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ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PLANNING ENTERPRISES

Posternak I.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering
and Architecture, Odessa, Ukraine
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5274-8892
Posternak S.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,
private company «Composite», Odessa, Ukraine
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0890-4963
Posternak O., student,
Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering
and Architecture, Odessa, Ukraine
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4568-9943

In town-planning is shown the tendency to integration, both in sphere of production of goods, and in management sphere; the expanded reproduction demands the further increase level a division of labor, concentration and specialization of building manufacture, an intensification exchange of results is industrial-economic activities. As one of perspective forms integration various complexes act in town-planning structure; in the course formation plans social and economic development of large cities even more often there is a situation when for increase of efficiency used financial, material and a manpower concentration of efforts, but also new progressive forms the organization of building manufacture – corporate, scientific and technical is necessary not simply, power efficiency [1-4].

In work the scheduling method in the organization of building manufacture is used. The planned schedule is such design document, in which dynamically (i.e. in time) terms and costs performance works are displayed. The planned schedule can be presented in various forms (descriptive, matrix, a sheet-calendar, graphic, etc.) From which the most

evident is the graphic form. Last is widely applied in the form of the linear schedule chart (Gantt chart) and the network schedule (count). In substantial aspect the planned schedule it is system unites technology, the organization and economy building manufacture. Planned schedules are a basis both for the organization building manufacture, and for projects management. Planned schedules it is developed as a part of following projects: the business plan the investment building project; the project organization of building; the project a substantiation of investments; offers for its representation on the contract auctions; the project manufacture works; the project annual organization of works the building organization; technological cards, etc. The planned schedule also is a basis for formation the schedule of financing building and the schedule a monetary stream, connected with an estimation economic efficiency of the project.

For the description conditions performance kinds of works technological cards, for the description of processes – cards of labor processes serve. In some cases these descriptions are supplemented with technological normal which define all essential conditions and ways the control of works and the operations, necessary for their qualitative and effective performance.

High level coincidence interests of the basic industrial organizations entering in CSTC T-PPR at preservation a branch accessory and its corresponding inclusiveness in branch systems of planning, financing, logistics and management.

The interrelation of economic activities defining them dependence in achievement both own, and branch purposes, forming the given complex.

Territorially caused social and economic unity, is impossible without realization the coordinated economic policy, free from administrative restrictions.

Such are the most general features, testifying that at the organization management CSTC T-PPR it is impossible to adapt only an operating economic mechanism, search of new forms and methods is necessary. In effect, the main problem is today maintenance coordination in activity of the controls concerning various links and levels building branch. Suggest them to unite "under the general roof" more often. But such structures are too bulky, unhandy, and are not always realized in practice, especially in building. It is necessary to organize thus participants CSTC T-PPR that they, realizing own purposes, would reach also the general results – we will tell, with partners in building of those or other building objects or with accessory manufacturers, though and not participating directly in works, but providing them, etc. Such mechanism is coordination. Integrity CSTC T-PPR is given

by not so much spatial organization, how many that end result – a product of manufacture of reconstruction which and is created by builders. Now, when the emphasis becomes on economic control levers, neglect lessons coordination management in relation to primary economic cells are necessary for considering.

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.

Line methods the organization works can be calculated in the different ways, therefore they have received names of methods calculation the organization works. We will consider a method of continuous use of resources (M-CUR).

For calculation formation streams on method M-CUR we will consider the line organization of works presented by matrix durations and the schedule internal painting and decorating, at reconstruction buildings of historical building Odessa under standards power efficiency (tab. 1).

On four building objects (buildings of historical building Odessa), defined as private fronts of works, are carried out four kinds of works in rigid technological sequence (A→B→C→D) on each object: plaster works (index A), priming works (index B), under paint putty works (index C) and works on colorings (index D). The sequence development private fronts works also is fixed by the following sequence: 1→2→3→4.

Each kind of work is carried out by constant cast which pass to the following object only after the full termination work on previous object. If the given complex works was carried out by a consecutive method its minimum duration would be equal to the sum of durations of all works entering into a given complex:

T = 7+9+6+8+2+3+2+3+13+17+11+15+5+8+4+6 = 119 days.

For the line organization works at performance any work on any object performance two obligatory conditions is required:

1) the termination the given kind of work a resource on previous object (resource readiness of executors);

2) the termination a previous kind of work on the given object (technological readiness private front of work).

For the given stream as restriction maintenance of continuous performance of each kind of work (a zero stretching of resource communications), and as criterion function – the greatest possible rapprochement of adjacent kinds of works (private streams) is entered. We will define the periods expansion works B, C and D, shown by following formulas (1):

$$T_B^w = \max \begin{cases} 7-0=7 \\ 7+9-0-2=14 \\ 7+9+6-0-2-3=17 \\ 7+9+6+8-0-2-3-2=23 \end{cases} = 23;$$

$$T_C^w = \max \begin{cases} 2-0=2 \\ 2+3-0-13=-8 \\ 2+3+2-0-13-17=-23 \\ 2+3+2+3-0-13-17-11=-31 \end{cases} = 2;$$

$$T_D^w = \max \begin{cases} 13-0=13 \\ 13+17-0-5=25 \\ 13+17+11-0-5-8=28 \\ 13+17+11+15-0-5-8-4=39 \end{cases} = 39.$$

(1)

Therefore, 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, increase operational characteristics and architectural expressiveness. It is offered to create in the city Odessa «the Corporate scientific and technical complex town-planning power reconstruction «CSTC T-PPR», as the innovative organizational structure using in practice the saved up scientific and technical potential for reconstruction buildings historical building of Odessa under standards power efficiency. The considered method of calculation building stream M-CUR possesses positive property of an effective utilization of cost labor and machine resources, at their considerable (defining duration of works) costs; however thus there are breaks in development of separate private fronts of works.

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КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНІ РАДИ КЛІЄНТІВ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ РОЗРОБЛЕННЯ ТА ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ КЛІЄНТОЦЕНТРИЧНИХ ІННОВАЦІЙ

Потієнко О.В., аспірант[*],
Київський національний економічний університет
імені В. Гетьмана, м. Київ, Україна
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4941-6766

Останнім часом одним з найбільш інноваційних та перспективних інструментів співпраці з клієнтами експерти називають Консультативні Ради клієнтів (Customer Advisory Board, CAB).

Проведене вивчення літературних джерел показало, що наукові публікації, присвячені викладенню сутності, переваг та можливостей, досвіду використання цього інструмента тощо, поки відсутні; лише в окремих публікаціях міститься теза щодо доцільності використання такого інструменту. Основним джерелом інформації для нижче

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[*] *Науковий керівник – Рєпіна І.М., д.е.н., зав. кафедри*