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STATE RENEWABLE ENERGY ELECTRICITY POLICY: CURRENT ISSUES, FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The success of public energy efficiency policies is determined by the choice of a set of tools, by the rational distribution of functional obligations of policy makers, by the predictability and stability of the chosen course. Each of these components has its own significance and weight. The decisive role should be given to the choice of instruments of influence, depending on specific goals, objectives, organizational and resource potential. In the sense of impact, possible public policy instruments should be divided into two groups: instruments that use a market-based mechanism of influence and instruments that rely on the use of administrative capacity. The extensive experience in implementing energy efficiency policies in several countries suggests that both the market-oriented and administrative types of public impact instruments have a simultaneous impact and a positive effect. In our view, market-oriented instruments should still be considered preferable, as primary economic interests are the basis of their stimulating effects. An example of such tools could be tariff regulation, provision of special conditions for access to credit resources, special tax administration procedure, customs duties, etc.

The use of market mechanisms generates an internal motivation of business entities to make rational decisions in changed conditions, decisions that lead to the achievement of private and general goals. Realizing that the objective basis of the effectiveness of market-oriented public policy in the field of energy efficiency is the predictability of the positive economic effect, it is extremely undesirable to reconsider, change conditions that this effect provides. Forming

of a long-term trend towards the development of a chosen direction or sphere requires invariability, stability of the chosen course, conditions for the provision of regulated benefits and preferences [1, p. 61].

An example of the successful use of market impact mechanisms on the development of electricity production from alternative and renewable sources, it is advisable to consider a special mode of participation in the production and distribution of electricity, which is provided for by the legislation of Ukraine on the "green tariff" and the accompanying regulation of the functioning of the electricity market, regulatory support. First adopted in 2009 the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Electric Power Industry "on promoting the use of alternative energy sources," conceived a significant impact on the development of renewable energy [2]. In particular, the production of electricity by wind and solar power plants has increased manifold. While the production of electricity by wind and solar power plants amounted to 4 ktoe in 2009, then in 2018 it reached 197 ktoe [3].

However, in a relatively short period of time the legislation on the "green tariff" has changed many times, making significant changes in the motivational component of the development of the industry. The limited controllability of the production capacities of alternative energy determines the general trend of state policy in recent years - the gradual tightening of the conditions for obtaining special conditions for the sale of electricity into the integrated energy system. The technologically determined development limit for low-maneuverable sources of electricity generation leads to permanent adjustment of the conditions for implementing the policy of promoting the development of alternative and renewable energy. According to expert estimates, the limit capacity of Ukraine's energy system lies within 4 GW of the capacity of low-manpower generation facilities. By the end of 2017, the total capacity of solar power plants (SPP) in Ukraine reached 1 GW. During 2018, SPP was commissioned by about 0.8GW, and in 2019 the total capacity of SPP in Ukraine approached 3.8 GW.

The constant revision of the terms of implementation of the government's policy to promote the development of alternative energy has a very negative impact on the overall investment field of the industry. In the short term, we can expect a decrease in the growth rate of alternative energy and a drop in the interest of private and corporate capital in the industry. In general, the early rollback of state support for the development of alternative energy leaves no doubt that the critical dependence on the supply of fossil primary energy sources will remain at least in the medium term. Having reached the level of 2.1% of the total electricity generated, government gives a clear signal of a decrease in interest in further growth of the industry. It is obvious that the government sees the solution to the country's energy security problem in a slightly different way than in technologically innovative diversifying of power engineering.

SOURCES

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2. Про внесення зміни до Закону України «Про електроенергетику» щодо коефіцієнтів «зеленого» тарифу для електроенергії, виробленої з використанням альтернативних джерел енергії: Закон України від 22.12.2016 р. № 1804-VIII / Відомості Верховної Ради. 2017. № 4. С. 47.
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