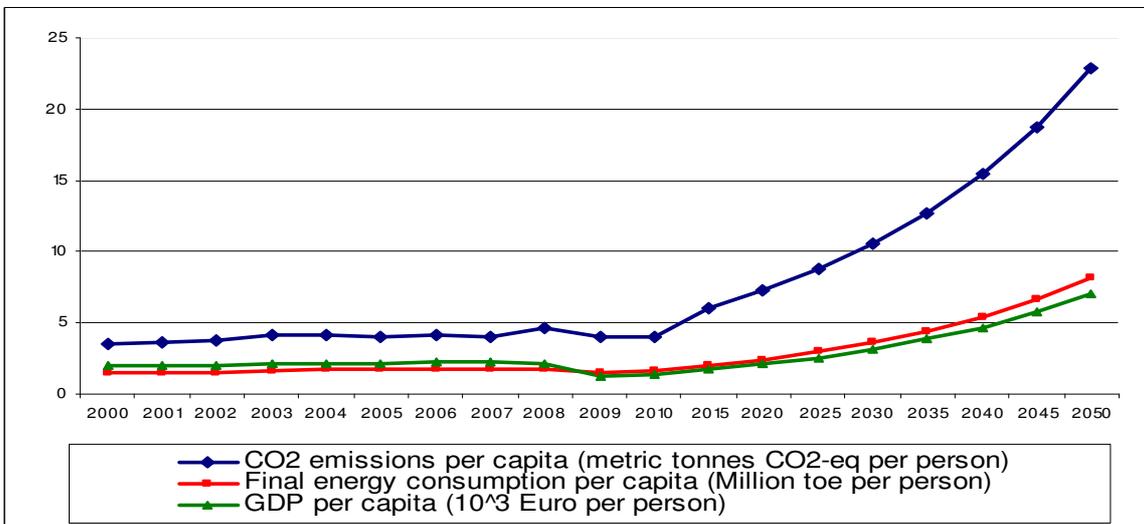




General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

JI	Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources) / Energy distribution / Energy demand / Manufacturing industries / Chemical industries / Construction / Transport / Mining/mineral production / Metal production / Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas) / Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride / Solvent use / Waste handling and disposal / Afforestation and reforestation / Agriculture
Project priorities in	
Pertinent authority	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (former Ministry of Environmental Protection) and State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine (NEIA) under this Ministry
Registered projects	271 (http://cdmpipeline.org/)
GIS	Modernization and improvement of the efficiency of gas compressor units in strategically important gas transport networks such as UPU, 'Progres,' 'Souz,' EKKR;
Project priorities	Facilitation for the use of unexploited energy sources like waste energy from thermal energy exhausts of gas compressor units, surplus pressure at gas distribution stations, and ill-conditioned (wasted) gas at oil-and-gas wells. / Improvement of combustion of fossil fuels at thermal generation plants. / Energy efficiency, / District heating. / Forest management
Pertinent authority	State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine - <http://mpe.kmu.gov.ua>
 Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine - <http://www.menr.gov.ua/>

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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from their academic institutions developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

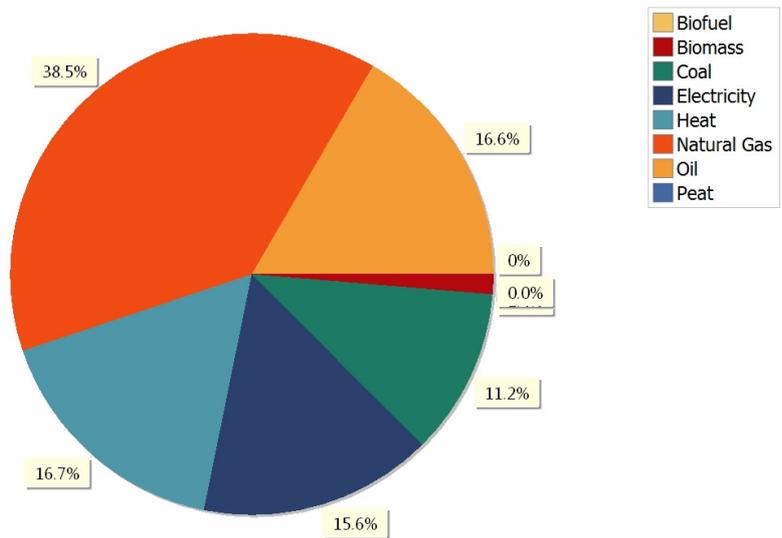


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 603500km²
 Population (in million): 45,96
 Growth rate of GDP real: 7,4%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 1388,7
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tonnes CO₂ - eq per person): 4,044
 Gross Inl. Consumption per capita (in toe per person): N/A

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 1996
 Kyoto Protocol - 2004

National Targets

GHG: 0% reduction by 2012 of its GHG emissions compared to those of base year 1990, 20% emission reductions (Doha Amendment (28-2-2013, FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1))

RES: contribution of biomass to the total primary energy consumption by 5% in 2020 and 10% in 2030, including 10% target for the share of biofuels in transport by 2020.

EE: None

Other: None

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Regulatory standards (Declaratory)
 Industry: Tradable permits (JI) - Regulatory standards
 Transport: Regulatory standards (Fuel switch)
 Energy: Regulatory standards (Guarantee of origin, Declaratory) - Subsidy (Feed-in-tariffs) - Tradable permits (JI)
 Waste management: -
 Agriculture: Tradable permits (JI)
 Forests: Tradable permits (JI)

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management: none

Table 1: Perspectives for RES and EE

/ Sectors	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Service	Agriculture	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
EE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), including three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

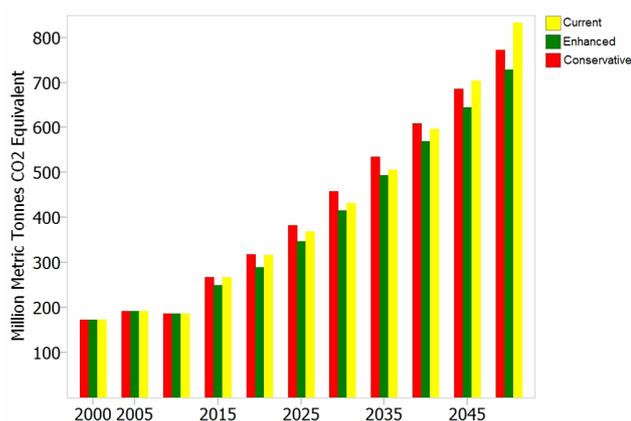
This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31 December 2010. It is mainly a mitigation policy mixture. GHG emissions are increased compared to those of year 2005 by almost 65%. The RES share in the transport sector for year 2020 is expected to be 5% (due to the absence of supportive mechanisms) and in electricity generation 0%.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. GHG emissions are projected to increase by 65% compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 2,4% and in the electricity generation it will be 7,35%. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be reduced by 2% compared to that of the first policy mixture for the same year.

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES. GHG emissions are expected to increase by 51% in 2020 compared to those of year 2005. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 4,7% (biofuels), and 11,2% in electricity production. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be reduced by 5% compared to that of the previous policy mixture for the same year.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; No adaptation policy; Inadequate national implementation network; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.