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## **INTERACTION SECTORS IN THE eGOUVERNMENT**

The development of information technology is now the most important factor in the life of the world community. The technology diffusion transforms modern reality and leads to serious changes in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. There are many global trends that determine the relevance of the topic of information technology in general and, in particular, e-government.

First, information and communication technologies have become the basis for globalization and are increasingly affecting social development. Secondly, in modern conditions, overly centralized structures are not able to react quickly to the rapid changes in the external environment, hence the need for greater flexibility and mobility of public services.

The concept of e-governance is a concept of interaction and a new form of cooperation between the state and citizens in the information society. On this basis, even a few classifications of interactions taking place in e-government are singled out. There are several main types of interactions: G2C «Government – Citizens»; G2G «Government – Government»; G2B «Government – Business»; G2E «Government - for employees». E-government encompasses many types of activities and participants, but there are three distinct sectors of interaction: between government agencies (G2G), between the state and business (G2B), and between the state and citizens (G2C).

E-government involves automating interaction in the G2B, G2G and G2C sectors. Consider the prospects of implementing e-government in these sectors in more detail.

The G2B sector, «Government-Business» is the inter-governmental sector and business representatives in the e-government [1, c.428]. It is an online interaction between authorities and business entities to support and develop business through ICT.

The G2G sector, «Government – Government», is the inter-governmental sector in the e-government. In many respects, the G2G sector is the backbone of e-government [2, c.429].

The G2G includes organization of the work of electronic document management between the subjects of authority exercising power and the exchange of data between the power electronic registries according to the principles of unification, interchangeability and compatibility (so-called principles of interoperability).

This implies both interdepartmental interaction within and between state authorities, as well as interaction between state authorities of all levels, as well as local self-government bodies.

The G2C sector, «Government – Citizens», is a sector of interaction between authorities and citizens in the e-government [3 c.428]. Under initiatives in the G2C sector are those designed to facilitate the interaction of citizens with the authorities. The initiators can be both sides. The purpose of these initiatives is to reduce the time required for the administration of management services and to simplify these processes through the Internet.

The G2E sector, «Government – Civil servants», is a sector of interaction between government bodies and civil servants themselves or local government officials in the e-government. It is an online interaction through instant communication between the authorities and their employees [4, с.429]. In addition, G2E interoperability is an effective means of providing e-learning for employees, their effective communication and knowledge sharing between them.

In conclusion, we can say that the introduction of e-government is the most important and necessary step towards creating an "e-state", and this step must be taken not only at the state level but, equally important, at the level of the state entities. Under the e-government is understood the way of organizing the activities of the authorities, as well as organizations involved in the performance of state authority, in which in all cases there is no need for administrative discretion, as well as paper document circulation, formal procedures for collecting information, preparation and decision-making based on remote electronic interaction, which ensures achievement of a qualitative new level of efficiency, openness and transparency of government activity.

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