





Round Table ''Renewable Energy Dialogue '', April 10, 2013, Kyiv

National Ecological Centre of Ukraine organized together with partner NGOs: "Women in Europe for a Common Future» (WECF), "Ecoclub" - Rivne and "Vidrodzhennia" – Tatarbunary the round table "Renewable Energy Dialogue".

Ukraine's energy policies are at crossroads. The country has the unique opportunity to undertake an energy revolution to modernise its energy sector, reform its energy markets, create employment and drive economic growth, which over the 1990s and 2000s, did not enjoy the same priority.

Ukraine already has a set of policy measures that fosters the development of renewable energy sources, such as the Green tariff or tax incentives. But most of these advantages have not been clear and available to wide public till this time, since mainly large businesses have been the key players on renewable energy market. At the same time, in Germany citizens highly participate in development of green energy. Around 40% of the renewable energy power systems belong to citizens, 11% are owned by farmers, and just very low percentage is owned by the big energy companies. Thus, in scope of the project "Building local capacity for domestic solar heating, hot water and insulation for rural and remote areas in the EEC region" NECU and partners are looking for an opportunity to give Ukrainian citizens the possibility to foster the transition from a fossil and nuclear fuel use to a renewable energy sources.

Representants of the city of Kyiv and the City of Munich explained their energy and climate strategy. Kyiv promotes the energy efficiency of buildings and also the training of energy managers. The city of Munich has also a very successful grant program on energy conservation and a highly frequented centre of education and advice on green housing.

First small-scaled photovoltaic projects have already been realized in Ukraine, e.g. on the roof of the German Embassy in Kyiv. A big challenge is the so-called "Green Tariff", a law which allows – similar to the German Renewable Energy Law – a fix feed-in tariff in the long term. So far there are only very few small scaled photovoltaic projects in Ukraine which successfully applied for the Green Tariff. The application scheme isn't standardized yet and needs time consuming negotiations with many authorities. It seems that it is in particular very difficult to receive the required license of the Ukrainian ministry for Energy. Furthermore have the so called "Local Content"- requirements to be fulfilled, i.e. at least 50% of a projects has to be executed with 50% Ukrainian components.

Impossible? No, a feasibility study – done by NECU and WECF – shows the application of the Green Tariff is difficult, but possible with professional partners and sufficient time and money in the first step. The equity could be invested by the citizens in the form of a public solar power plant. This model runs very successfully in Germany and a very important success factor therefore is the guaranteed feed in tariff (EEG).

At the end of the day it was clear for all participants of the round table: Ukraine's energy policies are at crossroads. The next steps for more renewable energy is difficult but has to be done. Decentralisation of the energy system is a worldwide successful trend and can also be successful in the Ukraine. It is essential to have effective incentives, like policy and economical instruments to motive citizens to participate in such projects. A first roof could already be identified for a first projects.

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