

UDC 351.82+620.9:339.9

[https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2024-3\(40\)-4](https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2024-3(40)-4)

Saliuk-Kravchenko Oleksandr Oleksiyovych,

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor at the Department of Public Administration, Doctoral Student, Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, 03039, Kyiv, 2, Frometivska Str., e-mail: saliuk.kravchenko@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8404-1138>

Салюк-Кравченко Олександр Олексійович,

кандидат економічних наук, доцент кафедри публічного адміністрування, докторант, ПрАТ «ВНЗ «Міжрегіональна Академія управління персоналом», 03039, м. Київ, вул. Фрометівська, 2, e-mail: saliuk.kravchenko@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8404-1138>



Vyshnevskiy Yan,

Professor, University of Social and Media Culture in Toruń, 23/35, Yuzefa St, Torun, Poland, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2385-5867>

Вишневський Ян,

професор, Академія соціальної та медіакультури в Торуні, вул. Св. Юзефа, 23/35, м. Торунь, Польща, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2385-5867>



THE STRATEGIC IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE GLOBAL ENERGY SECURITY MODELS

Abstract. The global energy model system is a complex and functional model of a multifaceted hierarchical type with different levels and scales of impact, which ensures the interaction between international unions, international organizational institutions and certain hegemonic states that influence the world's energy balance and the stable functioning of global energy security.

The study explores the theoretical basis of the international organizations' strategic impact on the global energy security system from the standpoint of public administration, defines the main charac-

teristics and types of international organisations and illustrates the examples of energy strategies of various international organisations in forming world's energy security policy.

The purpose of the work. Research on the place and role of international organisations and their impact on the structure of the global energy security model in the context of public administration studies field on the respective issues. Based on the results of the study, the author proposes a scientific and theoretical approach to the introduction of a mechanism for maintaining a stable state of functioning of the global energy security system. Methodology. The study is based on the substantial theoretical and applied basis of scientists and practitioners in the field of public administration and global energy security and their scientific approaches to the study of the role of international organisations in international energy policy. Furthermore, the methodological foundations of the study are systemic and structural, comparative, legal, logical and abstract methods, as well as analysis and synthesis. Scientific novelty. The study presents the theoretical concept of an international energy organisation in the sense of global energy security policy as a multifaceted organisational structure that implements personal mechanisms of transformation and preservation of its own energy security processes, which act to form the polarity of political interests of global energy at the relevant interstate levels of hierarchical influence. The need to introduce a mechanism for maintaining a stable state of functioning of the global energy security system in various accompanying energy issues to strengthen the energy architecture of the global security model is identified. Therefore, the mechanism of interstate symbiosis, which consists of creating a global platform for interaction between interstate institutions in the field of energy at the level of diplomatic and sectoral energy public authorities with the participation of representatives of international organisations that shape global energy policy within their hierarchy and weight of influence, was identified as a possible applied tool for scientific implementation.

Conclusions. The result of the study identified the need to implement the mechanism for the maintenance of the stable state of functioning of the global energy security system in various related issues in the energy field to strengthen the architecture of the global energy security model. The possible instrument to achieve the said goal is to introduce interstate symbiosis, which consists of creating a global platform for interaction between interstate institutions in the field of energy at the level of diplomatic and sectoral energy public authorities with the participation of representatives of international organisations that shape global energy policy.

Key words: public administration, mechanisms of public administration, international organizations, security, energy security, global energy security, energy, fuel and energy sector, strategy, energy strategy, energy policy.

СТРАТЕГІЧНИЙ ВПЛИВ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ НА АРХІТЕКТОНІКУ МОДЕЛЕЙ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЇ ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

Анотація. Система глобальної енергетичної моделі складно-функціональна модель багатогранного ієрархічного типу з різними типами та масштабами впливу, в якій взаємодіють міждержавні союзи та міжнародні організаційні інституції та окремі держави-гегемони, що впливають на світовий енергетичний баланс та стале функціонування глобальної енергетичної безпеки.

Стаття розкриває з позиції публічного управління та досліджує теоретичні основи стратегічного впливу міжнародних організацій в системі глобальної енергетичної безпеки, надає основні характеристики та висвітлює види міжнародних організацій та ілюструє приклади енергетичних стратегій міжнародних організацій у формуванні світової енергетичної безпекової політики.

Мета роботи. Дослідити місце та роль міжнародних організацій та здійснити вивчення їх впливу на структуру глобальної енергетичної безпекової моделі в контексті погляду науки публічного управління на відповідну проблематику вивчення. На основі результатів дослідження запропонувати науково-теоретичний підхід у запровадженні механізму збереження стійкого стану функціонування глобальної енергетичної безпекової системи. Методологія. Дослідження ґрунтується на змістовному теоретико-прикладному базису вчених та практиків у сфері публічного управління та глобальної енергетичної безпеки та їх наукових підходах до вивчення проблематики ролі міжнародних організацій в міжнародній енергетичній політиці. Разом з тим, методологічними основами вивчення стали: системно-структурний, порівняльний, правовий, логічний та абстрактний методи, також було проведено аналіз та синтез. Наукова новизна. Надано теоретичне поняття міжнародної енергетичної організації в розумінні глобальної енергетичної безпекової політики та представлено як багатогранні організаційні структури,

які впроваджують персональні механізми перетворення та трансформації, збереження власних енергетичних безпекових процесів, які діють на формування полярності політичних інтересів глобальної енергетики на відповідних міждержавних рівнях ієрархічності впливу. Також, визначено необхідність у запровадженні механізму збереження стійкого стану функціонування глобальної енергетичної безпекової системи у різних супроводжувальних питаннях енергетики з метою підсилення енергетичної архітектоники моделі глобальної безпеки. Тому, за можливий прикладний інструмент наукового впровадження було визначено механізм міждержавного симбіозу, який полягає у створенні світового майданчика взаємодії міждержавних інституцій у сфері енергетики на рівні дипломатичних та галузево-енергетичних державних органів публічного управління за участю представників міжнародних організацій, які формують світову енергетичну політику у своїх межах ієрархічності та ваги впливу.

Висновки. У підсумку дослідження було визначено необхідність у запровадженні механізму збереження стійкого стану функціонування глобальної енергетичної безпекової системи у різних супроводжувальних питаннях енергетики, з метою підсилення енергетичної архітектоники моделі глобальної безпеки. Можливим інструментом відповідного впровадження було обрано механізм міждержавного симбіозу у формі створення світового майданчика взаємодії міждержавних інституцій у сфері енергетики на рівні дипломатичних та галузево-енергетичних державних органів публічного управління за участю представників міжнародних організацій, які впливають на формування світової енергетичної політики.

Ключові слова: публічне управління, механізми публічного управління, міжнародні організації, безпека, енергетична безпека, глобальна енергетична безпека, енергетика, паливно-енергетичний комплекс, стратегія, енергетична стратегія, енергетична політика.

Introduction. For a deeper understanding of the functioning of the global energy security system and its interconnections and indicators of influence on regional and national energy security models, it is first of all necessary to understand the scale of importance, place and role of international organizations in the overall security architecture of the world.

Therefore, it is important to note that international conglomerations of allied countries have always existed and had their history of development, formation and evolution of their breakdown and decay. That is why there is no doubt that the XXI century increasingly more often highlights the shortage of natural resources in the industrial and energy activities of mankind, which is directly influenced by the implementation of various energy strategies by international organisations in defending their energy interests through political mechanisms of influence on regions, countries and entire continents of the planet. Thus, it is apparent that the chosen topic of the study is relevant and novel from the scientific standpoint of public administration.

The objective of the study is to research the place and role of international organisations and their impact on the structure of the global energy security model in the context of public administration studies field on the respective issues

The scientific and research purpose of the study is to unveil the strategic impact of international organisations on the system of global energy security. Therefore, the first priority is to reveal the

theoretical foundations of the study of the relevant issues to conduct a detailed analysis of the views of scholars on the research and implement an in-depth study of the hierarchical structure of international organizations that have a direct impact on the world's energy, and an additional goal is to assess the impact of these organisations' own strategies on the formation of international energy policy.

The author chose an abstract, comparative, theoretical, logistical, and systematic methodology for studying the strategic influence of international organisations on the global energy security system.

Analysis of the studies and publications. The overall understanding of the architecture of the global energy security models and the impact of international organisations on the said systems has been studied by the following scholars and researchers: H. Belokha, M. Burmaka, M. Holovatenko, V. Demydenko, S. Denysiuk, N. Kaminska, D. Kibets, O. Kohut-Ferens, V. Kononenko, V. Lysyi, O. Muza, L. Novikova, S. Rudkovskiy, N. Ryabets, I. Semenets-Orlova, A. Sycheva, I. Tymkiv, I. Kharchenko, I. Cherneshchuk, I. Shchurov and others.

It can be emphasized that the tools of development strategy in terms of shaping the world energy policy by international organisations are primarily a mechanism of political influence, however, at the same time, the relevant functional algorithms exist in close cooperation with public institutions that formulate and implement state policy in the fuel and energy sectors of the world.

Theoretical Grounds of the Study of the Strategic Influence of International Organizations in the System of Global Energy Security.

Any study requires a detailed theoretical analysis of scientific papers written on respective issues, especially when it concerns the strategy or relevant level of strategizing. Thus, the study of the impact of international organisations on the architecture of the global energy security models is not an exception.

To begin with, the situation in the energy sector requires a serious revision on both national and global energy security policy levels, which can be achieved by a synergistic effect through joint coordination efforts of the international community (Сичова, 2024). In the current scientific literature, not enough attention is paid to energy security and global challenges that will arise during the energy system transformation (Шуруп, 2022).

To support this claim it should be noted that transnational energy processes require a radical transformation in the approaches and positions that have been formed over the past decades, which in itself affects interstate relations and the stability of the economic components of this factor of the international energy process of interaction.

The need for these changes in global energy security paradigms in today's realities is confirmed by the scientific vision that in the face of ongoing geopolitical and economic problems, energy markets remain extremely vulnerable, and the crisis reminds us of the fragility and instability of the current global energy system (Денисюк, Белоха, Чернецук, Лисий, 2022). The researchers also note that since the global energy sector is undergoing a fundamental transformation, it is necessary to develop a new paradigm of energy security (Денисюк, Белоха, Чернецук, Лисий, 2022). Again, the researchers emphasise the functional impossibility of establishing energy interstate relations in close interconnection without energy security mechanisms of supersystem and global levels, which should be predicted in application as a priority.

Conceptual in the context of understanding the formation of the institutional and organisational component of the concept and the current understanding of the status and functioning of the energy policy of international organisations is the following research vision: the specificity of the object and subject composition of global energy policy and its essential characteristics are determined by the existing international treaties and institutional mechanisms. Thus, global (international) energy policy is a modern system of international relations phenomenon, a regularity of world development,

and the highest level in the system of relations in solving global problems of today. However, its study in modern science is not characterized by a systematic and consistent approach, unlike the state energy policy, energy policy and strategies of the EU (Камінська, Муза, Демиденко, 2023).

It is hard to disagree with the positions on the lack of systematic and concise study of the global energy security mechanism, but at the same time, this issue requires the development and implementation of a concise mechanism for energy security, which will regulate the legal framework of interstate relations in the energy sector at the global level of international unions and organisations and certain hegemonic states.

In terms of understanding the forms and types of instruments for regulating the global energy market, there are different assumptions and points of view. For example, one of these scientific assumptions states that the global energy market is an extremely complex system that can be regulated independently, as well as in the market, with the help of specialised international organisations (Когут-Ференс, 2022).

Regulation of the sustainable functioning of the international energy market processes nowadays depends to a greater extent on the energy strategy of international organisations. It should be noted that those organisations are not always guided by the economic benefits of the energy market, but mostly implement the general political goals of the organisation through the energy instrument of influence of their own union interstate institution.

The architecture of the global energy market is currently changing towards a liberal model due to organisational, institutional and technological imperatives for deregulation, corporatisation, segmentation, widespread use of information and innovation technologies and networking. The abandonment of the imperative to arrange the energy market in the form of a natural monopoly became possible due to, firstly, excess supply; secondly, the separation of different market stages on the way from energy production to delivery to the consumer, including maintenance of equipment and infrastructure; thirdly, the improvement of technical and technological capabilities to ensure market competition (dispersed generation, regulation of «peak loads», etc.); and lastly, the global adjustment of political will functions (Бурмака, Рудьковський, 2021). It may be emphasised that global tendencies in energy market mechanisms can change dramatically, everything may depend on various factors (economic, technological and industrial, technological and digital, political,

etc.) and the state of the market functioning in the relevant period of time. It should also be noted that every market, including the energy market, has a variable specification in its natural basis, so it is impossible to limit it to a few key factors at the global level, it is necessary to predict situational models of energy market behaviour and calculate the gradual flow of energy strategies of international organisations, which can ensure a stable state of the architecture of global energy security models.

In the theoretical study of the impact of international organisations' strategy in the system of global energy security, it is necessary to note an integrated approach to security that allows to fully expand the horizons of energy interstate cooperation. The researchers note that the response to current challenges requires the international community to take a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of energy strategies. Without international cooperation, the chances of ensuring global energy security and energy transition are minimal. The world community must accept the impossibility of ensuring global energy security and the global energy transition if countries prioritise self-sufficiency over integration and trade (Рябець, Тимків, 2024).

At the same time, the adaptive and dynamic properties of the mechanism shall be highlighted. It should be used in ensuring energy models of global security, which will ensure a comprehensive response to possible threats to the general architecture in the mechanisms of interaction between international organisations and hegemonic states. In this regard, scientists determine that since the world community is on the path to sustainable development, which can be achieved only under conditions of effective functioning of the global energy market, it is important to constantly monitor and find solutions for the problems that arise on the global energy market (Корун-Ференс, 2022).

The researchers also noted the continuity of the transformation processes taking place in the energy policy of international organisations, which argue that the transformation of the security policy of international organisations is underway, and it involves reorienting (or adding to) their goals, expanding the set of methods, and development of proper legal regulation (Кононенко, Новікова, Харченко, 2021).

Based on the above-mentioned, it can be argued that in the context of global energy security, which is a continuous process and axiom, subject to adaptive and dynamic protection of the security mechanism and taking into account rapidly changing types of threats posed to the energy system at the different

periods of time, continuous transformation and reformatting is a necessity to ensure the sustainable functioning of the entire system of relations in the global energy policy of international organisations.

The results of the study of the theoretical basis of the strategic influence of international organisations in the system of global energy security have proved the multifacetedness and complexity of the topic of the relevant study and outlined the scale of the role of these organisations in international energy policy, which is of significant importance for the formation and strategic development of global energy security and the architecture of the energy system as a whole.

The Basic Characteristics and Types of International Organisations that Impact the Global Energy Security Models. Before focusing on the impact of the energy strategies of international organisations, it would be reasonable to start with a proper analysis of the types and classifications of these organisations and their basic characteristics.

But first of all, concerning the relevance of the study of the institutional and organisational features of the types of international organisations in their process of strategic formation, the researchers have the following viewpoint: the study of the typology of international organisations helps to identify tendencies in their development and adaptation to changes in the global political, economic and social environment. This is key to developing effective strategies for cooperation and solving existing problems. Scholars also note that understanding and analysing the types of international organisations is of great importance for the modern world, where global challenges and tasks require joint efforts and coordination between states and international organisations (Кібець, Головатенко, 2024).

This study aims to provide the main characteristics and categorise the types of international organisations without a complete list of relevant organisations and only provides examples. Thus, the study of classifications of international organisations through the prism of their impact on the global energy security system and their characteristics is presented in Table 1.

In the global understanding of the impact on the global energy security model, interregional organisations can be grouped according to the scale of their influence and the personalisation of the main goal of the respective associations. At the same time, the relevant groups can be systematised as follows:

- based on the scale of influence into global (organisational structures that have a global

Classification of international organisations by their impact on the formation of the architecture of global energy security models

Type of the international organisation based on its impact	Type of the international organisation based on its formation	Examples of the international organisations	Main characteristics and distinctive features
Global	Universal	UN, IMF, The World Bank, WTO, APEC, OECD, BRICS	Organizational intergovernmental structures of the worldwide significance of the scale of energy policy implementation within the framework of the general missions of their organization.
Global	Specialized	Energy Charter Conference, International energy agency, IAEA	International specialized organizational unions of worldwide significance that influence through the mechanisms of their own energy policies. They perform clearly regulated functions of the established general purpose of organization.
Intercontinental	Universal	OAS	Intergovernmental organizational associations that implement universal policies within the continental territory of the world and have a direct impact on the energy security of the global system.
Intercontinental	Specialized	OPEC	Intercontinental specialized associations of states that operate and implement their own energy policies within certain continents of the world.
Interregional	Universal	European Union, European Free Trade Association, Benelux Economic Union	Interregional organizational associations of states established for the common purpose of regional internal functioning of the participating states, which determine, among other things, energy policy within the respective organization.
Interregional	Specialized	European Atomic Energy Community	Organizational specialized interstate associations that implement their own interregional energy policy in the respective interstate territories of interaction.

Source: designed by the author.

hierarchical level of influence at the highest level of international cooperation policy), intercontinental (associations of states that form their own policies within certain continents of the world and pursue their own interests on the principle of their respective identity) and interregional (associations of states that operate within a certain regional conclave and can be institutionally connected in their own relationships starting from the minimum paired number of participants);

- based on the personification into specialised ones (organisational interstate unions with a specialised purpose of establishment that implement certain sectoral international policies) and universal ones (mostly large-scale international organisations established with fundamental goals and political functions and having international global visions that have an impact on the sectoral policies of the organisation's members and other states).

It can be argued that the international organisations that shape the energy policy of our

time are not homogeneous in nature, however, are mostly formed to protect and develop the common interests of specialised energy members of the international community.

It should also be noted that in the history of the evolution of the relevant organisational entities, especially in the XX century and often in modern times, there are relationships of an authoritarian type of functioning. When one single hegemonic state forms its own international organisation with satellite states as members or through political and economic mechanisms, it seizes full power in the said organisational alliance, which is inherently a disguise of the hegemonic state's own sole interests in global energy security policy or any other sphere. After all, at present times, international organisations have considerable experience in creating influence groups that lobby their interests in different countries through the instruments of local energy policy, which initially form energy models at the micro level of energy security policy at the global level.

In general, it can be emphasized that international energy organizations in the context of global energy policy formation are multifaceted organizational structures that implement customized mechanisms of transformation, and preservation of their own energy security processes, which act to shape the polarity of political interests of global energy at the relevant interstate levels of hierarchical influence.

Energy Strategies of the International Organisations in Forming the World's Energy Policy. Moving on to the next part of the study, namely, to the consideration of global energy policies in the formation of international organisations' own energy strategy. Thus, such organisations have appropriate mechanisms for shaping the energy tendencies through various instruments of their own resource influence (finance, political discussion tracks, technical regulations, new technologies, international legal instruments, establishment and development of non-governmental organisations, etc.), which can be implemented both directly in the energy sector and indirectly through other sectors (economic, political, environmental, industrial and technical, digital, etc.).

It is necessary to give examples of several biggest, most influential international organizations on the world's political arena and provide the thesis characteristics of their energy strategy planning.

The first ones are the specialised international organisations that implement their own energy strategy through specialised energy policies. These organisations include, among others, OPEC (The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Energy Charter Conference (The Energy Charter Conferenc).

Thus, it should be noted that OPEC is an international energy organisation comprised of states engaged in oil production and exporting about 75 per cent of all oil to countries around the world relative to the global oil market share. Their influence on the global energy security model is mostly economic. It is OPEC's energy policy that determines oil prices in the world.

It is also relevant to stress that the respective international organisation implements an energy policy of expanding its influence on the global energy security sphere. Thus, OPEC has agreements with 10 countries that are not members of the organisation, for which oil and gas are a significant component of their economies. The agreement is called OPEC+, and is defined as an international factor for deepening international control over fair production in the global oil market.

OPEC's influence on global energy security is quite significant (one of the examples of global

energy confrontation, which is an indicator of the lack of normalisation of the global energy security system, is the oil embargo in 1973) and only a stable international policy of the countries of the world in the context of energy security is a guarantee of stable functioning of the world's energy markets.

The International Energy Agency is an international energy organisation within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which since its establishment has been operating on an autonomous independent basis. Its general purpose is to fulfil the goals and objectives of the International Energy Programme (which constitutes a clear mechanism of world-class energy security, which can be implemented at the time of the onset of an energy emergency related to a crisis and catastrophic situation with the sustainable functioning of the world's markets (mostly related to the oil and gas energy products)).

At the same time, the International Energy Agency performs various other important functions as per its organisational purpose, which also directly contribute to the sustainable functioning of global energy security. These tasks include: reducing dependence on oil energy resources, alternative energy, balancing the use of energy resources in the world, developing global energy security mechanisms, energy research, energy efficiency and energy saving and decarbonisation, deepening diplomatic energy ties and information communication between countries, etc.

It can be summarised that the International Energy Agency was established to counterbalance OPEC and its influence in the global energy sector. At the same time, the simultaneous existence of such international energy organisations as OPEC and the International Energy Agency maintains the balance of stable functioning of global energy security and shapes the sustainable functioning of the world's energy policy.

The analysis of specialised international energy organisations is concluded with the study of energy policy making by the Energy Charter Conference. This organisation is a structure created in accordance with the agreements of the Energy Charter Treaty, which has a self-regulatory mechanism and a conference type of functioning, where energy issues are discussed by the Charter's signatories.

Nowadays the Energy Charter Conference is shaping the legal component of the modern energy security global model. The respective organisational alliance helps form the position, which is regulated by an international legal act, the political and energy position of members and observers of more than 60 countries, which in turn is one of the mechanisms

for settling and regulating various energy issues of the global energy sector and at the same time is a guarantee of sustainable functioning of global energy security instruments.

The next to be covered are international organisations of universal global significance, such as the World Bank (The World Bank), the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the UN (United Nations), with a range of their own commissions, programmes and agencies in the energy sector.

Thus, two similar international organisations that complement each other, namely the IMF and the World Bank, were chosen for the study, which, in terms of their institutional features, are global financial institutions with the main general goal of overcoming poverty of the world's population through the mechanism of building a strong world economy, which at the same time has factors of influence and tools for shaping global energy policy in the world through national levels of implementation of the above.

The World Bank has financial instruments, project-based mechanisms for the development of national energy systems by allocating credit resources for amortisation, energy efficiency, reduced energy consumption, decarbonisation of the energy sector, and the development of green energy. The International Monetary Fund, compared to the previously discussed international organisation, has a more macroeconomic impact on government policies, which is also formed through financial and banking credit instruments to stimulate national economies in terms of the development of national energy systems.

The key and dynamic element of the difference between the IMF and the World Bank from the other international organisations is the mechanism of regulatory implementation and control over the fulfilment of legal obligations concluded with the public representative authorities of the states participating in the development programmes of these organisations. It should be noted that the obligations to fulfil the agreements concluded with the IMF and the World Bank, regarding the implementation of certain macroeconomic indicators and the regulatory implementation of the tasks undertaken by governments, are mandatory and serve as milestones for the provision of further financial resources to states.

Nevertheless, the global energy policy implemented by the IMF and the World Bank is designed to improve the environmental situation in the world through the development of renewable energy generation and its implementation at the national levels of the world's energy systems, which has a significant impact on the development of a certain level of global energy security.

The UN's own energy positions in the global energy security model of the world, is implemented through a number of established organisations of different structural types, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). This proves that the UN's system of specialised agencies and related organisations

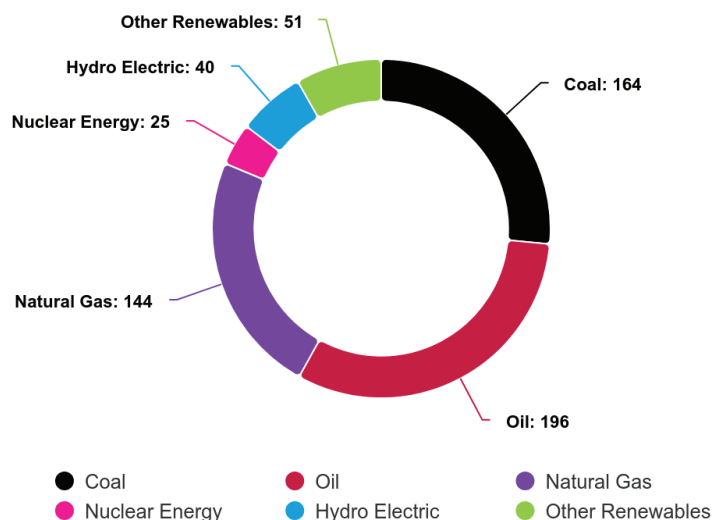


Fig. 1. Global Energy Consumption (by type) for 2023 (EJ/year)

Source: (EI).

and programmes is one of the most extensive and multi-layered systems that implements the energy policy of global energy security. The UN's energy strategy is based on international legal aspects that are recognised and incorporated into the national legislation of member states and are accepted in most countries of the world and do not carry hidden meanings or double standards.

The UN energy policy is 'green' oriented, contributes to the preservation and protection of the global environment and improvement of the ecological situation on the planet, shapes to a certain extent the economic factors of energy resources use and carries the principles of preserving the full functioning of global energy security, for example, control over and prevention of the use of peaceful nuclear energy for military purposes and other goals that form the energy strategy of the organisation.

In order to fully understand the impact of the energy strategies of international organisations in shaping global energy policy, let us consider the statistical basis of the corresponding impact, namely the data on global energy consumption (by type) for 2023 (shown in Figure 1, according to the Energy Institute (EI) UK).

As a result of the study of the energy strategies of the above-mentioned international organisations in shaping global energy policy, the system of global energy security notably has a number of different international energy organisations, which, for the most part, emerged in the processes of energy crises, and today the very existence of the relevant system of organisations forms and constitutes a certain energy security balance. But at the same time, there are organisational structures of international importance of a universal type, for which energy policy is an important part of their agenda, and they also play a leading role in structuring global energy security.

At the same time, analysing the study, we note the need to design and implement a mechanism for maintaining a stable state of global energy security policy through the instruments of full global cooperation of the world's states in political, economic, legal, technical, environmental and latest scientific issues in a single, non-polar and general cooperation in the focus of strengthening the global energy architecture of the security model.

A global platform for interaction between interstate institutions in the energy sector at the level of diplomatic and sectoral energy public administration bodies with the mandatory participation of representatives of international organisations that shape global energy policy can

be considered as one of the possible instrument of the mechanism of interstate symbiosis for the establishment of global energy security.

Conclusions. The results of the study of the strategic impact of international organizations on the architecture of global energy security models have proved the relevance of this issue. Thus, the theoretical part of the study has examined the achievements of scholars and researchers in the respective field of global energy security and provided a theoretical definition of international energy organization.

In turn, when examining the basic characteristics and types of international organizations, such organizational structures were categorized based on the scale of their impact on the system of global energy security models. This result of the study illustrates the hierarchy of international organisations in terms of the scale of impact and types of general objectives of their establishment, which proves the importance of an approach to the study of the relevant scientific issues through a detailed review of the structure of interstate energy institutions.

At the same time, the results of the study of the impact of energy strategies based on the example of different types of international organisations (specialised and universal) demonstrated the place and role that the respective organisations play in shaping the balance of global energy security policy. The study revealed the need to introduce a mechanism for maintaining a stable state of functioning of the global energy security system in various accompanying energy issues in order to strengthen the energy architecture of the global security model.

The mechanism of interstate symbiosis aimed at establishing a global platform for interaction between interstate institutions in the energy sector at the level of diplomatic and sectoral energy public administration bodies with the participation of representatives of international organisations that influence the formation of global energy policy was identified as a possible tool for the implementation of this research.

REFERENCES:

1. Sychova, A. (2024). Geopolitics of energy resources: reconsidering security at the global level [Heopolityka enerhetychnykh resursiv: pereomyslennia bezpeky na hlobalnomu rivni]. *Visnyk NTUU «KPI». Politolohiia. Sotsiolohiia. Pravo*, 1(61). (pp. 44–51) Retrieved from: [https://doi.org/10.20535/2308-5053.2024.1\(61\).306747](https://doi.org/10.20535/2308-5053.2024.1(61).306747) (Accessed 09 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].

2. Shchurov, I. (2022). New global challenges and problems of energy security in Ukraine [Novi hlobalni vyklyky ta problemy enerhetychnoi bezpeky v Ukraini]. *Ekonomichnyi prostir*, 180 (2022). (pp. 76–81) Retrieved from: <https://prostir.pdaba.dp.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/1116/1075> (Accessed 09 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
3. Denysiuk, S., Bielokha, H., Cherneshchuk, I., Lysyi, V. (2022). Global trends in implementation of renewable energy sources and features of their implementation during the recovery of Ukraine's economy [Svitovi tendentsii vprovadzhenia vidnovliuvanykh dzherel enerhii ta osoblyvosti yikh realizatsii pry vidnovlenni ekonomiky Ukrainy]. *Enerhetyka: ekonomika, tekhnolohii, ekolohiia: naukovyi zhurnal*, 4. (pp. 7–23) Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.20535/1813-5420.4.2022.273360> (Accessed 09 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
4. Kaminska, N., Muza, O., Demydenko, V. (2023). Global energy policy: problems of conceptualization and institutionalization [Hlobalna enerhetychna polityka: problemy kontseptualizatsii ta instytutsionalizatsii]. *Yurydychnyi naukovyi elektronnyi zhurnal*, 4/2023. (pp. 771–775) Retrieved from: http://lsej.org.ua/4_2023/187.pdf (Accessed 09 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
5. Kohut-Ferens, O. (2022). Global aspects of regulating the functioning of the world energy market [Hlobalni aspekty rehuliuвання funktsionuvannya svitovoho enerhetychnoho rynku]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho natsionalnoho universytetu. Seriya: Mizhnarodni ekonomichni vidnosyny ta svitove hospodarstvo*, 43. (pp. 66–69) Retrieved from: http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.edu.ua/archive/43_2022ua/13.pdf (Accessed 09 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
6. Burmaka, M., Rudkovskiy, S. (2021). Global transformations of the energy market [Hlobalni transformatsii enerhetychnoho rynku]. *Mizhnarodna ekonomichna polityka*, 2 (35). (pp. 28 – 54) Retrieved from: <https://ir.kneu.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/40adff2c-b409-4a0d-9a56-29ffc9763d0/content> (Accessed 10 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
7. Riabets, N., Tymkiv, I. (2024). Global energy security: concept, factors and ways of ensuring [Globalna yenergetichna bezpeka: kontsept, faktori ta shlyakhi zabezpechennya]. *Yekonomika ta suspilstvo*, 61/2024. Retrieved from: <https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/3838> (Accessed 10 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
8. Koghut-Ferens, O. (2022). Modern world energy market model [Model suchasnoho svitovoho enerhetychnoho rynku]. *Ekonomichnyi visnyk Dniproskoi politekhniki*, 2 (78). (pp. 36–42) Retrieved from: https://ev.nmu.org.ua/docs/2022/2/EV2022_036-042.pdf (Accessed 10 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
9. Kononenko, V., Novikova, L., Kharchenko, I. (2021). Transforming the policies of international organizations of the EU and NATO in order to ensure the energy security of member states [Transformatsiia polityky mizhnarodnykh orhanizatsii YeS ta NATO z metoiu zabezpechennia enerhetychnoi bezpeky derzhav-chleniv]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho natsionalnoho universytetu. Seriya Pravo*, 67. (pp. 313–318) Retrieved from: <http://visnyk-pravo.uzhnu.edu.ua/article/view/250449/247905> (Accessed 11 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
10. Kibets, D., Holovatenko, M. (2024). Classification of international organizations and their role in the modern world [Klasyfikatsiia mizhnarodnykh orhanizatsii ta yikh rol v suchasnomu sviti]. *Elektronne naukove vydannia «Analitychno-porionialne pravoznavstvo»*, 3 (2024). (pp. 600–604) Retrieved from <https://app-journal.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/104.pdf> (Accessed 10 October 2024) [in Ukrainian].
11. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) [The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/ (Accessed 17 October 2024).
12. International Energy Agency (IEA) [International Energy Agency (IEA)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.iea.org/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
13. The Energy Charter Conference [The Energy Charter Conference]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.energychartertreaty.org/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
14. The World Bank [The World Bank]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/home> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
15. International Monetary Fund (IMF) [International Monetary Fund (IMF)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.imf.org/en/Home> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
16. United Nations (UN) [United Nations (UN)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/en/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
17. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.iaea.org/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
18. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) [United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.unep.org/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
19. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) [United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://ecosoc.un.org/en> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://unctad.org/> (Accessed 17 October 2024).
21. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)]. *Official website* Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/en/desa> (Accessed 17 October 2024).

22. The Energy Institute (EI) [The Energy Institute (EI)]. Official website Retrieved from: <https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review#regional-overview> (Accessed 21 October 2024).
23. Radchenko, O., Kovach, V., Semenets-Orlova, I., & Zaporozhets, A. (Eds.). (2023). *National security drivers of Ukraine: information technology, strategic communication, and legitimacy*. Springer Nature.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ: —

- Сичова А. Геополітика енергетичних ресурсів: переосмислення безпеки на глобальному рівні. *Вісник НТУУ «КПІ». Політологія. Соціологія. Право*. 2024. Випуск 1(61) 2024. С. 44–51. URL: [https://doi.org/10.20535/2308-5053.2024.1\(61\).306747](https://doi.org/10.20535/2308-5053.2024.1(61).306747) (дата звернення: 09.10.2024).
- Щуров І. Нові глобальні виклики та проблеми енергетичної безпеки в Україні. *Економічний простір*. 2022. № 180 (2022). С. 76–81. URL: <https://prostir.pdaba.dp.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/1116/1075> (дата звернення: 09.10.2024).
- Денисюк С., Белоха Г., Чернещук І., Лисий В. Світові тенденції впровадження відновлюваних джерел енергії та особливості їх реалізації при відновленні економіки України. *Енергетика: економіка, технології, екологія: науковий журнал*. 2022. № 4. С. 7–23. URL: <https://doi.org/10.20535/1813-5420.4.2022.273360> (дата звернення: 09.10.2024).
- Камінська Н., Муза О., Демиденко В. Глобальна енергетична політика: проблеми концептуалізації та інституціоналізації. *Юридичний науковий електронний журнал*. 2023. №4/2023. С. 771–775. URL: http://lsej.org.ua/4_2023/187.pdf (дата звернення: 09.10.2024).
- Когут-Ференс О. Глобальні аспекти регулювання функціонування світового енергетичного ринку. *Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія: Міжнародні економічні відносини та світове господарство*. 2022. Вип. 43. С. 66–69. URL: http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/43_2022ua/13.pdf (дата звернення: 09.10.2024).
- Бурмака М., Рудьковський С. Глобальні трансформації енергетичного ринку. *Міжнародна економічна політика*. 2021. № 2 (35). С. 28–54. URL: <https://ir.kneu.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/40adff2c-b409-4a0d-9a56-29ffc9763d0/content> (дата звернення: 10.10.2024).
- Рябець Н., Тимків І. Глобальна енергетична безпека: концепт, фактори та шляхи забезпечення. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2024. Випуск 61/2024. URL: <https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/3838> (дата звернення: 10.10.2024).
- Когут-Ференс О. Модель сучасного світового енергетичного ринку. *Економічний вісник Дніпровської політехніки*. 2022. Вип. 2 (78). С. 36–42. URL: https://ev.nmu.org.ua/docs/2022/2/EV20222_036-042.pdf (дата звернення: 10.10.2024).
- Кононенко В., Новікова Л., Харченко І. Трансформація політики міжнародних організацій ЄС та НАТО з метою забезпечення енергетичної безпеки держав-членів. *Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія Право*. 2021. № 67. С. 313–318. URL: <http://visnyk-pravo.uzhnu.edu.ua/article/view/250449/247905> (дата звернення: 11.10.2024).
- Кібець Д., Головатенко М. Класифікація міжнародних організацій та їх роль в сучасному світі. *Електронне наукове видання «Аналітично-порівняльне правознавство»*. 2024. № 3 (2024). С. 600–604. URL: <https://app-journal.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/104.pdf> (дата звернення: 10.10.2024).
- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). *Official website* URL: https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/ (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- International Energy Agency (IEA). *Official website* URL: <https://www.iea.org/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- The Energy Charter Conference. *Official website* URL: <https://www.energychartertreaty.org/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- The World Bank. *Official website* URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/home> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- International Monetary Fund (IMF). *Official website* URL: <https://www.imf.org/en/Home> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- United Nations (UN). *Official website* URL: <https://www.un.org/en/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). *Official website* URL: <https://www.iaea.org/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). *Official website* URL: <https://www.unep.org/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). *Official website* URL: <https://ecosoc.un.org/en> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). *Official website* URL: <https://unctad.org/> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). *Official website* URL: <https://www.un.org/en/desa> (дата звернення: 17.10.2024).
- The Energy Institute (EI). *Official website* URL: <https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review#regional-overview> (дата звернення: 21.10.2024).
- Radchenko, Oleksandr, et al. (ed.). *National security drivers of Ukraine: information technology, strategic communication, and legitimacy*. Springer Nature, 2023.