

---

# Renewable Energy Regulatory Framework in Ukraine



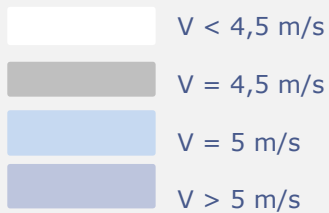
## View of Private Investors

04 April 2012

# Ukraine's Wind Potential



Average wind speed (height 10 m)



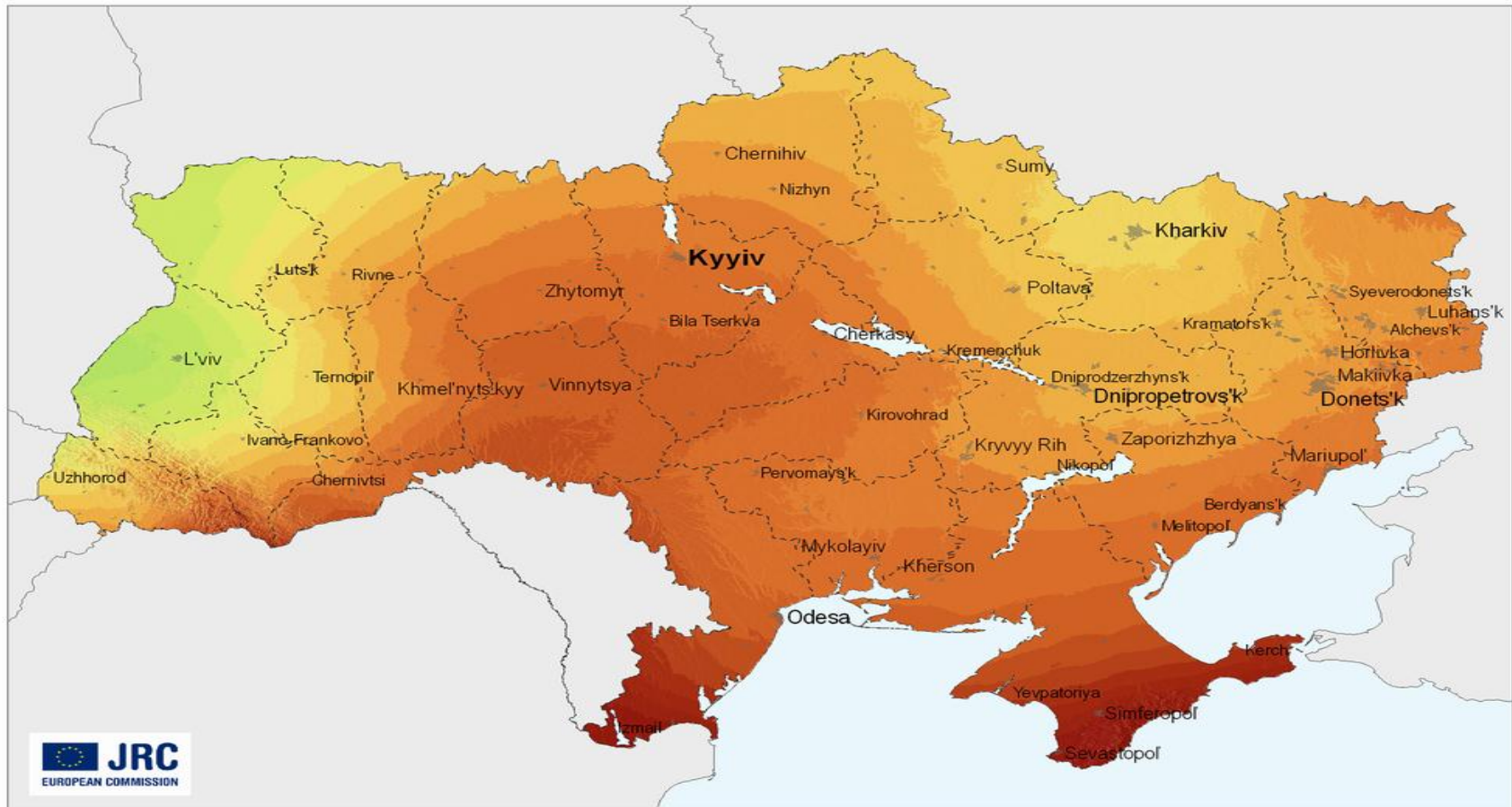
## Areas with High Wind Potential

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Crimea           | 3 700 MW         |
| Nikolayev region | 3 600 MW         |
| Kherson region   | 3 500 MW         |
| Zaporozhe region | 3 200 MW         |
| Donetsk region   | 2 000 MW         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>16 000 MW</b> |

# Ukraine's Solar Potential

Global irradiation and solar electricity potential  
Optimally-inclined photovoltaic modules

Ukraine



Yearly sum of global irradiation [ $\text{kWh}/\text{m}^2$ ]

<1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 1550>

<863 900 938 975 1013 1050 1088 1125 1163>

Yearly electricity generated by  $1\text{kW}_{\text{peak}}$  system with performance ratio 0.75 [ $\text{kWh}/\text{kW}_{\text{peak}}$ ]

Authors: M. Šúri, T. Cebeauer, T. Huld, E. D. Dunlop  
PVGIS © European Communities, 2001-2008  
<http://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvgis/>

0 50 100 200 km

# Green Tariff Regulatory Framework

---

- New Green Tariff Law has come in force on 22 April 2009
- Special feed-in (green) tariffs were established for wind, solar, biomass, small hydro (<10 MW) and geothermal power plants
- Green tariffs are fixed until 2030 with guaranteed electricity off-take by the Wholesale Electricity Market Operator (under existing “single buyer” market model)
- Green tariffs are revised on a monthly basis to follow changes in UAH/EUR currency exchange rate (with guaranteed “minimum floor” set in EUR)
- Green tariffs are applied to new construction projects as well as existing renewable energy plants
- Green tariff system was tested in real life – National Electricity Regulatory Commission approved green tariffs for many renewable energy producers, including wind, solar, and small hydro plants
- Reduction of green tariffs by 10%, 20% and 30% for RES plants commissioned after 2014, 2019 and 2024 respectively
- Local content requirement – 15% starting 2012, 30% starting 2013 and 50% starting 2014 with additional criteria set for solar projects
- PPA is signed and green tariff is approved after the renewable power plant has been commissioned

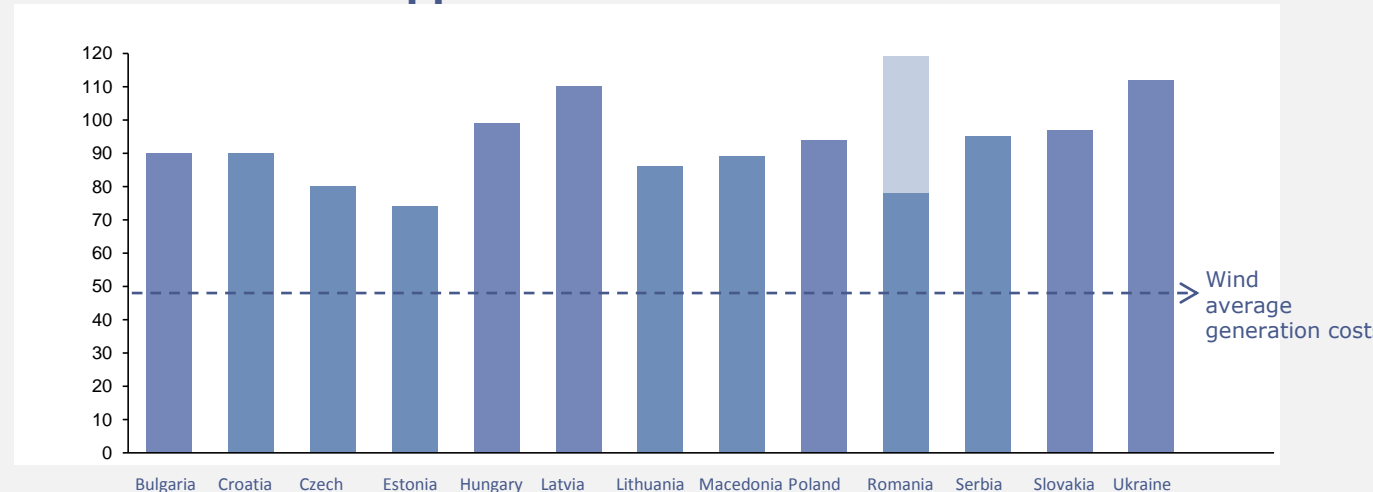
# Green Tariff Support Scheme

## Green Tariffs in Ukraine

| Types of RES   | Green Tariff, EUR/MWh*       |
|--|------------------------------|
| Wind plants with installed capacity <600 kW                  | 64.6                         |
| Wind plants with installed capacity of 600-2,000 kW          | 75.4                         |
| <b>Wind plants with installed capacity of more than 2 MW</b> | <b>113.1</b>                 |
| <b>Biomass plants</b>  | <b>123.9</b>                 |
| <b>Solar plants of different types</b>                       | <b>465.3 / 445.9 / 426.5</b> |
| Small hydro plants   | 77.5                         |

\* net of VAT

## Wind Support Schemes in CEE Countries



Source: KPMG Energy & Utilities

# Most Advanced Wind Farm Projects

| Developer                    | Project                 | Location          | Total Capacity, MW | Commissioned Capacity, MW | Turbines          |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Wind Parks of Ukraine</b> | Novoazovskiy Wind Park  | Donetsk region    | 107.5              | 37.5                      | Fuhrlander 2.5 MW |
|                              | Ochakovskiy Wind Park   | Mykolayiv region  | 200                | 25                        | Fuhrlander 2.5 MW |
|                              | Berezanskiy Wind Park   | Mykolayiv region  | 200                | -                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
| <b>Vindkraft Ukraine</b>     | Novorosiyskiy Wind Park | Kherson region    | 9                  | 3                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
| <b>DTEK</b>                  | Botievo WPP             | Zaporizhya region | 195                | -                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
|                              | Berdiansk WPP           | Zaporizhya region | 150                | -                         | TBD               |
| <b>Filasa International</b>  | Bahchisarayskaya WPP    | Crimea            | 200                | -                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
|                              | Turgenevskaya WPP       | Crimea            | 200                | -                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
|                              | Holmogorskaya WPP       | Crimea            | 200                | -                         | Vestas 3.0 MW     |
| <b>Eurocape New Energy</b>   | Primorskaya WPP         | Zaporizhya region | 450                | -                         | TBD               |
| <b>EuroUkrWind</b>           | Western-Crimean WPP     | Crimea            | 250                | -                         | TBD               |
| <b>Konkord Group</b>         | Kazantipskaya WPP       | Crimea            | 100                | -                         | TBD               |
|                              | Sivashskaya WPP         | Crimea            | 180                | -                         | TBD               |
| <b>Eco Optima</b>            | Stariy Sambir           | Lviv region       | 12.5               | -                         | Fuhrlander 2.5 MW |

\* There is a number of old inefficient wind farms under operation with total capacity of 85.6 MW

\*\* Total capacity of wind projects, which have been declared, exceeds 15,000 MW

# Major Announced Solar Projects

| Developer                | Project                   | Location          | Total Capacity, MW | Commissioned Capacity, MW |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Active Solar</b>      | Perovo Power Station      | Crimea            | 100                | 100                       |
|                          | Ohotnikovo Power Station  | Crimea            | 80                 | 80                        |
|                          | Mitayevo Power Station    | Crimea            | 31.5               | 31.5                      |
|                          | Rodnikovoye Power Station | Crimea            | 7.5                | 7.5                       |
|                          | Portfolio of projects     | Crimea            | 150                | -                         |
|                          | Portfolio of projects     | Odessa region     | 150                | -                         |
| <b>Ekotechnik Praha</b>  | Boguslav Solar Station    | Kyiv region       | 42                 | -                         |
|                          | Litin Solar Station       | Vinnitsa region   | 54                 | -                         |
| <b>Rengy Development</b> | Portfolio of projects     | Vinnitsia region  | 60-65              | -                         |
| <b>SunElectra</b>        | Portfolio of projects     | Odessa region     | 25-30              | -                         |
| <b>Beten</b>             | Portfolio of projects     | Kherson region    | 28-30              | -                         |
| <b>Kromwel</b>           | -                         | Ternopil region   | 4                  | -                         |
| <b>Ukrgelios</b>         | -                         | Lugansk region    | 3                  | -                         |
| <b>Infocom</b>           | -                         | Zaporizhya region | 3                  | -                         |

\* There is a number of other small 1-5 MW projects under development, which were not included in the table  
 \*\* Total capacity of wind projects, which have been declared and are under development, exceeds 15,000 MW

# Opportunities and Challenges for RES Development

## Incentives and Opportunities

### I.1. OPPORTUNITIES

- High RES potential in many regions
- Many projects are currently under development for all types of RES
- Ability to receive co-financing via Kyoto protocol mechanism (RES plant construction can qualify as JI Project)

### I.2. INCENTIVES

- High level of Green Tariffs for most of RES types
- Enough time for payback of investments (green tariff is set until 2030)
- Hedging against local currency devaluation (pegging green tariffs to UAH/EUR rate fluctuations )
- Guaranteed electricity off-take by the Wholesale Electricity Market Operator
- Obligation of network owners to connect RES plants

## Challenges and Risks

### II.1. RISKS

- Complication permitting and licensing procedures (land, EIA, grid connection, etc.)
- Inability to sign Power Purchase Agreement at the beginning of project development (green tariff is approved and PPA is signed at the end of the project cycle after construction phase)

### II.2. CHALLENGES

- High cost of borrowing, high risk investments due to low country rating
- Absence of clear guidelines from the Government regarding level of capacity that can be absorbed by grid
- Announced reform of electricity market with planned transition from effective single buyer model to bilateral contracts and uncertainty of transition



# Problems – Local Content Requirement

---

- No detailed procedure for calculation of the Local Content Requirement approved by the Regulator during almost 2 years after the new version of the Green Tariff Law (set of amendments to the Electricity Law) was approved by the Parliament
- Current situation does not allow international producers of equipment to plan their activities and re-allocate part of the production to Ukraine to meet LCR
- *Conclusion:* RES developers and investors are not able to plan properly implementation of their projects
- *Solution:* approve procedure for LCR calculation as soon as possible taking into account proposals from industry participants
- *Solution:* soften sanctions towards developers for not being able to meet LCR (reduction of green tariff should replace current “black or white” eligibility principle)

# Problems – Grid Constraints and Tariff Affordability

---

- No studies performed by the TSO to assess grid constraints and impact from construction of RES plants on the grid stability
- No studies performed by the Government to assess green tariff affordability and define appropriate level of RES to keep electricity prices from uncontrolled growth introduce the system of quotes and ensure their fair allocation
- More than 15 000 MW of wind farm projects and 1 000 MW of solar projects have been announced
- Given tariff affordability considerations and grid constraints the reasonable limit for solar+wind capacity is between 2 000 and 3 000 MW
- *Conclusion:* 80-90% developers will not be able to complete their projects
- *Solution:* improve grid connection procedure by issuing technical conditions only to advanced projects, introduce the system of quotes and ensure their fair allocation

# Problems – Too Much Support for Big Projects

---

- Current green tariff system provides incentives for construction of large solar and wind parks (70% of projects have >100 MW capacity)
- Small and medium size RES projects get the same or smaller green tariff, while the relative development costs are higher
- Small and medium size projects are more sustainable and cause less impact on grid and environment
- Biomass, biogas, landfill gas projects are also very important to resolve existing environmental problems and reduce emissions
- *Conclusion:* green tariff support system does not send proper signals
- *Solution:* introduce different scale of green tariffs for each RES type giving preference to small and medium size projects
- *Solution:* introduce green tariff for biogas and landfill gas projects

# Contact Information



## Yuri Kubrushko

Director  
IMEPOWER

E-mail: [yuri.kubrushko@imepower.com](mailto:yuri.kubrushko@imepower.com)

Skype: [yuri.kubrushko](https://www.skype.com/user/yuri.kubrushko)

<http://imepower.wordpress.com>



## Liliya Surzhenko

Director  
Ukrainian Legal Partnership

E-mail: [liliya.surzhenko@ulp.com.ua](mailto:liliya.surzhenko@ulp.com.ua)

Skype: [liliyasurzhenko](https://www.skype.com/user/liliyasurzhenko)

<http://www.ulp.com.ua>

2nd entrance, 4th floor, BC Olimpiyskiy  
Chervonoarmiyska Str., 72  
Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine  
Phone: +38 044 287 49 20 / +38 044 287 49 22  
Fax: +38 044 287 64 99