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INFORMATION PROVIDING OF DECISION-MAKING PROCESS
IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: NEW METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

From the informational point of view, national economy is a complex dynamic system, which is characterized by high volume production of certain types, by intensity and multidirectionality of information relations between subsystems and elements, as well as the environment and the surroundings. This information subsystem of all levels of management encompasses planning, reporting, regulatory and technical documentation as well as other information and acts as a basis for making a reasonable administrative decision concerning implementation of the state policy of the competitive environment development in Ukraine.

The theoretical basis for development of public administration information support, introduction of new information technologies and evaluation of decision-making processes in public administration are described in works by the following authors: M. Demkov, O. Emelyanenko, P. Klimushin, I. Klimenko, N. Koritnikov, I. Kryukov, I. Kusplyak, K. Linov, M. Latinin, Yu. Mashkarov, S. Maystr, S. Moroz, O. Orlov, V. Parhomenko, G. Pocheptsov, O. Radchenko, O. Shevchuk, P. Heyne and others.

The aim of the paper is to explain the necessity for modernization of decision-making processes in public administration in the context of cutting-edge information technologies.

Making managerial decisions takes place in the environment of the object, process or phenomenon whose state can be determined, of dynamic or stochastic nature. In its turn, each object, process or phenomenon is characterized by its organization, function and degree of complexity. In this situation, in order to make a decision, one must determine their essential characteristics which distinguish them from other objects and thus determine their peculiarities in terms of handling and analyzing various conditions to achieve the ultimate goal.

This is also connected with the fact that while the information society economy is being created it starts to use not two, but four main resources: labour, capital, all kinds

of entrepreneurial freedom (activity) and relevant information (semantic relation between information request and received messages). Nowadays among the technologies of information support used for business regulating the following ones are most commonly used: technologies of cost management efficiency in economic activity, employment in the region, minimization of social level of unemployment, increasing diversification of production, optimization of production structure etc.

It was established that at the current stage of modern information technologies development they not only generate new opportunities in solving various problems, but also create entirely new types of information, providing unique opportunities for movement of such items as capital, goods and services.

Such capabilities of information technologies require not only new methodological approach to the state support for management decisions, but a new government regulation system created on the basis of creating competitive economic entities and introducing new modern management methods, which in turn changes the system of state regulation of these processes and requires state support.