

people from all over the Earth. The project is planned to be implemented until 2024.

In 2016, Musk founded The Boring Company, an infrastructure project aimed at building tunnels through which cities can travel at speeds of up to 200 kilometers per hour. The name itself contains a play on words and in translation means both “Drilling Company” and “Boring Company”.

Musk's ideas are often criticized, calling them implausible and fantastic. For example, Zubrin, president and founder of the Mars Society, a non-profit organization for relocating people to Mars, told The Guardian that Musk promises too much, but often does not even keep up with his projects deadlines, although he can accept criticism and adjust goals to make them more attainable.

However, if Musk can still fulfill all his promises, he will change the course of history forever.

References:

1. www.unian.net/longrids/elon-musk/
2. www.ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Маск,_Илон

UKRTRANSGAZ. EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVES

ANTON LYKHOBABA, student

IVAN I. KAPTSOV, Professor, Doctor of Science in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

YEVHENIIA S. MOSHTAGH, Associate Professor, PhD (Philology), English Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

Ukrtransgaz transports gas through pipelines to consumers in Ukraine, the EU, the Balkan countries and Turkey. The Ukrainian gas transmission system (GTS) is one of the most reliable and powerful in Europe. Its input capacity is 302.1 bcm per year, including 23 bcm per year from the EU, and output capacity is 178.5 bcm per year, including 146 bcm per year towards the EU and Turkey. To ensure safe natural gas transmission to Ukrainian and European consumers, Ukrtransgaz cooperates with GTS operators in neighboring countries and with major energy companies including PGNiG (Poland), Gaz System SA (Poland), Eustream a. s. (Slovakia), FGSZ (Hungary), JSC “Moldovagaz” (Moldova), SNTGN Transgaz S.A. Medias (Romania), OJSC “Gazprom” (Russian Federation), OJSC “Gazprom Transgaz Belarus” (Belarus), E.ON (Germany), RWE (Germany), Engie (France), Net4Gas (Czech Republic), Bulharhaz EAD (Bulgaria), DESFA (Greece), Botas (Turkey) and others.

Gas underground storage management.

Given the fact that Ukraine stopped gas imports from Russia in November 2015, the year 2016 was the first when Ukraine did not use Russian gas while

preparing for the heating season, instead refilling its underground storage facilities with gas acquired in reverse flow from Europe. As a result, the country started the heating season with gas reserves of 14.7 bcm, which is about 2 bcm less than in the previous two years. This sparked expressions of “concern” from the Russian side regarding “insufficient gas levels in” of Ukrainian underground storage facilities. However, due to proper planning and forecasting, Naftogaz managed to pass the heating season while ensuring the security and continuity of gas supplies to Ukrainian consumers and uninterrupted gas transit to European countries. During the 2016-17 heating season, 6.7 bcm of natural gas was withdrawn from storage facilities, which is 21% less than the same period the previous year. In the first quarter of 2017, 3.9 bcm of natural gas was withdrawn from the UGS, which is 1.6 bcm less than the previous year and can be attributed to increased gas imports from EU countries. Since March 2017, natural gas supplies are rising at the storage facilities with more than 150 mcm accumulated by early April. According to the Naftogaz Restructuring Plan, the UGS are subject to comprehensive analysis with the assistance of international experts that will include legal, economic and technical evaluation to determine the most efficient operational management model. Based on the results of this analysis, an action plan will be developed and submitted to the Secretariat of the Energy Community to ensure efficient operation and management.

Tariffs for the transportation of gas to Ukrainian consumers

The National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission set tariff rates for transporting gas to Ukrainian consumers at UAH 236.7 per 1000 cubic meters(excluding VAT) from 1 January to 31 March 2016 and from 1 April reduced this rate to UAH 219. At the GTS entry points located on the state border of Ukraine, the rate is USD 12.47 (excluding VAT). The tariff for pumping, storage, and withdrawal of gas has remained at the level of 2013 and is UAH 112 per 1,000 cubic meters without VAT

Long-term period targets:

- increase the company’s efficiency and transparency and integrate into the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG);
- implement energy saving technologies under the energy efficiency program and the energy resources saving plan.

References:

1. <http://www.naftogaz.com>