

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ОБЩИХ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИХ РЫНКОВ В ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ СОЮЗЕ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

FORMATION OF COMMON ENERGY MARKETS IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION: MODERN ASPECTS

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается формирование общего рынка газа и общих рынков нефти и нефтепродуктов в Евразийском экономическом союзе до 2025 года.

Ключевые слова: Евразийский экономический союз (ЕАЭС), общий рынок газа, общие рынки нефти и нефтепродуктов.

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Annotation. The article deals with the formation of a common gas market and common markets for oil and oil products in the Eurasian Economic Union until 2025.

Key words: The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), the common gas market, common markets for oil and petroleum products.

In the modern world, energy and transport are the basis of our life. The degree of their progress, reliability and security in many respects determine the levels of the country's economic development, material well-being and social security of the population. The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) has a powerful mineral resource base and a large-scale transport potential. The fuel and energy and transport complexes of the Member States of the Union have long been closely intertwined.

The specific agreements on the regulation of energy and transport, as well as the formation of corresponding markets, the Heads of the EEU Member States were fixed in the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014 [1].

The Treaty on the Union determines that the general electricity market will be operational by July 1, 2019, the common gas market and the general markets for oil and oil products by January 1, 2025 [1]. The process of creating them is phased: firstly, the development and approval of the corresponding concept, then the programs and implementation of its activities, and ultimately the entry into force of an international treaty on the formation of this market. The concept of forming the common electric power market of the EEU was approved by the Heads of State on May 8, 2015 [2]. On its basis, a draft of the corresponding program has already been prepared, which was approved in 2016. It is expected that after the implementation of its measures, the mutual trade in electricity will increase by 1,5–2 times already at the start-up phase and another 2–2,5 times by the beginning of the full-scale operation of the general electric power market. The potential for electricity exports outside the EEU will increase to 30 billion kWh. The load of generating capacities will increase by 7 %. The additional increase in the GDP of the Union from the creation of a common electric power market can make up \$ 7–7,5 billion per year, taking into account the synergetic effect, according to the assessment of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces at the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Energy of Russia [1].

Also, draft concepts for the formation of the common gas market and common markets for oil and petroleum products of the EEU, which were submitted for consideration by the bodies of the EEU in December 2015 [2]. According to the Institute of Energy and Finance, the minimum direct economic effect from the creation of a common gas market will be \$ 1 billion per year, and taking into account the multiplier effect, not less than \$ 3–4 billion per year. The total effect from the creation of a common market of oil and oil products, according to the Institute of Economic Strategies, will amount to 5 to 8 billion US dollars within 5 years [1].

So, the draft program of the common gas market of the Eurasian Economic Union will be considered at the expert level and will be offered to the Member States in the Union by the end of 2017 [3]. At the heart of the project to create a common gas market is the idea of developing an organized exchange trade in gas and ensuring equal access to trading for all market participants. Such a principle will allow creating competitive conditions in the formed market and ensuring transparency of pricing for gas.

All participants of the wholesale markets of the Member States of the Union will act on the common gas market of the Union and transportation and supply of gas will be provided both in direct contracts and in exchange trades in the required volumes and directions [3].

The implementation of these tasks involves the introduction of unified rules for access to gas transmission systems, transparent mechanisms for the distribution of free capacities of these systems, rules for mutual gas trade, and harmonization of the legislation of Member States of the Union in this field.

The creation of a common gas market of the Union is planned to be carried out in three stages [3].

The first stage is calculated until December 31, 2019 [3]. By this time, it is expected to ensure harmonization of the legislation of the EEU states, unify the norms and standards for gas, create a system of information exchange, develop and agree on common rules for access to gas transmission systems.

At the second stage, which is expected to be completed by December 31, 2020, it is planned to ensure the functioning of one or several commodity exchanges where gas trading can be carried out, ensure non-discriminatory access of market participants to exchange trades and gas transmission systems [3].

At the third stage, we are talking about ensuring free gas supplies in the required volumes and directions. At this stage, the international agreement on the formation of a common gas market will come into force. The third stage is scheduled to be completed no later than January 1, 2025 [3].

Thus, the creation of common energy markets will ensure an increase in the level of energy security and reliability of the functioning of the fuel and energy complex of the Union and its infrastructure, an increase in investment and trade in energy resources, a reduction in the costs of their production, creating conditions for equalizing prices and balanced consumption, and reducing the energy intensity of products.

Work on the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Union in the field of energy continues, in particular, on making changes to it in connection with the accession of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

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