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ANALYSIS AND STRUCTURE OF ENERGY SAVING PROJECTS AT THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE

The problem of energy saving at the enterprises of the state is very actual, especially in today's conditions because firstly, there is a constant shortage of energy resources in Ukraine, especially taking into account the current situation.

Secondly, significant excess of specific energy consumption in calculating per unit of production in comparison to the global level is observed in most part of enterprises.

The consequences of the global financial crisis attracted the attention of scientists for a more thorough study of issues related to the use of energy saving potential of enterprises.

The aim of the article is to analyze the existing energy efficiency projects at the modern industrial enterprises for the purpose of further development and substantiation of the necessity of introducing such projects from the standpoint of their effectiveness

The energy analysis of the functioning a certain number of machine and building enterprises has been conducted by the authors. The totality of enterprises were divided into 3 groups according to the content of energy saving measures that were conducted at the enterprises:

- Technical and technological measures.
- Structural technical and technological measures connected with deep reconstruction and modernization of production.
- Accounting and organizational measures.

The analysis of given projects showed that the expenditure indicators and the effectiveness on these projects are somewhat different:

1. The highest share in the aggregate – structural, rather expensive projects of the second group – according to the number of projects they make up 57% and according to the costs by more than 80%. From the side of efficiency which is regarded as a relative saving of fuel and energy resources on 1 hrn. of costs, they are also the most appropriate.

2. On the expenditure side – the most expensive projects, namely, the average cost for this group is 4.13 million. hrn.

This situation testifies that the enterprises have already passed the first stage of the struggle for power efficiency while issues were resolved through the projects of the first group – relatively cheap, fast by implementation deadlines and payback and also with small effectiveness.

Concerning the projects of the third group, we can say that their “star” time is yet to come. Deep technical and technological changes that are the result of projects of the second and first group naturally should lead to a change in accounting and management based on the latest achievements.

The choice of one group of projects or another or a specific project are not exclude one another. They should complement each other and merge into a single strategy for energy saving of enterprise which, in turn, must be coordinated with the overall system of strategic planning at the enterprise. In the future it will provide the opportunity to increase competitive advantages of the enterprise on the basis of reduction in specific energy of products through the use of well-chosen strategies of enterprise.

However, in modern terms, there are some difficulties in applying such projects and the use of energy saving potential.

From these materials, we can make the following conclusions: it has been determined that enterprises should have strategic and operational plans on ensuring energy saving on the basis of energy audit. The materials systematic energy audit investigations and inspections should be in the basis of the plan of enterprises. These materials are the basis of all work of the energy efficiency at the enterprise. It has been proposed to differentiate energy efficiency measures according to the following

criteria: objectives, costs, terms of introduction, economic impact and other important organizational factors.

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