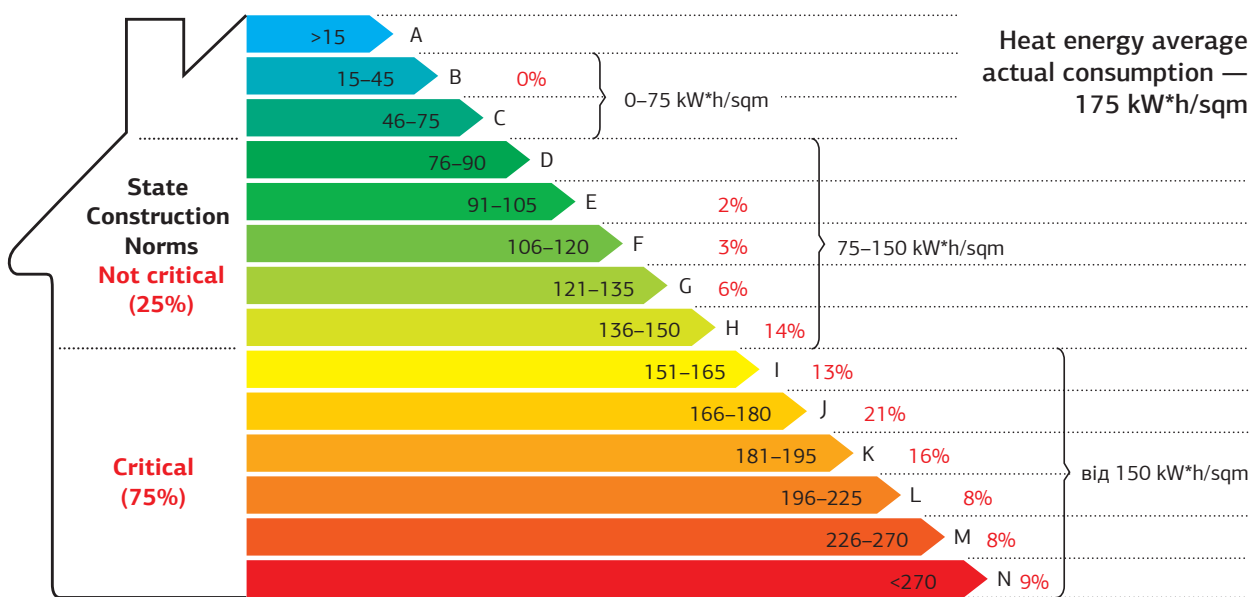
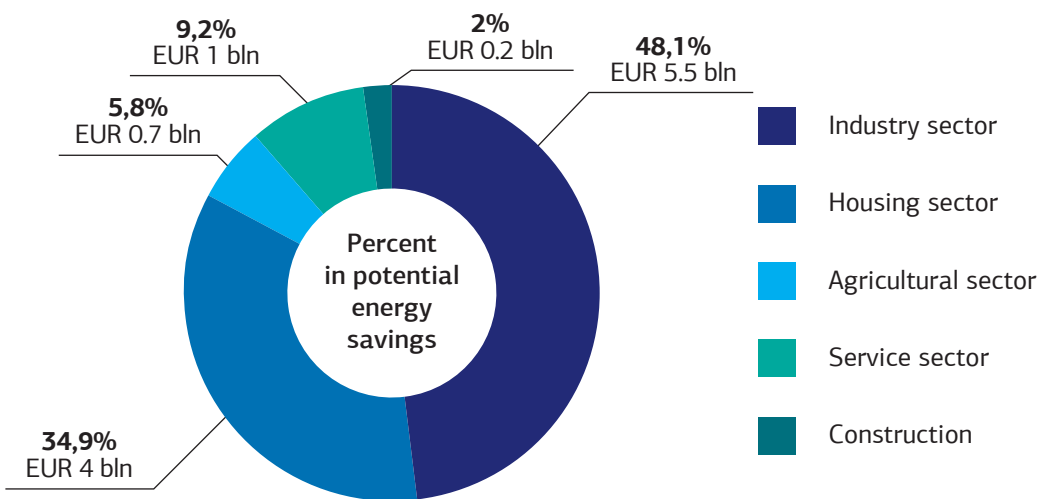
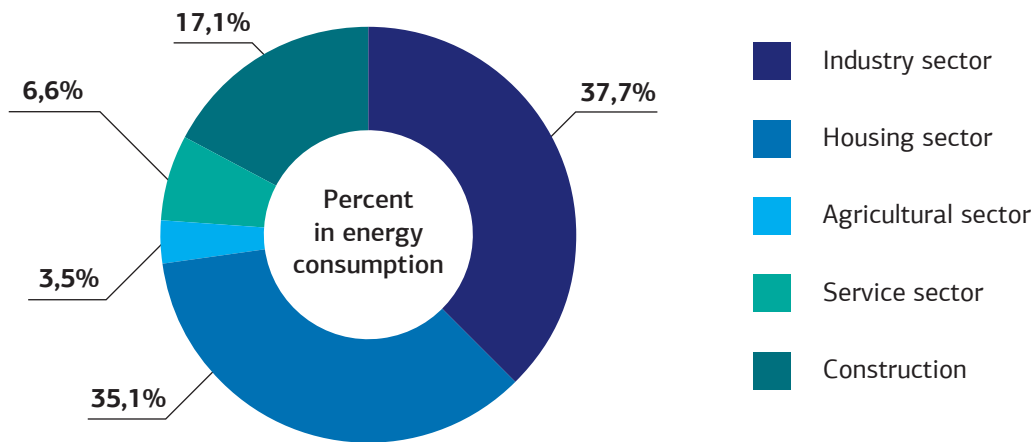


# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

## Main industry quantitative indices



Average energy consumption

**260** In Ukraine  
kW\*y/sqm

**90-120** In the EU  
kW\*y/sqm

## Energy resource saving potential 2013 statistics

Region	Energy potential, in EUR mln.
Dnipropetrovsk	2112.5
Donetsk	1576.8
Lugansk	1081.9
Kharkiv	659
Zaporizhia	579.6
Kyiv	503.9
Poltava	471.6
AR of Crimea	398
Cherkasy	375.1
Lviv	346.5
Mykolaiv	333.3
Rivne	333.9
Odesa	277.2

Region	Energy potential, in EUR mln.
Khmelnyskyi	258.4
Sumy	226.5
Ivano-Frankivsk	209.4
Vynnytsia	199.9
Kirovohrad	180.1
Zhytomyr	175.1
Chernihiv	139.7
Ternopil	135.5
Volyn	128.9
Kherson	119.9
Zakarpattia	111.5
Chernivtsi	85.6

### Main industry problems and difficulties:

- ⊖ Imperfect legal regulation, lack of concept of energy service/energy savings services, etc.;
- ⊖ Peculiarities of budget legislation that prohibits institutions from concluding long-term agreements and from bearing long-term financial obligations;
- ⊖ Lack of effective incentives for directors to implement energy-saving measures or to reduce energy resource consumption;
- ⊖ Deep depreciation of buildings that require not only measures to reduce energy consumption during their thermal modernization but capital repair as well.

### Prospects, opportunities, innovations in the industry, required measures/ reforms

- ⊕ The energy-savings service market in Ukraine is a high-potential one, and the opportunities for effective and profitable investment are high;
- ⊕ Today projects are being implemented only in the private sector (including the industry sector), while the public and the utility sectors are seeing only certain pilot programs. Such a situation has arisen due to the lack of required legal regulation;
- ⊕ The high-priority task for today is to carry out the necessary legislative reforms (in particular, to adopt the law on ESCO). This will enable project implementation in the public and utility sectors.



“The current situation in the energy sector makes necessary introducing binding energy management and audit; establishing more demanding energy efficiency standards during the construction and renovation of buildings and increasing the energy efficiency of existing ones; inciting energy service company (ESCO) development by establishing a proper legal environment and introducing EPC mechanisms; and implementing EU Directives and fulfilling obligations under international agreements in the energy and energy conservation sectors.”

Alexander Burtovoy, Partner of Antika Law Firm