

інфраструктура та функції учасників регіонального ринку праці постійно корегуються під впливом сучасних політичних подій, які відбуваються в Україні. Зокрема події на Донбасі та в Криму, через які центри зайнятості в областях та містах України були вимушені розширити свої функції.

Разом з цим, практика показує, що сучасна інфраструктура регіонального ринку праці найбільш ефективно проявляється і працює, коли він має тісний зв'язок з регіональними органами влади, профспілками та підприємствами. Дана модель покликана встановлювати загальні принципи узгодженого проведення соціально-економічної політики з урахуванням інтересів трьох діючих сфер у виробничо-економічній, трудовій та громадській, відповідно держави, найманих робітників і роботодавці. Основними завданнями такого союзу, є зростання обсягів виробництва, зниження частки збиткових підприємств, створення умов для розвитку виробництва та підприємництва, зростання заробітної плати та її легалізація, забезпечення соціально-трудових і економічних прав та інтересів громадян, зміцнення соціальної сфери, підвищення рівня життя населення регіону [2, с. 309].

Література

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CSTC T-PPR: ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIONS INCREASE POWER EFFICIENCY RECONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS HISTORICAL BUILDING OF ODESSA

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Reconstruction historical building has the big social and economic value. Its primary goals consist not only in prolongation service life buildings, but also in liquidation physical and an obsolescence, improvement conditions residing, equipment residential buildings by the modern engineering equipment, increase operational characteristics and architectural expressiveness. In Odessa in a context of the international integration standards power efficiency buildings city target

programs operate: the City target program inclusion the central historical part building Odessa to the basic list of the World inheritance of UNESCO on 2013-2018 [1] and the City Program power efficiency of Odessa on 2013-2018 [2].

Before builders and architects there is an uneasy problem as reconstruction and the adaptation such objects under new functions should be spent taking into account all requirements and specifications on protection an architectural heritage and to have complex character taking into account prospects development all city, separate quarter and object. Carrying out reconstruction, it is extremely important to keep aesthetic and architectural qualities historical buildings, especially their facades. Therefore, the big attention it is necessary give reconstruction protecting designs.

For all protecting designs a building as a whole, first of all, it is necessary to develop the concept a thermal protection and to make the comprehensive list actions. It will help to make the decision concerning calculation parameters a thermal protection, a choice the sizes and carrying out separate actions for a thermal protection. For each constructive element there are various variants a thermal protection, and our problem - to choose most practical of them. At decision-making the estimation is made by following criteria: power efficiency and the importance within the limits of all complex actions for reconstruction; practical practicability with reference to an available building and risks of by-effects; improvement thermal characteristics, increase comfort and improvement appearance a building; cost and an estimation as a group received improvement quality.

Development concepts a thermal protection for protecting designs a building is important not less than the list of wishes or exceptions at a choice thermal protection material. It is important, because at use ecologically pure materials the maximum values can be reached only at higher expenses for designing, the big attention to details and as a group to higher cost all works.

Before the beginning planning power reconstruction it is necessary to be defined with quantity power consumption to which it is necessary to aspire. In an original form it is recommended to stop on an intermediate variant somewhere in between the improved building and "the passive house". Exact values will be defined within the limits of the further planning. Basically it is possible to choose both the maximum thickness of isolation, and minimum. The matter is that in parallel with thermal protection measures on decrease in consumption energy, including on hot water supply, other measures are planned for economic-household installations and the equipment and other needs also. The principle question demanding the answer, is put so: what expenses are demanded by realization this or that measure, and what economy energy it will allow to achieve?

Not for all buildings historical building it is possible to achieve an optimum thermal protection, having kept in frameworks adequate expenses. For example, restrictions can be imposed by an available design or, say, the legislation on protection an architectural heritage. It is possible to compensate these restrictions for the account of use the improved heating system that will allow lower the

expense primary energy considerably. Very important at the earliest stages planning to consider all accessible introduction power savings technologies and compare them taking into account their cost received at their expense economy and decrease emissions CO₂. Here frequently it is required to apply non-standard, and even the creative approach.

The estimation a share flat surfaces various constructive elements protecting designs a building (wall/roof/basement overlapping/window) for buildings various types shows considerable distinctions. Therefore, at estimation variants a thermal protection it is necessary to make both quantitative, and qualitative estimations, in appropriate way placing priorities.

There are such constructive elements buildings for which thermal protection perfection is not unique or at least a reconstruction main objective. Some constructive elements building and without that require improvement, replacement or reconstruction, for example, them the decayed window covers, not tight or even the proceeding roof, the peeled off plaster on a facade concern. In such cases an expense for power reconstruction are inevitable, because suffers not only functionality a building and its suitability for residing, but also building aesthetics, and elimination these lacks any case will demand financial expenses.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ УЧАСТИЯ ГРАЖДАН В МЕСТНОМ САМОУПРАВЛЕНИИ

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Институциональное обеспечение участия граждан в местном самоуправлении «обнимает» ряд экономических, политико-юридических, социальных, культурных положений. Мы же остановимся на тех теоретико-методологических основаниях, которые носят фундаментальный характер, и являются императивом развития самоуправления в нашей стране: это (1)