The article presents the results of monitoring regulations on the reform of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the use of environmental technologies. It is established that all legal acts use different interpretations regarding the reform of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the environmental technologies use, namely: modernization, transformation, restructuring, reconversion, reindustrialization, and decarburization. These definitions had the following meaningful content: reforming the coal-mining complex; reforming property relations with improving the industry management system; reforming the coal industry’s scientific institutions; reconstruction of objects; reconstruction of coal enterprises in order to avoid inefficient projects in projects; reconstruction of the mine fund; development of industrial and social sphere of coal enterprises of the branch; enterprise reconstruction; technical re-equipment and modernization of coal mining enterprises; reconstruction and technical re-equipment; optimization of the structure of state-owned enterprises of the coal industry; the reconversion (re-industrialization) of coal regions; technical measures for updating the mine fund; prospect of further development and break-even level of production and economic activity of Ukrainian mines; reorganization of enterprises in terms of concentration of all personnel, financial and material resources on prospective mines; decarburization of national and global economies; decarburization of energy. It is established that the complex of legal acts on regulation of reform in the coal industry in Ukraine includes a number of programs and normative documents that are mostly declarative and do not provide for overcoming social problems in the coal regions of Ukraine. However, today’s global challenges call for the introduction of the concept: just transformation is a model of development that envisages a decent life and fair earnings for all workers and communities affected by the process of active energy transition to decarbonize economy and the use of environmental technologies.
THE PROBLEM FORMULATION IN GENERAL FORM AND ITS RELATION TO THE IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC OR PRACTICAL TASKS

The changes in approaches to the formation of states’ energy policy are taking place in the world: the transition from the outdated model of the energy sector functioning, dominated by large producers, fossil fuels, inefficient networks, imperfect competition in the markets of natural gas, electricity, coal to a new model in which creating a more competitive environment, equalizing development opportunities and minimizing the dominance of one of the types of energy production or sources and / or routes of fuel supply. At the same time, it is preferable to improve energy efficiency and the use of energy from renewable and alternative sources. Climate change prevention and adaptation is also one of the priorities of global energy development. This poses new economic and technological challenges for Ukraine, but at the same time opens up new opportunities for finding and implementing innovative developments in the field of production, processing of fossil fuels, production, transformation, supply and consumption of energy, which necessitates the use of environmental technologies in particular in the coal industry.

AN ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS THAT FINDING THE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM AND WHICH THE AUTHOR RELIES ON, IDENTIFYING PREVIOUSLY UNRESOLVED PARTS OF GENERAL PROBLEM ADDRESSED BY THE ARTICLE

Ukraine uses a variety of energy sources, such as oil, natural gas, and coal, for its own use, nuclear and hydropower, wind and sun energy and more. Traditionally, the most sought after in Ukraine are fossil resources: natural gas and coal, which together account for more than 60% of the national energy balance. At the same time, in recent years, due to the changes in the price environment, technologies and global trends, the share of other types of energy in consumption has been gradually increasing. Moreover, today there is reason to expect their further growth with a corresponding decrease in the share of fossil fuels in the energy balance of the country.

Key words: regulations, reform, coal industry, just transformation

The problems of reforming the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the environmental technologies use have been raised over the last twenty years, as evidenced by a number of programs and regulations that are mainly declarative in nature and distinct in the process of reforming the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the environmental technologies use. Among modern regulations, the following should be mentioned: Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2035 “Security, Energy Efficiency, Competitiveness” [1], Concept for Reforming and Development of the Coal Industry for the period up to 2020 [2], Concept of “green” energy transition of Ukraine by 2050 Law of Ukraine “On the Main Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine up to 2030” [4] and others [5—10].

However, all regulations use different interpretations regarding the reform of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the environmental technologies use, namely: modernization, transformation, restructuring, reconversion, re-industrialization, which needs to be explored carefully.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE OBJECTIVES (FORMULATION OF THE TASK)

Generalization of the current regulatory acts for reforming (modernization, transformation, reconversion, re-industrialization) of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine in the context of the use environmental technologies use.

Presentation of the main research material with full justification of the scientific results obtained. The existing set of regulations for the regulation of coal reform includes a number of programs and regulations that are mainly declarative in nature and distinct in the process of reforming the coal industry and overcoming social problems.

In order to carry out a thorough analysis of the substantive content and content of the normative legal acts of Ukraine regarding the reform of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine, their monitoring should be conducted, Table 1.

It will allow to emphasize the particular stresses in the reform of the coal industry in Ukraine at different periods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of legislative act</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Modernization, transformation, restructuring, re-industrialization of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ukrainian Coal Program [5]</td>
<td>Improving the efficiency of the coal industry and achieving the amount of coal needed to meet national needs economy</td>
<td>Reforming the coal mining complex; reforming property relations with improving the industry management system; the revival of the role of science in the development of the coal industry and the reform of the scientific institutions of the coal industry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the country's development in relation to the global development trends. Therefore, depending on the period of the national economy development, the coal industry was modernized, transformed, restructured, reconverted or re-industrialized.

**Conclusions to this research and prospects for further exploration in this area**

Thus, the monitoring of the current regulations on the reform of the coal industry and coal regions of Ukraine made it possible to conclude that for the last twenty years in Ukraine the legal and regulatory support included such terms as: reforming, modernization, transformation, restructuring, reconversion, re-conversion decarbonization. These definitions had the following meaningful content: reforming the coal-mining complex; reforming property relations with improving the industry management systems; reforming the coal industry's scientific institutions; reconstruction of objects; reconstruction of the coal industry enterprises in order to avoid inefficient projects in the projects; development of industrial and social sphere of coal enterprises of the branch; enterprise reconstruction; technical re-equipment and modernization of coal mining enterprises; reconstruction and technical re-equipping; optimization of the structure of state-owned enterprises of the coal industry; reconversion (re-industrialization) of coal regions; technical measures for updating the mine fund; prospect of further development and break-even level of production and economic activity of Ukrainian mines; reorganization of enterprises in terms of concentration of all personnel, financial and material resources on prospective mines; decarbonization of national and global economics; decarbonization of energy.

However, today's global challenges require the introduction of the concept: just transformation is a model of development that provides a decent life and fair earnings for all workers and communities affected by the process of active energy transition (elimination of production capacity, enterprises, etc.). An important principle of effective equitable transformation is a broad social dialogue between all stakeholders: the representatives of public authorities and local self-government, civil society, science, media and business. The state, when developing the necessary national support strategies, should understand the needs of people living in these territories and dependent on mono-production. In their turn, the representatives of the regions should clearly define the list of their needs and specific models of their satisfaction.

Prospects for further exploration in this area should be developed in the development of the state program of fair transformation of coal regions of Ukraine.

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