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**ECOLOGIC AND ECONOMIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF
RESOURCE USAGE**

R. S. Kravchuk

*Ivano-Frankivsk national technical university of oil and gas
e-mail: romanmaster2005@gmail.com*

Resource-saving indicators in Ukraine are closely linked to the changes taking place in the economic, social and environmental spheres. To increase the positive trends in the country's economic development, it is necessary to overcome a series of interrelated problems with resource use in the ecological, economic and social spheres that have not been resolved since independence. These include: High level of resource intensity of Ukraine's GDP. Today it is one of the most important among the republics of the former USSR. The energy intensity of Ukraine's GDP is several times higher than that of developed countries. It can be reduced only when the structural adjustment of the economy is completed in the direction of reducing the share of heavy industries, developing high-tech industries, improving the export structure, and activating innovation activity. Deformations in the structure of the domestic economy. Analysis of statistical data shows that there is a dependence of the resource and energy intensity index on inter-sectoral and intra-industry structural changes. Since today there are no radical changes in the country's economy, resource-saving processes in the state are negligible [1; 2]. Insignificant degree of renewal of fixed assets of the branches of the national economy. A characteristic feature of the current state of fixed assets of Ukraine is their high wear and tear. The most depreciated fixed assets in power engineering, gas industry and manufacturing industry. Rising prices for resources used in the production activities of enterprises. Since Ukraine does not have sufficient own reserves of resources, it is forced to import them at world prices that are significantly higher than domestic prices. It should be noted that the state's energy imports account for 25% of GDP, as a result of which the energy intensity of products is increasing [3]. Weak development of innovation activity, especially resource-saving direction. Estimates conducted in [3] indicate that 80% of the natural resources used in the industrial complex are directed to support resource-intensive and resource-intensive processing industries. The development of innovations in Ukraine is hampered by a number of factors, including lack of own funds, high costs for innovation, insufficient financial support of the state, high economic risk, imperfection of the legislative framework, long payback period of innovations and lack of funds from customers. Small volumes of domestic

investment resources and the problem of attracting foreign investment to Ukraine.

The instability of the political and socio-economic situation, the imperfection of Ukrainian legislation, and the absence of state guarantees for foreign investors negatively affected the development of investment activity, in particular resource-saving direction [1]. Although in recent years, there has been a positive trend in total investment in Ukraine, but these funds are not enough to create new productions and jobs. Solving environmental problems that arose with the growth of GDP in the country. At the beginning of the XXI century the issues of environmental protection and prevention of depletion of natural resources and rational use of nature became more acute, as there is a growth of GDP in Ukraine. The dynamics of the main environmental indicators of Ukraine has a contradictory tendency. Some indicators get worse, while others are getting better. In order to find effective ways of solving current problems of resource use in conjunction with economic and social aspects of management, a detailed analysis of the generalized indicators, such as eco-efficiency, resource intensity, resource use, resource efficiency, etc., is necessary.

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ОСНОВНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОЕКТНОГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ

Ю. С. Павелко, Д. О. Яценко

ДВНЗ «Придніпровська державна академія будівництва та архітектури»

e-mail: yla.pavelko47@gmail.com

інтеграцією в світову економіку постає можливість реалізації накопиченого досвіду управління в здійсненні багатьох проектів [1].

Проектний менеджмент – вид управлінської діяльності, що базується на попередньої ретельної розробки моделі дій по досягненню конкретної мети [2].

За відправну точку проектного управління є усвідомлення мети, тобто бажаного стану керованого об'єкта. Мета містить в собі основну ідею проекту і визначає проект і діяльність по його реалізації в цілому.

Перш за все, мета проекту розкривається в детальному плані дій, який може включати різні аспекти проекту і оформлятися у вигляді різних