

## Weekly Alert

**Russian War Against  
Ukraine: Energy Dimension**

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**Russian War Against Ukraine: Energy Dimension**  
**DiXi Group weekly review**

(January 15 – 21)

**#StopRussianAggression**  
**#StandWithUkraine****Summary**

- As of January 22, 373 settlements in Ukraine remained without electricity due to hostilities and technological disruptions.
- Namely, due to January 18 attacks, power lines and district heating networks were damaged in the city of Kherson, with the CHP operation restricted leaving about 15 buildings left with no heat supply.
- The occupiers again planted mines along the perimeter of the Zaporizhzhia NPP – IAEA. Also, the Russians would not implement a comprehensive maintenance plan in 2024.
- One of the reasons for power outages was adverse weather conditions - in particular, icing on overhead power lines of 60-89 mm in diameter, a record in the last 80 years.
- On January 20, after long-term repairs, a 160 MW TPP unit of Centrenergo was restored to operation. Electricity consumption was covered by domestic production, as well as by imports from Romania, Slovakia, Poland, and Moldova (32.6 GWh,+5% WoW)

- On January 16, joint daily auctions for the capacity allocation between Ukraine and Poland were held for the first time on JAO platform. Joint auctions between Ukraine and Romania have been held since November 2023 on the Ukrenergo platform. In Slovakia and Hungary directions, technical and organizational issues shall be finalized by JAO and respective TSOs.
- Gas transmission system operators of Ukraine, Moldova, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Slovakia signed a Memorandum of Cooperation in creation of the Vertical Corridor. Synergies will be created between LNG terminals, the Trans-Balkan pipeline, Ukrainian storage facilities and consumers in Central Europe to expand transmission and supply from south to north (over 7 bcm/a).
- The 2023 State Budget allocates 50 billion UAH for housing subsidies for 3 million Ukrainian households, so the Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal.
- The Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine fined two companies of Naftogaz Group for a total amount of over 1.744 billion UAH in cases of violation of competition.
- The government adopted a decision granting Ukrenergo permission to develop a land allocation project for the construction of a new power transmission line from the Dniester PSPP to the Vinnytska substation.
- Also, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the procedure for certification of persons who intend to carry out energy efficiency certification, energy audit of buildings and inspection of technical installations.
- The NEURC approved the Procedure for the Operation of Insider Information Platforms (implementation of REMIT requirements). Such platforms are important for monitoring wholesale energy markets and preventing abuse.
- More than 13,000 requests have been submitted through the AidEnergy online platform created by the Ministry of Energy, and 3,800 items of equipment provided by partners as humanitarian aid have been distributed.
- On January 15, the Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko and the UNDP leadership discussed a new cooperation programme, Build Back Greener, which envisages short- and long-term green transformation projects for the energy sector.

## IMPACT OF THE WAR

### Attacks

[According to](#) Ukrenergo, as of January 22, 373 settlements in Ukraine remained without electricity due to hostilities and technological disruptions. Hostile attacks and, consequently, interruptions of electricity and gas supply took place:

**Donetsk region.** On [January 15](#), a thermal power plant came under enemy's fire, causing damage to equipment. About 3,600 consumers in 12 settlements were [disconnected](#). On [January 16](#), a TPP was shelled once again, leaving 61 settlements (over 15,300 consumers) [without electricity](#). On [January 17](#), almost 20,000 consumers in 83 settlements lost power supply. On [January 21](#), more than 19,900 consumers were left without electricity.

**Kharkiv region.** On [January 15](#), gas pipelines and equipment were damaged in the Lyptsi community, and consumers were disconnected. On [January 17](#), 43 households and 8 legal entities in Kharkiv were cut off from electricity supply as a result of a missile strike, and 170 consumers were also without gas supply.

**Kherson region.** On [January 15](#), more than 13,000 consumers in the city of Kherson and 13 settlements in the region were offline. On [January 18](#), overhead power lines were damaged, which resulted in the restriction of the Kherson CHP operation, and district heating networks were

damaged as well, leaving about 15 buildings [without heat supply](#). In addition, 15,000 consumers in Kherson, and almost 200 metering points in the region were disconnected from electricity. On [January 20](#), more than 100 consumers in Kherson were offline.

**Dnipropetrovsk region.** On [January 15](#), a low-pressure gas distribution pipeline was damaged in Nikopol, with numerous damages to the equipment and disconnection of consumers. More than 870 consumers were [cut off](#) from electricity supply in the region. On [January 18](#), 460 consumers were left without electricity supply.

**Sumy region.** On [January 18](#), 3 settlements were offline. On [January 20](#), 58 settlements remained without power supply as a result of hostilities.

**Chernihiv region.** On [January 15](#), almost 1,100 consumers in 16 settlements were without power supply; on [January 17](#), 909 customers in 15 settlements were offline. On [January 18](#), power lines and about 2,000 consumers in 18 settlements were disconnected.

## Nuclear and Radiation Safety

Experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the occupied Zaporizhzhia NPP have been granted access to the reactor hall of unit 6 only. The team has not been able to access all parts of the turbine hall of each unit since October 18, 2023. Also, according to the IAEA, on January 18, two backup power transformers failed for several hours.

The team also visited the security rooms of unit 6 to reassess the condition of the boric acid deposits found earlier. During the visit, the team observed boric acid deposits in three rooms.

The IAEA [experts](#), communicating with the occupation administration, concluded that the Russians would not implement a comprehensive maintenance plan in 2024. The IAEA team also observed the operation of the staff at the main ZNPP control rooms, but could not ask questions about qualifications and experience.

The occupiers again [planted](#) mines along the perimeter of the ZNPP, in the buffer zone between the inner and outer fences of the facility. The IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi said that the presence of mines does not comply with the IAEA safety standards.

[According to](#) Energoatom, the damage caused by the seizure of the site alone - property and infrastructure destroyed and damaged by the occupiers - is estimated at 30 billion UAH minimum. According to the acting CEO of Energoatom Petro Kotin, the company's lost profits due to ZNPP downtime amount to 55 billion UAH in 2022, and more than 112 billion UAH in 2023.

The State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate Chair - Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine Oleh Korikov [emphasized](#) that unqualified personnel, lack of proper maintenance and repairs, presence of weapons, explosives, military equipment, occupants' obstruction of the IAEA permanent monitoring mission operation, periodic losses of power supply to the site from the Ukrainian power grid as a result of Russian shelling, etc. are factors that, in the absence of actions to eliminate them, will inevitably lead to even greater degradation of nuclear and radiation safety at the Zaporizhzhia NPP.

## Countermeasures

On January 16, at a government meeting, the Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal [said](#) that the 2023 State Budget allocates 50 billion UAH for housing subsidies for 3 million Ukrainian households, which is about 25% more than last year.

The government also [approved](#) a resolution that improves the mechanism for implementing the eRestoration programme. According to Shmyhal, the main goal is to eliminate inconveniences and discrepancies in order to simplify the path from application to compensation, purchase or construction of housing as much as possible.

On the same day, the Cabinet of Ministers [approved](#) the procedure for certification of persons who intend to carry out energy efficiency certification, energy audit of buildings and inspection of technical installations. Certification must be carried out by an accredited qualification center, and the certificate shall be valid for 5 years. The procedure also sets requirements for recertification of energy auditors. On January 19, the Procedure for Maintaining and Publishing a Database of Extracts from Energy Audit Reports, Independent Monitoring of Extracts and Independent Verification of Energy Audit Reports was [approved](#).

On the same day, at a high-level meeting of the G7+ Ukraine Energy Coordination Group, the Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko [said](#) that, in addition to preparing for the next heating season, Ukraine's energy sector would continue to implement reforms and integrate with European energy markets, increase RES capacity and implement tasks to achieve global climate goals.

On January 21, Halushchenko [said](#) that the key areas of activity for the Ministry of Energy in 2024 would be the development of nuclear industry, decentralization of power generation (in particular, by installing gas turbines) and strengthening physical protection of energy infrastructure.

On January 19, the government [adopted](#) a decision granting Ukrenergo permission to develop a land allocation project for the construction of a new power transmission line from the Dniester Pumped Storage Power Station to the Vinnytska substation. The Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal noted that Ukraine's energy potential is also expected to be enhanced by Ukrhydroenergo's construction of three new units at the Dniester PSPP.

[As of January 2024](#), more than 13,000 requests have been submitted through the AidEnergy online platform created by the Ministry of Energy, and 3,800 items of equipment provided by partners as humanitarian aid have been distributed. The platform has virtual profiles of 129 energy companies and 32 donor representatives.

## MARKETS PULSE

### Electricity Sector

#### *Power system operation*

According to [Ukrenergo](#) and the [Ministry of Energy](#), electricity consumption was covered by domestic production, as well as by imports from Romania, Slovakia, Poland, and Moldova.

On January 20, the Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko [said](#) that Ukraine had steadily passed the first half of the heating season and has enough resources to complete it successfully, and that - in case of emergencies - there is the possibility of importing electricity, in particular to meet the needs of industry.

**Repairs** continued at the generation facilities. On January 15, a TPP unit was shut down for emergency short-term repairs. Equipment at the frontline CHP was also shut down for a short time without disrupting heat supply. On January 16, 2 TPP units were put offline for emergency repairs; after short-term repairs, 3 units of generating equipment were put back online. On January 17, two units of generating equipment were taken offline for emergency repairs; at the same time, 2 TPP units were brought back online. On January 18, a unit of HPP equipment was put offline for short-term repairs; 3 TPP generation facilities were brought back online. On January 19, after short-term repairs, two TPP units were reconnected to the grid, while one unit of generating equipment was put offline for emergency repairs. On January 20, after long-term repairs, a 160 MW TPP unit (one of [Centrenergo's TPPs](#)) was restored to operation; one unit of TPP generating equipment was put offline for emergency repairs.

One of the reasons for power outages was **adverse weather conditions** - in particular, icing on overhead power lines of 60-89 mm in diameter, which is the [highest](#) recorded figure since 1945. On January 15, 44 settlements were disconnected: 30 in the Kirovohrad region (without power supply for more than a day), and 14 in the Mykolaiv region. On January 16, 35 settlements in the Kirovohrad (30) and the Mykolaiv (5) regions lost power supply, and 11 overhead lines were disconnected due to ice falling from the wires. On January 17, 1,100 consumers in 10 settlements



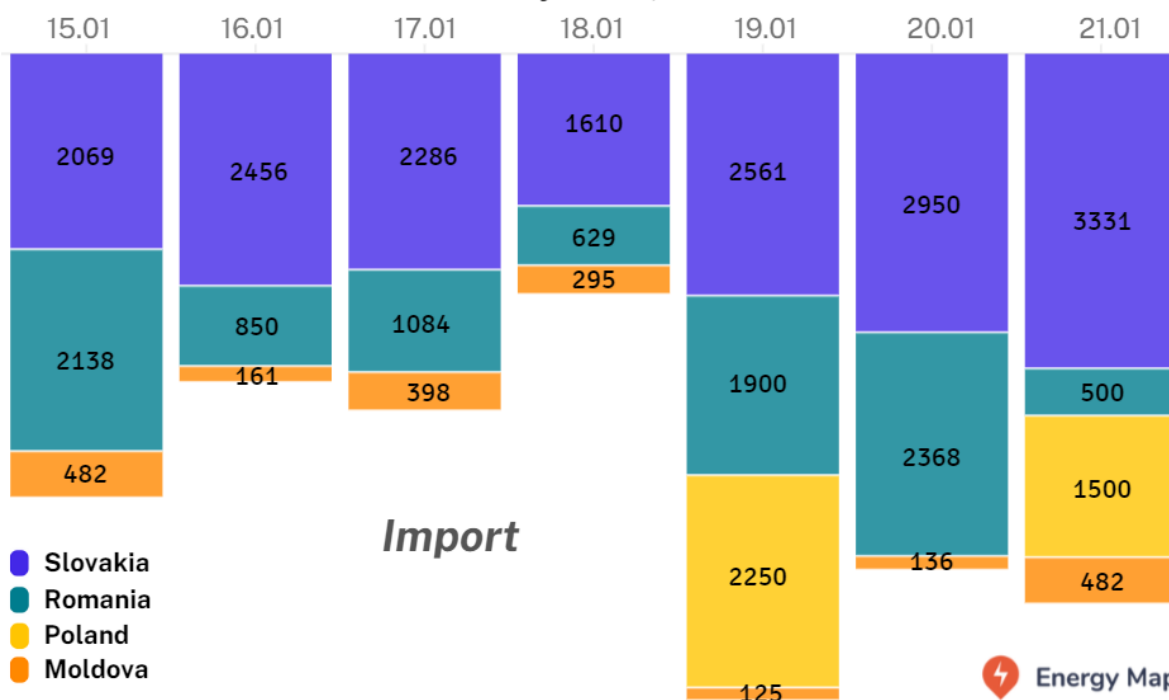
of the Kirovohrad region were offline. On January 18, 7 settlements (1,700 consumers) in the Chernihiv region lost power supply. On January 19, 51 settlements were disconnected, most of them in the Sumy (2,500 consumers in 35 settlements), Chernihiv (12) and Kirovohrad (4) regions. On January 20, 6 settlements (2,200 consumers) in the Zakarpattia and 30 in the Kirovohrad regions were without electricity supply.

Another reason for the outages was **technological disruptions**. On January 15, 649 consumers in the Zaporizhzhia and almost 600 in the Dnipropetrovsk regions were offline. Three 10 kV overhead lines were also disconnected in the Sumy region. On January 16, a 150 kV line was disconnected in the Dnipropetrovsk region, which cut off power supply to more than 7,500 consumers; a 10 kV overhead line was disconnected in the Sumy region, leading to outages for 280 consumers. There were also power outages in the Kyiv region and in the city of Kyiv. On January 17, due to technical issues at Ukrenergo's 330 kV substation in the Dnipropetrovsk region, consumers, the railway, a mine, and local industry lost power supply. On the same day, almost 2,700 consumers and a 150 kV power line in the Zaporizhzhia region were offline. On January 18, equipment at a 220 kV substation in Odesa was briefly disconnected, and consumers lost power supply. On January 19, a solar power plant in the Dnipropetrovsk region was shortly offline. On January 20, equipment at a substation in the Zaporizhzhia region that supplies an industrial facility was disconnected, leaving 546 consumers without power supply; more than 500 consumers were disconnected in the Sumy region and 4 settlements - in the Donetsk region. On January 21, 6,000 consumers in 10 settlements of the Zaporizhzhia region were disconnected, and a 330 kV overhead line of Ukrenergo was offline in the Rivne region.

According to the [NEURC](#) and [ENTSO-E](#), there were no commercial electricity exports during the week. Electricity was imported from Slovakia, Romania, Moldova and Poland in the total amount of 32.6 GWh, which is 5% more week-on-week. Commercial imports from Slovakia [amounted](#) to 17.3 GWh (+10% WoW), with capacity ranging from 2 to 350 MW. Imports from Romania amounted to 9.5 GWh (-33% WoW), with capacity ranging from 5 to 460 MW. Imports from Poland were performed on January 18, 19 and 21, the total volume reached 3.8 GWh (x9 times WoW), capacity ranged from 1 to 300 MW. Imports from Moldova were performed in small volumes (from 3 to 143 MW), the total volume was 2.1 GWh (+149%).

### Electricity import and export, MWh

January 15 - 21, 2024



Access to import capacity in the Slovakia-Ukraine direction [was booked](#) by 14-20 companies, with the largest volumes distributed among D.Trading, Trade Energy Solution, Tviy Energopostachalnyk, and ERU Trading. The marginal price ranged from 0.3 to 10 UAH/MWh, and Ukrenergo's revenue amounted to 88,800 UAH. The capacity from Romania was booked at daily auctions by 4 to 9 companies, including Euromin Energy, Energy Company of Ukraine, Synapse Electric, Energy Exchange Solutions, and others. The marginal price was set on all days except of January 16-17 and ranged from 0.01 to 3.3 EUR/MWh, with Ukrenergo's total revenue amounting to 10,700 EUR (about 436,000 UAH). Access to the Moldova-Ukraine capacity was booked by 4-8 companies, the most active ones: CPG Energy, D.Trading, Energy Resource Ri Group, and Artlex Group. The marginal price was set on January 19-21 at 0.05 to 5 UAH/MWh, and Ukrenergo's total revenue amounted to 9,100 UAH.

[On January 16](#), joint daily auctions for the capacity allocation between Ukraine and Poland were held for the first time on the [Joint Allocation Platform](#) (JAO). The auctions in both import and export directions are simultaneously held by Ukrenergo and the Polish operator PSE. During the week, 1-2 companies competed for the Poland-Ukraine cross-border capacity. On January 18 and 20, the marginal price was set at 0.02 and 0.03 EUR/MWh, with the total revenue amounting to 388.3 EUR. According to the auction rules, Ukrenergo received 50% of this amount (about 7,900 UAH).

Joint daily auctions between Ukraine and Romania have been held since November 2023 on the Ukrenergo auction platform. Ukrenergo [expects](#) technical and organizational issues to be finalized by the JAO and the TSOs of Slovakia and Hungary to launch joint auctions in Q1 2024. The Ukrainian party (Ukrenergo, NEURC) has fulfilled all the necessary conditions.

## **Market performance**

**Bilateral contracts market (BCM):** Trading dynamics at the Ukrainian Energy Exchange (UEEX) continued its downward trend. On January 15-21, 19 auctions for the purchase/sale of electricity [were held](#) at the UEEX (6 in commercial and 13 in specialized sections). Among the initiators of the auctions were Guaranteed Buyer, Ukrhydroenergo, Centrenergo, DTEK Zakhidenergo, universal service providers, distribution system operators, etc. In total, 303.3 GWh were sold at UEEX (-14.1% week-on-week). The monthly DAM Base index for January remained at 3,752.3 UAH/MWh (-3.1% as compared to December).

Guaranteed Buyer sold 11.0 GWh of block positions at prices in the range of 3,900.0-4,081.9 UAH/MWh with delivery in the first ten days of February and 32.0 GWh of block positions at prices 3,903.8-4,300.0 UAH/MWh with delivery in February. Centrenergo sold 52.1 GWh of baseload at prices in the range of 3,780.0-3,784.7 UAH/MWh with delivery in January, as well as 20.3 GWh of baseload and 40.4 GWh of block positions (08-23 hours) at prices of 4,100.1-4,158.9 UAH/MWh with delivery in February-May. In the specialized section, DTEK Zakhidenergo and Ukrhydroenergo initiated auctions offering baseload and block positions, but failed to sell electricity. In the commercial sections, the companies purchased/sold electricity under individual load profiles.

**Day-ahead market (DAM):** According to the [Energy Map service](#), during the week of January 15-21, DAM prices demonstrated [medium volatility](#): the deviation of hourly prices from price caps ranged from 0% to 66.7% and averaged 25.9%. The number of cases of significant price deviations (50% and more) from the upper price caps was observed in 11.3% of the settlement periods (hours of the week). At the same time, the number of hours when prices were close (with a deviation of less than 1%) or at the level of price caps decreased to 4.8% (as compared to 10.7% in the previous week).

The average hourly price of electricity for the week (Base DAM index) moderately decreased to 3,878.9 UAH/MWh (-8.3% as compared to the previous week), while the weighted average daily price [varied](#) in a slightly narrower range of 3,065.4-4,854.1 UAH/MWh. At the same time, the ratio between the daily DAM Base indices of Eastern European countries (Poland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia) and Ukraine [ranged](#) from 0.81 to 1.23.

The total volume of electricity sales decreased slightly and [amounted](#) to 519.5 GWh (-6.6% week-on-week). The daily trading volume varied in the range of 62.1-84.1 GWh. In general, the DAM

was in surplus: the ratio between the total daily volume of sale and purchase bids ranged from 1.19 to 1.64. At the same time, the deficit was observed in only 1.2% of the settlement periods (as compared to 3.6% in the previous week). The purchase composition was dominated by suppliers (83.7-86.3%), the share of system operators was 13.6-16.2%, and the remaining 0.1-1.8% belonged to producers and traders.

## **Policy and regulation**

Pursuant to the Law "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Prevention of Abuse in Wholesale Energy Markets" (implementation of REMIT requirements), the NEURC approved the Procedure for the Operation of Insider Information Platforms. Such platforms are important for monitoring wholesale energy markets and preventing abuse through effective disclosure of insider information that may affect gas and electricity pricing.

The Resolution establishes requirements for the platform administrator and its functionality, as well as imposes obligations on market participants to disclose insider information through urgent market messages (UMM) published on the platform.

## **Other**

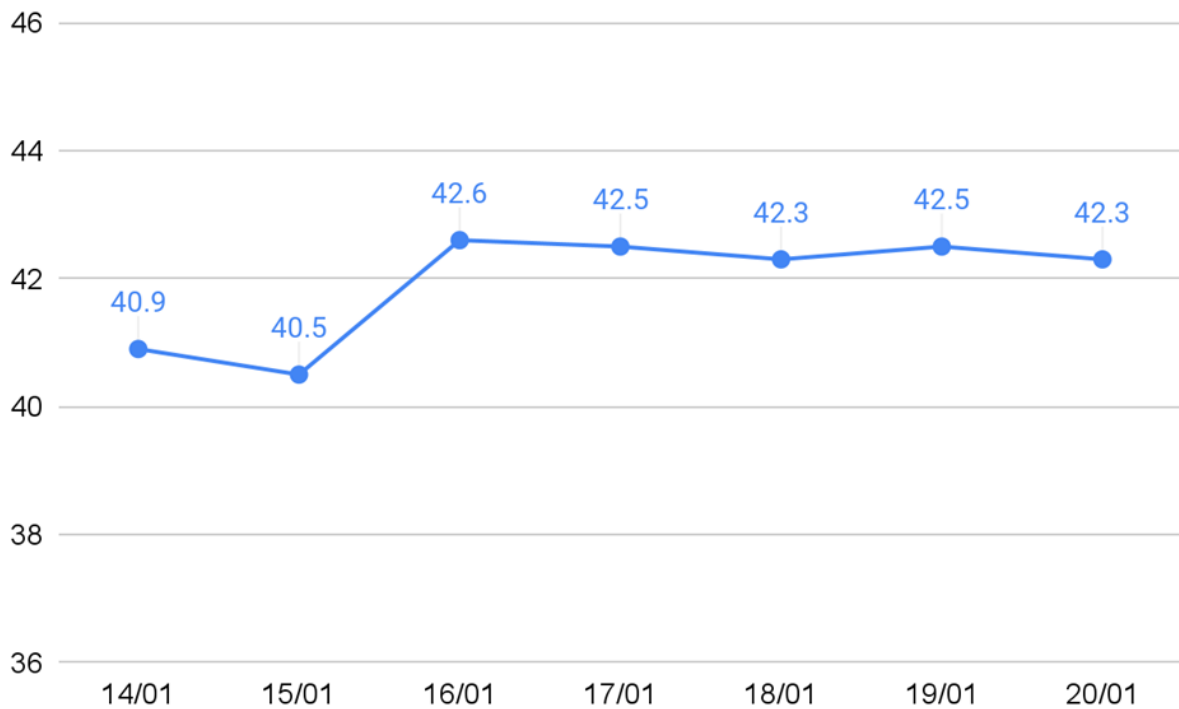
According to Guaranteed Buyer, as of January 1, Ukrenergo's total debt for RES development service for 2021-2023 is over 31.5 billion UAH (2.97 billion UAH for 2021, 8.67 billion UAH for 2022, and 19.86 billion UAH for 2023).

On January 16, the First Deputy Chair of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Energy and Utilities Oleksii Kucherenko said that the debt of state-owned coal mining companies for electricity had reached 14 billion UAH.

## **Gas**

### **Gas system operation**

On January 14-20, the volume of gas transit through the territory of Ukraine amounted to 40.5-42.6 mcm per day, i.e. 37-39% of the capacity contracted by Gazprom (109 mcm per day). In the reporting week the average daily transit was 41.9 mcm (+0.3 mcm week-on-week). There were no transit flows via the Sokhranivka interconnection point.



Source: [Gas Transmission System Operator of Ukraine LLC](#)

The physical imports from EU countries were minimal. 8.5 mcm of gas arrived from Moldova through the Căușeni interconnection point, but it was probably a transit of gas, which later returned to Moldova through the "Consumers of Moldova" virtual interconnection point (VIP).

At the same time, gas exports from Ukraine continued. In the circumstances of the ban on the exports of Ukrainian-produced gas, exports are the gas volumes withdrawn from the storage facilities by non-residents, who previously injected it for storage in the "customs warehouse" mode. The volume of such exports on January 14-20 was 27.4 mcm (+15% WoW), which were transported through the Drozdowicze/Hermanowice interconnection point with Poland.

Commercial export through the VIP Ukraine-Poland were performed at 26.9 mcm (corresponding to physical volumes). Another 4 mcm was exported through the Bereg VIP to Hungary. It is also likely that part of the volumes exiting the Ukrainian system to Moldova is the transmission of gas stored by foreign companies in Ukrainian storages. This assumption is due to the fact that the volumes of gas transported from the system in the "customs warehouse" mode exceeded the indicators of commercial exports to Poland and amounted to 100.5 mcm (-4% WoW).

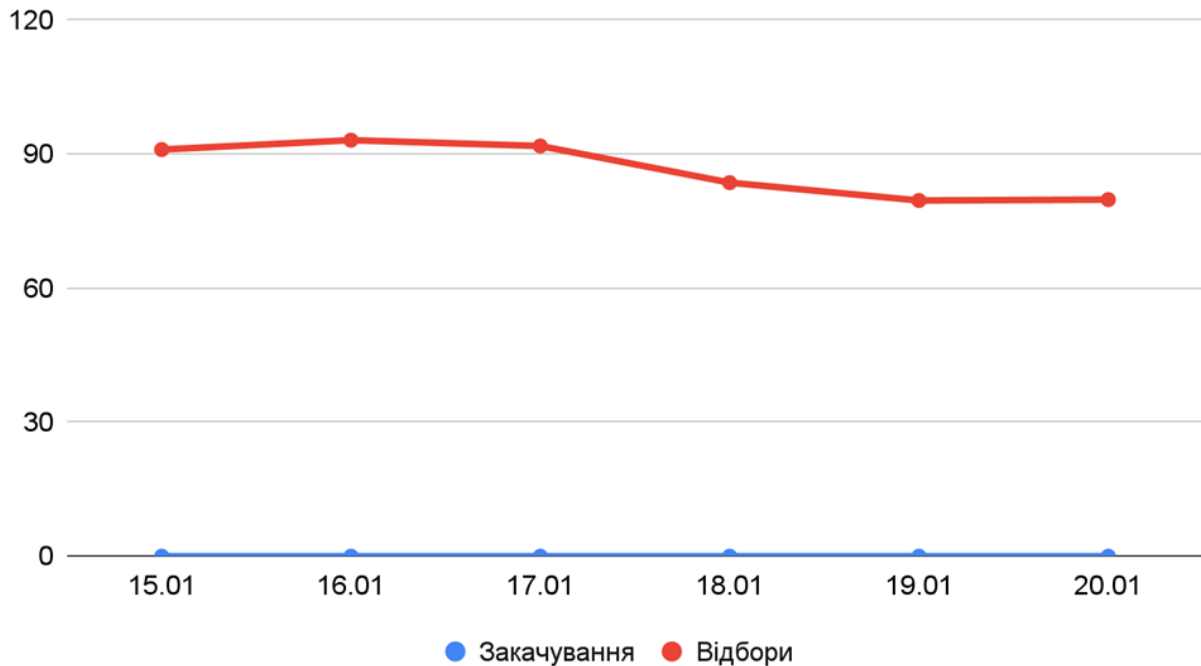
On January 19, transmission system operators of Ukraine (GTSOU), Moldova (Vestmoldtransgaz), Greece (DESFA, Gastrade), Bulgaria (ICGB, Bulgartrngaz), Romania (Transgaz), Hungary (FGSZ) and Slovakia (Eustream) [signed](#) a Memorandum of Cooperation in creation of the South-North corridor (Vertical Corridor). Synergies will be created within the Vertical Corridor between the LNG terminals of Greece, the Trans-Balkan pipeline, Ukrainian underground storage facilities and consumers in Central Europe. In 2024, the TSOs [plan](#) to conduct simultaneously a binding market test for capacity allocation at their respective interconnection points. This is necessary to identify and size the most appropriate and targeted capacity expansion projects needed to meet demand along the route. According to GTSOU estimates, joining the Vertical Corridor will enable Ukraine to supply over 7 bcm of gas from Romania to Central Europe a year additionally.

### ***Underground storage facilities***

According to the [AGSI platform](#), as of January 20, 7.26 bcm of gas was accumulated in the Ukrainian storage facilities (-2.03% as compared to January 13). It corresponds to 24.1% of the total working capacity, i.e. without 4.662 bcm of "long-term storage" buffer gas. Withdrawals from storage in the reporting week increased to 618.9 mcm; the average daily withdrawal amounted to 88.4 mcm (-5.5 mcm).



## Natural gas withdrawals and injections into/from Ukrainian storage facilities, mcm



Source: [AGSI](#) (all indicators calculated by dividing the primary indicators in MWh by the conversion factor of 10.595 kWh/cm)

### Gas market performance

In the [trading sessions](#) of January 15-19, three companies (GSC Naftogaz Trading LLC, Gaspromenergo LLC as buyers, and Craft Energy LLC as seller) submitted bids for purchasing gas at the Ukrainian Energy Exchange (UEEX). In the reporting period, UEEX received bids for 135.1 mcm of gas (+21.7% week-on-week) with a total starting cost of 1.62 billion UAH (+19.6%). The weighted average starting price of bids was 12.02 UAH/cm (excluding VAT, -1.8%).

In the monitoring period, 1 mcm (-94%) of gas at a weighted average price of 12 UAH/cm (without VAT) (-2.3%) were purchased. All of the resource was procured by GSC Naftogaz Trading on the terms of transfer in the underground storages with delivery in January 2024.

### Policy and regulation

The Verkhovna Rada has registered a [draft law](#) on amendments to the Law "On Housing and Utilities Services", which provide for the consumer's right to non-payment of such services in cases of damage or destruction of a residential premises as a result of hostilities, which have led to the impossibility of its further operation or temporarily poses a threat to life and public health. To implement this right, the consumer must provide the service provider with documents confirming the fact of destruction/damage.

Another draft law [provides](#) for amendments to the Law "On the Natural Gas Market". The changes provide an opportunity for family members of servicemen performing combat missions to independently submit applications for restoration of gas distribution in residential premises belonging to these servicemen and located in combat zones.

### Other

The Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine [fined](#) two companies of Naftogaz Group for a total amount of over 1.744 billion UAH in two cases of violation of competition on the gas market. The first case concerns the price approaches of Naftogaz Trading LLC while concluding wholesale contracts in the spring of 2021. The second case is related to the purchase of gas for balancing by Ukrtransgaz from Naftogaz of Ukraine in 2017-2018.

## Oil and Motor Fuels

The Ministry of Energy has [published](#) a draft Cabinet of Ministers resolution, which envisages amendments to the Technical Regulation on requirements for automobile petroleum, diesel, marine and boiler fuels. The main change is the restoration of fuel quality requirements at a level not lower than Euro 5, since in the period of martial law the government again allowed the circulation of fuel under Euro 3 and Euro 4 standards. The draft also supplements the Technical Regulation with provisions implementing Directives 98/70/EU and 1999/32/EU on the prohibition to sell leaded petroleum.

The CEO of Ukrnafta Serhii Koretskyi [reported on](#) the company's main production indicators in 2023. Thus, Ukrnafta produced 1.4 million tons of oil with condensate and 1.09 bcm of natural gas, which is an increase of 3% and 6%, respectively, compared to the same figures in 2022.

The specialized media reported that, on January 12-19, the average retail price of LPG [decreased by](#) 0.68 UAH/l to 27.90 UAH/l. From January 19 to 22, LPG [became cheaper](#) by 0.11 UAH/l (to 27.78 UAH/l).

## International Cooperation

At a working visit, the First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Economy of Ukraine Yulia Svyrydenko and the Deputy Prime Minister for the Recovery and Resilience Plan and the use of EU funds of the Slovak Republic Peter Kmec [discussed](#) the implementation of three large-scale projects in the sectors of infrastructure and energy. In particular, they discussed the steps needed to accelerate the reconstruction of the Mukachevo - Veľké Kapušany interconnector.

On January 15, the Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko [met](#) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) leadership, during which the partners presented a new cooperation programme, Build Back Greener. The programme envisages short- and long-term green transformation projects for the energy sector, including the reconstruction of high- and medium-voltage substations, strengthening the resilience of critical municipal infrastructure through decentralized generation, a decentralized model of green energy production, and improving energy efficiency in public buildings.

On January 19, the Deputy Ministers of Energy of Ukraine Yaroslav Demchenkov and Svitlana Hrynychuk [discussed](#) the needs of energy sector and cooperation in restoring energy infrastructure after hostile attacks with representatives of the French Embassy in Ukraine. In particular, they discussed the prospects for cooperation and involvement of French businesses in the development of RES and projects aimed at achieving the goals of green transition in Ukraine.

Also, on January 19, at a ministerial meeting of the Central and South-Eastern Europe Energy Connectivity (CESEC) initiative chaired by the European Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson, representatives of the energy ministries of the EU and candidate countries [discussed](#) an action plan for the implementation of projects in the field of natural and renewable gases. Particular attention was paid to the processes within the REPowerEU plan and projects of mutual interest (PMIs), which are identified as key to the development of regional infrastructure.

The USAID SOERA project [supported](#) the initiative of the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine, the Business Advisory Group (BAG), which aims to simplify interaction with international and Ukrainian businesses on Ukraine's reconstruction. About 300 participants from 23 countries have already expressed interest in the initiative, and everyone can join by following the [link](#).

The State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate Chair - Chief State Inspector for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of Ukraine Oleh Korikov and the Energy Attaché of the U.S. Department of Energy in Kyiv Sean Anderson [discussed](#) cooperation plans for 2024. The priority areas of cooperation include:

- providing technical assistance to Ukrainian enterprises that were under occupation and activities of which are related to the management of radioactive waste, ionizing radiation sources, and spent nuclear fuel;
- improvement of the physical protection system for transportation of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste;
- improving radiation monitoring systems and data transmission systems.

For subscriptions, comments and other questions, please email to:  
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### **SUPPORT UKRAINIAN ENERGY SECTOR**



*Ukraine urgently needs emergency energy equipment to restore energy supply in the regions affected by war. More than 12,000 items are on the list of requested emergency energy equipment. If your company, association or country is ready to help, please [contact the Energy Community Secretariat's Ukraine Support Task Force](#).*

*[Energy Community Homepage \(energy-community.org\)](http://energy-community.org)*

### **SUPPORT UKRAINIAN ARMY**

*To financially support the Armed Forces of Ukraine, please follow the [link](#) (the National Bank of Ukraine special account).*