

# Comparative Study of Urban Digital Government Development in China and Russia: A Case of Integrated Government Service Platforms

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With the rapid development of digital technologies, governments worldwide are promoting digital transformation to improve public service efficiency and governance capacity. Digital government has become a key dimension of modern public administration and an important instrument for enhancing state governance. Both China and Russia have identified digital government development as a strategic priority and have established integrated online platforms to expand access to public services.

This study conducts a comparative institutional analysis of digital government development in China and Russia through the examination of integrated public service platforms. The research focuses on Beijing's "Yi Wang Tong Ban" platform as a representative city-level case in China and the Russian national public services portal Gosuslugi as a major digital infrastructure for citizen services. Beijing is selected due to the availability of detailed open data and its leading position in China's urban digital governance practices.

To enable systematic comparison, the study proposes a five-dimensional analytical framework including institutional support, service integration, data governance, user orientation, and inter-agency coordination. The research methodology combines policy document analysis, platform functionality comparison, and descriptive statistical indicators such as service coverage and user participation.

Preliminary findings suggest that Beijing demonstrates strong performance in administrative integration and service efficiency, reflected in the high proportion of services available through fully online procedures and integrated "one-stop" service scenarios. In contrast, the Russian platform shows significant strengths in nationwide user coverage and citizen participation, supported by a large base of registered users and a broad range of available services.

The comparison highlights different governance logics underlying digital government development: China emphasizes administrative coordination and service integration, while Russia places greater emphasis on universal access to public services and citizen participation. The proposed framework contributes to the comparative study of digital governance in emerging economies and provides policy-relevant insights for future cooperation in digital public administration.

**Keywords:** Digital government, e-government, public administration, China–Russia comparison, urban governance

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