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PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE GLOBAL OIL PRODUCTS MARKET AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE WAR OF THE RUSSIA AGAINST UKRAINE

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The article examines the transformational processes in global markets, which are in response to the military aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. This phenomenon caused conjuncture changes, which affected the entire structure of the functioning of the international economy. Therefore, on the face of it, there is a need to rethink the current situation and develop new approaches and models of international cooperation. And this concerns Ukraine, as a powerful future player in the arena of international trade in goods and services. It will require the development of a new economic model of Ukraine on ambushes, the formation of competitive advantages of industrial products on foreign markets and the establishment of priorities and mechanisms for their implementation. In the article, the following integration processes are analyzed: currently, the main features and factors of market competitiveness in the application of the oil and gas sector of the international economy. The author researched the global market of oil products and outlined the factors of its possible development and impact on the global economy. The transformation of markets has also been examined: new schemes and international homeownership, which fundamentally change the global trading environment. The author examines the situation on the Ukrainian gas market, the mechanisms of sanctions, delimitation, trade wars on the aphids of the war and robs the wisps, which on February 24, 2022 is not just the beginning of a large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine. For the common people, there are great changes in the system of economic relations, as if they were decimals in the globalized world, as well as the cob of European civilizational evil.

ПРОЦЕС ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО РИНКУ НАФТОПРОДУКТІВ НА ТЛІ ВІЙНИ РФ ПРОТИ УКРАЇНИ

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В статті розглянуто трансформаційні процеси на глобальних ринках, викликані воєнною агресією РФ в Україні. Це явище спричинило кон'юнктурні зміни, які вплинули на всю структуру функціонування міжнародної економіки. Тому, наразі, існує необхідність переосмислення існуючої ситуації та розробка нових підходів та моделей міжнародної співпраці. І це стосується України, як потужного майбутнього гравця на арені міжнародної торгівлі товарами та послугами. Це потребує будівництва нової економічної моделі України на засадах формування конкурентних переваг промислової продукції на зовнішніх ринках та обґрунтування пріоритетів і механізмів їх реалізації. В статті досліджені інтеграційні процеси: сутність, основні риси та фактори конкурентоспроможності ринків на прикладі нафтогазового сектору міжнародної економіки. Автором досліджений глобальний ринок нафтопродуктів та окреслені фактори його можливого розвитку та впливу на глобальну економіку. Розглянута також трансформація ринків: нові схеми та міжнародні домовленості, що докорінно змінять глобальні торговельні відносини. Автор розглядає ситуацію на українському ринку газу, механізми санкцій, обмежень, торговельні війни на тлі війни і робить висновок, що 24 лютого 2022 року – це не просто початок широкомасштабного вторгнення

РФ в Україну. Для усього людства це великі зміни в системі економічних відносин, які будувались десятиріччями в глобалізованому світі, а також початок європейського цивілізаційного зламу.

Formulation of the problem

Globalization has been a key trend in international trade for many years, determining the development of entire industries, countries and regions. But the world has changed: trade wars, lockdowns due to COVID-19, and, most importantly, disruptions in production and logistics chains because of the Russian Federation's war in Ukraine. There has been a major structural change in markets and prices as a result of the sanctions imposed by the US and the EU on the aggressor. The biggest changes took place in the markets of food and petroleum products. The gas war of the Russian Federation, which began in 2021, led to a sharp jump in gas exchange prices. In July 2021 they fluctuated between 1300–1650 dollars/1000m³. In July 2022 they exceeded USD2,000/m³. As for food, the war caused the risk of famine in the countries of Africa and Asia. The Russian-Ukrainian war created threats for 81% of the world's countries. Its consequences affect the development of the global economy, extending primarily to underdeveloped economic markets, which experience inflation and the rise in world prices for raw materials.

Analysis of the situation on global markets

With the start of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 global world markets faced the problem of breaking sustainable supply chains. Globalization has shown its vulnerability to threats of a planetary scale. The huge number of suppliers, and sometimes it can be said that they were excessive, which were located in different countries, and sometimes even continents, caused the stoppage of the supply of products to those territories where significant restrictions were introduced. Manufacturers suffered heavy losses due to logistical problems. That is, transnational companies could not solve the tasks of individual regions with the delivery and dispatch of goods. COVID-19 itself did not become a source of incomprehensible problems for the world market, it demonstrated already existing ones: high specialization and placement of industrial capacities in the territories of low-wage countries in order to reduce the cost of labor led large corporations to depend on the events taking place in the territories of such countries and regions. And this, in turn, led to an increase in the prices of goods, processing products, raw materials and, in fact, services, including logistics. This started an inflationary flywheel and became one of the causes of the energy crisis.

However, the situation was not analyzed by world experts and the world market did not hear the warning of the epidemic, and even more so the world economies, which in recent years have abused the practice of small trade wars and the introduction of protectionist restrictions. This toolkit was actively used by countries on all continents during 2020–21. The situation on the steel market can serve as a vivid example of such practice. The shutdown of production due to lockdowns and the weak recovery after their relaxation contributed to the increase in steel

prices in the EU at the beginning of 2021. But the main underlying reason for the increase in prices was exclusively trade restrictions (tariffs and quotas), which did not allow European producers to increase the volume of product supplies in the EU to eliminate the resulting deficit. That's why the prices crept up. It is interesting that, despite the difficult situation and the price situation, the trade wars continued without interruption.

With the beginning of the invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, world markets faced new challenges. The main problem is that the trade wars have not stopped, and logistical connections have already been destroyed because of the war in Ukraine. Russian aggression has already led to the threat of world hunger and contributed to food shortages. But not only this. Commodity markets were also affected. For example, Europe lost 70% of its supply of slabs and 50% of its supply of pig iron. And the energy crisis is already having social and political consequences in the EU. The introduction of sanctions, which are necessary for Ukraine's victory over the Russian aggressor, contributed to the distribution of the global economy into local markets for both raw materials and finished products. For example, now the difference in the price of oil is very clearly visible in those markets where there are Russian hydrocarbons and where they are not. In fact, the global trade market is turning into a bunch of regional ones, where individual countries are building logistics chains and pricing among themselves. Logistics flows of raw materials and finished products are changing, freight rates and transportation costs are rising along with fuel prices around the world. It is interesting that for the first time in the history of globalization, the process of localization of currency markets and the division of payment systems is observed, which is connected with the world's efforts to curb the aggression of the Russian Federation. The last, in turn, is trying to destroy the world currency settlement market, involving the central banks of some countries in this process. That is why research in this area is necessary and relevant, and requires further development.

Formulation of goals

The purpose of this article is to answer the question – is the economy of Ukraine, which is suffering losses during the aggression of the Russian Federation, worth becoming competitive on global world markets and to find arguments for certain conclusions. In 2022, the whole world faced new challenges that will change the entire architecture of international relations and affect the global economy of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to determine how Ukraine can join the integration processes in global markets against the background of Russian aggression, which can turn into a global world war.

Outline of the main material of the research

Russian aggression and the resulting numerous US and EU sanctions have led to structural changes in

global markets. This, in turn, affected financial markets and investment volumes. The oil products market has undergone the biggest changes.

First, it should be said that any changes and fluctuations in the market lead to destabilization of prices, and also create unpredictable losses and gains. According to IHS Markit experts [1], Russian oil and gas raw materials have had global volumes on the European energy market for many years. The introduction of EU sanctions against the oil and gas sector of the Russian Federation led to a full-scale reorientation of both demand and supply in this market. And experts believe that this situation in this region is a key global non-military consequence of the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine. This redistribution of supply has sparked interest in the Asia-Pacific region, led by China. Rising prices against the background of the war is an unconditional factor that will lead to a decrease in demand, which means economic activity in traditional markets. In return, competing countries that have large export opportunities for oil and gas raw materials will increase production and export of domestic product, as the EU will change the suppliers of oil and gas in its energy balance. First of all, we are talking about Saudi Arabia and Iran. In order to balance world markets and meet the needs of the world economy, the abandonment of Russian hydrocarbons requires additional volumes of oil production in the amount of 760 million barrels per year. There are no such free volumes in the USA. Therefore, in July, President Joe Biden made an official visit to Saudi Arabia, which resulted in an agreement with the Saudis to increase production by 3 million barrels per day. Literally on the second day after the visit of the American leader, Saudi Arabia increased production by one and a half million barrels, and by 2027 it will produce 13 million daily. OPEC also lifted the ban on increasing oil production. This is also a factor in compensating Europe for the loss of Russian oil volumes. The problem of shortage of oil on the world markets, caused by sanctions against the Russian Federation, could be solved in a flash by Iran, which has large volumes of energy fuel. But this country violates agreements with the US regarding the nuclear security program and actively cooperates with the Russian Federation, which is why its oil is blocked.

Another consequence of the war is related to the fact that in the near future net energy exporters will benefit from rising prices. The main beneficiary countries, where net oil exports will increase to more than 50% of GDP, assuming an average Brent price of USD106/bbl in 2022, include Angola (from 35% to 55%), Iraq (from 35% to 60%) and Kuwait (from 50% to 85%) [1]. Conversely, the increase in oil and gas prices will affect the spending part of the economies of countries that are net importers of energy carriers. Such a situation can contribute to socio-political instability and even lead to a change in political regimes, and this process is already taking place in South Asia (Sri Lanka).

The main message of the hydrocarbon market against the backdrop of the Russian Federation's war in Ukraine is as follows: the states that extract oil and gas, as well as search for and develop these deposits, will receive profits and new opportunities on global markets.

A significant increase in the prices of energy raw materials and the restructuring of demand will create new opportunities for mining countries only under the conditions of availability of resources, profitability of the mining itself, stability of financial investments, state support and sufficiently developed infrastructure. Meanwhile, unfinished gas projects with access to existing infrastructure will be especially attractive for investors. This will open up new opportunities for suppliers, particularly from Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. In certain situations, this will push some countries to introduce licensed hydrocarbon production and form new energy strategies. In the new conditions of redistribution of the global oil and gas market, the interest of investors will be focused precisely on those states that will create a decent environment for the development, production and sale of raw energy resources. In this sense, IHS Markit classifies recipient countries of investments in hydrocarbon production (HP) into 5 groups [1], namely:

1) Producing countries with a diversified resource base (Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, the United States and the United Kingdom) – these players of the fuel market will have to balance priorities, in particular the issue of energy security, which should affect the very process of hydrocarbon extraction in order to achieve stability long-term goals.

2) Net importers (China, Egypt, India and Tunisia) – they will maintain strategies to support the industry and increase oil and gas production.

3) Countries developing hydrocarbon production / Countries at the initial stage of production (Cyprus, Morocco, Mozambique and Namibia) – they have not yet built export infrastructure, but have good chances to accelerate the process of integration into the global energy market.

4) Oil-dependent economies, in most cases current or former major oil-producing countries (Algeria, Angola, Iraq, Nigeria and Oman) – they will have a disproportionately greater opportunity to sell their remaining oil at higher prices, while leveraging existing infrastructure and creating diversification investments.

5) The oil-rich nations (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE) are likely to expand existing strategies and increase hydrocarbon production, trying to get maximum financial benefit from the situation in which the global market found itself due to the war in Ukraine and in anticipation of the upcoming global energy transition.

Countries will build their own strategies and approaches to preserve or gain their unique positions in the global oil and gas market. These strategies will depend on the following factors:

1) Geopolitical risk associated with geographical proximity to the borders of the Russian Federation.

2) Growth of real GDP per capita, which directly affects the state and volumes of production and export of hydrocarbons due to the possible increase in prices of consumer goods and food, worsening consumer sentiment.

3) Fiscal balance and transfer risk that affect the domestic economy, while sanctions add a new dimension to capital controls and exchange controls.

4) The instability of the policies of some governments, which change the parameters of energy security, while

increasing the pressure on civil society, which causes inflationary turbulence.

5) Export risk, taking into account recent and future changes in international hydrocarbon export policies and export infrastructure.

The Russian Federation's war in Ukraine already has negative consequences for the implementation of the energy transition. This is happening, first of all, in the EU, where new threats from Russia (and not only on the hydrocarbon market) have caused a practical retreat from the concept of the total use of alternative sources and caused the need for additional volumes of fossil fuels, and in the shortest possible time. For example, the renovation of coal-fired power plants in Germany and the refusal to turn over nuclear energy capacities. It should also be said that the EU countries intend to increase investments in the so-called regasification, primarily due to an increase in the share of electricity and the use of liquefied gas, a biometod. The development of the production of renewable hydrogen is predicted, as well as the development of such alternative energy sources as solar and wind power plants. In addition, there are signs that certain countries are beginning to advocate the importance of significant development of nuclear energy. In the short term, the increase in hydrocarbon prices, which leads to efforts to reduce their consumption, will restrain the demand for oil and gas. But in the long term, this will hold back the world's efforts to transition to alternative energy sources and move away from fossil hydrocarbon raw materials.

Ukrainian production. In the gas sector, these are "King Solomon's mines". Ukraine has huge reserves of natural gas. Back in Soviet times, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine compiled a map of the geological exploration of the national subsoil. Ukraine's subsoil is filled with gas almost throughout the country. In Prykarpattia, there are areas where the earth simply burns from the release of gas to the surface. There are so-called "gas fields" in the Azov region, which are also saturated with natural gas. In the late 1990s, the developers of USMS cooperated with the Canadian gas company Condor Petroleum, including using space exploration to explore gas deposits on the shelf of the Sea of Azov. According to scientists, the volume of these deposits is comparable to the deposits of Kuwait. These deposits require horizontal drilling technology, which was not available for Ukraine at that time.

According to official forecasts, Ukraine was supposed to increase its own gas production to 45 billion cubic meters by 2030 [2; 3]. But the developers of Unified state monitoring system are sure that we are already producing about 50 billion cubic meters.

The working group that worked on the creation of the Unified State Monitoring System (USMS) studied the data of the National Academy of Sciences and compared them with the volumes of production published annually by official statistics. If in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Ukraine showed actual production volumes of 70 billion cubic meters (and according to unofficial data, more than 80 billion m³), then scientists asked themselves the question: how can deposits be depleted so quickly? In search of an answer, the specialists visited all the fields –

active and prospective ones, indicated on the maps of the National Academy of Sciences. What did you see? Where there are 12 filled wells, 3 are officially working. Nine wells pump gas according to "dark" schemes. And this situation was in almost all gas fields. Over the past 20 years, gas wells have been transferred to private ownership under shady schemes. What belongs to whom, what volumes are pumped and who is the final recipient of Ukrainian gas – you will not find this information anywhere. According to the statements of government officials, the figures of their own production, which they cite, range from 16 to 21 billion m³. Even in this matter there is no single bureaucratic opinion.

At the June conference on energy security, the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, when asked whether the deposits in the Black Sea claimed by Turkey are large, answered: "There is enough gas in the Black Sea to supply the whole world with gas for 45 years!" And these deposits are located in the deep shelf of the entire Black Sea basin, but two-thirds of it is precisely in the shelf of Ukraine. Zmiinyi Island is not just a military facility, it is an outlet for gas fields. That is why battles for it have been going on for more than a year (Romania claimed the island of Zmiinyi back in 2009). It should be remembered that on the first day of the annexation of Crimea in 2014, Russia first of all seized the Ukrainian "Chornomornaftogaz", its manager was interrogated for three days in order to obtain data on the geological exploration of the Black Sea shelf. It should be noted that Ukraine began to develop the Black Sea deposits shortly before the invasion of the Russian Federation. And our geointelligence confirms Erdogan's statement. According to the specialists of the group of developers of USMS, Ukraine has the largest reserves of natural gas in Europe, and their reserves are sufficient to meet both domestic needs and the needs of European countries.

Cost and price of own gas. The issue of establishing a valid, economically justified price for Ukrainian gas is a closed topic. An interesting event happened on September 20, 2021. Suddenly, along with three independent members of the Supervisory Board of Naftogaz of Ukraine, two members of Naftogaz's management board – Vaterlander and van Driel – resigned. With a scandal. In particular, Vaterlander stated before his dismissal that he was not satisfied with the current situation at Naftogaz, and he "doesn't want to be a part of the illegal game." The official also stated that the cost price of Ukrainian-produced gas is about UAH 1000 per cubic meter (about \$35 per thousand cubic meters), although Naftogaz sells it to households and utilities for a much higher price. [4]. Naftogaz, of course, began to refute these figures and to convince that the country is about to see this in the actual reporting of the company, namely after the end of the 1st quarter of 2022 [5]. But specialists of the group of developers of USMS claim that the cost of production of Ukrainian gas is really within 1000 hryvnias per thousand cubic meters. And Vaterlander did not make a mistake with his statement.

That is, in Ukraine there is a complete imbalance in terms of production volumes, prices for natural resources (gas, electricity, water, etc.), information flows. Under such conditions, the energy market cannot work. This is

an imitation behind the scenes of which large criminal capitals are created. And the tool for creating these capitals is the gas transportation system of Ukraine.

Ukraine’s gas transportation system has three entry points on the border with Russia in the Kharkiv region. Gas meters are installed. But only from the Russian side. To this day, there are no Ukrainian accounting devices. Russian gas companies sign documents – acts of receiving and transferring gas with European companies in Zacarpattia. That is, the balance of pumping Russian gas on the territory of Ukraine is broken. It doesn’t exist. As well as the consolidated gas balance within the country. Naftogaz and government officials of relevant ministries make statements about importing gas from Europe under the reverse pumping scheme. But the reverse is technically and technologically impossible: it is a river that flows in one direction. Compressors on the GTS branch (compressor stations installed at a certain distance to maintain pressure in the pipe) work in one direction, like a pump: gas was lifted from the well, pressure was applied and it went in one direction. No one has built a separate pipe for reverse in 30 years. Therefore, the reverse is only a scheme. So how does it work, and the impossible became possible?

In Poltava region, there is a plant for the purification of gas extracted from large deposits (this is a technological requirement). This purified Ukrainian gas somehow becomes Slovakian according to the documents. And “Slovak” – that is, it is necessary to include a hypothetical transport arm. In this way, Ukrainian gas from Ukrainian deposits becomes “Slovak”, “Hungarian”, even “Polish”. And the Ukrainian gas lobby calls this a reverse. Thanks to these schemes, the country loses billions of dollars annually. It should also be said that Ukraine has unique gas storages, the largest in Europe. These are natural underground storages, equipped technically and technologically. That is, former exhausted wells where gas is pumped from the GTS. It is Ukrainian gas. Not Russian. And download volume is also a big unanswered question. At least accurate answer.

The market of energy resources cannot exist without the creation of technical infrastructure – information systems, commercial accounting systems, and telecommunications systems. To eliminate the imbalance of energy, financial and information flows, a transition to the Unified State Monitoring System is required. This

system includes many aspects of energy efficiency and energy saving solutions. In particular, the development and implementation of a complex of unified organizational, technical, communication, informational, software tools and methods of forming all types of energy balances. It is a state tool for strategic planning and forecasting of economic processes in the country. USMS works in such a way that the system cuts off all manipulative schemes that have been abused by the energy corruption mafia for decades, including from the Russian side. The system cannot be changed manipulatively, it cannot be interfered with. The developers of USMS claim that if we launch the system in several regions at the same time, within three months we will see how much gas and other resources are actually extracted, how much is consumed and how much remains (Fig. 1).

It should be recognized that all the subtleties and specialist knowledge in the field of the energy industry are far from the understanding of many high-ranking decision-makers. Therefore, the gas lobby has been pushing the solutions and schemes it needs for years. Scientists cannot pass through this veil of corruption. And here we need the intervention of international partners, not involved either by Gazprom, or Naftogaz, or by the gas billionaires created by these structures. In a country where there is no consolidated resource balance, where there is no clear and confirmed mechanism for monitoring the consumption and extraction of all resources, including energy, there will always be colossal corruption, poverty of the average masses and, most importantly, a weak, underdeveloped economy.

Reconstruction of the country must begin with bringing order in the sphere of use and extraction of all resources. Ukraine has large reserves of raw materials, which will be enough for its reconstruction. It is impossible to produce a competitive product with added value when raw materials, including energy resources, have inflated prices, and several times.

It is clear that the reconstruction of the country requires large expenses, and filling the State budget will play a decisive role in this process. The concept of “7 steps on the way to the European Union”, approved by the Government of Ukraine, provides for the fight against money laundering and oligarchy. And one of the key mechanisms for achieving this goal is the USMS itself.

The fastest implementation of the Unified state system for monitoring production, supply, transportation, consumption and payment for fuel and energy resources and housing and communal services (USMS), which will ensure:

creation of transparent market mechanisms for reducing the energy intensity of GDP
objectification of the formation of economically justified tariffs and tariff policy at the state and regional levels, as well as the possibility of dynamically managing tariffs, creating conditions for industries to produce competitive products
increase in revenue from budgets at all levels
creation of a market mechanism for energy saving
creation of conditions for attracting investments in energy and utilities of Ukraine
raising social standards

Fig. 1 – Results of the implementation of the USMS

Source: Institute of Cybernetics named after Hlushkov, approval of the USMS [6]

The developers of the system guarantee GDP growth by 3–5 percent three months after the start of the introduction of the Law on USMS, and after a year – by 20–25% [7]. And this is not fiction. Moreover, the implementation of the provisions of the draft law on the implementation of the USMS does not require funding from the state budget (Fig. 2).

USMS is an innovative investment project that does not require state budget expenditures and government guarantees. The Law on the USMS fully corresponds to the priority areas of economic reforms within the framework of the association agreement between the EU and Ukraine. All that is needed is the political will to pass the Law, which has passed the first reading three times in the Verkhovna Rada. If Britain was able to implement this system, then Ukraine should do it too.

Conclusions from the conducted research

The transformation of global markets has been taking place since the beginning of the 2000s, and the processes occurring during it have always had sources of new theories and ideas. But from February 24, 2022 to all the factors affecting changes in the global world, the factor of the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine was added. This event caught all the players in the international trade arena as a powerful funnel and did not leave a single country aside. The consequences of this aggression have a conceptual character that will affect the entire architecture of the global economy.

Firstly, the trends of regionalization of trade relations in the global world are already clearly outlined. On the European continent, the model of the Union of Regions is gradually being erased, which affects the general integration processes and encourages the EU countries to become autonomous subjects in the global market. These trends were quite clearly demonstrated by the gas crisis against the background of the war in Ukraine, when the unity of the EU was violated by the position of a number of states that failed to support the EU’s general decision on this issue. The same situation arose in relation to payments for gas and oil from the Russian Federation among the countries of the European Union, whose central banks accepted the conditions of the aggressor for payments in rubles.

There are fears that such a position of individual countries, unable to reach a common solution, may lead to the destruction of the political environment of the EU and disintegrate into small and weak entities. That is, this is the strategic goal of the Russian Federation in relation to Europe. However, the working tools of the European market make it possible to synthesize the regional interests of countries and their local markets with the interests of the entire European Union community. This strategy is based on the use of the regional potential of each country, which is able to integrate into the global market and increase the competitive advantages of the regions. Thus, the economic growth of an individual country, which is a member of the global world market, is not possible without the effective development of regional markets, where powerful integration processes are present. This gives greater flexibility and stability in the face of threats to the world order, such as those caused by the Russian Federation’s war in Ukraine.

It should be emphasized that in the course of the transformation of global markets, in which players are changing, new logistics are being built, barriers, financial levers are undergoing changes, and sanctions are being introduced, new approaches to regional development are emerging. That is, integration by itself does not eliminate disparities between underdeveloped and developed countries, but contributes to the effective restructuring of local economies.

One should agree with the opinion of O. Liutak that the future of the world will not be determined by modern globalization trends, but rather by regionalism, which will lead to the fact that the whole world will be divided into several powerful regional entities [8]. Practice proves that as more countries have similar features, as more successful are the conditions for integration. These are the conditions that Ukraine is creating for joining the EU and integrating into the European market. And the war of the Russian Federation, unleashed on its territory, only deepens and accelerates these aspirations.

Undoubtedly, the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the actual genocide of the Ukrainian nation pose a threat to the very existence of the state. However,

For the implementation of the USMS as a state institute for the creation of market mechanisms in the fuel and energy and housing and communal complexes, it is necessary to:

Adoption of the project of Law No. 1640 "On the principles of the operation of the Unified State System for monitoring production, supply, transportation, consumption and payment for fuel and energy resources and housing and communal services"
Creation of a special non-regulatory independent central authorized body for the implementation of the USMS
The implementation of the USMS does not require financing from the state budget, as there are investors who, after the implementation of paragraphs 1-2 are ready to finance the specified project
Scientific and technical developments and the potential available in Ukraine allow us to confidently state the readiness to implement the system at the national level within 3 years

Fig. 2 – What is needed for the implementation of the USMS

Source: Institute of Cybernetics named after Hlushkov, approval of the USMS [6]

ensuring the victory of Ukraine became a challenge for the entire world democratic community, because in case of defeat, the world will lose modern architecture, and the fate of world markets will most likely be sad.

In case of victory, Ukraine needs to do a lot of “homework”, which includes reforming the entire state system, eliminating corruption, creating transparent market conditions in all sectors, and above all in energy and resources, moving to the level of a digital high-tech economy and creating a powerful competitive regional market, able to integrate into the world economy on

the terms of an equal player and at the same time have a powerful security bloc that will protect the EU space, of which Ukraine will definitely become a member, from the constant aggression of the Russian Federation. It is already becoming clear that Ukraine can become a powerful player in the food security market in the world and become a source of energy resources for the regional European market. Although the modernization of the Ukrainian state and its economy cannot take place without the involvement of international support, this process should bring benefits and positive effects for all parties.

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