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**Problems of Energy Security of the Republic of Belarus  
and Ways to Solve Them**

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The article attempts to find solutions to the problem of energy security of the Republic of Belarus. Energy security is the most important component of the economic security of the Republic of Belarus, which is due to the country's poor provision of its own fuel and energy resources, therefore the country is subject to the influence of internal and external threats that form the republic's energy dependence on the supply of fuel and energy resources from outside, which weakens its energy safety. At the same time, the republic has a technically developed and reliably functioning energy system. However, the lack of the necessary amount of investment does not allow to sufficiently modernize the basic production assets of enterprises of the fuel and energy complex. For the energy security of the Republic of Belarus, it is important not so much to minimize energy dependence as to reduce the risks associated with it. We also mention the fact that the ongoing transformations in the electric power industry should be implemented in such a way that, along with the introduction of a new, of course, Belarusian form of socially oriented economy of progressive financial relations, to prevent the loss of the positive aspects and advantages that have characterized the Belarusian energy industry over the course of absolutely all previous years its existence [1].

In Belarus, despite the lack of energy resources, as a result of an effective energy policy, we managed to avoid

tipping points and uninterruptedly provide the state with light and heat. At the same time, up to 2020, a number of additional measures were adopted based on the diversification of energy supply sources, more complete use of our own energy resources, scientifically based adjustment of the national energy policy and the search for new sources. In addition, the question will be raised about how best to solve the problem of energy security. As I will see, when discussing energy issues in Belarus, the focus of attention of the public, as well as the media, is on the construction of a nuclear power plant. At the same time, an equally important part is omitted - this is the use of energy. Energy conservation has traditionally received less attention. I dare to suggest that various energy problems can be solved not only by increasing the generating capacity, but also by reducing energy consumption [2].

One of the proposed ways to solve the problem of energy security is renewable energy sources (RES). However, despite servicing several national projects on peat, biogas, wind energy and hydropower and launching individual projects, the prospects for renewable energy to go beyond the 5% state energy balance are still unclear.

This article discusses four main areas of energy security:

- the enhancing of energy independency;
- alternatives for fuel supply (diversification);
- increasing the reliability of energy system;
- improvement of energy efficiency (energy saving).

It is also mentioned in the article that the energy security of any country that does not have significant domestic energy sources depends on the following factors:

1) presence of reliable and efficient methods of access to energy resources (pipelines, ports, excellent socio-political relations with supplier states and the likelihood of their diversification);

2) rapid adaptability of the economy to the dynamics of prices for various types of energy resources;

3) competitive energy intensity of production.

The measures required to ensure energy security in modern conditions were also considered:

- Increased energy efficiency
- Diversification of types of imported energy sources
- Development of local energy production, including renewable energy
- Maintaining strategic energy reserves used during temporary interruptions in import supplies
- Development and stabilization of economic and political relations with countries leading in global energy markets, as well as with neighboring countries that control energy infrastructure [3].

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the Belarusian leadership is aware of the current situation. Attention is drawn to the formation of the fuel and energy complex, increasing the productivity of the Belarusian energy system. The main task, first of all, is to maintain the competitive advantages that we already have at the expense of the cost of traditional energy carriers.

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