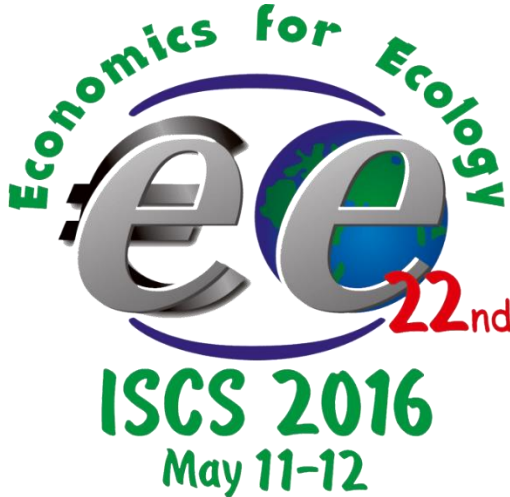


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**Економіка для екології**

Матеріали  
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Any economic activity and especially the one that is on the densely populated areas can cause appearance and distribution of ecological and natural-technogenic threats and dangers. Therefore, special attention in the implementation of hazardous economic activity for Kyiv should be paid to observance of a number of principles, including: prevention, due diligence, compliance with international environmental laws and so on. Today enterprises of large cities is a potential source of contamination for the territories of Ukraine and neighboring countries as a result of a number of economic, technical, technological, organizational and other reasons. Our own funds and reserves for prevention are unfortunately not enough (it is confirmed by underfunding the leading state target programs to prevent risks and dangers of emergencies).

The EU structural funds have an organizational and economic potential (which is not yet available for Ukraine) in solving the above problems and especially, the Cohesion Fund that provides investments for overcoming territorial disparities, including the environmental field through the whole system of mechanisms. Given the intensification of the interaction policy “Ukraine-EU”, a priority in the future should be both state support of strategies for regional and urban development taking into account ecological component (including Kyiv) and extension of powers of local authorities to identify and finance joint international environmental projects with the active involvement of local authorities in the development and implementation of policy documents in the field of environmental protection.

## **FEED-IN TARIFF LIKE AN INCENTIVE INSTRUMENT TO ENLARGE RENEWABLE ENERGY USING BY HOUSEHOLDS**

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The ongoing economic situation in Ukraine, the energy dependence from Russia, the prices increasing for the energy resources and as the consequences the snowballing increasing for the household's utilities bills are actualized the developing of renewable energy. Moreover, the experts declared that the fossil fuels age had already died. That is why it is

necessary to research and implement the practice mechanism to spread the using of the renewable energy resources by the households. The results of analyzing showed that the European Countries provide a lot of incentive economics instruments to stimulate the using of the renewable energy in the household. Thus, the feed-in tariff (FIT) for electricity produced from renewable energy source is the most effective instrument to encourage the renewable energy. FIT uses in more than 60 countries of the world.

It is necessary to underline that Ukraine also provide such instrument. According to the Ukrainian energy strategy by 2030, Ukraine must increase the energy production from the renewable sources almost by 20 times [2]. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian Law doesn't correspond to the ongoing national economic development and as a consequence Ukraine has a lot of barriers such as unbalanced tariffs for various types of renewable, a problematic local content requirement, a restrictive definition of biomass, etc. Besides, we have not had the real practice mechanisms of using the FIT yet.

According to Law of Ukraine on Electric Power Sector, FIT is the special tariff, whereby make a purchase energy which is made by on energy object which be used the renewable sources of energy (save as blast-furnace gas and coke oven gas) [1]. The goal of FIT in Ukraine is the stimulating of Ukrainians to use the renewable sources of energy instead of conventional energy sources.

FIT is approved by National Commission on Regulation of Electric-Power Industry. According to Ukrainian legislation the rate of FIT had approved for every economy entity, which utilizes electrical power with using of the renewable sources of the energy, for every electricity generation facility and for a piece renewable energy type [3]. It can't be lower than ensure the minimum FIT on date establishment of retail tariff, which is converted from euro into hryvnia according to official rate of National Bank of Ukraine.

Generally, rates of FIT calculated under the following formula provided by Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine on Electric Power Industry (the Power Industry Law):

$$FIT = RP \times C,$$

where: RP is a retail electricity price for the second class consumers as of January 2009, which is established in accordance with Resolution of National Energy Regulation Commission No.1440 of 23.12.2008;

C—coefficient established by Article 17 of Power Industry Law. It depends on type of alternative energy source and station capacity[4].

Besides of that, FIT depends upon date of commissioning of electricity generating industry. FIT will be reduced by 20%, 30% if the electricity generating industry place into service after 2019 and 2024 as applicable.

As an example, we had considered FIT for private households, which generate electric power with power at that do not to exceed 30 kW. The result of analyzing showed that the electrical generation from the solar energy is the most popular in Ukraine. But development of solar energy can be stopped, because the FIT will be reduced according to the Ukrainian Law. Thus the FIT for solar power show in the table 1 [5].

Table 1 - The changing of FIT for solar power for households, (EUR)

Type	Capacity (kW)	Commission date				
		01.07-31.12.2015	2016	2017-2019	2020-2024	2025-2029
Solar power for private household	<30	0.2003	0.1901	0.1809	0.1626	0.1449

No doubt, in Ukraine FIT is one of the Europe's biggest. For example, in Germany FIT spectrum has from 39 kop/kWh (object of hydroenergetics higher 50 MW) to 448.15 kop/kWh (planetary system for 30kW). Ukraine has the highest FIT because an investor can come with hurdles of higher economic risk [6].

As we write above the decreasing of FIT can restrict the development of the solar energy. From the other side, the increasing of Electricity tariff for household should stimulate to use the renewable energy by households. Thus, according to the Ukrainian legislation the electricity tariff will have increased more than 3 times by 2017 March [7].

Table 2 - The electricity tariff's changing from 2016 to 2017

Consumption rate, kW/h	Electricity tariff, in kop. for 1kW/h		
	01.03 - 1.09.2016	01.09.2016 - 1.03.2017	from 01.03.2017
<100	57,0	71,4	90,0
100-600	99,0	129,0	168,0
>600	156,0	163,8	168,0

Despite the outlook of using FIT is obvious, but the investors put money in the alternative energy very deliberately. Consequently the using of alternative energy in Ukraine by household hasn't spread yet. The reason of it is the political and economical spottiness in Ukraine. Besides, the higher FIT is the essential payments for higher risk of the investors. Also, people can't see the real mechanism of using the FIT. That is why it is necessary to create and implement the practice mechanism of FIT using. Moreover, it is very important to enlarge the results of using the FIT's mechanism through the civil society.

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