

O. MYKOLIUK

PRIORITY TRENDS IN ENSURING THE ENERGY SECURITY OF UKRAINE IN THE TERMS OF EUROINTEGRATION

The **subject** matter of the study is to find the priority tasks and to select ways to ensure the energy security of Ukraine as well as to identify its energy potential for accelerating the economic growth. The **goal** of the article is to study the trends and strategic prospects for creating, developing and ensuring the energy security of Ukraine under the conditions of European integration reforms. The following **methods** and ways of scientific research were used in the article: the dialectical and the system approach was used to generalize the scientific study; the method of logical generalization was used to study the existing situation and to justify the directions for ensuring the energy security, to substantiate the relevance of the topic, the goal and objectives of the study, to identify the essential features and threats of the excessive use of imported energy supplies; the method of grouping to systematize tasks and ways to diversify the energy consumption in Ukraine. Ukraine has a significant potential for accelerating the economic development and enhancing the energy security. The energy security is an important component of the national security of the state and one of the global problems of every country in the world. To realize the existing potential, Ukrainian laws and regulations should be reformed and the requirements of international agreements should be met, the relations with the countries of the European Union should be developed. The following **tasks** were solved: the current state of fuel and natural resources security of Ukraine was analyzed and the ways for improving the energy security were systematized, the trends in the development and the priorities of the strategic prospects of Ukraine in the context of integration processes were studied. The following **results** were obtained: the main steps to ensure the energy security of Ukraine, to enhance the cooperation with the EU countries, to strengthen the relations in the context of the energy security were highlighted, the available energy potential for accelerating the economic growth was substantiated. **Conclusions.** The need to neutralize threats to energy efficiency as a diversification of energy consumption in Ukraine is proved. This approach will ensure the international competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy, the prerequisites for membership in international organizations; it will also stimulate the renewal of the domestic energy industry. The prospects for further research in this area are the study of the development of the competitive energy market and transition to the energy-efficient use of energy resources in order to ensure the energy security of Ukraine.

Keywords: energy security, energy intensity, energy materials, European integration processes, fuel and energy resources.

Introduction

Ukraine is a country that is partly resourced with its own traditional fuel and energy so it needs for significant volumes of fuel and energy imports. The share of imports in the total supply of primary energy in Ukraine has been about 38% over the past few years, which determines its energy dependence as a Central European one. This dependence is caused not only by the lack of sufficient volumes of own energy materials but also by their inefficient use.

The energy intensity of Ukraine GDP is much higher not only in comparison with the leading economies of the world but also with neighbouring countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Thus, the energy efficiency index of the Ukrainian economy adjusted on the structure of the economy is calculated on the basis of the indicators recommended by the International Energy Agency and in 2013 it was 57.8% of the EU level [4].

Ukraine faces a number of problems that are linked with the overuse of expensive imported fuel, inefficient markets and infrastructure.

Despite this, Ukraine has a great potential for accelerating the economic growth and enhancing the energy security. The energy security, in its turn, is an important component of the national security of the state and one of the global problems of every world country. The realization of the available potential requires that the laws and regulations should be reformed and the demands of international agreements should be fully met. The efficient competitiveness along with the gradual switch to market prices will also help Ukraine invite investments for developing the energy sector and for increasing the

energy security [8].

The analysis of literary sources and recent research

A great number of scientific works of foreign and Ukrainian scientists deals with researching the strategic perspectives of developing the energy sector of the economy, international partnership and the energy security in general; among them are the works by L. Abalkin, O. Alimov, V. Barannik, O. Bilous, M. Voropay, V. Geitz, M. Zemlyanoy, I. Mazur, V. Mikitenko, I. Nedin, E. Oleynikov, B. Piriashvili, S. Panchenko, A. Sukhodolya, A. Shevtsov, A. Shidlovsky and so on.

The parts of the general problem that have not been solved

However, a significant number of issues related to ensuring the energy security, the coherence of the state policy and consistency of strategic prospects for developing relations at the level of the EU countries have not been sufficiently developed.

In this regard, it is necessary to analyze if the European integration processes have adequate and efficient mechanisms to ensure legislatively and institutionally the implementation and priority directions for improving public policy in the context of improving the energy security of the state.

The **goal** of the article is to determine the strategic prospects of developing the energy security of Ukraine taking into account the international trends of the world energy markets and the state policy in the sphere of energy security support.

The basic material

The current stage of the domestic economic development is characterized by significant changes in the organization of production processes at the national and international levels, which is the basis for developing a new type of interaction of social and economic systems as well as developing new mechanisms for realizing the results of their interaction [1]. M.P. Voinarenko considers that globalization leads to the creation of a single economic space and the intensification of competition in the world market. Under such conditions, the decisive competitive advantages of the national economy of any country are the availability of raw materials, the level of science and technology development, innovative production potential, favourable geographic location. That is why the issue of the participation of our state as a country with an underdeveloped economy in the complicated process of economic globalization is one of the urgent problems.

Over the last few decades, Ukraine has been dependent on external energy sources, primarily from the Russian Federation. According to the world practice, the dependence on a supplier that exceeds 1/3 is a critical threat to the national security. In 2011-2013, more than 90% of the value sales of the natural gas, almost 85% of crude oil, 95-98% of nuclear fuel were imported from Russia.

Such dependence has become a clear signal for Ukraine that the energy security and energy independence of the state should be strengthened. Since then the speed and quality of implementation of EU laws in Ukraine have grown and the cooperation between Ukraine and the EU has reached a new, more effective level.

According to the data of National joint stock company "Naftogaz of Ukraine", gas was imported in Ukraine only from the European gas market in 2017. As compared with 2016, gas import increased by 27% – from 11.1 billion m³ to 14,1 billion m³ (fig. 1).

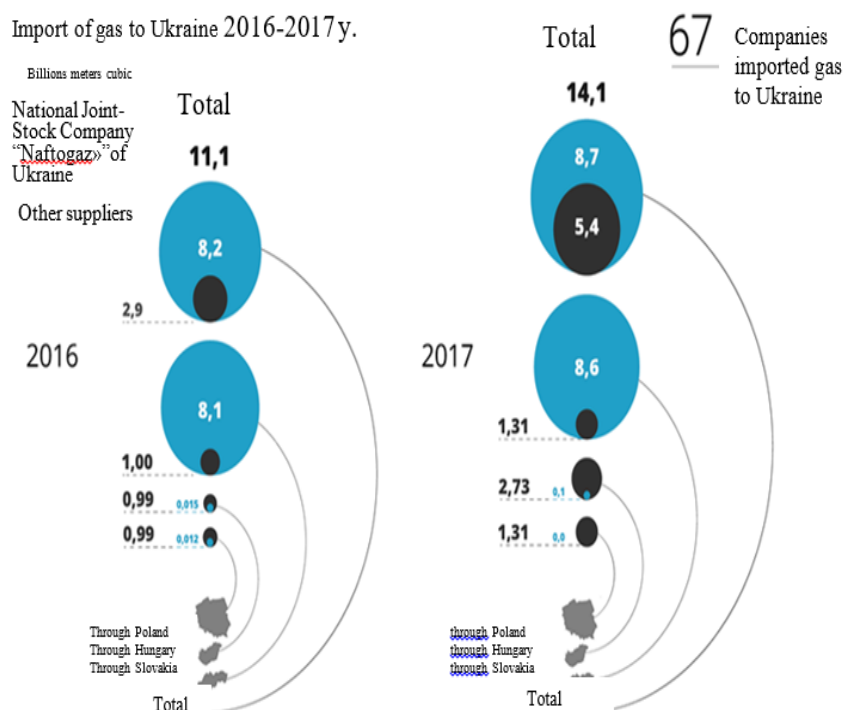


Fig. 1. Gas imported to Ukraine in 2016-2017 [5; 6; 8]

In 2017 the volume and share of import were increased by private traders and gas consumers. In 2017 these companies imported by 1.8 more gas than in 2016 – 5.4 billion m³ versus 2.9 billion m³.

In 2016 Naftogaz imported from the European market 8,7 billion m³ of gas, which is by 0.5 billion m³ (6%) more than in 2015 (Table 1). 13 European companies sold natural gas to Ukraine in 2017 (in 2016 there were 15 companies). None of these companies supplies more than 30% of imported gas.

Thus, changes in the Ukrainian gas market became possible as a result of the adoption of the "Law on the Natural Gas Market" (is effective from October 1, 2015) and other steps aimed at creating the open and transparent natural gas market in Ukraine.

Table 1. The volumes of natural gas import to Ukraine in 2016-2017 (billion m³)

The source of import	2016	2017	The rate of growth, %
	11.1	14.1	127
for Naftogaz, totally	8.2	8.7	106
from Gazprom	0.0	0.0	-
from other suppliers (European direction)	8.2	8.7	106
for other companies, totally	2.9	5.4	186
from Gazprom	0.0	0.0	-
from other suppliers (European direction)	2.9	5.4	186

In particular, in December 2017, the Stockholm Arbitration canceled all the claims of Gazprom regarding the gas that had not been received by Naftogaz and made the Russian monopoly sell 5 billion m³ of gas to Naftogaz annually at the price of a liquid European hub (the point of intersection of a significant number of gas transport routes). This price is lower than currently available at the western border. Naftogaz is obliged to buy 4 billion m³

from this volume per year, which is less than a half of gas import demand expected by Naftogaz. The company can purchase the rest of gas from suppliers that offer the most competitive conditions.

In 2017 the consumption of gas in Ukraine decreased by 1,3 billion m³ (from 33.2 to 31.9 billion m³, that is 4%) as compared with 2016.

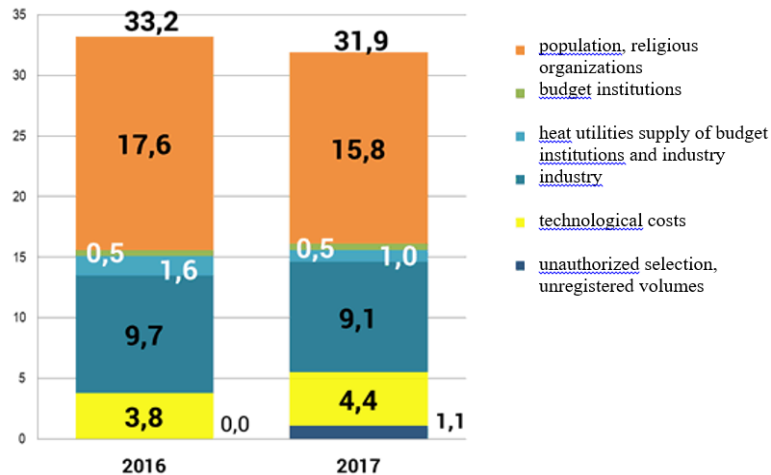


Fig. 2. The consumption of natural gas in Ukraine in 2016-2017 (billion m³) [8]

The analysis of the dynamics of natural gas consumption during 2017 shows a downward trend. Household consumers used 11.2 billion m³ of gas, which is 7 billion m³ less than in 2016 (-6%).

Enterprises of thermal power stations (TPS) that produce heat energy for the population used 4.6 billion m³ of gas, which is 1.1 billion m³ less than in 2016 (-19%).

The volume of gas used by TPS for producing heat for budgetary institutions and industry reached 1.0 billion m³ of gas.

Last year religious institutions used 19 million m³ as compared with 17 million m³ in 2016. The use of gas by this category of consumers in the total gas use is 0.06%.

The volume of gas used by industrial consumers decreased by 0.6 billion m³ (from 9,7 to 9,1 billion m³, -6%).

Production and technological expenditures of gas for the manufacture, transportation and distribution of natural

gas and for the manufacture of liquid gas increased by 16%, from 3,8 billion m³ to 4,4 billion m³.

The increase in the gas used by this category of consumers is mainly connected with the growth in the volumes of the transit of Russian gas. In 2017, as compared with 2016, the volume of the transportation of Russian gas through Ukraine increased by 11.3 billion m³ (+14%), from 82.2 billion m³ to 93.5 billion m³. As a result, production and technological expenditures of PAT "Ukrtransgaz" increased by 29%, to 2.2 billion m³.

Such a rapid reduction in natural gas consumption is undoubtedly connected with a total decline in industrial production, which poses a threat to the national economy of Ukraine, with the reduction of consumption standards for population and also, to some extent, with the procedures of energy efficiency and gas replacement. According to the data presented by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, industrial production index in Ukraine in February 2018 was 96,5 % (table 2).

Table 2. The indices of industrial production in 2016-2018

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Over a year
2016	81,4	108,2	106,8	96,6	96,3	97,9	107,0	99,2	104,4	105,7	100,8	101,9	103,1
2017	82,5	97,8	108,9	93,1	103,4	100,1	100,3	103,0	102,5	106,9	100,3	101,0	97,1
2018	86,1	96,5											

Besides, new threats emerged in addition to these previously identified threats. They are related to the destruction of energy facilities in Ukraine, the reduction of its domestic resource base, the blockage of energy supplies from the eastern direction. These factors created new additional threats to national security.

The main way to neutralize these threats is diversification. In [2], diversification is defined as one of the main directions of the reduction of the energy dependence of a country in current conditions. At the same time, diversification should concern not only the

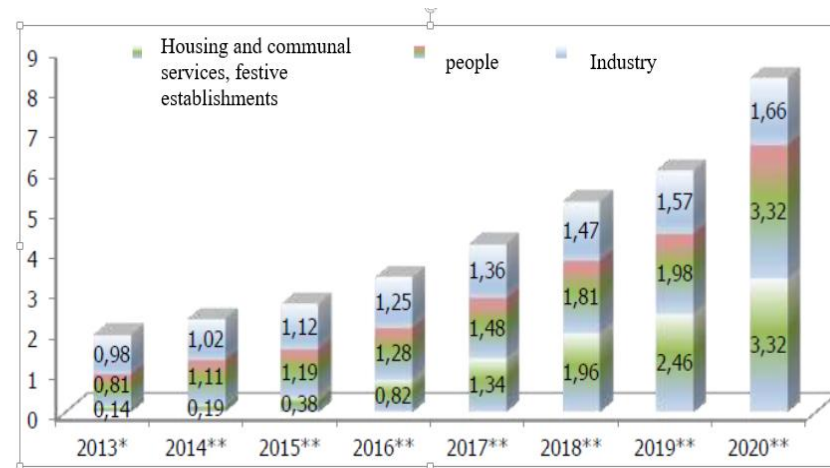
sources and routes of the transportation of energy resources but also energy technologies.

Diversification does not only reduce political risks connected with the monopoly supplier but is also a powerful factor in reducing the cost of purchasing fuel and energy resources due to business competition.

The countries of the European Union widely use several directions of energy materials diversification. The first direction is the large-scale use of liquid gas, in 2011 the share of liquid gas was about 20% of the of total natural gas imports [12]. The second direction of

diversification involves the changes in the structure of consumed energy resources, which allows the country to raise the level of its energy security by reducing imports of energy resources [11].

In this respect, Ukraine has a high bioenergy potential; the future of bioenergy is defined by the National Action Plan on Renewable Energy Sources up to 2020. According to this plan, by 2020 bioenergy should reach the level of natural gas replacement by 7.2 billion m³ a year [9] (fig. 3).



* Assessment according to the data of the energy balance of Ukraine

** forecast according to the National Renewable Energy Plan

Fig. 3. The dynamics of the reduction of natural gas consumption at the expense of bioenergy in Ukraine

The generalizing macroeconomic indicator that describes the level of the expenditure of fuel and energy resources per unit of gross domestic product is the energy intensity of gross domestic product (EI of GDP).

EI of GDP is one of the fundamental characteristics of the energy efficiency of the economy of each country. The dynamics of EI of GDP of Ukraine and of the countries of the world in 2017 is presented in fig. 4.

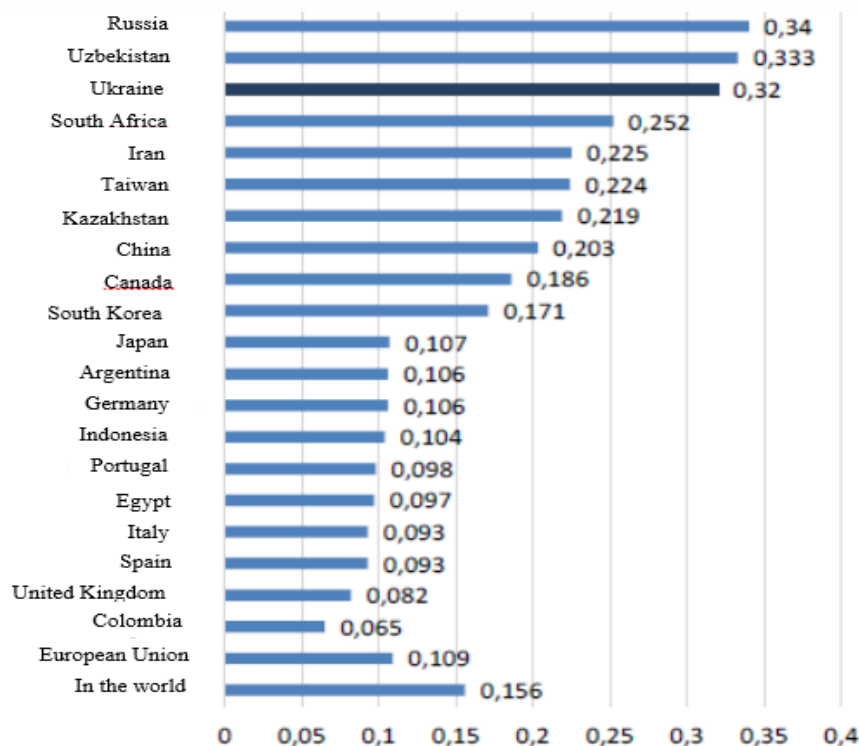


Fig. 4. The energy intensity of GDP of Ukraine and the countries of the world in 2017, kg per u/\$. [10]

The current indicator of the energy intensity of Ukrainian GDP shows a deep systemic crisis in the economy of Ukraine. The energy intensity of Ukrainian GDP is much higher not only in comparison with the leading economies of the world but also with neighbouring countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

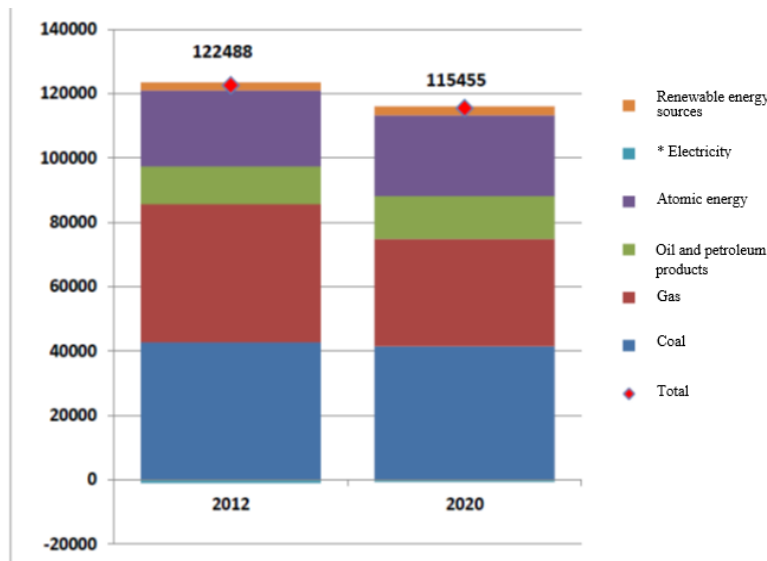
It should be noted that the high level of the energy intensity of GDP is objectively conditioned by the high share of resource-intensive and energy-intensive industries in the structure of the Ukrainian economy, such as metallurgy, the chemical industry and minerals mining. At the same time, the low energy efficiency in the sectors of energy transformation and supply, high specific energy expenditures for heating and hot water supply for households make the situation even more difficult.

Thus, the average efficiency of using coal in the thermal power industry of Ukraine is almost 1.5 times lower than in commercially available technologies, the power losses in the networks are twice as high as in Germany and the USA, and the average specific annual energy consumption of housing facilities is about 270 kWh /m², which is almost twice as high as in the countries of Europe with similar climatic conditions [3]. A negative trend is not only the high energy intensity of Ukrainian GDP but also the fact that there is no dynamics to its decline over the recent years [7].

The main factors that determine the high energy intensity of production in Ukraine are [5; 6; 8]: inefficient

and wasteful consumption of Fuel and Energy Resources (FER), particularly because the existing requirements for technology and equipment are not met, fixed assets and communications are out-of-date and the rate of their renewal is unsatisfactory, significant losses of energy resources, especially of natural gas, heat and electricity during their transportation, storage and distribution; the low level of introducing energy-efficient technologies and equipment (introducing new technological processes, in particular, low-waste, resource-saving and wasteless ones, realize no more than 3% of the total number of industrial enterprises); significant technological gap of the Ukrainian industry with the level of developed countries; a high level of depreciation of fixed assets in the economy (74.9%) and a corresponding increase in the specific consumption of FER for manufacturing a number of important types of products in the most energy-intensive industries; insufficient use of industrial waste processing, including solid domestic wastes.

According to the results of the study, achieving the goals of the National Energy Strategy (NES) to reduce GDP energy intensity by 20% is possible due to a gradual reduction of total primary energy supplies (TPES) by more than 10% by 2020 starting from 2017 and thanks to the growth of GDP by reducing the consumption of all types of energy resources, except for electricity, the technological use of which is more efficient (fig. 5) [7].



* In this case, the indicator has a negative value, since the export of electricity exceeds the import

Fig. 5. Total primary energy supplies to Ukraine in 2012p. and 2020p., thous.t.

Under such conditions, gas consumption can be reduced by more than 22% and its share in the structure of TPES will decrease from 34.8% to 30.1%. The share of coal in the structure of TPES in 2020 will fall to the level of 29.2%, while the shares of nuclear energy, oil and oil products will grow by 4.8% and 2.1%, respectively. The energy production from renewable energy sources (RES) will grow due to the development of alternative energy in Ukraine (more than 60% due to biofuel). It is assumed that their share in the TPES structure will grow at a high rate – from 2% to 5.2% or by 2.6 times (this is more than 7.5%)

but in the conditions of economic transformation the country has financial problems.

Taking into account the prospects for the development of the energy security of Ukraine in the context of processes of European integration, Ukraine signed a memorandum of understanding on the strategic energy partnership with the European Union together with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The Memorandum provides: enhancing the cooperation on the strengthening of the energy security on the basis of the principle of solidarity and trust; ensuring full integration

of the energy markets of Ukraine and the EU and implementing the EU Third Energy Package; increasing energy efficiency in all sectors of energy consumption; reducing the emission of greenhouse gases; promoting the use and development of renewable energy sources [13].

The orientation of Ukraine towards European integration provides mainstreaming the adaptation of the domestic legislation in the field of the energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources to the laws of the European Union. Such an approach will ensure the international competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy, the prerequisites for membership in international organizations as well as the impetus for renewing the domestic energy industry.

In May 2014 the European Union has declared the energy security strategy, whose main goal is to provide the stable and sufficient energy reserve for both citizens and the economy as a whole. The distribution of the main activities of the strategy of the EU energy security regarding short-term measures involves introducing a market-based approach in providing energy, enhancing coordination in the implementation of safe materials, limiting restrictions on cross-border energy trade and improving the energy efficiency. In terms of long-term measures that are mainly focused on preserving the climate, increasing energy production in the EU, diversifying energy supplying countries, creating an infrastructure for rapid response to the problems of fuel and energy supply and strengthening the coordination among EU countries.

For example, in the countries of the European Union the leading program is called "20-20-20", which got its name due to the objectives that have been specifically defined: a 20 percent increase in the energy efficiency of the economy; a 20 percent increase in the production of green energy; a 20 percent reduction in the emission of carbon dioxide. In the European Union, every country is engaged in a large-scale work aimed at changing the environment. Sweden is the first European country that plans to stop using oil as an energy material by the end of 2020. Significant funds are required to implement these plans. In the USA, according to the law "On economic recovery" and reinvestment obtained in 2009 direct environmental investments reached 80 billion dollars, indirect – 400 billion dollars; over the 1990s-2010s the EU invested 260 billion euros and still increases investments. China, which does not belong to countries with post-industrial economies, invested 454 billion dollars for solving environmental problems for 5 years since 2009 and outstripped the United States and Japan according to this indicator [12].

According to A. Pavlenko [6] who covers the issues of the cooperation between the European Union and Ukraine in the context of strengthening the energy security of the latter, the legal basis for mutual relations between the two parties is the Association Agreement which was declared at the second meeting in Brussels on February 11, 2016. The agreement provides exchanging the experience between Ukraine and the EU, establishing the mechanism for accidents early warning at energy facilities, solving problems caused by the Chernobyl

disaster, exchanging statistical information between the parties, cooperating in the use of infrastructure and so on.

In addition to the Association Agreement, the cooperation of Ukraine and the EU in energy is fixed in the Treaty on the Establishment of the Energy Community 3, which Ukraine joined in 2011. According to this treaty, the government have implemented about 15 EU directives in the spheres of gas, electricity, oil, competition, energy efficiency, environment [13].

It should be noted that the European side acts both as a donor for reforms in Ukraine, in particular, by providing grants, loans and macro-financial assistance, which was documented by the relevant Memorandum between Ukraine and the EU in May 2015 and as a consultant in developing the new legislative environment that would follow all European rules. European support and consulting assistance help raise awareness of the EU energy sector standards among officials, experts and journalists in Ukraine, shifts discussions about reforms to a new qualitative level, facilitates better monitoring the efficiency of changes in the country [6].

As for the Energy Strategy of Ukraine, this document was developed till 2035 and formalizes the policy of our state in providing the energy security, ensuring the sustainable development of the energy sector, stable energy supply of the national economy and public needs both in peacetime and during special periods [5]. Unlike the Energy Strategy of Ukraine till 2030, this document forms the target trajectory of the development of the energy sector ensuring the coherence of its priorities with the broader goals of the society as a component of the sustainable social and economic development of Ukraine and involves [8]:

- the target state of the energy sector of Ukraine relying on the priorities for ensuring the energy security and the implementation of the aspirations of Ukraine for European integration;
- the introduction of modern methodological approaches adopted in the EU countries to the development of documents on strategic planning and practical activities in implementing the state policy in the energy sector;
- the creation of the integrated system of the public management of the energy sector; the development of the coherent system of the mechanisms of public administration aimed at achieving the goals and establishing the system for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, considering the statements of the Strategy by all the sides engaged in its activities.

It should be noted that the team of authors of the analytical report who commented on the updated Energy Strategy of Ukraine until 2035 [6] consider this document as progressive; its implementation would significantly improve the energy efficiency, eliminate aid grants in the fuel and energy sector, introduce the elements of demand response, integrate the EU Directives into the national legislation of Ukraine and meet the requirements that Ukraine has taken in the context of joining the Energy Community and signing the Association Agreement. However, despite this conclusion, the team of authors made a number of comments on the need to update this

document, which is reasonable taking into account the importance and prospects for the development of the energy sector of Ukraine.

Conclusions

Taking into account all mentioned above, implementing strategic reforms in the sphere of energy supply, strengthening the energy security due to the

implementation of the energy strategy, achieving mutual understanding on a strategic energy partner with the countries of the European Union countries, expanding cooperation, ensuring full integration of the energy markets of our state and the EU will provide an opportunity to ensure the protection of Ukraine, to create the competitive market of energy resources and sustainable social and economic development.

References

1. Voynarenko, M. P., Mykolyuk, O. (2017), "Strategic energy security outlook formation of Ukraine under European integration process", *Scientific bulletin Polesie*, No. 3 (11), P. 1, P. 29–37.
2. "Global Energy Security" ["Globalnaya energeticheskaya bezopasnost"], available at : <http://g8russia.ru/docs/11.html> (last accessed 15.03.2018).
3. Dzyadkevich, Yu. V., (2015), "Prospects for Enhancing Ukraine's Energy Security", *Innovative economy*, No. 1, available at : <http://www.uceps.org/ukr/journal> (last accessed 11.03.2018)
4. Dodonov, B. Monitoring energy efficiency in Ukraine, available at : <http://g8russia.ru/docs/11.html> (last accessed 15.03.2018).
5. Energy industry of Ukraine. Results for 2015, available at : http://razumkov.org.ua/upload/2016_ENERGY.pdf (last accessed 15.03.2018).
6. Comments and suggestions for the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2035 available at : http://necu.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/NECU_proposals_energy_strategy2035.pdf (last accessed 15.03.2018).
7. Ukraine's New Energy Strategy by 2020: Security, Energy Efficiency, Competition, available at : [http://www.razumkov.org.ua/ua/upload/Draft%20Strategy_00%20\(7\).pdf](http://www.razumkov.org.ua/ua/upload/Draft%20Strategy_00%20(7).pdf) (last accessed 15.03.2018).
8. Preparation of changes to the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 24, 2013 № 1071, available at : http://bioenergy.in.ua/media/filer_public/strategiyi.pdf. (last accessed 18.03.2018).
9. Results of the energy industry in Ukraine: 2015, available at : <http://razumkov.org.ua/ua/upload/1457691315> (last accessed 24.03.2018).
10. Statistical Yearbook of World Energy 2015 [Statisticheskiiy ezhegodnik mirovoy energetiki 2015], available at : <http://yearbook.enerdata.ru/energy-intensity-GDP-by-region.html>. (last accessed 24.03.2018).
11. Tarnavsky, V. (2016), "Europe has reached the second level", *Energy of Ukraine*, No. 2, available at : <http://www.uaenergy.com.ua/c225758200614cc9/0/> (last accessed 22.03.2018).
12. Quarterly Report on European Gas Markets (2011), Market Observatory for Energy (Directorate General for Energy, European Commission), No. 4, P. 2, April–June, available at : http://ec.europa.eu/energy/observatory/gas/doc/qregam_2011_quarter2.p. (last accessed 22.03.2018).
13. Ukraine and the EU signed a memorandum on energy partnership, available at : <http://www.epravda.com.ua/news/> (last accessed 28.03.2018).

Receive 10.02.2018

Відомості про авторів / Сведения об авторах / About the Authors

Миколок Оксана Анатоліївна – кандидат економічних наук, доцент, Хмельницький національний університет, докторант кафедри обліку, аудиту та оподаткування, м. Хмельницький, Україна; e-mail: oks81mik@i.ua; ORCID: 0000-0001-8526-0829.

Миколок Оксана Анатольевна – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, Хмельницкий национальный университет, докторант кафедры учета, аудита и налогообложения, г. Хмельницкий, Украина; e-mail: oks81mik@i.ua; ORCID: 0000-0001-8526-0829.

Mykoliuk Oksana – PhD (Economics), Associate Professor, Khmelnytskyi National University, Doctoral Student at the Department of Accounting, Auditing and Taxation, Khmelnytskyi National University, Ukraine; e-mail: oks81mik@i.ua; ORCID: 0000-0001-8526-0829.

ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ПРІОРИТЕТНОСТІ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЇ

Предметом дослідження в статті є процеси пошуку пріоритетних завдань та вибору шляхів забезпечення енергетичної безпеки України, а також виявлення її енергетичного потенціалу для прискорення економічного зростання. Мета статті полягає у дослідженні тенденцій та стратегічних перспектив формування, розвитку та забезпечення енергетичної безпеки України в умовах євроінтеграційних перетворень. У статті було використано такі методи і прийоми наукового пізнання: діалектичний метод пізнання та системний підхід – для узагальнення наукового дослідження; метод логічного узагальнення – при дослідженні наявного стану й обґрунтування напрямків забезпечення енергетичної безпеки; метод угруповань – при систематизації завдань та шляхів диверсифікації енергоспоживання України; логічного узагальнення – для обґрунтування актуальності теми, мети і завдань дослідження, для визначення сутнісних ознак та загроз надмірного використання імпортованих енергоносіїв. Україна має значний потенціал для прискорення економічного розвитку та підвищення енергетичної безпеки. Енергетична безпека є важливою складовою національної безпеки держави та однією із глобальних проблем кожної країни світу. Реалізація наявного потенціалу вимагає глибокого реформування нормативно-правової бази та

виконання вимог міжнародних договорів, розвитку взаємовідносин на рівні країн Європейського Союзу. **Завдання:** аналіз сучасного стану забезпечення України паливно-енергетичними ресурсами та систематизація завдань щодо вирішення проблем підвищення енергетичної безпеки, дослідження тенденцій розвитку та пріоритетів стратегічних перспектив України в умовах євроінтеграційних процесів. Отримано такі **результати:** виділено основні кроки на шляху до забезпечення енергетичної безпеки України, розширенні співробітництва з країнами Євросоюзу щодо зміцнення взаємовідносин з позиції енергетичної безпеки, а також обґрунтовано наявний енергетичний потенціал для прискорення економічного зростання. **Висновки.** Доведено необхідність нейтралізації загроз енергетичної ефективності в якості диверсифікації енергоспоживання України. Такий підхід забезпечить міжнародну конкурентоспроможність української економіки, передумови членства в міжнародних організаціях, а також є стимулом відродження вітчизняної енергетичної галузі. Перспективами подальших досліджень у даному напрямі є дослідження формування конкурентоспроможного ринку енергоресурсів та перехід до енергоефективного та енергозберігаючого використання енергоресурсів з метою забезпечення енергетичної безпеки України.

Ключові слова: енергетична безпека, енергоемність, енергоносії, євроінтеграційні процеси, паливно-енергетичні ресурси.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ПРИОРИТЕТНОСТИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ УКРАИНЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЕВРОИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Предметом исследования в статье являются процессы поиска приоритетных задач и выбора путей обеспечения энергетической безопасности Украины, а также выявление ее энергетического потенциала для ускорения экономического роста. **Цель** статьи заключается в исследовании тенденций и стратегических перспектив формирования, развития и обеспечения энергетической безопасности Украины в условиях евро интеграционных преобразований. В статье были использованы следующие **методы** и приемы научного познания: диалектический метод познания и системный подход - для обобщения научного исследования; метод логического обобщения - при исследовании существующего положения и обоснование направлений обеспечения энергетической безопасности; метод группировок - при систематизации задач и путей диверсификации энергопотребления Украины; логического обобщения - для обоснования актуальности темы, цели и задач исследования, для определения сущностных признаков и угроз чрезмерного использования импортируемых энергоносителей. Украина имеет значительный потенциал для ускорения экономического развития и повышения энергетической безопасности. Энергетическая безопасность является важной составляющей национальной безопасности государства и одной из глобальных проблем каждой страны мира. Реализация имеющегося потенциала требует глубокого реформирования нормативно-правовой базы и выполнения требований международных договоров, развития взаимоотношений на уровне стран Европейского Союза. **Задачи:** анализ современного состояния обеспечения Украины топливно-энергетическими ресурсами и систематизация задач по решению проблем повышения энергетической безопасности, исследование тенденций развития и приоритетов стратегических перспектив Украины в условиях интеграционных процессов. Получены следующие **результаты:** выделены основные шаги на пути к обеспечению энергетической безопасности Украины, расширению сотрудничества со странами Евросоюза по укреплению взаимоотношений с позиции энергетической безопасности, а также обоснованно имеющийся энергетический потенциал для ускорения экономического роста. **Выводы.** Доказана необходимость нейтраллизации угроз энергетической эффективности в качестве диверсификации энергопотребления Украины. Такой подход обеспечит международную конкурентоспособность украинской экономики, предпосылки членства в международных организациях, а также является стимулом возрождения отечественной энергетической отрасли. Перспективами дальнейших исследований в данном направлении является исследование формирования конкурентоспособного рынка энергоресурсов и переход к энергоэффективному и энергосберегающему использованию энергоресурсов с целью обеспечения энергетической безопасности Украины.

Ключевые слова: энергетическая безопасность, энергоёмкость, энергоносители, евроинтеграционные процессы, топливно-энергетические ресурсы.