

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.

Presently, the transformation from an economic paradigm into environmental one is taking in modern politics. From a political point of view, the ideal social and democratic state must also be the environmental one. Therefore, it is necessary to establish administrative and legal institutions, which will promote protection of the environment. We need to change society for sustainable living. We need to turn from nature transformation for society's needs to modernisation of society, aiming at harmonisation of human-nature relationships. Sustainable development requires sustainable policy.

The idea of nature conservation emerged about 150 years ago, mainly with appearance of the term "ecology" and became one of the main priorities of modern policy. A system of replication of environmental values is created. Now a system of environmental education works in many countries. However, there is not enough social institutions, oriented on environmental values. Now we have unsustainable social institutions like the armaments industry and armed forces. What we really need - bombs and missiles or skilled people and clean environment? This is an ethical problem - the problem of moral choice. For realization of an "ecological revolution" we should experience ourselves as spiritually alive and politically active persons. We shall always need people who insist that their main goal in life has not been to amass money, but to protect the natural beauty and create something useful. Representatives of environmental NGOs have made their choice. They have chosen environmental values. NGOs are typically value-based and people-centred independent organisations. Principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics of the NGO sector. Civil society development (particularly environmental NGOs) and education (especially environmental learning) are key components of the system of replication of environmental values. Strengthening of environmental education and NGO development, we will promote strengthening of the environmental replicative system.

Here it is some proposes tools for building the sustainability ethic into decision-making:

- incorporating ethics in policy analysis;
- including ethical analysis in policy dialogues;
- declarations of principles and ethical codes;
- representing ethics in organizational structures;
- informal interventions.

There are some problems of environmental NGO functioning as an ethical committee: the absence of universal ethical criterion, the problem of being an activist, the problem of NGO's ability to act as a team of like-minded persons, the absence of real precedents.