

## **OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY ENGINEER**

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Unexpectedly for everyone in any enterprise, situations can occur that pose a threat to all its employees. To prevent these situations in production, you must follow the rules of the workflow. And to control compliance with all the rules, you need a person who has received a professional education, a safety engineer.

People who have learned for this profession are able to occupy various positions, they take part in various stages of the production process. Some become masters in assessing the safety of environmental conditions and operating equipment. Others lecture on OSH in factories or educational centers. Experienced professionals draw up work schedules, job descriptions, carry out certification of employees with a lower rank. There are also universal specialists who perform all of the above functions.

The work of a labor protection engineer is aimed at preventing accidents and hazardous situations, at monitoring compliance with technical and legal norms in production, at timely detection of breakdowns, technical imperfections, hazardous working conditions, maintaining the necessary documentation and drawing up reports on the work done, interacting with inspection bodies.

What are the advantages of working as an engineer or occupational safety specialist?

1. Growth in demand for professionals against the background of an increase in the number of enterprises.
2. Opportunity to take part in large-scale projects on a national scale.
3. Chance of career growth and getting a managerial position in the company.
4. Opportunity to get a job in a specialty immediately after graduating from a higher educational institution.

## **GARDEN-PARK OBJECTS IN THE MODERN CITY STRUCTURE**

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The structure of a modern city is a complex organism consisting of many elements, combined into a green landscape-recreational frame. Garden-park objects are the basis of this frame, which is an integral part of the city structure. The twenty-first century continued the trends of the past on global urbanization

of all major territories. Along with the positive consequences, this process brings the negative ones, in particular, in the form of a significant decrease in the comfort of living conditions for residents of urban areas. It is to mitigate these consequences that recreational areas are created in the structures of cities, namely, garden-park zones and green spaces. Industrial zones and transport-communication facilities that have lost their functions are being renovated.

Modern urban planning structures of the biggest cities are large-scale territorially organized systems that are becoming more complex and transformed in order to achieve the most significant social functions of the city territories exploitation and the reconstruction of historical spaces of garden-park ensembles, their architectural and landscape components. An important element in the functioning of this system as a holistic organism is the organization and renovation of garden-park objects, which is an integral part of the city.

Urbanization of cities and anthropogenic pressure, both on historical sites and on the green belt of the city, creates a complex structure of the interrelationships between the anthropogenic and natural environment, which in turn, reveal the problems of the garden-park objects organizing in the structure of the modern city. These problems have become one of the most important issues both for historical cities, where the task is to preserve the historical environment, restore lost or mutilated natural monuments, and ensure the level of modern population comfort; and for new ones where the latest ideas should "work" to create a harmonious combination of landscape and architectural environments that are capable of returning a person to their roots.

It is difficult to overestimate the urban planning significance of garden-park ensembles in the structure of a modern city, as it is not only a purely utilitarian green zone of the city with a recreational function, but a specific structure that has an aesthetic, emotional and psychological impact. In modern cities, the garden-park complex is a relaxation place for a large number of people. Thus, the garden-park complexes system is the most important part of the architectural compositional and planning structure of the city as a whole. It is considered an axiom that the architectural object is included in the composition inherent in nature as its integral part. This is most clearly manifested in the structures of garden-park ensembles, which, from the moment of their appearance, amaze the human imagination and serve as a model for the geometrical assimilation of nature or an example of how harmony is interpreted by algebra. This is not only an attempt to get into nature, using its methods, but also a reflection of a philosophically meaningful attitude to the surrounding world, by means of a reproduction. Garden-park ensembles convey the perception of the world, which is typical for a certain historical period in architectural-spatial and figurative-symbolic forms, expresses the attitude of man to the nature as a whole.

The beginning of the third millennium has forced to pay attention to a number of issues, without an answer to which it is impossible to solve urgent problems of the modernity. These issues include the problem of human and

nature relationships, which is especially relevant for the development of megacities, since a modern city with its complex system of numerous connections has become the main type of the modern settlement. The historical garden-park objects are increasingly being pushed out of the urban environment, despite the efforts of modern architects to create new (natural) green zones: from "Parks of virgin nature" in the center of the megacities to the construction of cities-gardens.

## **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.