

The regression model for the first two coefficients R1 and R2 are inadequate (mismatched expectations), The coefficient of determination R2 is very low which means that the change in the effective index is not the result of a temporary period and, therefore, the regression equations cannot be used for analyzing and forecasting activities of the enterprise. However, on R3 and Rfi coefficients, it is possible to predict the operation of a business by time periods. Also on the first two models, which proved unsuccessful, were calculated for other types of dependencies (polynomial, exponential, power), however, this did not improve the situation: the equations were too cumbersome, and the coefficients R2 are still too small.

The significance of the work lies in the fact that, in order to carry out the analysis of any other company or to analyze data for a different period, you only need to fill out an input form, and everything else will make use of software application, because all information is linked through references.

Based on the assessment of the financial condition of the company can be stated that the unitary enterprise "Polymerconstruction" is a profitable and rapidly-growing company with real opportunities to timely and fully fulfill its obligations. Held at the enterprise the program of technical re-equipment and modernization of existing production will allow the plant to increase the competitiveness and quality of products, to strengthen its position in the markets of countries near and far abroad, to increase profits.

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### **ASSESSMENT OF BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF "GREEN" ECONOMY**

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*Key words: eco-efficiency, indicators of environmental performance evaluation, integrated indicator of eco-efficiency, "green" economy, sustainable development.*

*Abstract. The article prompted the author's definition of eco-efficiency. The method of environmental performance evaluation, environmental assessment synthesizing activity of the organization and assessment of the environment, held its testing, conclusions are made.*

Currently, most countries in the world have stepped up their environmental policies and are moving to a model of "green" economy. Developed countries have gradually increased investment in alternative and "green" energy technologies, actively introducing modern environmental standards. The Republic of Belarus is also considering a "green" model of the economy as an important instrument for sustainable development and environmental security.

A universally accepted definition of "green economy" does not exist. Experts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) offer the widest understanding of this concept. They consider the "green" economy as an economic activity, "which increases the welfare of the people and ensure social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks"[1].

Obtaining a "green" economy includes those aspects and results of operations, which along with the modernization as well as increase in production efficiency contribute to improving the quality of life and living environment.

In connection with production efficiency is the ability of companies to make products, provide services with less environmental impact and more rational use of natural resources. Therefore, in the current operating conditions of businesses they more easily recognize that given the environmental sphere, it subsequently can bring significant economic effect. Evaluation of eco-efficiency is becoming a necessity in order to achieve sustainable development of any organization.

World Business Council defines eco-efficiency as "an increase in the production of useful goods and services at the same time a continuous reduction in the use of national resources, namely, raw materials and energy" [2].

In our opinion, eco-efficiency is the ability of business units achieving specific environmental targets at the lowest cost for environmental protection measures.

There are a large number of different indicators to assess eco-efficiency. To develop your own method of assessing the environmental effectiveness an important step is the selection of indicators; the number of which will reflect the profile and scope of activities.

Indicators to assess the eco-efficiency can be divided into two categories:

- environmental Performance Index (EPI);
- environmental indicators (EI).

In turn, the environmental performance index includes into 2 types:

- governance indicators (GI);
- performance score (PS).

In terms of the completeness of the account of industrial and environmental factors, assessment of the environmental effectiveness of proposed to consider using the following parameters (Table 1).

Table 1 – Indicators of environmental performance evaluation

Indicator of environmental performance evaluation	Indicators
Governance indicators (GI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of accidents associated with significant environmental impacts;</li> <li>2. Share implementation of measures on prevention of pollution;</li> <li>3. The number of achieved targets and environmental targets;</li> <li>4. Share on ecology training costs per year;</li> <li>5. The amount of the environmental tax;</li> <li>6. The volume of output to the amount of the environmental tax.</li> </ol>
Performance score (PS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The amount of waste production per unit of production;</li> <li>2. The energy intensity of production;</li> <li>3. Toplivoemkost products;</li> <li>4. Emissions of production per unit of production;</li> <li>5. The amount of hazardous, recyclable waste.</li> </ol>
Environmental indicators (EI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The level of sewage pollution;</li> <li>2. The level of consumption of natural resources per 1 ruble of output;</li> <li>3. The proportion of used substances from stationary sources of air pollutants;</li> <li>4. Summary measure of environmental pollution.</li> </ol>

Compiled by the author.

In order to assess the dynamics of ecological efficiency, it was developed integral index, based on a growth rate of (Formula 1).

$$I_{ee} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n J_i}{\prod_{j=1}^m J_j}} \quad (1)$$

where  $I_{ee}$  – integrated indicator of eco-efficiency;

$J_i$  – indicators, which should have a positive trend;

$J_j$  – indicators, which should have a negative trend.

All of these indicators ( $J_i, J_j$ ) reflect the results that the organization has achieved in the environmental field. At the same time with an increase in one of the index, which is in the denominator of the formula, the combined integral indicator  $I_{ee}$  reduced and vice versa. And with an increase in the index in the numerator, the combined integral index increases, and vice versa. The value of the integral index is in the range greater than 1, the higher the value  $I_{ee}$ , the higher the level of environmental efficiency of the organization.

At this stage of the entire system observable indicators for statistical reporting enterprise are data to calculate indicators such as the volume of emissions per unit of production in real terms, the volume of emissions per unit of production value terms of products, the volume of output to the amount of the environmental tax.

Monitoring environmental effectiveness of a particular business entity to determine ways to improve the environmental safety of business and consistent with the principles of "green economy."

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### SPECIFICS OF FUNCTIONING OF CONDOMINIUMS IN BELARUS AND ABROAD: COMPARATIVE CHARACTERIZATION

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*Abstract. This article describes the major differences in the development of condominiums in the Republic of Belarus and abroad. Based on the identified differences it suggests ways of improving management of condominiums in Belarus.*

Provision of housing and communal services is the international issue that unites the majority of civilized countries. At the same time in each country quite similar concepts are used.

To obtain high-quality housing and public utility services homeowners abroad unite in a non-profit consumer organization. This organization unites the owners of real property or the shareholders. The organization creates for the purpose of control the real estate sector, ensures the exploitation of the complex, possession, use and disposition of property [5].

Association of homeowners has become a generalizing term of the various legal forms of housing co-operatives. For example, the territorial community of residents (Planning Unit Developments - PUD), condominiums (Condominium Association),