

# EVALUATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS THE BASIS OF AN ENERGY INDEPENDENT STRATEGY

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The research results are obtained through the use methods of comparative analysis. The aim of the analysis is to identify the similarities and differences in the definition of “energy efficiency” and “energy independence”. By multivariate analysis and its results, the paper presents a generalized classification of energy efficiency by four different classifications criterions.

The main approaches to the definition of “energy efficiency” and “energy independent strategy” are analysed. There are revealed large differences in approaches and views on these definitions.

The paper presents generalized results of analysing energy efficiency indicators at the country, regional and enterprise levels. The author proposed a two-dimensional system of indicators to evaluate the energy efficiency of the country and the region. As well this two-dimensional system is the first step for energy-independent strategy development. Also in this article, the author offers a definition of the “energy independence”.

In this paper, the author finds a high level of bargaining power of suppliers in the market and low level of bargaining power of buyers by Michael Porter`s model. The development of renewable energy sources can solve this problem and lead to an equilibrium in the energy market.

Based on comparative analysis of the definitions provided by other authors, there are found similarities and differences of basic definitions. It is allowing the concept of a two-dimensional system of energy efficiency as accumulative results. The author considers energy strategy approach in strong interrelations with energy efficiency country and region.

Presented earlier general two-dimensional system increases the possibility of more accurate comparison of energy efficiency level between different regions and agents. The offered definition of “energy independence” solves the problem of ambiguous or double interpretation of terms and can lead to misunderstandings, wrong conclusions and a certain degree of uncertainty in the course of further research and applied research.