

## WHAT CAN BE DONE ALREADY TODAY?

### CONSUME EFFICIENTLY:

- Install water and gas meters
- Close the tap when you brush your teeth
- Do not waste water when you take a shower or do the dishes
- Turn off light when you leave the room
- Unplug electric appliances when you no longer use them
- Turn off gas burners right after you finish cooking

Learn how to save on energy saving!

### BECOME A RESPONSIBLE CONSUMER:

- Use energy efficient household appliances and light bulbs
- Insulate your apartment building and windows
- Close the building entrance door to save heat in your building
- Use motion sensors to save electricity in the building entrances, staircases, corridors

Big changes begin with small steps – start with yourself!

### CHANGE MENTALITY:

- Take care of your building's comfort
- Take care of cleanliness and order in your building's public area
- Take care of your courtyard
- Immediately inform the communal service about problems in providing services
- Think what you can do, and act!

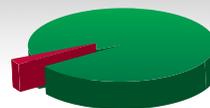
Do not wait for your neighbor to do this – start with yourself!

## MAKE YOUR HOME WARM AND COMFORTABLE!



# WHY TARIFFS GO UP?

Main reason of quick increase of tariffs now is artificial restraining of tariff increase in the past



**USSR** – population was paying 3–4% of real value of housing and communal services. The difference was covered to the utilities by the government.



**Over the period of Ukraine's independence** – level of coverage by population of real cost of the housing and communal services was gradually increasing but major part of tariffs was still covered by the government.



**European countries** – consumers always paid real value of housing and communal services.

# COMPARE!

## MULTI-APARTMENT BUILDINGS

### EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

#### Economic use of energy resources:

- Buildings with high level of energy efficiency;
- Economic consumption of heat, water, gas, electricity;
- True (High) cost of services, thus, population saves energy;
- Government incentive programs and public information campaigns incentivize population for energy saving.

#### Payment for actually consumed services:

- Complete metering of consumption.

#### Private ownership of housing:

- Waiting for themselves to resolve issues of housing and communal services;
- Mentality of a responsible homeowner.

#### Possible selection of the providers of separate types of services:

- Population can select a service provider;
- Competition ensures high quality of services.

#### Protection of low-income population:

- Targeted assistance to low-income population;
- No privileges.

### SOVIET UNION, UKRAINE TILL TODAY

#### Wasting of energy resources:

- Buildings with significant energy losses;
- Non-economic consumption of heat, water, gas, electricity;
- Lack of incentives for population to save because of low cost of services;
- Government programs and public information campaigns almost non-existent.

#### Payment by the norms:

- Incomplete metering of consumption;
- Overstated and outdated norms.

#### Public ownership of housing:

- Waiting for the government to resolve issues of housing and communal services;
- Lack of feeling oneself the owner of housing.

#### Lack of competition on those services where possible:

- Consumers cannot select better services at optimal prices;
- Lack of competition among suppliers is the reason for low quality of service.

#### Protection of low-income population:

- Inefficient system of assistance to low-income population;
- Over 84% of privileges are used by well-to-do population.

# COMPARE!

## COMMUNAL UTILITIES

### EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

#### Economic use of energy resources:

- Realistic true (high) prices for energy resources according to cost;
- Energy efficient modern equipment;
- Clear and controlled system for complete metering of energy resources;
- High quality services.

#### Tariffs fully cover cost of services and allow investments in the infrastructure:

- Utilities replace faulty equipment and worn out networks;
- Alternative energy sources are used;
- Portion of energy carriers cost in the structure of tariff for heat energy is up to 20%;
- Payments from the consumers are sufficient for timely and complete settlements with the suppliers of energy resources.

#### The government creates incentives for resource saving:

- Modern methodologies for tariff setting are oriented on energy saving measures;
- Efficient government support programs.

### SOVIET UNION, UKRAINE TILL TODAY

#### Wasting of energy resources:

- Understated (low) prices for energy resources;
- Energy intensive and outdated equipment;
- Lack of the system of full metering of energy resources;
- Low-quality services.

#### Incomplete recovery in tariffs of cost of services and lack of funds for investment in the systems:

- 65% of networks are worn out by more than a half, 35% of them – almost completely;
- High level of gas consumption and dependence on Russia;
- Over 60% in the structure of tariff for heat energy is cost of gas and electricity;
- Consumers have significant debts to utilities, as a result the utilities cannot pay on time to the suppliers of energy resources.

#### Lack of incentives for resource saving:

- Tariff setting system does not create incentives for saving;
- Insufficient government support for energy saving.

