

AN IMITATION MODEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

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According to the famous American researcher P. Strassman, investments in innovative information technology are most closely related to such indicators of service enterprises as administrative and management costs[6]. Media and technology can reduce the cost of internal governance in the industry. In his works, P. David[7].

In the works of modern authors, a number of areas for assessing the implementation of information technologies in the innovative utilities are distinguished, it can be divided into the following classification[9; 11; 12; 13]:

- using the classical methodology for evaluating investment projects and programs based on international standards;

- use of economic methods for calculating the inclusion of a factor in the overall result, cost savings, calculation of the system of financial indicators, assessment of the level and dynamics of indicators by industry (when using an information system)

- application of expert assessment methods (usefulness, prospects, accessibility, ease of use of information resources, etc.);

- use of information diagnostic methods (netmetry, webometry)

Assets that change under the influence of information technologies: experience and qualifications of employees, communication tools and technologies, quality of decision-making, changes in business processes, etc. Over time, the results of the introduction of digital technologies appear gradually, in a general form [19;20].

The complexity of public service systems (systems based on the use of information technologies) requires taking into account the specifics of digital technologies. It is responsible for intelligent processing of information about changes in the state (efficiency) of complex objects and provides the choice of management decisions[3; 4].

A systematic methodology of complex problems in the field of services is developed on the basis of a systematic approach and general concepts. During the analysis, we take into account the internal and external environment of the service sectors. This means that it must be taken into account not only internal factors, but also external factors such as economic, geopolitical, social, demographic, environmental and other factors.

Each system of the service sector includes its own service elements, while at the same time it reflects the low-level subsystem elements. In other words, the elements of the service sector will be interconnected with different systems in many ways, without interfering with each other.

The systematic approach is expedient for each element of its structural structure in ensuring the completeness of the public service system.

In order to do this, the service sector is considered as a complex system, quantitative and qualitative aspects of its expression laws are studied. Imitation has important role in the analysis of the activities of the service

sector which is considered as a complex economic process.

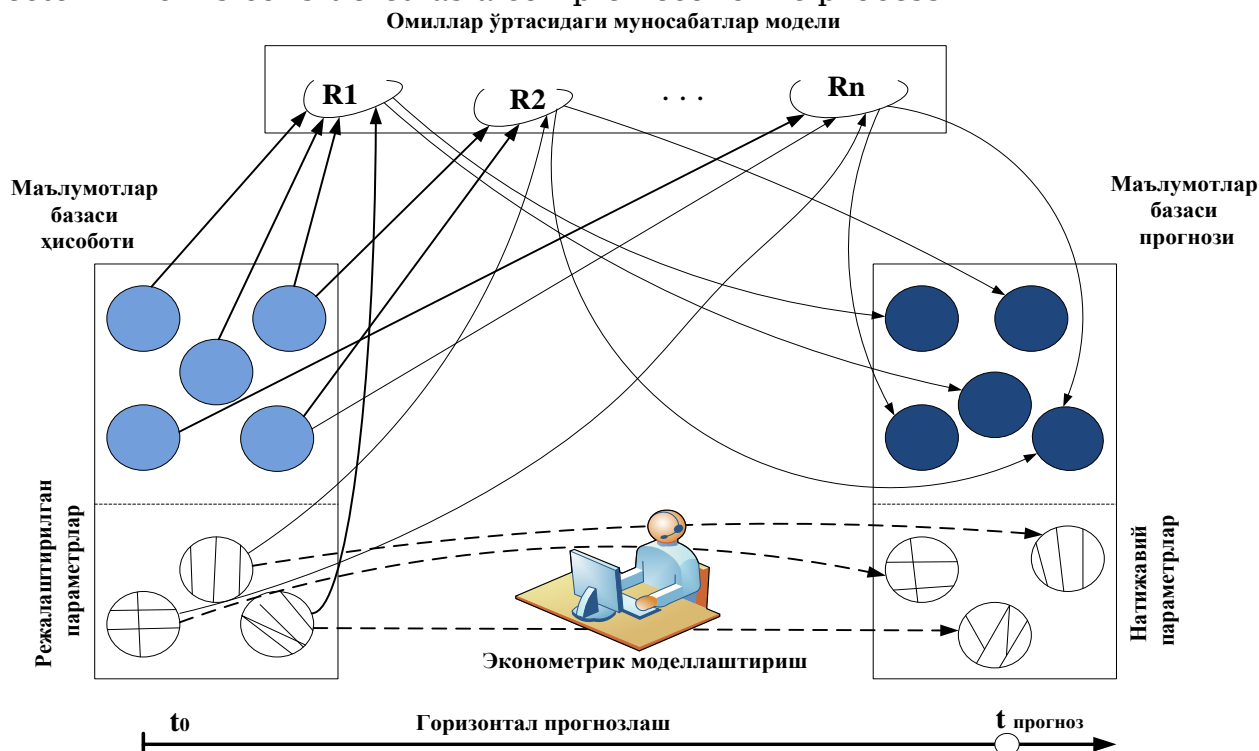


Figure 3. Scheme of systematic imitation of econometric modeling of the public service sector

The imitation model is constructed for each sector to predict the future state of the public service sector. The following tasks should be done in order to do this (Figure 3):

- forming database of service sector networks and factors which influence it;
- identifying the relationship between each service sector and the factors which influence it, the factors which influence it;
- developing a separate model for each service sector;
- examining developed models according to evaluation criteria;
- forming a database forecast on the basis of certain legitimacies of factors which influence forecasting through models which are considered significant;
- achieving outcome factors on the basis of databases and models

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