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ECONOMIC COMPONENT OF RESOURCE-SAVING MEASURES IN AVIATION COMPANIES

The need to protect the environment from dangerous anthropogenic industrial influence on ecosystems requires study and analysis of the various industrial enterprises towards the use of resource-saving technologies. In this regard enterprises of aviation industry, technological processes of which pollute air, surface and ground water, as well as soil, are required to study areas of operational management in the implementation of resource-saving measures to reduce pollutant emissions from non-stationary sources in the environment.

The key factors of impact of technological processes of aviation on the environment include: air pollution within and around the area of the aviation enterprise from stationary and non-stationary sources; soil and water pollution by sewage from the territory of aviation enterprise; significant acoustic load on the environment (aviation noise); powerful electromagnetic radiation from aviation enterprise objects. If emissions of air pollutants – gases, steam, dust and aero-

sols – evolved by stationary sources have constant emission coordinates (point or plane), the aircraft with working engine, motor transport of the airport and various mobile devices – non-stationary sources – pollute the air on their way while transporting passengers and goods. Environmental impact is also determined by engine emission; electromagnetic pollution from a contact network of electric vehicles (special vehicles).

In terms of reducing the negative impact on the atmosphere, there is an important issue of transferring of engines of domestic aircraft to European fuel that according to standards ICAO is recognized environmentally friendly. There also exists the problem of partial or complete replacement of special ground vehicles. It is expedient to accept that security of production in aviation enterprises require continuous planning of the complex set of interrelated issues, which together with the social and economic substantiation of appropriate decisions and actions within the functions

of management and marketing of companies and airlines.

Their function is economic assessment of impact of innovations – resource saving means – on real eco-

nomic and financial performance of a particular aviation company, reflected in the form of economic, social and environmental performance.