

THE ASSESSMENT OF AN INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF WASTE' REFINING PROJECTS AND ITS' SELECTION FOR THE FINANCING.

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One of the most actual investment problems is the problem of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy waste' refining. But existing investment effectiveness appraising methods have vital drawbacks, not allowing to perform effective investment projects' selection, considering mining-metallurgical waste' refining specifics. To overcome these drawbacks developed method includes modified criterion choice for projects' assessment, formed projects selection mechanism and created projects certification mechanism. Analyzing criterions properties had allowed distinguishing non-overabundant criterion set, considering any investor' preferences. In the projects' selection mechanism qualitative criterions digitalization is performed after the stage of void projects precursory rejection. Fuzzy logic theory is used for fulfilling criterions' digitalization to increase the accuracy of this procedure. Further the separation of the used criterion array by meaning groups and each group's generalization into aspect by calculating it's mathematical expectance is performed. It allows to control all criterions' changes in the aspects' composition visually and to decrease projects' assessment time. To reduce the compensation effect, taking place while criterions' generalizing, the criterions' values normalization had been added to the selection mechanism. Besides the future projects competitiveness determination is fulfilled for considering market conjuncture changes during the project realization period. Stages of preferences' assignment and user preferences structure construction are based on the feasible goals theory to decrease the amount of information, required from a decision-maker, to accelerate and ease the effective non-dominated projects distinguishing process. The method developed considers flexibly different investors' preferences changes and is vitally important for the exhausting non-renewal mineral resources saving and the ecological crisis prevention.