



Russian War Against Ukraine: Energy Dimension

DiXi Group alert

(status as of 12:00, May 12)

Stop russian nuclear terrorism!

Stop the atrocities!

Introduce full embargo on russian oil and gas imports now!

#StopRussianAggression

#StandWithUkraine

Summary

- **Almost 722,100 consumers did not have access to electricity supply, over 215,000 consumers did not have gas supply.**
- According to expert estimates, **the total direct documented damage to the infrastructure exceeded 94.3 billion USD**, in particular 227 million USD due to the destruction of 27 fuel depots. According to the Ministry of Environment calculations, the Russian troops also committed 231 crimes against the environment on the territory of Ukraine and in the Black Sea.
- **The remote transmission of the monitoring system data was fully restored** on the Chornobyl NPP site.
- **Ukraine started electricity exports to Moldova** that will be performed in May by Ukrhydroenergo under the contract with Energocom.
- As the General Director of GTSOU Serhii Makogon informed, **Gazprom continued to submit nominations for gas transit via the Sokhranivka interconnection point (despite the de facto suspension of gas supply there), and decreased transit via the Sudzha interconnection point** (despite the technical capability to transfer volumes). Gas transit via

the Sokhranivka point became impossible starting from May 11 due to the occupiers' intervention into the operation of the Novopskov compressor station.

- The Deputy Head of the Presidential Office Rostyslav Shurma stated that **Ukraine would create a strategic fuel reserve enough for several months**, which will not be destroyed. The First Vice Prime Minister - Minister of Economy Yulia Svyrydenko informed that **Ukraine's market needs approximately 100,000 tonnes of petroleum, 250,000 tonnes of diesel and 70,000 tonnes of LPG** every month.
- **Market participants contracted 72,000 tonnes of petroleum and 253,000 tonnes of diesel on the European market**, according to Svyrydenko. It was also agreed to increase transit of fuel via Poland from 60,000 to 250,000 tonnes per month, and the first American petroleum appeared on the Ukrainian retail stations two days ago.

Attacks:

Russia was focusing on obstructing satellites and jamming GPS, which was used for both civilian purposes (navigation of aircraft, ships, cars, etc.) and the military (UAV control, determining coordinates for artillery fire, radars to track enemy's equipment etc.), [reported](#) the Commander of U.S. Space Command James Dickinson. Significant failures in GPS signals were noticed by the American intelligence, in particular when the Russians used the electronic counteraction equipment around the city of Chernihiv.

In addition, the Russian hackers continued attempts to [shut down](#) and hack the Starlink satellite Internet system, as its terminals help secure Ukraine's communications infrastructure during the war.

[According to](#) the KSE Institute, as of May 10, the total volume of direct documented infrastructure damage exceeded 94.3 billion USD. In particular, for more than 2 months of Russian aggression in Ukraine, at least 23,800 km of roads, 35,200 m² of housing, 992 institutions of secondary and higher education, 580 health care institutions, and 208 factories and enterprises were damaged, destroyed or seized. There were 27 fuel depots in the list of damages and destruction, which cost Ukraine 227 million USD.

Donetsk region In the last 24 hours, 10 settlements of the Donetsk region, including Mariupol, Slovyansk, Avdiivka and Bakhmut were shelled from aircraft, missiles, tanks and heavy artillery, with 1 civilian killed and 1 injured, as the National Police [reported](#). The shelling damaged at least 22 residential facilities, including homes, schools, businesses and utilities.

During the day, 38 aircraft attacks were recorded on the territory of the Azovstal Iron & Steel Works in the blocked city of Mariupol; in addition, artillery, tanks and other heavy weapons continued to operate in attempts to seize the plant, as the Azov Regiment [reported](#). [According to](#) the Minister for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories Iryna Vereshchuk, the Ukrainian side offered the Russians to exchange the seriously wounded soldiers from the Azovstal Iron & Steel Works facilities for the Russian prisoners of war, and negotiations were underway.

On May 11, the Russian occupiers carried out a test [run](#) of a pumping station to "adjust" the water supply in Mariupol, which led to many leakages and, [according to](#) the advisor to mayor Petro Andryushchenko, could lead to

flooding and overflow of the sewerage system, and further rapid growth of infectious diseases and mortality.

Luhansk region

The captured settlements of the Luhansk region had been completely destroyed, the free ones had no electricity, gas, water supply and mobile communications, and the shelling had intensified along the entire front line, [reported](#) the Luhansk Regional Military Administration Head Serhii Haidai. [According to](#) Haidai, there were almost no surviving life support facilities in the Luhansk region, and the vast majority of critical infrastructure would have to be rebuilt "from scratch".

During the day, the Russian troops [opened fire](#) 26 times on towns and villages of the Luhansk region, and destroyed at least 24 houses, including 7 in Severodonetsk, 5 in Vrubivka, 4 in Komyshuvakha, 3 in Rubizhne, 3 in Toshkivka and 2 in Hirske. Due to the even worse situation, it had become more [difficult](#) to deliver humanitarian goods.

Kharkiv region

During the day, the Russian troops fired on the village of Mala Danylivka with multiple rocket launch systems and on the city of Derhachi with missiles, with 1 civilian killed and 3 injured, [reported](#) the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration Head Oleh Syniehubov. The enemy was withdrawing some military units from the Kharkiv area, as evidenced, in particular, [by the UK Ministry of Defense](#). The withdrawn forces were likely to be deployed in the Izyum area. Demining and restoration of critical infrastructure were underway in the liberated settlements of the region.

Chernihiv region

On May 12, the Russian troops launched air strikes on critical infrastructure in the city of Novhorod-Siverskyi, destroyed educational institutions, administrative and private buildings, and killed and injured civilians, [reported](#) the Chernihiv Regional Military Administration Head Vyacheslav Chaus.

Sumy region

On the morning of May 12, the Russian occupiers fired about 20 heavy artillery shells into the village of Novi Vyrky, as a result private houses were damaged and 1 person killed, [reported](#) the Sumy Region Military Administration Head Dmytro Zhyvytskyi.

Poltava region

On May 11, the Russian troops launched a missile strike from [aircraft](#) on the territory of the Karlivka community, and an infrastructure facility was damaged, [reported](#) the Poltava Regional Military Administration Head Dmytro Lunin.

Odesa region

On May 11, the Russian troops launched a missile strike on the region, with no casualties or damages, but the region remained at increased risk of missile strikes, particularly on infrastructure facilities, [reported](#) the Odesa Regional Military Administration Head Maksym Marchenko.

Mykolaiv region

[According to](#) the Mykolaiv Regional Military Administration, as of May 12, since the beginning of the Russian invasion 3,262 residential facilities were partially or completely damaged in the region, in particular 2,299 facilities of housing stock, 273 electricity, 135 gas, 53 heat and 11 water supply facilities. In the morning on May 12, due to the artillery shelling in the Korabelnyi district of the city of Mykolaiv, 2 private houses were disconnected from gas supply.

During the day, 11 people were injured, as the Mykolaiv Regional Council Head Anna Zamazeyeva [reported](#).

Kherson region [According to](#) the Institute for the Study of War (USA), the Russian military was trying to strengthen its position in the west of the Kherson region, in particular tried to take control of the settlements of Bruskynske and Velyka Oleksandrivka, which would allow offensive operations in the direction of Mykolaiv.

In addition, Russia was creating conditions for the direct annexation of the occupied Ukrainian territories, rather than the creation of pseudo-republics. E.g., the Kherson administration_"authorities" appointed by the occupiers [stated](#) they would ask the Russian president Vladimir Putin to include the Kherson region in the Russian Federation without a referendum. While the Kremlin spokesman Dmitriy Peskov [commented](#) that such a decision should have a "clear legal basis, be absolutely legitimate".

Zaporizhzhia region During the day, the Russian troops fired on residential areas and infrastructure of the Komyshevakha community, destroyed 60 residential houses, injured 3 civilians and killed 1, [reported](#) the Zaporizhzhia Regional Military Administration. For the third day in a row, the shelling of the city of Orikhiv, where houses, dormitories and a hospital were destroyed, had not stopped. On May 12, at about 10:00, the Russian troops launched a cruise missile on the city of [Zaporizhzhia](#); according to preliminary data, a private building was on fire, information about the victims was being clarified.

Dnipropetrovsk region During the day, the Russian troops shelled the Zelenodolsk community four times, with 1 civilian killed and another 1 injured, reported the Dnipropetrovsk Regional Military Administration Head Valentyn Reznichenko. [On May 11](#), the enemy fired three times from multiple rocket launch systems "Grad" on Zelenodolsk and the village of Velyka Kostromka; [on May 12](#), the Russians aimed at the settlements with multiple rocket launch systems "Uragan", and an energy infrastructure facility was destroyed.

Damage to the environment [According to](#) the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, the Russian troops had committed 231 crimes against the environment in Ukraine and the Black Sea waters, including 34 in the Kyiv region, 27 in the Donetsk region, and 22 in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Among the reasons were rocket attacks, which caused large-scale fires at critical infrastructure facilities, especially oil depots and chemical plants. According to the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Ruslan Strilets, this information will supplement the assessment of losses from hostilities, which is formed by the Ministry for Reintegration, to prepare a lawsuit to the UN International Court of Justice.

Nuclear and Radiation Safety:

As of 08:00 on May 12, all operating NPPs of Ukraine were operating stably, and the radiation, fire and environmental conditions at the station sites and adjacent territories are within the standards. 7 of 15 nuclear units were in [operation](#) (two each at the Zaporizhzhia, South Ukraine and Rivne NPPs, and one at the Khmelnytskyi NPP), the other 8 were under maintenance or put into reserve. All operating NPPs regularly transmit data from station monitoring systems to the IAEA. It is noteworthy

that, after a four-day break, the IAEA [resumed](#) the publication of daily information reports on the state of Ukraine's nuclear safety and security.

Chornobyl NPP Exclusion Zone

As a result of the IAEA technical mission activity at the Chornobyl NPP site, [remote](#) transmission of data from the monitoring system to the Agency was fully restored. However, some facilities in the Exclusion Zone were [still unable](#) to function properly due to disruptions in logistical routes for the supply of equipment, spare parts, and safe access of personnel.

At the same time, the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine, in the framework of permitting and supervisory activities, [assesses](#) the capacity of entities engaged in the use of nuclear energy and radioactive waste management in the Chornobyl NPP Exclusion Zone as a result of the occupation. The regulator analyzed the ability to perform the declared activities in compliance with the requirements of legislation, norms and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, and the relevant licensing conditions.

Zaporizhzhia NPP

For the 70th day in a row, the Zaporizhzhia NPP and the satellite city of Energodar have been under the control of Russian terrorists, who are putting constant physical, psychological and informational pressure on the station's employees and residents. The ZNPP power units are serviced by Ukrainian personnel with proper rotation, but the nuclear and radiation safety of the plant is under constant threat.

As of May 12, the radiation background on the territory of the ZNPP industrial site and the sanitary protection zone of the station (8-12 $\mu\text{R/h}$) remains [within the standards](#); gamma background in the Zaporizhzhia region is also [stable](#) (8-14 $\mu\text{R/h}$) and does not pose a threat to life and public health.

The IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi [reported](#) that the presence of the Russian troops and Rosatom representatives at the nuclear power plant remains a challenge to nuclear and radiation safety. In addition, referring to the instability of the situation, he suggested - as a result of the relevant consultations - to conduct a visit to ZNPP in the near future, accompanied by a team of the IAEA inspectors and nuclear safety experts.

The presence of Russian terrorists at nuclear facilities poses extremely high threats to nuclear and radiation safety on a global scale! Ukraine demands to recognize the actions of Russia and Rosatom as nuclear terrorism, which aims to intentionally violate the security of nuclear power plants, international law and basic human rights with the aim of genocide, ecocide and encroachment on the country's sovereignty.

We call on international partners to increase pressure on the IAEA, whose actions may prevent acts of nuclear terrorism by Russia. At the same time, it is critical to minimize Russia's influence on IAEA policies and activities, in particular by removing all Russians from key positions in the Agency's Secretariat and restricting their access to information about Ukraine's nuclear power plants.

We also emphasize the need to impose severe sanctions on the management, staff, products, international projects of Rosatom and, in general, the nuclear industry of the aggressor country!

Electricity Sector:

Power system operation

For almost 2 months, Ukraine's power system has been [stably](#) operating in trial synchronous mode with the Continental Europe network (ENTSO-E). Commercial exports of electricity to Poland via the Dobrotvirská TPP - Zamosc transmission line [remained](#) at the stable schedule with maximum level of 210 MW during the day.

In addition, during May 12-31, exports to Moldova [will be launched](#) by Ukrhydroenergo under a contract with Energocom (Moldova). [Current](#) exports, as of 12.00 on May 12, amounted to 146 MWh. According to [media reports](#), May exports should amount to 30% of Moldova's total consumption. Under the contract terms, the purchase price is a trade secret at the request of the Ukrainian side, while the media suggest it is less than 96 USD/MWh.

Ukrenergo continued to rebuild damaged energy infrastructure. In particular, 40 repair crews [restored](#) 28 high-voltage overhead lines and 12 substations in the Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Sumy, Mykolaiv, and other regions during the martial law.

Electricity market performance

According to the NEURC, the total volume of trading in DAM and IDM in March (1,283,800 MWh) and April (772,100 MWh) was, respectively, 60.3% and 75.4% [less](#) than the projected volumes before the war.

Day-ahead market (DAM): As of May 12, the DAM weighted average settlement price almost [didn't change](#) and amounted to 2,214.22 UAH/MWh (-0.3% vs the previous trading day). At the same time, [declining](#) exchange prices in the Eastern European markets led to reduction of their gap with Ukraine. The prices in the markets of Hungary and Romania decreased simultaneously and caused a 3 times difference with the Base DAM price index of Ukraine. On the other hand, the spreads with prices in Slovakia and Poland are narrower, at 2.5 and 1.5 times, respectively.

After three days of growth, the total volume of trading on DAM slightly [decreased](#) and amounted to 19,215.1 MWh (-3.6% vs the previous day). At the same time, the clear trend of supply reduction was replaced by the growth of sale bids to 78,007.6 MW (+7.4% vs the previous day). These opposite trends led to a return of market surplus to the previous level - the gap with the volume of purchase bids increased from 3.6 to 4.1 times. The [structure of electricity](#) purchase on DAM has changed slightly: 86.5% belonged to suppliers, 13.3% to system operators, 0.2% to producers and traders.

Intraday market (IDM): On May 11, the weighted average price of electricity on IDM [increased](#) slightly and amounted to 2,674.11 UAH/MWh (+3.8% vs the previous day). At the same time, after rapid growth for two days, the total volume of trading significantly decreased and amounted to 314.4 MWh (-28.3% vs the previous day). At the same time, supply on IDM increased to 33,331.5 MWh (+5%) and led to higher market surplus. The gap with the volume of purchase bids increased from 72 to 107 times. At the same time, the structure of purchase on IDM slightly [changed](#): 93.2% was occupied by suppliers, 6.2% by network operators, and 0.6% by producers.

Disruption and resumption of supply

[According](#) to the Ministry of Energy, as of May 11, 798 settlements were disconnected from electricity, a total of almost 722,100 consumers. During the day, electricity supply was resumed to app. 31,300 consumers.

Large-scale power supply disruptions and, consequently, active recovery works were taking place:

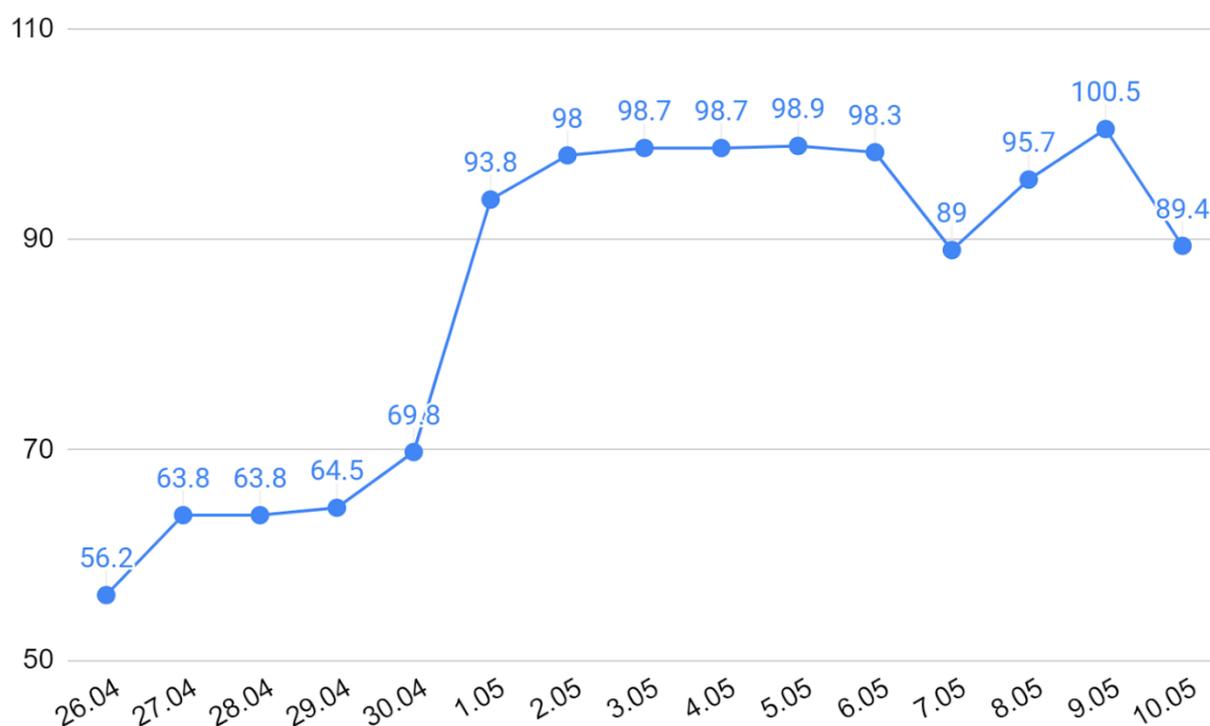
- in the **Donetsk region**, [according](#) to DTEK, 263 settlements remained without electricity ([according](#) to the Cabinet of Ministers, 336,000 consumers); supplies to 5,000 consumers in 7 settlements were resumed during the day;

- in the **Luhansk region**, [according](#) to the Cabinet of Ministers, 123,200 consumers were left without electricity supply;
- in the **Kharkiv region**, [according](#) to the Cabinet of Ministers, 165,000 consumers were still with no electricity supply; supplies to 3,700 consumers were resumed during the day;
- in the **Kyiv region**, [according](#) to DTEK, supply to 1,600 consumers was resumed; 3,900 consumers in 9 settlements remained without electricity supply;
- in the **Zaporizhzhia region**, as of 07:00 on [May 12](#), 23,736 consumers in 76 settlements were left without electricity supply; reconstruction works were not carried out due to active hostilities;
- in the **Mykolaiv region**, [according](#) to the Cabinet of Ministers, supply to 2,200 consumers was resumed during the day;
- there was no up-to-date information on power supply in the **Kherson, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Chernihiv and Sumy regions** at the time of the review preparation.

Gas Sector:

As of May 10, the transit of Russian gas through the territory of Ukraine decreased by 11.1 mcm as compared to the previous day and amounted to 89.4 mcm. These volumes account for less than the capacity contracted by Gazprom (109 mcm per day). Physical imports of gas from the EU were reported from the Hermanowice interconnection point (virtual interconnection point "Ukraine-Poland") at 0.22 mcm.

Gas transit through Ukraine (at Sokhranivka and Sudzha interconnection points), mcm



Source: [GTSOU](#)

According to the General Director of GTSOU Serhii Makogon, although GTSOU announced the suspension of gas entry at the Sokhranivka interconnection point on May 11, and Russia [stopped](#) transporting gas to this point, Gazprom [continued](#) to submit nominations for transit through the Sokhranivka point. At the same time, Gazprom reduced supplies through the Sudzha interconnection point, although increasing entry volumes at this point could compensate for losses from the

suspension of the Sokhranivka interconnection point. According to Serhii Makogon, on May 11, the actual transit through the Sudzha interconnection point amounted to only [53 mcm](#) (with a nomination at 72 mcm), although on May 10, 65.3 mcm was transported through this point. Makogon stated that Gazprom could transit up to 77.2 mcm/day through the Sudzha interconnection point without any additional arrangements but doesn't do that. Additional capacities can be booked at the relevant [GTSOU auctions](#).

Regarding the total transit technical capabilities, GTSOU [reported](#) that 3 main gas pipelines (244 mcm/day of total technical capacity) pass through the Sudzha interconnection point. According to the current transit contract, which provided for 65 bcm transit volumes in 2020, the contracted capacity at the Sudzha interconnection point was 150.7 mcm/day. In addition, on October 12-25, 2020, capacity was transferred from Sokhranivka to Sudzha due to scheduled maintenance, with transit volumes at the latter reaching 165.1 mcm/day. According to current contractual obligations, these volumes significantly exceed the total contracted flow through Ukraine (109.6 mcm/day).

Disruption and resumption of supply

The **Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Kherson, and Mykolaiv regions** had the most challenging situation in gas supply. [According](#) to the Cabinet of Ministers, as of May 11, gas supply was restored to more than 2,400 consumers; over 215,000 consumers were left with no gas supply.

In the **Luhansk region**, the situation has [deteriorated](#). As of May 11, only 21,000 consumers in 5 settlements remained with gas supply. Further decrease in the number of consumers with gas supply is explained by the fact that the occupiers arbitrarily interfered in the operation of the Novoposkov compressor station (in particular, shut off valves, making it impossible to transport gas through the Shebelynka-Novoposkov main pipeline). The Regional Military Administration Head Serhii Haidai stated that there are almost no surviving facilities of life support systems left in the region.

In the **Donetsk region**, the local DSO [reported](#) on preventing disconnection of gas supply in 10 settlements by imposing bandages. Also, on May 11, gas distribution was restored to 904 consumers of the region.

In the **Kharkiv region**, the Regional Military Administration [reported](#) interruption of a high-pressure gas pipeline. As a result, 17,500 households in 9 settlements were left without gas supply. The repair works may take several days. At the same time, the local DSO [returned](#) gas supply to 7 villages in the Izyum district (600 consumers). Employees of Kharkivmiskgaz were carrying out [repairs](#) on a high-pressure underground pipeline. As a result, gas supply to consumers in the villages of Mala Rohan and Dokuchayevske, and the town of Rohan has been temporarily suspended. The works will allow resuming supplies to the residents of Kharkiv and nearby settlements.

In the **Kyiv region**, as of the morning of May 12, gas distribution service was [restored](#) in 120 settlements (119 completely and 1 partially) to 139,515 consumer facilities, in particular, in the village of Pochepyn as well. The repair works continued only in the city of Irpin (gas supply was restored to 76% of consumers).

The **Mykolaiv** Regional Military Administration [reported](#) that, as of May 12, the situation didn't change: the number of damaged infrastructure facilities amounted to 135, and 3,858 consumers remained without gas supply. Restoration works were underway.

In the **Kherson region**, as of May 11, the Vysokopillia community [remained](#) without gas supply. The Velyka Oleksandrivka, Novovorontsovka and Stanislav communities partially remained without gas supply. Many communities had problems with LPG supply. The local DSO carried out restoration works on the low-pressure gas pipeline in the city of Hola Prystan, which was damaged on May 7. The city also has damaged gas supply pipelines to 13 households; repairs were underway, and distribution has already been restored to 8 consumers.

In the **Chernihiv region**, 42,000 consumers have been [left](#) without gas supply since the beginning of the war, and as of April 11, this number has dropped to 2,000. Restoration works, in particular,

continued in the Bobrovytsia district of Chernihiv. Gas distribution to 800 disconnected consumers is planned to be resumed by May 17.

Operational information on gas supply in the **Sumy and Zaporizhzhia regions** was not available at the time of the review preparation.

Countermeasures of Ukrainian Companies and Public Authorities

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine [announced](#) on May 11-18 the visits of the Minister Dmytro Kuleba to participate in the G7 and the EU meetings, as well as talks with the leadership of Germany and the Netherlands. The meetings will focus on further military support to Ukraine, expansion of sanctions on Russia, promotion of Ukraine's membership in the EU, intensification of trade and post-war reconstruction.

The Deputy Head of the Presidential Office Rostyslav Shurma [stated](#) that Ukraine would create a strategic fuel reserve enough for several months, which will not be destroyed. According to Shurma, now the volume of imports has increased 5 times as compared to 1.5 months ago, and in fact corresponds to daily sales of petroleum and diesel at Ukrainian retail stations.

The First Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Economy Yulia Svyrydenko [stated](#) that the Ukrainian market needs about 100,000 tonnes of petroleum, 250,000 tonnes of diesel and 70,000 tonnes of LPG every month. Meanwhile, according to her, market participants contracted 72,000 tonnes of petroleum and 253,000 tonnes of diesel on the European market. It was also agreed to increase transit of fuel via Poland from 60,000 to 250,000 tonnes per month, and the first American petroleum appeared on the Ukrainian retail stations two days ago. Svyrydenko suggested that the government, along with private operators, would buy large volumes of fuel under long-term contracts to protect itself from shortages.

The National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission [announced](#) a meeting on May 13, with agenda including draft decisions on:

- [approval](#) of the cost of the service to ensure "green" electricity production provided by universal service suppliers in March 2022.
- [increase of the](#) tariff for purchase and sale operations at DAM and IDM in May-December 2022 from 3.30 to 13.31 UAH/MWh (excluding VAT).

The First Deputy Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada Oleksandr Kornienko [stated](#) that the parliament intends to consider the draft law 7371 at its plenary session on May 12, approving the Presidential Decree to enact a decision of the National Security and Defense Council to forcibly confiscate Russian property in Ukraine. According to Kornienko, the President has submitted proposals to improve the related draft law 7194 to increase the effectiveness of sanctions. In particular, it was proposed to change the procedure for seizure of assets and the subordination of the responsible authority.

A [draft law 7360](#) was introduced to the Verkhovna Rada (authors - a group of MPs headed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Tax and Customs Policy Danylo Hetmantsev), which proposes to allow the imports of commercial vehicles of Euro-3 environmental standard - buses, trucks and special purpose vehicles. The permit to import such equipment will be valid during the martial law and 12 months after its termination or revocation, but not later than December 31, 2023. Imports would be allowed only for legal entities for their own use. In addition, the resale of such vehicles will be banned for three years after importation. To note, it is currently forbidden to import vehicles below the Euro-5 environmental standard to Ukraine.

Sources:

The alerts are developed based on collected, verified, and analyzed information reports of over 100 official sources: ministries, state agencies, network operators, and energy companies. Information was collected only from official websites and official social media accounts.

For subscriptions, comments and other questions, please email to: author@dixigroup.org

SUPPORT UKRAINIAN ENERGY SECTOR

Prior to transferring funds, please [email to the Energy Community Secretariat](#)

SUPPORT UKRAINIAN ARMY

To financially support Heroic Ukrainian Army, please follow the [link](#) (The National Bank of Ukraine)