

FUEL ENERGY OF UKRAINE: NOWADAYS SITUATION, PROBLEMS AND DIRECTIONS OF THEIR SOLVING

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The level of the development of energetics influences on the economical situation, social sphere and living standards. Fuel energy complex of Ukraine is a branch of economics which consists of that subjects the activity of which is connected with investigation, mining, production, conservation, transporting, transmission, distribution and sale of energetical products except that subjects the basic activity of which is to satisfy needs of central heating and hot water supply.

Nowadays the state fuel energy complex in Ukraine is characterized as critical. Ukraine belongs to those countries which suffer on the energetical deficit. Ukraine satisfies its own needs in energy consumption to 53 %. Besides, Ukraine has sizeable debts for energy resources, high level of aged fixed funds in fuel energy complex and inefficient taxation, amortizational policy. The material basis of energetic branches works on the bound of technical potential and the mechanisms of its reconstruction are absent. So, it leads to the decreasing of productive capacity and high expense of energy production in Ukraine. To confirm this fact it is possible to say that the absolute fuel energy resources consumption indexes of Ukraine can be compared with indexes of such high-developed countries as Great Britain and France. Energyintensity of Ukraine's GDP ten times exceeds the same index for France. This fact gives evidence about an extraordinary low efficiency of using fuel energy resources in Ukraine.

There is a great list of important unsolved problems which influence directly the consumption of energy resources. They are:

- national production energyintensity high level;
- irrational energy consumption in municipal sector;
- absence of energy saving technologies;
- inefficient structure of national economic activity.

The problems of fuel energy complex of Ukraine can be divided into four groups:

- insufficiency of own energy resources in Ukraine;
- dependence on the monopolies of Russia which supply energy resources to Ukraine;
- threadbare of fixed funds;
- insufficient using of unusual energy sources.

Taking into account these problems the introduction of energy and resource conservative measures should be an integral part of fuel energy complex reforming in Ukraine. However, the introduction of such measures stumbles on considerable obstacles such as a lack of investment, lack of monetary resources of equipment and insufficient motivation of energy saving among consumers and producers of energy resources.

Ukrainian government has worked out the Conception of fuel energy complex development till 2030 which defines the following tasks:

- maximal using of own energy resources and decreasing dependence on imported resources;
- decreasing of natural gas using for heating and hot water supply through the substitution of it by electrical energy;
- balancing between the producers' and consumers' interests concerning energy resources that means the providing of economically well-grounded level of price on energy resources;
- extending of international co-operation in energy complex;
- environmental pollution decreasing.

GDP capacity too times increase till 2030 is prognosed and the consumption of initial energy resources is going to be in 33,4 % increased because of the introduction of energy saving technologies. A great role in energy- and resource saving in Ukraine must be given to the economical mechanisms of stimulation and energy saving introduction measures. The experience of energy saving programs in high-developed countries of the world shows that the most popular economical instruments which are used for energy conservation achieving are taxes and tax privileges, subsidies and grants, credits and direct governmental financing of projects. Introduction

of such measures will stimulate interest in energy saving both governmental power and subjects of economic activity. It is worth saying that taxation is successfully conducted in the countries of the European Union.