Energy Efficiency and Renewable **Energy**: Status, Opportunities and **Perspectives** in Ukraine

Presented by Georgiy Geletukha, PhD Advisor of SAEE Head

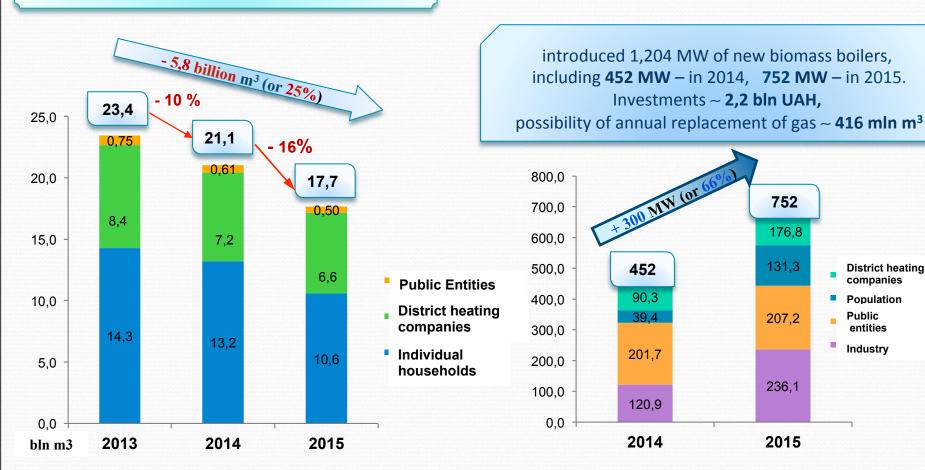
19 April, 2016 Nordic Baltic BIOENERGY, 19-21 April 2016, Vilnius, Lithuania



Key priority: Reduction of Consumption and Substitution of Natural Gas

Reduction of gas consumption for the years 2013/2014/2015 *

Dynamics of natural gas replacement by biomass during 2014/2015 years **



^{*}According to "Naftogaz Ukraine" (Excluding ARC, Luhansk and Donetsk regions).

Renewable Energy



National Renewable Energy Action Plan until 2020*

Goal: 11% of Ukrainian gross final energy consumption by 2020



Power Generation

Category of Electric Power Generation Facility	2009		2015		2016		2020	
	Mega watt	GW*h	Mega watt	GW*h	Mega watt	GW*h	Mega watt	GW*h
Photoelectric power plants	0	0	432	475	1 250	1 310	2 300	2 420
Wind power plants	76	41	426	974	1 350	3 240	2 280	5 900
Hydroelectric power plants, including:	4 549	11 430	4 668	6 772	4 987	12 440	5 350	13 340
< 10 MW	49	30	87	171	107	240	150	340
> 10 MW	4 500	11 400	4 581	6601	4 880	12 200	5 200	13 000
Bioenergy plants	0	0	52	141	380	1 680	950	4 220
Geothermal power plants	0	0	0	0	10	56	20	120
Total:	4 625	11 471	5 578	8362	7 977	18 726	10 900	26 000

^{*}approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №902-p dated October 1, 2014

Targets of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan

Heating and Cooling

Types of renewable energy	2009		2014		2016		2020	
	thou t o.e.	thou. Gcal						
Geothermal	0	0	30	300	36	360	50	500
Solar	0	0	140	1400	160	1 600	200	2 000
Bioenergy	1 433	14 330	2 280	22 800	3 100	31 000	5 000	50 000
Heat pumps	40	400	130	1300	280	2 800	600	6 000
TOTAL:	1 473	14 730	2 580	25 800	3 576	35 760	5 850	58 500

Targets of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan

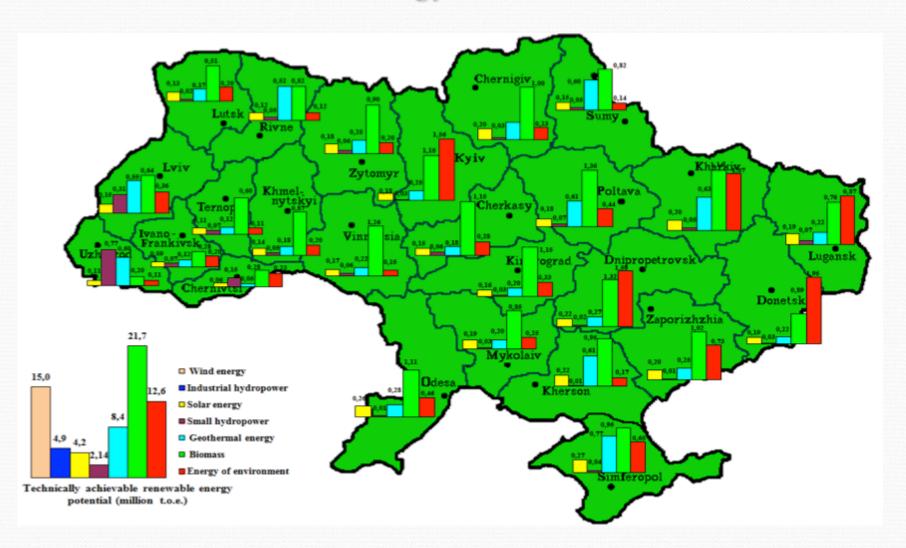


Transport

Energy inputs from renewable sources	2009		2014		2016		2020	
	thou.	GW*h,	thou.	GW*h,	thou.	GW*h,	thou.	GW*h,
	t o.e.	thou. t						
Electricity from renewable sources	52	606	65	755	78	909	115	1 340
Bioethanol	0	0	16	24	200	313	320	500
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0	20	23	70	80
TOTAL:	52		81		298		505	

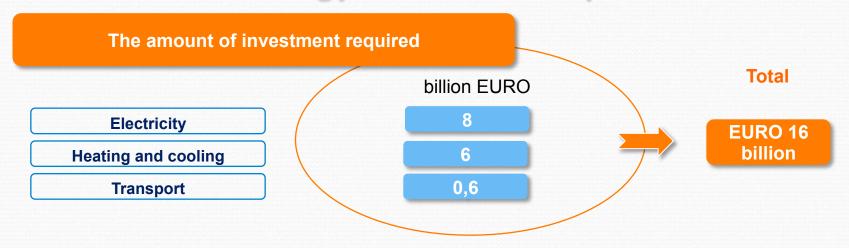
In 2015-2016 it is necessary to build two bioethanol production plants, with the capacity of 100 thousand tons each

Total technically recoverable energy potential of renewable energy sources of Ukraine





Required Investment for National Renewable Energy Action Plan implementation



The Investment, inter alia, will be directed to the following measures:

- Construction of plants for pellet production in Ukraine.
- Construction of plants for production of boilers (capacity from 7 kW up to 15 MW) that work on biofuel.
- Construction of second generation bioethanol plants.
- Energy crops production in Ukraine.
- Construction of CHP plants in Ukraine.
- Waste to energy and recycling plants.



Botievska Wind Power Station

In 2015:

Installed capacity - 200 MW

Electricity output to the United Energy System of Ukraine – **634 mln. kWh**

Ratio of equipment availability - 98,9%

Ratio of capacity usage - 36,2 %

Total investment - 340 mln. €

The level of "green" tariff – 11,3 €ct/kWh



Successful examples of projects of thermal energy generation from biomass

Boiler for heating supply of population and public entities of Kamyanets-Podilskiy

Total capacity of boilers	7,6 MW
Producer of boiler	PE "Retro" (Ukraine)
Type of fuel	Straw pellets, miscanthus
Year of construction	2014
The cost of projects	-



Universal Development Group Ltd. acted as the investor of the project, which will give an opportunity for city to save 20 mln. UAH a year. Heat power generated by a number of boilers is enough for spas, hospitals, clinics and medical college town.



Growing of energy poplar in Ukraine







Company:

"Bioproject"

(founded by the French Republic,

in Ukraine since 2011)

Plantations area:

400 ha, incl.:

350 ha – Lviv region.

50 ha – Zhytomyr region.

Crop capacity:

40-60 t/ha (every 3-5 years)

Annual growth:

16 000 t/year;

Crop capacity cycle: 20-25 years;

Heat of combustion : 18,0 MJ/kg;

Substitution of gas: 3 000 th. m³/year of gas;

Plans for the future: 6000 ha

10 tons of wood chips from poplar substitute 2 500 m³ of gas



Growing of energy willow in Ukraine

Company: "Salix Energy"

Plantations area: 1 700 ha

Crop capacity: 20 t/ha

Annual growth: 34 000 *t/year* of chips

Crop capacity cycle: 25 years

Heat of combustion: 17,3-18,0 *MJ/kg*

Substitution of gas: 10 mln m³/year of gas

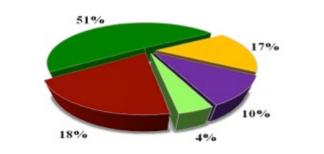








The cost of laying 1 hectare plantation with energy willow is 1,100 EUR



- Soil preparation (5500 hrn)
- Seedlings (15300 hrn)
- Plantations laying (5000 hrn)
- Supervision of 1-st year vegetation (3000hrn)
- Rent for 3 years (1200 hrn)

PJSC «Orel-Lieder» Biogas plant 5.5 MW

Construction: May 20, 2012 – Jan.16, 2013

Main tasks:

- Recycling 100% of chicken manure
- energy supply of poultry

Over the period of 2013-2015

Reduced: CO2 emissions - 270 000 tonnes

Disposed:

- Chicken manure 100 000 tonnes
- Sorghum silage 70 000 tonnes
- Other organic waste 20 000 tonnes
- Sewage 350 000 m³

Produced:

- Biogas 35 million m³
- "Green" electricity 70 million kWh
- "Green" heat 10000 Gcal
- Replaced of natural gas 1.2 million m³

Biofertilizers:

- Liquid 350 000 m³
- Solid 30 000 tonnes







Typical construction model of BioCHPP

Capacity: 5,3 *MW* – electricity

13 *MW* – heat power

Efficiency: **87%** (chips 1970 Kcal/kg)

Fuel: chips, pellets

Cost: **0.09** *EUR/kW*h*

23,8 EUR/Gcal

Rates: **0,12** *EUR/kW*h*

44 EUR/Gcal



Necessary investments about 16 million EUR

The payback period is 3.5 - 6 years from the date of commissioning

(construction time -1-1,5 years)

The volume of electricity generated from rooftop solar panels installed by private households

2014

21 households 40 664 kWh



2015

244 household 410 268 kWh



Key Points of the Law of Ukraine on Stimulating Renewable Energy Development

- 1. "Green" tariff is fixed to EUR in order to avoid the risk of inflation.
- 2. "Green" tariff for electricity produced from biomass and biogas increased by 10% (12.38 Euro cents/kWh without VAT).
- 3. Introduced "green" tariff:
 - for geothermal electrical installations;
 - for private household solar and wind turbines up to 30 kW.
- 4. The requirement on local equipment is cancelled and premium for usage of Ukrainian equipment is introduced (5% for 30% of local equipment and 10% for 50% of local equipment).
- 5. Correct term of "biomass" is introduced which corresponds to the Directive of European Parliament and Council 2009/28/EC of 23 April 2009.

Energy Efficiency



Developed National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency for 2020

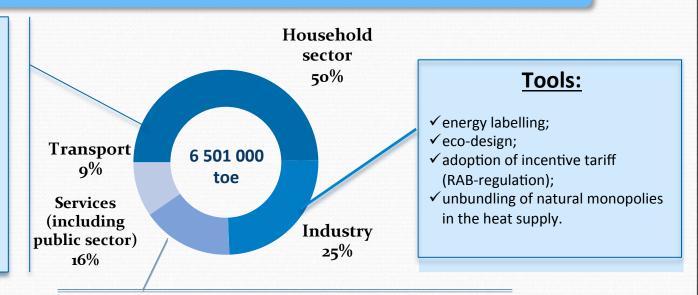
(Implementation of Directive 2006/32/EU)

Investments under NAPEE for years 2015-2020: 35 billion €

NEAP goal - 9% savings from the average gross final enrgy consumption or 6 501 000 toe in 2020

Tools:

- ✓ adoption of 100-percent commercial accounting of energy use;
- √ institutionalization of buildings energy audit;
- ✓ state support (subsidizing the cost of thermal modernization);
- ✓ adaptation of building regulations and standards according to the requirements of the European legislation;
- ✓ the creation of an Energy Efficiency Fund.



Tools:

- ✓ thermal modernization of 20% of the public sector;
- ✓ involvement of energy service companies (performance contracts);
- ✓ implementation of energy monitoring and energy management.

The volume of necessary investments to energy efficiency in buildings

	Residential building	gs (more than 5 floors)	Public entities						
0	Multi flats	Individual	rubile entitles						
	Number of buildings								
	≈ 80 thousand	≈ 6,5 miliion	≈ 100 thousand						
	Investment needs								
		3.5 to 86.9 ars. USA*	≈ from 4.2 to 8.5 bln. dollars. USA*						
	POTENTIAL ANNUAL GAS SAVINGS								
	8 bli	n m3	700 mln m3						

^{*}Depending on the level of thermomodernization

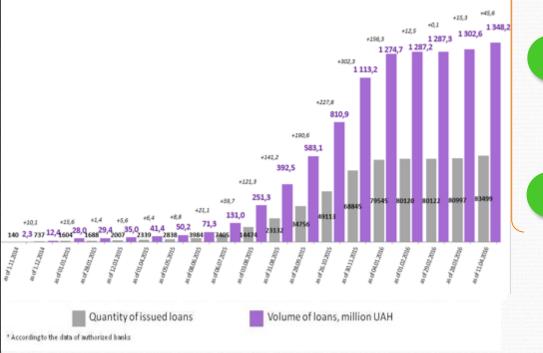


Road Map to Introduce the Mechanisms of Energy Efficiency Stimulation

Mechanism

reimbursing the part of the principal of loans for energy efficiency measures*

Monthly dynamics of demand for state support by individuals, condominiums, building co-operatives (replacement of gas boilers and purchase of energy-efficient equipment / materials)



Implementation Stages

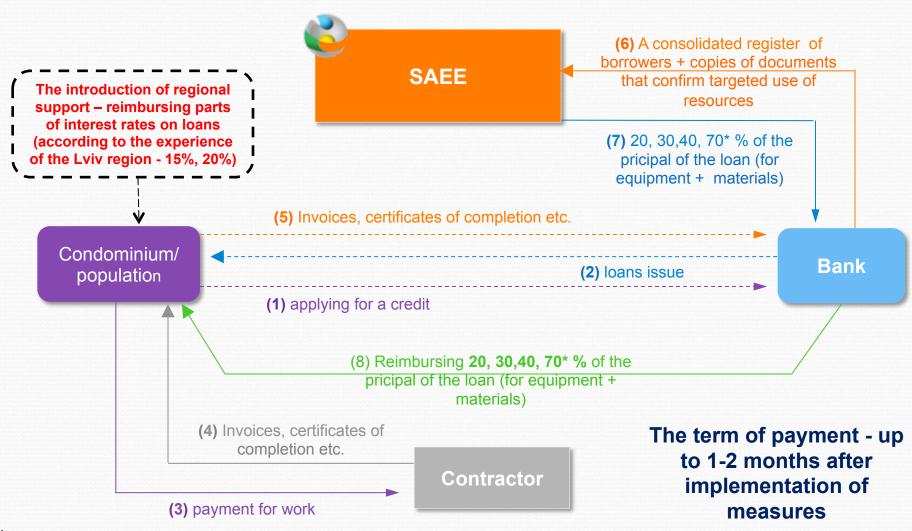
Stimulating people to introduce biomass boilers (since 15.10.2014)

Application of the mechanism for condominiums and private houses for thermal modernization of houses (since 06.05.2015)

Increasing the amount of compensation for recipients of subsidies on utilities, expanding the list of energy efficiency equipment and materials (since 27.08.2015)

Continued implementation of the program in 2016 (the decision of the Government on 11.11.2015 №929)

State Support for Energy Saving Measures



^{*}Since 27.08.2015 the amount of compensation for resipients of subsidies on utilities is increased up to 70%



State support is provided for the following energy-efficient equipment and materials:

For borrowers – individuals (single-family houses, two-family houses)



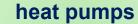
For condominiums (apartment buildings)





energy efficiency windows and balcony doors

heat and water meters, multizone (multiple-tariff) electricity meters



solar thermal collectors

heat recovery ventilation

heating radiators with

Non-gas boilers (including solid fuel, heat-accumulating)

thermostats

individual heat point

doors in public places

materials and equipment for modernization of lighting systems, thermal modernization of internal heating systems, hot water supply (in public places)

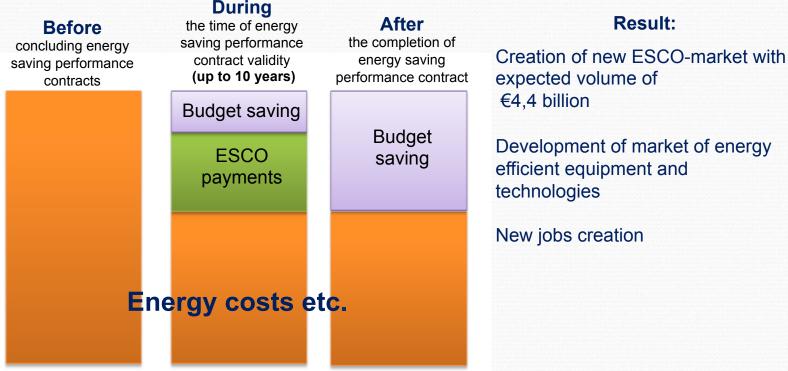






Adopted Legal Framework for Energy Saving Performance Contracts in Public Buildings

ESCO-mechanism (investment return from the achieved energy savings)





Sample Energy Saving Performance Contract was adopted by the government on Oct 21, 2015

Next steps:

- Developing of guidelines for Contracting Parties (on public purchasing procedures etc.)
- Creation of incentives for ESCO-market development
- Information campaign

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