of technological inequality, 166
- features of DESI Index in Different Countries for 2020, 168
- literature review, 160–162
- methods, 162–165
- number of social network users around world as of period 2018–2019, 165
- results, 166–167
- trade turnover dynamics in B2C Sphere for 2016–2020, 163
- turnover dynamics in B2C Sphere for 2016–2020, 163
- Socially responsible corporate activities, 107
- Socio-economic commotions, 39
- Socio-economic development, 49, 174–175
- Socio-economic discrimination, 2
- Socio-institutional innovations, 150
- Socio-technical system, 150
- ‘Soft’ skills, 136
- Software, 17
- Solid-state drives (SSD), 89
- Special economic zones, 189
- Standards ensure rights, 71
- State regional governance, 174
- State regulation of technological inequality, 177
- Stationary broadband Internet, 176
- Statista portal, 162
- Statistical organizations, 3
- Steam engines, 138
- Stigmatization, 68
- Subsidies, 176
- Substantial social transformations, 94
- Supplementary materials, 30
- Sustainability of digital development, 85
- Sustainable development, 1, 82
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 87
- System-based conflict, 21
- Systematization, 20
- Tax revenues, 125
- Technical regulation, 17
- ‘Techno-economic paradigms’, 150
- Technological changes, 71–72
- Technological competition, 107
- Technological conflicts, 2, 98
- Technological deprivation, 20
- Technological development, 16, 41, 175

- Technological discrimination of employees
 - digital economy, 68–69
 - materials and method, 69–75
 - results, 76–78
- Technological divide, 160
- Technological inequality, 1, 3, 8, 16, 150, 161, 179, 184, 188–189, 192
 - broadband internet subscribers by selected regions of Russian federation in 2020, 175
 - business conflicts in digital competition of enterprises as scientific concept, 20–21
 - conflict management of, 179
 - conflict theory, 24
 - conflicts, 174
 - difference of technology in Russian companies, 21–24
 - digital development in different countries, 16–17
 - digitalization index of Russian Regional Economy, 176
 - literature review, 9, 19
 - materials and method, 9–10, 174–176
 - methodology, 17–19
 - results, 10–12, 20, 176–180
 - in Russian regional economy, 176–177
 - scale of, 176
 - state regulation of, 177
 - technological inequality in Russian Regional Economy, 178
 - use of broadband internet and cloud service in Russian Regional Economy, 177
 - use of broadband internet in households in Russian Regional Economy, 178
 - use of ERP and RFID technologies and online sales in Russian Regional Economy, 177
- Technological innovations, 135, 150
- Technological isolation, 21
- Technological leap, 53
 - materials and method, 53–58
 - results, 58–64
- Technological modernization, 69–70
- Technological nationalism, 98–99
- Technological revolution, 188
- ‘Technological systems and institutions’, 150
- Technological wars, 69
- Technology/technologies, 28, 39, 96, 179
 - literature review, 28–29
 - methodology, 29–30
 - parks, 189
 - results, 30–34
- Telecommunication services, 143, 175
- Tencent, 56, 185
- Theory of modernization, 54
- 3D print, 41
- Trade war, 97–98
- Traditional economic inequality, 2
- Traditional social inequality, 2
- Transformation of societies, 54
- Uber, 57, 162
- UberEats, 138
- Uncertainty, 188
- Underdeveloped countries, 2, 8, 10–11
- ‘Underdevelopment whirlpools’, 29–30
- United States, technological inequality in, 96
- Urbanistic system, 96
- Urbanization, 96
- US-China trade war, 98
- ‘Value co-creation processes’, 161
- Value conflicts, 62
- Variation analysis, 17, 29, 176
- Virtual assistants, 53
- Virtual environment, 58
 - labour relations in, 124
- Volume, 56

- Wave of algorithms, 123
- Wave of augmentation, 123
- Wave of autonomy, 123
- Wealth, 179
- WhatsApp, 137, 161
- Women in Work Index (WWI),
129
- World Bank, 3, 72
- World Economic Forum (WEF), 3,
109, 148, 154
- World economy, 7, 9–11
- Young Workers Index (YWI), 129
- Zoom (online communication
platform), 57