

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF A CLUSTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING A SINGLE ID SYSTEM IN THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNAL SERVICES.

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Abstract: According to the practice of developed countries in the world, increasing resource efficiency in housing and communal services and providing housing significantly affect the development of the utility sector and, on this basis, increasing the quality of life of the population, which requires the development of an innovative approach in housing and communal services.

Keywords: idea generation, housing and communal services, housing and communal services, innovations, quality of housing and communal services, crowdsourcing project, crowdsourcing technology, expert assessment, innovation management, financing.

Based on the experience of developed countries in the era of an innovative economy, small business and private entrepreneurship have been developing rapidly in our republic in recent years. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship in service activities is associated with the growing needs of the population for household services. Enterprises in the field of household services adapt more easily to the requirements of a market economy and changes in the economic environment than industrial and manufacturing enterprises.

One of the main positive aspects of the practice of providing housing and communal services in Finland is the existence of a non-profit organization, the

association of homeowners, established to manage a real estate complex, the experience of attracting private entrepreneurs to manage the owners, and the development of these services in the field of

In New Zealand, the main trend in the development of public utilities is enterprises using the engineering infrastructure owned by local governments. At the same time, enterprises are given organizational autonomy and their commercial independence is encouraged

The Netherlands is distinguished by competition in the form of benchmarking, which is a systematic equalization of production processes of companies in order to increase management efficiency.

Joint-stock companies located in Germany, 100% of whose ownership or a controlling stake belongs to the municipality, manage the water supply. This scheme allows the city government to manage the sector and manage the property through market institutions.

The sale of part of the shares by local authorities to national and foreign companies is a promising form of public-private partnership in Germany.

The Singapore experience is the most striking example of the active participation of the state in the development and development of housing construction. Singapore is distinguished by its high population density, for which special attention is paid to high-rise buildings in solving the housing problem. The central fund fund is the key to financing large-scale housing construction and solving the problems of providing housing and communal services.

The Singaporean administration for the management of housing and communal services has a relatively small number of employees. It manages a large volume of work, since it distributes contracts for all types of public services through open tenders and ensures the operation of elevators in its own hands.

Under the management agreement, the municipality and a private management company conclude a management agreement with a fee set by the municipality or with payments based on the results of production and business activities. The advantages of this scheme, of course, include increasing management efficiency. In addition, the revenues from utilities are at the disposal of local authorities. The list of disadvantages includes the fact that in this scheme the responsibility for investments lies with the authorities. Among the representatives of countries that actively use this model are, for example, Mexico, Turkey, etc.

Leases in this context are partnerships, that is, agreements aimed at solving problems together. The purpose of lease agreements for utilities is to improve the quality of the services provided. The lessee assumes the management and maintenance of utilities for a period of up to 15 years. The lessee is responsible not only for managing the system, but also for collecting payments for the services provided. The tariff for services covers not only operating costs, but also rental payments. The leased facilities remain the property of the municipality, which is developing the infrastructure development program.

According to this agreement, the municipality must exercise financial control, as well as constantly encourage the private company to renew fixed assets.

Guinea's water supply companies were leased to a private company for 10 years, as a result of which the share of population coverage with water supply services almost doubled.

France, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and many other countries widely use this model of public-private partnership. In Finnish public services, municipalities play an important role in organizing the daily problems of the population, such as water supply, sanitation, household waste collection and recycling. Organizations work on a contractual basis with municipalities. At the government level, standards are set for residential buildings, for example, for water quality, and each contract between the

municipality and the operating organization determines the specific operating conditions of the system, as well as service tariffs.

One of the main positive aspects of the practice of providing housing and communal services in Finland is the existence of a non-profit organization, the Homeowners' Association, established to manage a real estate complex, the experience of attracting private entrepreneurs to manage owners, and the widespread use of information technologies in the field of these services.

Legally subordinate to the city authorities are not only municipal enterprises, but also enterprises in the form of joint-stock companies managed by joint-stock companies. Enterprises in the form of joint-stock companies form tariffs for services that cover the costs of updating fixed assets, independently determine the production and investment program. The municipality in this case, as the main owner of shares, controls the development strategy of the enterprise. Representatives here: Germany, Greece, Belgium, New Zealand, a number of states of Australia.

The main trend in the development of communal services in New Zealand is enterprises that use the engineering infrastructure owned by local governments. At the same time, enterprises are given organizational autonomy and their commercial independence is encouraged.

The Netherlands is characterized by competition in the form of benchmarking, which is the systematic equalization of companies' production processes in order to improve management efficiency. The German municipal market is dominated by large holdings in terms of enterprise size and many small and medium-sized enterprises.

Joint-stock companies located in Germany, 100% of whose ownership or a controlling stake belongs to the municipality, manage water supply. This scheme allows the city government to manage the sector and manage property through market institutions.

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In many foreign countries, while state or municipal ownership of urban life is preserved, private capital is actively used to manage public property by concluding public-private partnership agreements. Such countries form the second conditional group characterizing countries according to mixed rights to housing and communal services. Interestingly, the Dutch Consumers' Association, which studies water quality and water tariffs, plays a large role in managing the water supply system, which is an incentive to improve the quality of service.

In France, in 1882, a contract was signed with the Perier brothers to provide water to Paris. Currently, large transnational water companies in France occupy a leading position in the world in communicating with consumers. In addition, these companies prefer to conclude contracts only in large cities and generally do not seek out small towns and villages.

In France, house renovation is a small business. The municipal infrastructure remaining in municipal ownership is transferred to the management of private companies under concession agreements.

Conclusion: As a result of research on the theoretical foundations of econometric modeling of innovative development in the housing and communal services sector, the following conclusions and proposals were developed.

1. Although many scientific studies have been conducted by foreign and domestic economists on the econometric modeling of innovative development in the housing and communal services sector, its theoretical foundations have not yet been fully developed.

2. When defining the concept of innovative municipal services, attention is paid to the component of innovative services based on the requirements of the present day, and special attention is paid to their main tasks.

3. The development of the housing and communal services sector in the digital economy is associated with innovative technologies, which leads to the formation of new forms of services that meet the requirements of the present day.

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