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ENERGY PRIORITIES OF UKRAINE FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS

For 30 years from the day of independence we saw many ecological defeats and victories. Ukraine has rich mineral resources, including oil, natural gas and coal, large hydro and biomass potential. We witnessed long-term consequences of one of the most technology-related catastrophes in the world – Chernobyl accident. At the same time, Chernobyl catastrophe became a spark for forming powerful ecological motion not only in Ukraine but in the whole world. Therefore, Ukraine's priorities for the next 30 years are the following:

1. CLIMATIC NEUTRAL ECONOMY. Decarbonisation of the economy makes it possible to respond to the challenge of climate changes and to solve many other environmental, economic and social problems in the long term.

2. TO BECOME ENERGY INDEPENDENT. The long-term threat to national security is the import of fossil fuels and the problems associated with their use: economic, social, environmental. Instead, the development of renewable energy sources (RES) can significantly strengthen the energy security of the state.

3. TOTAL SHIFT TO RENEWABLE ENERGY. Solar and wind energy have already reached the required technical and economic level for widespread implementation. They meet the growing demand for electricity, replacing the old coal-fired power plants. Unlike nuclear energy and fossil fuels, RES do not destroy the environment and are inexhaustible.

4. TO GIVE UP NUCLEAR ENERGY. Old NPPs include additional accident risks, radioactive waste and fuel dependence on Russia. Early strategic planning will allow to replace these capacities with new ones - on RES. At the same time, satellite cities of NPPs can be transformed into engineering and technological centers for the development of renewable energy.

5. TO BECOME ENERGY EFFICIENT. Ukraine has one of the most energy-intensive economies in Europe and the world. About half of the energy produced and imported is lost during its conversion and transportation to the final consumer, which is 12% higher than in the EU. The largest consumers of energy in Ukraine are the household sector and industry, which have enormous potential for the implementation of energy saving measures and technologies.