

The scheme of inheritance of signs of class "Compressor plant" by class "Screw compressor" is given.

Use of object-oriented methodology enabled to build an object model of a "Screw compressor" class. Availability of use of acquired results is concluded in their universal using under computer designing systems of control of screw compressors.

It is not difficult to develop an object model of a system of control of screw compressor by using the given model, i.e. execute, essentially, stage of the conceptual design. The object model of system of control of screw compressor is easily converted in structure chart of system of control and warrant for development of the functional chart. Herewith there are not "losses" of class forming signs, which are inherited from classes of higher levels of hierarchy. The last thing is particularly important for development practice with respect to expenses on system designing of adjacent classes.

RECREATION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMICAL CONTENT

G.M. Shevchenko, PhD student

As an economic activity, recreation is difficult to influence and manage directly. It involves mainly three sets of actors: tourists, locals (those who reside in the region of tourism destinations but are unconnected to the tourism industry), and two categories of brokers (those in the private sector who are engaged in the business of tourism, and those in the public sector who in one way or another monitor, manage, or govern tourism).

Recreation and tourism suggests on the positive side, to extol its huge economic development potential; on the negative side, to decry impacts on the environment, overuse of resources and energy, ignorance of local culture, and absence of local benefits. For analytical purposes, it is best, however, to consider recreation in neutral terms as an agent of development and change which may have both positive and negative effects. It is consumptive like any other industry and the level of consumption is determined by the scale and style of tourism development. At low levels and with

careful design, tourism may be able to operate at a sustainable level. Because of its potentially high impact, tourism should be considered in the same manner as any other industry and should be subjected to the same environmental and social impact assessment processes during the planning stages.

Sustainable tourism and recreation development is activity which is developed and maintained in an area (community, environment) in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an indefinite period and does not degrade or alter the environment (human and physical) in which it exists to such a degree that it prohibits the successful development and well being of other activities and processes.

Tourism has often been ignored by public sector agencies. It has often been viewed as a "soft" option, which can be pursued relatively easily and which does not require much in terms of specific planning or resources. While this view has changed somewhat in recent years as the magnitude and importance of tourism has begun to be appreciated, ignorance about tourism and many of the processes associated with it is still widespread.

Recreation and tourism tend to be globally driven by market forces influenced by such factors as advertising (by public or private agents at the tourist destination), the perceptions of the traveling public about security, amenity values, etc., and, in the case of international tourists, by currency factors.

TELECOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS: PRICING POLICY

D.V.Gorobchenko, PhD student

The last decade of the 20th Century saw unprecedented changes in the global telecommunications industry. Numerous state-owned telecommunications operators were privatized, and a wave of pro-competitive and deregulatory policies swept the world.

Good price regulation mimics the results of efficient competition. The objectives of price regulation may be grouped into three categories: financing objectives, efficiency & equity objectives.