

Experts believe that the availability of infrastructure in villages of any class is a positive factor, but one should not forget that this increases the growth in the cost of the property for the developer. As a result, the cost of objects for buyers will also be higher, and this also affects the increase in utility bills for service.

Thus, when choosing a plot of land for purchase and construction, customers should pay attention to the cottage village infrastructure.

References:

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PROBLEMS OF RECREATION TERRITORIES ORGANIZATION IN THE FOREST PARK BELT STRUCTURE

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The organization of recreational territories in the structure of the city is connected with the problems of development and use of natural territories, and namely, with the problems of the whole regional settlement system. Creation of large cities, industrial centers and urban population growth results in environmental destruction. The pollution of the atmosphere, soil, water, oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide emissions are increasing. In this regard, the need for organizing mass recreation of the population in the conditions that favorably affect human health and psychophysical state intensifies. For mass recreation of the population, green (suburban) zones are used, which simultaneously with the improvement of the air basin perform recreational, sanitary-hygienic, water protective and other functions. Forest plantations is an important component of the suburban areas that affects the microclimate, purifying the atmosphere.

At first, green zones were created only around large cities, and since 1943, according to the decree on designation of forests to green zones in the state forest fund, it was planned to create them around all cities, regardless of the conditions. The green zone included forest parks, protective forest plantations, forests of the resort sanitary protection districts, suburban parks and other forests that were used for the population recreation. The border of the zone was marked as the prospective border of the city, and all the settlements, located within the borders of the green zone, were not subject to further territorial development. Besides, the expansion of sites' development at the expense of forest parks was also not allowed. The modern stage of urban development, which includes

commercial component, has radically changed the attitude towards forest park zones and environment as a whole.

A forest park is a forest massive or its part, allocated for mass daily rest of the population, ordered and brought into a single landscape planning system; it is an integral part of a complex landscaping system of settlements, recreation places on the territory of a suburban zone where different functions can be distinguished. The concept of "forest park" appeared in 1909, when the brochure by G. Salish "Forest Park, its structure and content" was published in Germany. The choice of a place for a forest park has a chain of conditions: a picturesque terrain, presence of a water basin, a healthy microclimate, a physical proximity to the city and availability of a transport network.

The landscape of a forest park is one of the varieties of the anthropogenic landscape, largely exposed to the same impacts as the natural landscape. Forest park landscape is a forest biogeocenosis, the content of which is mainly determined by the predominant wood and the type of forest, and the form – the landscape, as well as the relationship of other forest components and their taxation indicators. Many well-known forest parks are formed according to the landscape principle, which emphasizes the beauty of the nature – a combination of forest walls, glades, meanders of rivers, the water surface of the lakes. The structural features of the forest park landscape are closely related to the biological and ecological properties of the forest. The integrity of this natural environment is an integral part of the overall integrity and harmonious human perception of the world.

Thus, the forest park landscape is a kind of cultural landscape, an important element of the urban structure of the city, created by the nature and the man. It is a certain element in the recreational structure of the city, which combines vegetation, landscaping elements, engineering and maintenance facilities and creates a favorable environment for recreation.

Today, the territory of forest park zones of large cities already has its cozy charm and soulful aesthetics. Zoning has already taken its shape. The habits of the citizens to amuse their leisure in such places have also been developed. Nevertheless, recreational resources possess certain reserves, that is, they have a certain level of exhaustion, which is theoretically determined by the load threshold. Above this threshold, the natural resources either significantly change becoming less attractive or finally degrade. Excessive exploitation of the resources often leads to their destruction: the soils become denser from trampling, the hydrological regime changes, plant associations disappear and the environment becomes polluted with household waste. The standards of the recreational load are determined by the natural conditions of the recreational territories, the observance of which and a certain attitude to the environment ensures the balance of natural ecosystems, depending on the intensity of the impact and the mode of their use.

Thus, recreational activities, focused primarily on the recreational needs of the population, act as an element of a social balance of the national economic complex. At the same time, recreational needs are considered to be a dynamic, manageable and one of the most important categories, since they are a part and a condition for implementation of the program of a harmonious development of the personality and a socio-biological recovery.

FIRST RESULTS OF GAS MARKET REFORM

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Over the past three years, Naftogaz, has been actively involved in promoting reforms in the energy sector. The military conflict in Eastern Ukraine has exacerbated the issue of the country's energy independence, which can only be achieved through drastic and sometimes painful reforms.

In April 2016, a supervisory board was set up. This independent body assumed a number of duties previously performed by the government. At the same time, the supervisory board still lacks sufficiently broad authority and responsibilities to control the company's board activities. As envisaged by the corporate governance action plan, starting from April 2017, a targeted charter was expected to come into force to grant to the supervisory board powers recommended by the OECD. Political interference in the Company's activities was reduced, leading to greater confidence from international lenders and partners. Due to internal audit risk management, compliance and transparent procurement. Naftogaz obtained effective safeguards against undesirable effects.

The unprecedented openness of, and market pricing in, the unregulated segment made it possible to de—monopolize imports and the wholesale segment of the natural gas market. As a result, the number and percentage share of private companies are steadily growing. For example, the percentage share of private importers in total gas imports has increased from 7% in 2015 to 28% in 2016. In April-May 2016, a single price level for natural gas as a commodity was introduced for both households and district heating company entities (DHCs), which produce thermal energy for households, at parity with imported gas prices.

In July 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, together with the Energy Community Secretariat, the EBRD and other international partners of Ukraine approved a plan for the unbundling of the gas transmission network