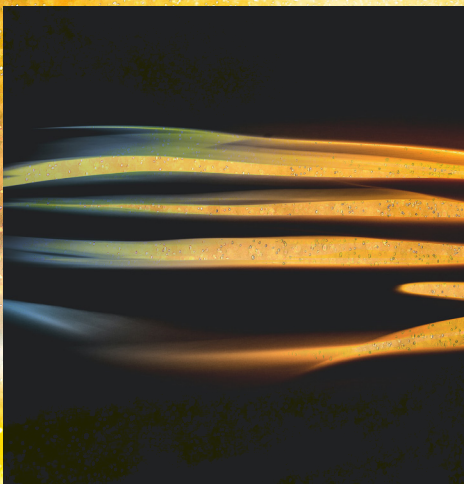


Harnessing Energy Demand Restraint: A Policy Roadmap for Ukraine



Discover Ukraine's potential to improve its energy system through a comprehensive and integrated policy approach.

Experience the full roadmap at
[iea.org/programmes/eu4energy](https://www.iea.org/programmes/eu4energy)

Demand Restraint

Energy demand restraint encompasses a range of policies and practices to **increase energy efficiency, reduce energy imports** and **improve operational flexibility and resilience**, particularly in the short term. Benefits of demand restraint include:

- ▶ **Energy security**
- ▶ **Better economic performance**
- ▶ **Environmental sustainability**
- ▶ **Community wellbeing**

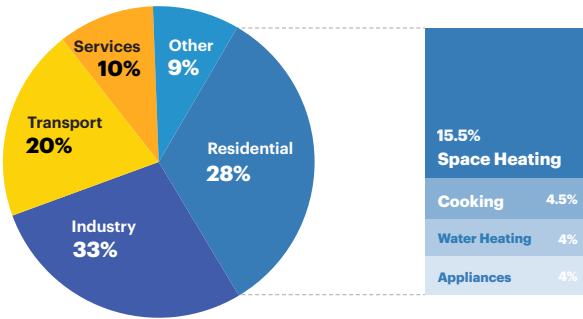
Ukraine’s energy sector is characterized by a **rapidly deteriorating energy infrastructure, dependence on energy imports, and low resilience to disruption.**

Ukraine Energy Consumption Trends

Energy Consumption, by Sector

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------|------------------|
| 33% | 28% | 20% | 19% |
| Industry Primarily iron + steel production | Residential Primarily space heating | Transport | Services + Other |

Ukraine Total Final Energy Consumption By Sector (With Residential Breakdown), 2019



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances Database; residential breakdown based on IEA (2019), Energy Efficiency Indicators Highlights, p. 148.

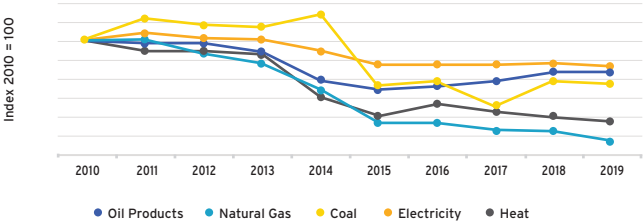
Energy Consumption, by Source

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 40% | 22% | 21% | 17% |
| Natural Gas With the addition of heat | Oil Primarily transport | Electricity | Other |

Trends and Strategic Goals

Although the most consumed fuel is natural gas, its use has fallen considerably in recent years, unlike consumption of oil products, which have grown steadily since 2015.

Ukraine Total Final Consumption Rate Of Change
By Energy Source, 2010-2019

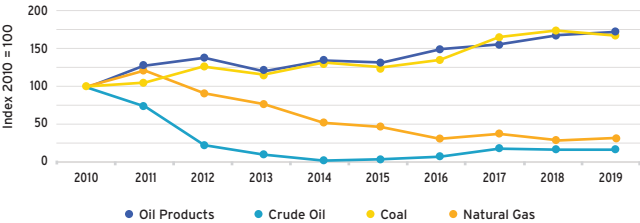


Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances Database, OECD/IEA, Paris.

Recent energy import trends largely mirror domestic fuel consumption.

- + Substantial declines are evident for **natural gas** and **crude oil**
- + Rising consumption of **oil products** and **coal imports**

Ukraine Rate Of Change In Energy Imports, 2010-2019



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances Database, OECD/IEA, Paris.

Ukraine’s recent energy consumption trends point to several areas where demand restraint would have the most effective impact.

- High-Consuming Energy Sectors** ▶ *Residential, Transport, Industry and Energy Utility/Power*
- Key Drivers Of Consumption Within Sectors** ▶ *Space Heating, Road Transport, Iron and Steel*
- High-Consuming, Import-Driven Energy Sources** ▶ *Oil Products*

To achieve the benefits of demand restraint, Ukraine must take a comprehensive and integrated policy approach building on the following strategic goals.

- ▶ **Improve energy efficiency**
- ▶ **Reduce fuel imports**
- ▶ **Harness demand restraint during supply emergencies**

Proposed Policy Measures

Residential Sector

Improve Energy Efficiency + Reduce Fuel Imports

Measures focusing on improving space heating and building energy efficiency will help advance demand restraint and energy-saving in the residential sector.

Expand

- + Energy efficiency programmes for existing buildings
- + Building energy performance certification coverage

Strengthen

- + Energy efficiency standards for new construction
- + Energy efficiency building code monitoring and enforcement

Consider

- + Financial incentives for efficient heating appliances

Complete

- + Metering and energy control technology rollouts

Offer

- + Complementary information and education programmes

Transport Sector

Improve Energy Efficiency + Reduce Fuel Imports

Road transportation dominates energy consumption in this sector and therefore offers significant demand restraint opportunities.

Upgrade

- + Fuel economy standards for all vehicle imports
- + Fuel excise taxation to encourage switching away from imported fuels

Implement

- + Vehicle fuel efficiency labelling for all domestic vehicles
- + Measures to speed deployment of heavy freight and public passenger vehicles using domestic alternative fuels

Develop

- + Financial assistance packages to encourage fuel-efficient new purchases

Harness Emergency Demand Restraint

Develop

- + An integrated emergency demand restraint strategy incorporating primary and complementary measures supported by a comprehensive communications strategy, which is tested regularly

Industry Sector

Improve Energy Efficiency + Reduce Fuel Imports

Support

- + Establishing voluntary contractual mechanisms to encourage energy efficiency
- + Developing industry networks to improve education and information exchange
- + Partnerships between smaller businesses and energy services companies

Develop

- + A more rigorous and comprehensive energy auditing and management framework to identify and implement demand restraint options
- + Financial incentives to accelerate the deployment of energy-efficient equipment

Energy Sector

Improve Energy Efficiency

Develop

- + Mandatory measures to improve energy efficiency
- + Regulatory incentives to improve generator efficiency and reduce network losses

Offer

- + Financial incentives to address critical investment constraints on sector modernisation, along with updated power network planning and development frameworks

Reduce Fuel Imports

Expand

- + Consumption mandates for renewable energy

Strengthen

- + Review and improve the rules governing renewable energy support

Harness Emergency Demand Restraint

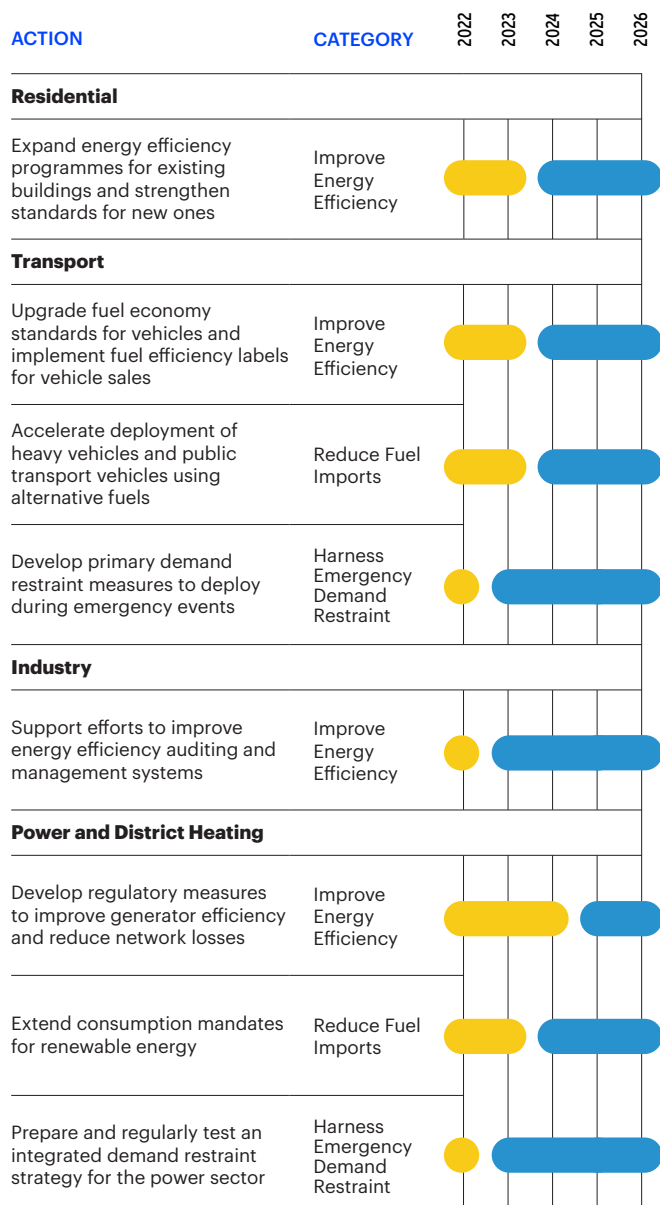
Fine Tune

- + Regulatory mechanisms and protocols for managing demand restraint

Develop

- + An integrated emergency demand restraint strategy incorporating targeted voluntary and contractual mechanisms, supported by a comprehensive communications strategy, which is tested regularly

Five-Year Outlook



An extended set of policy recommendations is included in the full roadmap



Co-Funded by the
European Union

This publication has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union and is part of the EU4Energy programme. This publication reflects the views of the International Energy Agency (IEA) Secretariat but does not necessarily reflect those of individual IEA member countries or the European Union. The IEA makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, in respect to the publication's contents (including its completeness or accuracy) and shall not be responsible for any use of, or reliance on, the publication. EU4Energy is a collaboration between the IEA, the European Union, Focus Countries and other implementing parties, designed to support the aspirations of Focus Countries to implement sustainable energy policies and foster co-operative energy sector development at the regional level.