СЕКЦІЯ ІІ. ЦИФРОВА ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ: ВИКЛИКИ, МОЖЛИВОСТІ ТА РИЗИКИ

UDC: 351.37

STATE "DIGITAL" INFRASTRUCTURE OF UKRAINE: CURRENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

***Shvedun V.**, Doctor of Sciences (Public Administration),*
Full Professor,
Professor of the Department of Economics
and Public Administration,
National Aerospace University H.E. Zhukovsky
«Kharkiv Aviation Institute»

The transition to the outsourcing model of automation of typical business processes in the public sector of Ukraine should potentially become one of the most revolutionary reforms, which will lead to a drastic reduction of inefficient multiple costs that duplicate each other, as well as a significant increase in the overall transparency and quality of state and local governance [1; 3].

Support, development and management of the state "digital" infrastructure in Ukraine are disorganized and ineffective. Very often, different systems cannot exchange data and use protocols and systems that do not meet modern global standards. There is no common center of responsibility and unified policies in infrastructure management. Infrastructure management does not have a sufficient number of qualified personnel [1; 2].

The current model provides for the maintenance, support and development of the "digital" infrastructure by each state institution separately, i.e. autonomously, which requires significant capital and operational costs, however, in conditions of chronic insufficient funding, such "autonomous" existence and development is a unreasonable and unattainable task.

A modern approach to solving these problems is the introduction of "cloud" computing technology. The main advantage is that users of the "cloud" (state institutions) do not need to invest significant volume of money in building their own, redundant ICT infrastructure, but only need to pay for its actual use, according to current demand. Thus, the model of financing of infrastructure maintenance and development is changing. This leads to a significant reduction of primary costs for the "digitalization" of public administration, facilitates the access of state institutions to modern technologies, and the adaptation of "ICT capacities" to new needs. Thus, "cloud" technology allows for much more effective management due to the centralization of management and accounting information, increased processing speed and reliability of data storage [1–3].

In conditions of limited state funding and a shortage of qualified ICT personnel "on the ground", the use of "cloud" computing allows to improve the operational quality of management and reduce the cost of ICT infrastructure on a state scale.

In addition to the obvious benefits, the use of "cloud" computing helps to move to a qualitatively new level of public administration and transformation of the economy, allowing quickly and efficiently creation of new services for citizens and implementation of elements of e-government, e-democracy and "digitalization" of the economy [2; 3].

The Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine is also actively working at digitalization of regions. One of the main goals is to help each community with the introduction of relevant electronic services.

Among the main directions of regional digitalization, which have been identified by the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, are the following:

- administrative and social services – provision of online services or available services for one visit to the National Medical Center;
- Internet – providing access to high-speed Internet in every settlement;
- digital literacy – providing people with not only the opportunity to use online services, but also the ability to do so.

Thanks to digital transformation, the management of transport, security, ecology, housing and communal services, and electronic interaction with local authorities are becoming intelligent.

Considering the outsourcing approach proposed above, the functions of automation and support of typical business processes are of primary importance when ensuring the construction of a centralized infrastructure of secure data transmission, processing and storage [1; 3].

References

1. Mendling J., Pentland B., Recker, J. (2020), "Building a Complementary Agenda for Business Process Management and Digital Innovation", Eur. J. Inf. Syst., vol. 29, pp. 15–27.

2. Van Looy A., Poels G. A. (2019), "Practitioners' Point of View on How Digital Innovation Will Shape the Future of Business Process Management: Towards a Research Agenda", The 52nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, Grand Wailea, HI, USA, 8–11, volume 6.

3. Veale T., Feyaerts K., Forceville C. (2013), "Creativity and the Agile Mind: A Multi-Disciplinary Study of a Multi-Faceted Phenomenon", Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.