

Ukraine: From Third World to First

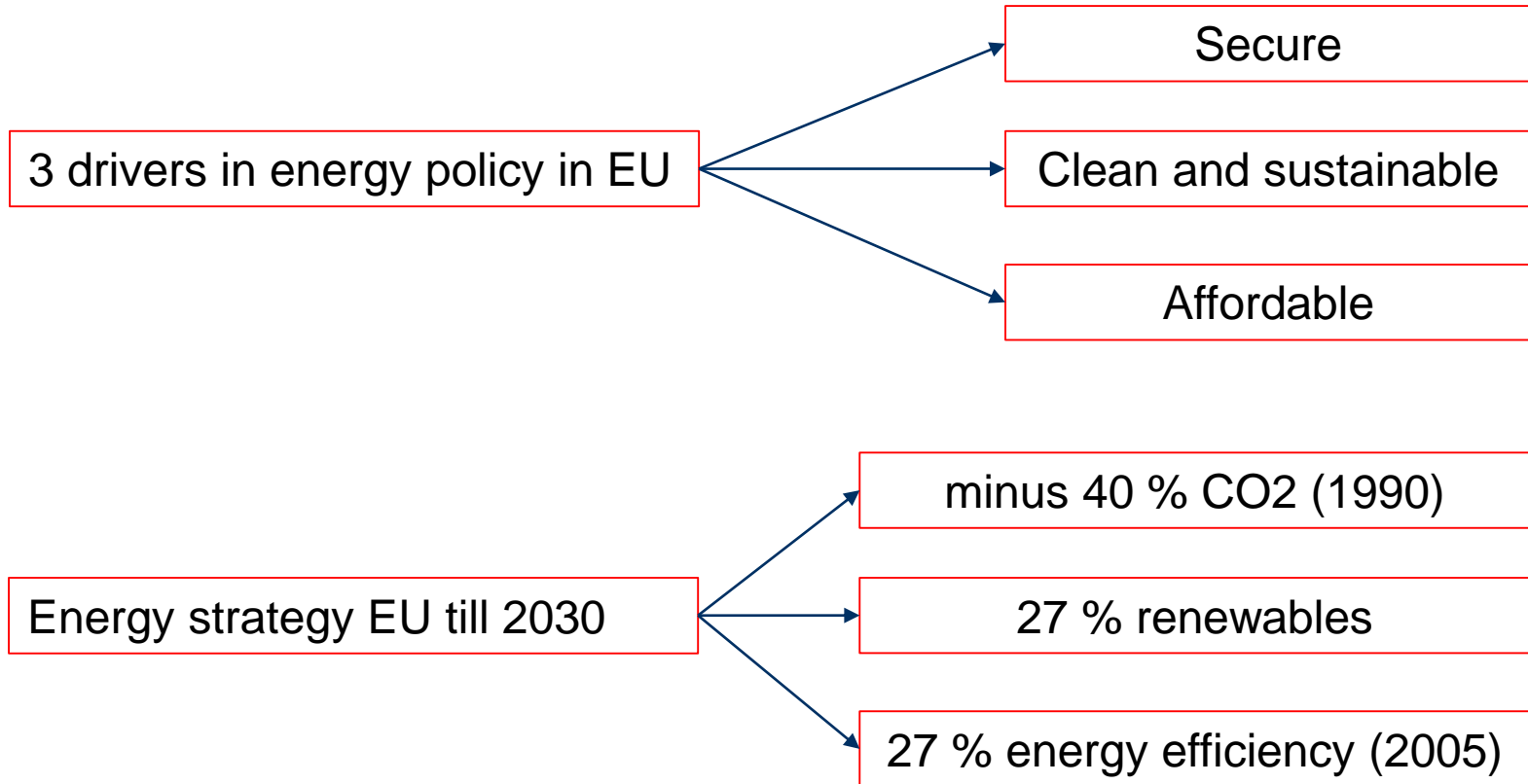
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Investment in the Independence

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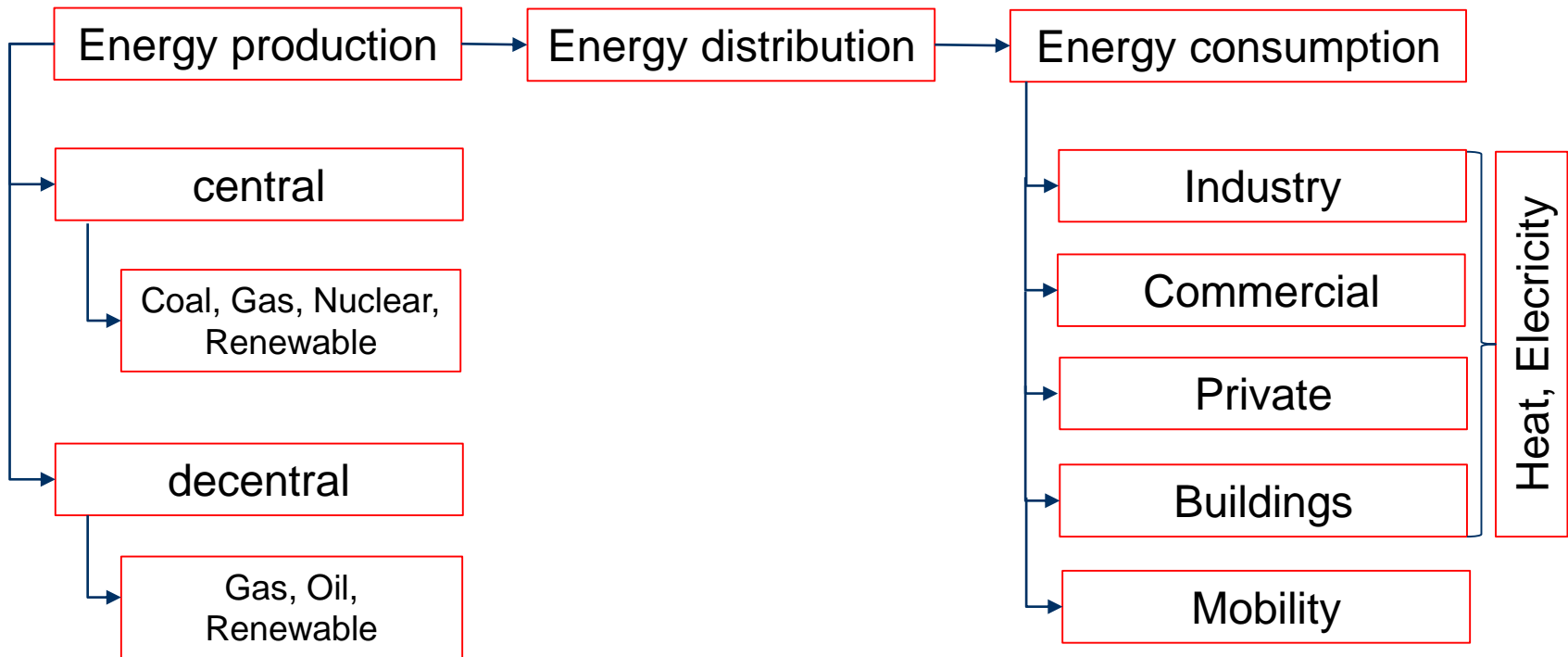
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Real Instruments of Economic Development: Priority Industries and “Growth Points”



Changing energy markets requires selective considerations:



Actions on EU level to achieve the targets:

- Renewable Energy Directive
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- Ecodesign Directive
- Energy Performance on Buildings Directive

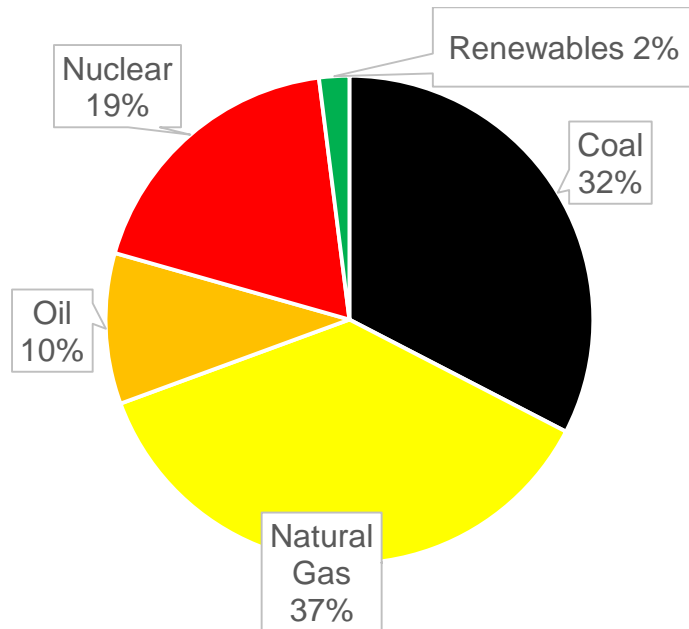
EU members can decide by themselves, how to comply with the directives.
Example Germany:

- Renewable Energy Directive -> financial support for investors
- Energy Efficiency Directive -> energy saving rate by law
- Ecodesign Directive -> Minimum requirements for new products by law
- Energy Performance on Buildings Directive -> Minimum requirements for new buildings and renovations by law

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Real Instruments of Economic Development: Priority Industries and “Growth Points”

Primary Energy Usage Ukraine 2011 (Source: IEA)



- Coal and Nuclear is mainly used for electricity production (85%)
- Natural Gas is mainly used for heating purposes in buildings (85%)
- Primary Energy Dependence (Import, 2011)
 - > Coal (14 %)
 - > Natural Gas (63 %)
 - > Oil (23 %)

Recommended actions to increase energy efficiency and renewables, based on experiences in various EU countries:

- Measurement of energy consumption of every consumer creates awareness
- Financial incentives (direct, tax deduction, etc.) for investments in energy efficiency along with energy consulting is best, especially for existing products
- Minimum requirements in terms of energy efficiency for new products
- Public Private Partnership for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects (e. g. solar thermal projects)