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DIGITIZATION OF THE HOUSING SERVICES AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

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The sphere of housing services in Ukraine has always been at the center of scientists, ecologists and economists attention due to its significant energy-intensive consumption and extremally large greenhouse gases emission into the atmosphere [1, p.62]. The energy balances of Ukraine have not undergone significant changes in recent decades. In 2018, the household sector accounted for 36% of electricity consumption and almost 42 % of thermal energy consumption [4], that considerably exceeds the appropriate amounts of industry and transport consumption. At the same time, the rating of the country's economic sectors in terms of CO_2 emissions shows that 51 % of emissions are provided by the energy sector, 18 % by industry, 15 % by transport and 13 % by households [5] that, taking into account the above, makes it possible to establish the leading positions of households in generating greenhouse gases in Ukraine.

The statistics clearly demonstrate to us the advisability of focusing the main attention of urban scientists who are engaged in ensuring sustainable development of settlements specifically on households, and, to be more precise, on their energy consumption both for heating, for lighting, hot water supply and others goals.

At the same time, the possibilities, and prospects of reducing the level of energy consumption by the housing services sector and its greening in Ukraine as a result of the introduction of modern information technologies are of particular interest. The intensification of the introduction of digital technologies in the household economy sector, obviously, actualizes the need to address a range of issues, which include the following:

1. selection of the most successful model for the development of the digital economy in the housing and utilities sector of Ukraine at the local level, taking into account national specifics: planned, market, or hybrid;

2. formalization and systematization of all possible advantages and economic incentives that can act as a real driving force for the digitalization of the housing services sector in Ukraine;

3. regulatory support for the digitalization of the housing services sector;

4. determination of the participants and beneficiaries of the process of introducing digital technologies in the housing services sphere of Ukraine; groups and a list of key indicators determination for assessing the effectiveness of such

implementation [2, p. 274].

It is well known that in the market model, a significant role in digitalization is assigned to private structures, which should pick up the impetus of government events and complete the framework of a digital economy. But are there appropriate prerequisites for the implementation of the market model in Ukraine: do the interests of private players in the market of housing services coincide with the expectations of the state, society and end consumers of these services?

Today, the following factors can be distinguished, which should be considered the most important for assessing the prospects for the digitalization of the housing sector in Ukraine:

- the growth of housing services tariffs raises the issues of reducing household spending and saving wherever it possible.

- a decrease in the motivation for energy saving among companies that earn the more the more resources they sell;

- additional external costs of digitalization for obtaining more detailed and timely information about housing services and resources are difficult to associate with specific benefits and effects for consumers;

- a high level of housing services sector monopolization and the lack of interest of suppliers in increasing the transparency of the market for relevant services;

- a high level of corruption of regulatory bodies and a significant influence of certain oligarchic structures on the state regulator in the housing services sector.

The need to search for a model of long-term, sustainable and mutually beneficial public-private partnership between key players in this sector of the economy is obvious. The stability of such a model should guarantee the collinearity of the strategic interests of the population, as the party that bears the entire burden of utility bills and the state, as a key player that sets the rules of the game and regulates the intensity of traffic in the indicated direction.

Taking into account the modern European experience, one or two pilot projects for digitalization of the housing services sector could be chosen, which would have a huge social resonance and should have a significant chance of success in the realities of Ukraine, which would create a number of consistent, positive and irreversible changes for households in Ukraine.

An example of such a project could be the Smart Electrical Thermal Storage project, the essence of which is that the accumulation of thermal energy necessary for heating hundreds and thousands of apartments and houses of individual households is carried out under the control of artificial intelligence exactly at the time (not necessarily at night) when this requires the country's energy market. We will show what the key factors for the success of such a project for Ukrainian households can be and what the chances are for the successful implementation of similar projects. We can talk about the presence of direct economic incentives for the implementation of relevant projects. Let us demonstrate this with a conditional example. For a conventional apartment with an area of 100 square meters, we will have the following data on the economic efficiency of the implementation of smart thermal energy storage systems: in the most optimistic scenario, the intelligent network management system for thermal energy storage will bring its owner an approximate positive effect in the amount of only 200\$ during the heating season and this despite the fact that at once it will be necessary to incur additional capital costs at the level of 1000 \$, which will be used to pay for the standard connection to power grids [5] and directly for the purchase of the Smart Electrical Thermal Storage equipment [3, p. 128].

But direct economic effects for the consumer are far from all that should be taken into account when assessing the feasibility of implementing such projects. It is necessary to take a comprehensive look at the problems of the energy market of Ukraine and then it will become clear where additional sources and incentives for the introduction of digital technologies in the housing and utilities sector of Ukraine are hidden.

It is widely known that atomic energy is the cheapest in the world. The nuclear energy tariff in Ukraine is really low. In April 2020, Energoatom sold electricity to the state-owned company "Guaranteed Buyer" at 0,02\$ per 1 kW*h. [7] At the same time, nuclear power plants are inflexible. They are designed to operate at a constant capacity, while the demand for electricity varies throughout the day and year. That is, for the normal operation of a system with a large number of nuclear power plants, it is always necessary to have shunting balancing capacities of thermal power plants.

But at the same time, firstly, the cost of electric energy generated by thermal plants is several times higher than similar indicators for nuclear generation and, depending on the power station, from 1.4 to 2.6 UAH per 1 kW*h of electricity [8] and, secondly, their impact on the environment is simply catastrophic compared to any other energy sources available now.

It seems absolutely logical for us to be able to balance the country's energy market not only by promptly "switching on" additional shunting capacities of thermal stations, but also by intelligently controlling the intensity and schedule of energy consumption, in particular in the housing sector. Similar ideas have already been repeatedly tested in countries with different climatic conditions and different specifics of local energy markets [9].

Considering the above, a single network of heat / electric energy consumers, which will number hundreds and thousands of isolated households with intelligently controlled energy consumption, will be able to dampen fluctuations in the energy market in a cheaper way than it is possible today. The balancing function of intelligently controlled energy consumption by households in Ukraine should be

paid for and such a fee should be at least 50% of the losses incurred by the economy today as a result of the purchase of electricity from thermal generation. The additional UAH 0.7-1.0 received by households for each kW*h consumed exactly at the moment when the country's energy system requires it, will make it possible to recoup the additional capital costs incurred during one heating season.

Thus, the implementation of digitalization projects in the housing services sector can today not only help to ensure the sustainable development of local communities primarily reducing greenhouse gas emissions Smart Electrical Thermal Storage equipment installations, but also to do this on a mutually beneficial basis for the state, society, investors and households.

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