

influence of all external factors), at which system, attaining the state of sustainability, does not pass to other states.

On this basis, tourism will be able to develop only at the rational use of natural resources, during minimization of negative influence on an environment. Taking into account all problems arising up because of development of tourist industry, into which it is necessary to run to the tourists, local habitants, regional authorities, there was the necessity of complex decision of different difficult situations, that implies transition to sustainable development.

Sustainable development of tourism in the end can result in sustainable development of all territory, including conservancy, guard of culture, social and economic development. Primary efforts on introduction of sustainable development must take the negative ecological consequences of tourism to the minimum. In addition, industry of trips and tourism creates workplaces much easier and quick, than any other sector economies, that is exceptionally important for the developing states with a high unemployment rate.

Ecotourism, in same queue, opens possibilities not existing before abilities to a village, is instrumental in maintenance of local handicrafts and handicraft industries wherein industrial development is impossible. Ecotourism are trips in places with relatively untouched nature with a purpose, not violating integrity of ecosystem, to get the picture of natural and in a civilized manner-ethnographic features of this territory, which creates such economic terms, at which conservancy becomes advantageous to the local population.

Thus, tourism can and must develop on principles of conception of sustainable development, but it is necessary to examine it as component part of world economy, which depends on steady development of other industries.

THE REFORM OF UKRAINE'S ENERGY COMPLEX AS A PRECONDITION OF ELIMINATING UKRAINE'S ENERGY DEPENDENCE

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Only 16 per cent of Ukraine's gas and 13 per cent of its oil is produced domestically and more than half of Ukraine's imports consist of energy. Most of energy imports originate in Russia. This energy dependence upon Russia and problems to pay for energy deliveries is perceived as a big threat to Ukraine's sovereignty. It is argued that with a reform of the energy economy, energy dependence would be very limited. The level of energy dependence is, among others, dependent upon the levels of domestic energy consumption and production. Energy consumption is very high due to lack of incentives to economize on energy

consumption. The payments crisis and the parasitic role of energy traders constitute the root of the current energy crisis. The obstacles that prevent a reform of the energy economy are the same that prevent Ukraine reducing its energy dependence.

Energy trade is one of the most profitable business in Ukraine, despite the fact that there is a payments crisis in the energy sector. Official statistics about the financial situation in the energy sector are not reliable because most actors involved are opposed to transparency. In many ways tax-authorities are cheated. The fact that large part of energy is traded in barter deals makes energy trade very opaque. Energy traders are often on paper loss making and do not pay for all energy delivered by energy producers. Often, the state jumps in and subsidises the energy traders and energy producers. Energy traders often bought from energy producers energy on loans, guaranteed by the state. When the energy trader failed to pay, the state paid back the loan.

Energy producers are squeezed by intermediaries and do not get incentives to invest. A reformed energy sector and better investment climate could lead to less subsidies and turning loss making energy companies into profitable ones. In some areas, like methane and nuclear power, production could be enhanced. To replace the nuclear power station Chernobyl, two new nuclear power stations will be finished, in Rivne and Khmelnytsky, with Western help.

During ten years of regular reductions of energy supplies from Russia and continuous shortfalls of energy supplies, especially during winter time, Ukraine has done very little to promote energy conservation measures that could diminish energy dependence significantly and has done very little to reform the energy sector, that could free billions of hryvnas yearly.

The energy reform, embarked upon early 2000, was half hearted and failed to raise significantly collection rates of energy payments. It highlighted bottlenecks in the energy sector and deeply rooted vested interests that block energy reform. Under President Putin, Russian attitude towards accumulating energy debts of Ukraine and non-authorized siphoning of gas by Ukraine became tougher. Diversification of energy supplies is rendered difficult by the bad payments record of Ukraine. This is making import prices of gas higher. Lack of reform in the energy sector will further undermine Ukrainian sovereignty while giving Russia more economic leverage.

PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS ROLE AS A KEY COMPONENT OF SUSTAINABLE POLICY

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Obviously, that 21st century will be the century of the environment. In the near future, environmental issues will inevitably have paramount political importance.