

accelerate Ukraine's integration into the world economy, achieve import-export balance of the economy, the consistent restructuring of the commodity structure of export and import, creation of a powerful export potential, introduction of modern forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, the stability of foreign economic relations.

The promotion of the development of export presupposes: to approve a long-term target comprehensive program of support for exporters; to develop a program of assistance to producers import substitution products and technologies (especially those that are critical imports); to take measures to create the infrastructure of foreign trade, which would be adequate to new economic conditions (extensive system of traders, trading houses, etc.); to create a new system of information for trade (a network of centers promoting trade, market and think tanks promoting exhibitions, etc.) with equal and guaranteed access to the information to enterprises, regardless of ownership; to promote the creation of extra-budgetary funds to support exports, which would market-based lending carried out most effectively exports.

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ASPECTS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project Management – is a complex of actions such as resource managing, organization and planning that are undertaken for the successful projects tasks and goals achievement. Sometimes it is identified with the operation of the program, but the program – is actually a higher level: a group of related and interdependent projects.

A project is a limited within timeframe process, its structure having preset beginning and end. It is usually characterized by some deadline, but can also be limited in terms of financing or achievement of desired results. It is usually designed to implement its unique goals and objectives as well as to cause favorable changes or value added. The temporary nature of projects contrasts with the business (processes), which is a repetitive, permanent or continuous action in the production of goods and services. In practice, the management of the two systems often differs and thus requires some technical skills development and use of distributed management.

The main task of this business activity is to achieve all the goals and objectives of the project, while fulfilling obligations to preset restrictions of the project.

Typical features are project budget, boundary, content and time. Secondary issues are optimization, distribution and integration tasks required to achieve determined goals.

There are several methods of project management such as interactive, consistent and the method of distribution into stages. However, it is necessary to consider the overall objectives of the project, costs (expenses), together with the roles and responsibilities of all individuals.

The traditional method of stages separation involves determining the consistency of actions that must be completed. There are five components of the project:

1. Initiation.
2. Planning and development.
3. Execution and implementation.
4. Monitoring and control.
5. Completion.

Not all projects pass all of the stages, as the project may be terminated before ending. Some projects don't have structured stages of planning and monitoring and they pass the stages several times.

In software development, this approach is known as "waterfall model", for example, the second group of tasks is performed after the first tasks in a linear sequence. The name "consistent pattern" is used for the "waterfall model" In order to adapt a consistent model for software development methodology, many organizations use rational unified process. RUP does not require and does not clearly point to the need for a consistent model. The use of a consistent model in project management is useful for short-term projects, but for larger, uncertain and new projects this model often leads to negative outcomes. "Cone of uncertainty" explains this phenomenon by the fact that planning, which is done at the initial stages of the project is not available because of significant uncertainty. This is especially true of software development, because it is often a new product. The requirements management is used in projects where requirements have not been met and may change. It is used to develop precise and perfect determination of software behavior that can be the base for its development. While the definition may vary depending on the industry, the actual stages are the general problem-solving steps – «problem identification, solution options assessment, choice of the ways to solve problems, implementation and evaluation."

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