тод асиметричної децентралізації (Іспанія, Фінляндія, Велика Британія).

Важливим фактором підвищення ефективності реалізації стратегії стає впровадження як традиційних інструментів регіональної політики, так і альтернативних, креативних варіантів. Комплексний підхід у виборі інструментів дозволить реалізувати потенційні переваги та залучити до процесу досягнення мети більше ресурсів і засобів.

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THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN EU AND ITS SAFETY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The construction sector is strategically important for Europe providing buildings and infrastructure on which all sectors of the economy depend. It is the biggest sectoral employer and a major contributor to Gross Capital Formation in Europe.

The construction sector is one of Europe's biggest industries, representing some 10 % of GDP and 50, 5 % of Gross fixed Capital formation. It employs more than 12 million EU citizens and it is estimated that 26 million workers in the European Union depend in one way or another, on the construction sector.

EU works with this sector and covers the whole lifecycle of the economic activity, from the exploitation of the raw materials to the recycling of buildings or civil engineering works. Their activities can be divided into two major subsectors: the Construction Products and the Construction activity.

Safety in construction and the free movement of services, engineering and construction services, are also an important policy priority, which is developed through the promotion of the Eurocodes and their implementation by the Member States.

The construction industry has been relatively untouched by the improving standards in environmental management which have affected other manufacturing sectors for many years now. However, the impact of this sector will not go unnoticed for long and

improvements in environmental performance will inevitably be required.

The main environmental impacts of construction are already well known and it is in these areas that improvements will initially be required:

— Site assessment, contaminated brown field site use, remediation and development;

— Ecological damage and waste minimization during construction;

— Site design to maximize passive solar, hydrological, ecological and other features;

— Selection of sustainable and low impact materials;

— Integrated design of site, building structure, insulation, lighting, HVAC systems etc. to minimize running costs, heat losses and energy use;

— Consideration of the environmental impacts of buildings throughout their life and continued facilities management to minimize them.

Over the standard sixty year design life of a building, the operational and maintenance costs are around six times as much as the initial build costs.

Proper management of all aspects of building design, construction and use can dramatically reduce the overall cost of a building throughout its life, and need not even cost more at the design and building stages. Sustainable Construction improves the performance of building projects at every stage, both in financial and environmental terms. Construction accounts for the same amount of material disposed to landfill as all domestic sources and over 50 % of national energy consumption goes to buildings. This program aims to address these and other environmental issues facing the construction industry and to provide a cost-effective solution.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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