

THE PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY OBJECTS ALLOCATION

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Last decade views of many scientists, politicians and environmentalists concentrated on the development of renewable energy. Nevertheless efficiency of its exploitation is still under question. For instance, the current cost of renewable energy supplies is not competitive with fossil fuels in many areas; this is largely a function of the lack of finance and effort put into their development and the subsidies given to energy production from oil, coal and natural gas. Given more attention, renewable energy sources could become cost-effective more quickly, and with a number of other advantages in addition to their environmental benefits relative to the burning of fossil fuels. One of the tools of its efficiency increasing is careful and scientifically grounded planning of its allocation. The planning process includes both technical aspects of data gathering, analysis and plan formation, and political dimensions of elaborating goals, assessing feasibility and forming support for implementation.

The aim of the paper is to elucidate scientific part of methodology of planning and assessment of the renewable energy objects allocation at the regional level.

The aim of methodology is to choose the most appropriate territory for allocation of renewable energy objects. The objectives are: to plan allocation of renewable energy objects without significant impairments of land resources; to minimize its negative environmental impacts; to choose land site with maximal nature potential; to reduce costs connected with full scale environmental and socio-economic planning and assessment of renewable energy objects introduction at the whole territory of the region.

The methodology is based on assessment of acceptability of certain land category use for allocation of renewable energy objects. Land is the nature product. Each site has set of different characteristics. Such characteristics composed spontaneously under climate influence and nature processes and only improved or deteriorated under impact of human activity. Therefore combination of land capability and nature conditions does not always favorable for the allocation of renewable objects even if necessary nature potential exists.

The task is to choose land categories which are appropriate for the allocation and then to determine possible environmental impacts that renewable objects will have. In such case land serves as spatial allocation basis. Organization of renewable energy objects allocation inseparably linked with space of using lands. From the location of land sites nature and economic conditions depend strongly that determine process of renewable energy production. Spatial conditions have different impacts on such production. An experience is evidence that productivity, efficiency of techniques usage and energy cost price in many respects depend on land category,

square of land tenure, grounds structure etc. In that way land plays a special role in renewable energy introduction and development.

The application of planning and assessment methodology at the regional level allows determine possibility for developing alternative power engineering in the most cost-effective way from both sides environmental as well as socio-economic. In accordance with current situation in environmental and socio-economic sphere one of the most important matters is the choosing of appropriate land site or territory for the renewable energy development.

ORGANIZATION MEANINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PATTERNS IN UKRAINE

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“They are sitting the day and the night
and again the day and again the night
and are thinking how to make their loser enterprises
to be profitable without any changes in it”.

M.E. Saltykov - Shedrin

In view of high growth at the production sphere the current formation of the sustainable business pattern is impossible without environmental impact assessment (EIA). Integration of the external effects to the production processes gives a possibility to control it and leads to the environmental condition which is called an environmental safety in Ukrainian legislation. The ways of achievements are determined as an implementation of interconnected system of the political, economical, technical, organizational and other measures. The analysis of the European countries' regulation reveals an efficiency of this method.

Ukrainian regulations base is not implemented in full scale as all-sufficient instrument for environmental safety achievement. Alternative tools which are not in conflict with current system and to be adding it are necessary in Ukraine. For three decades implementation of the principally new approach to business management had being occurred because of development of the Corporative Environmental Management (CEM) system. In the basis of CEM is an application of proactive environmental management which is corresponding to the sustainable environmental safe business. The core of the changes is implementation of the international standards system ISO 14 000.

The elucidation is provided in the frame of the Tempus Joint European Project IB-JEP-23100-2002 “Developing sustainable business patterns in Ukraine”. The author uses the Ukrainian executive legislation, experience of the European