

Weekly Alert

**Russian War Against
Ukraine: Energy Dimension**

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Russian War Against Ukraine: Energy Dimension
DiXi Group weekly review

(April 1 – 7)

#StopRussianAggression
#StandWithUkraine**Summary**

- As of April 8, 398 settlements remained offline due to hostilities and technological disruptions
- On April 3, the Russians deliberately shelled one of the PV facilities in the Dnipropetrovsk region, damaging equipment and causing a fire
- On April 7, drone strikes hit the Zaporizhzhia NPP site, minor damage was recorded on the top of the Unit 6 reactor dome roof – so the IAEA. There are no signs of damage to critical nuclear safety or security systems.
- On April 4, due to the Russian shelling, the 330 kV line connecting the Zaporizhzhia NPP to power system was disconnected. On April 6, the line was restored by Ukrainian specialists.
- The Neutron Source nuclear subcritical facility lost external power supply due to the shelling, switching to emergency diesel generators.
- Despite no deficit in the power system, Ukrenergo had to restrict consumption. Hourly power outages were implemented in Kharkiv and on some days emergency outage schedules were applied in the Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Poltava and Sumy regions.

- Meanwhile, due to drop in aggregate demand, the Base DAM index significantly decreased to 2,157.0 UAH/MWh (-35.4% WoW).
- Gas storage operator JSC Ukrtransgaz announced the start of the injection season. During the withdrawal season, 8.5 bcm was withdrawn from storages, incl. 6.7 bcm for Ukraine's domestic needs.
- The NEURC adopted amendments to the Gas Storage Code, which introduce the possibility of system users to book bundled capacity, book capacity for the basic injection/withdrawal season separately, as well as for several months during the year.
- The Regulator also amended the procedure for determining the marginal prices in the balancing market. Starting from April 10, it will be fixed, without linkage to the DAM (maximum prices – 4,000 or 8,250 UAH/MWh, depending on hour; minimum price – 0.01 UAH/MWh).
- Guaranteed Buyer received the right to reduce the level of payments to the seller under feed-in tariff by the amount of the unpaid share of the settlement of imbalance and the cost of deviation.
- ENTSO-E approved Ukrenergo's accession to the ITC mechanism starting from July 1, 2024.
- The Verkhovna Rada has registered a draft law intended to resolve the issue of blocked gas production at the Sakhalinske field.
- Independent audit of Ukrnafta confirmed the 2023 profit at 23.6 billion UAH.
- The Cabinet of Ministers adopted an order to change the composition of the competition committee for selection of NEURC members.
- The government also approved the draft law "On the Siting, Design and Construction of Units 3 and 4 of the Khmelnytskyi Nuclear Power Plant" developed by the Ministry of Energy.

IMPACT OF THE WAR

Attacks

[According](#) to Ukrenergo, as of April 8, 398 settlements in Ukraine remained without electricity due to hostilities and technological disruptions. Hostile attacks and, consequently, interruptions in electricity and gas supply took place in several regions of the country:

Kharkiv region. On [April 1](#), 500 metering points were cut off from electricity supply; power grids in 3 settlements and a medium-pressure [gas pipeline](#) were damaged. On [April 4](#), a drone attack damaged the equipment of a power facility and caused a fire. Also, the nuclear subcritical facility 'Neutron Source' [lost](#) external power supply due to the shelling of Kharkiv. On [April 7](#), equipment at one of the high-voltage substations was damaged and a fire broke out. A high-voltage distribution line was also disconnected, leaving the substation and household consumers without electricity. On the night of [April 8](#), a high-voltage overhead line and a substation supplying household consumers in Kharkiv were disconnected due to shelling.

Donetsk region. On [April 1](#), about 10,000 customers lost power supply; on [April 2](#), 17,000 customers in 25 settlements were left without electricity. On the same day, the power grid supplying one of the mines was [damaged](#), and the company suspended operations; three employees of the Slovyanska TPP were also [injured](#). On [April 3](#), a 110 kV overhead line and 14,100 metering [points](#) in 10 settlements were disconnected; on [April 5](#) - 3,614 customers in one of the settlements; on [April 6](#) - 13,100 in 4 settlements; on [April 7](#) - 19,700 in 34 settlements.

Dnipropetrovs'k region. On [April 3](#), a 150 kV overhead line was disconnected; in Dnipro, after an enemy missile attack on an educational institution, [gas supply](#) to a boiler room was cut off. In addition, the enemy [shelled](#) one of the solar power plants, damaging the company's equipment and causing a fire. [According](#) to Ukrenergo CEO Volodymyr Kudrytskyi, it was the first time the Russians had targeted a solar power plant, which is not located near the frontline. The [shelling](#) of a village in Nikopol district damaged a gas pipeline, leaving nearly 1,900 consumers and 6 public facilities without gas supply. On [April 5](#), several overhead lines were damaged as a result of shelling in Nikopol, and the local solar power plant lost power. A total of 10,175 consumers [were](#) cut off from electricity supply over the day; on [April 6](#) - 595 consumers; and on [April 7](#) - 1,844 consumers. On the night of [April 8](#), 2 high-voltage lines were disconnected due to hostilities; as a result of the fall of missile fragments, an explosion occurred on the territory of the gas infrastructure facility, damaging buildings.

Zaporizhzhya region. On [April 1](#), UAVs exploded at a high-voltage substation causing damage to the equipment. On [April 4](#), Russian shelling caused the shutdown of the 330 kV Zaporizhzhia TPP-Ferrosplavna overhead line, which is a backup power source for the temporarily occupied Zaporizhzhia NPP. The shelling also cut off [power](#) supply to 2,258 customers in the frontline areas. On [April 5](#), 76 customers in 4 settlements were left without electricity. On the night of [April 8](#), the enemy attacked a high-voltage substation, damaging equipment.

Kirovohrad region. On [April 1](#), 4 10 kV overhead lines were disconnected. On [April 2](#), as a result of a UAV attack, equipment at a high-voltage substation caught fire..

Kherson region. On [April 5](#), 541 customers in 3 settlements were cut off from electricity supply.

Odesa region. On [April 5](#), Russians attacked energy infrastructure facilities, damaging some equipment, but no power outages occurred.

Sumy region. On [April 3](#), shell fragments damaged a gas pipeline. On [April 4](#), a 10 kV overhead line was disconnected (157 consumers lost power supply); on [April 5](#), 3 overhead lines were disconnected (443 consumers in 7 settlements were left without electricity). On [April 7](#), during the shelling, a substation was disconnected, and household consumers lost power supply.

Chernihiv region. On [April 5](#), as a result of shelling from the Russian border, an overhead line was damaged, and 704 consumers in 5 settlements were left without electricity.

Nuclear and Radiation Safety

Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), [said](#) that on Sunday, April 7, drone strikes hit the site of the Zaporizhzhya NPP, minor scorching were recorded on the top of the reactor dome roof of the unit 6 and scratches on the concrete. There are no signs of damage to critical nuclear safety or security systems at the NPP site.

The IAEA team [reported](#) that experts observed the remnants of the drones at three affected sites. At one of them, near the laboratory, they saw bloodstains next to a damaged military vehicle. The experts reported hearing explosions and gunfire at the site throughout the day. In addition, the IAEA team heard the sounds of artillery fire near the ZNPP.

On April 4, at 10:06 a.m., as a result of Russian shelling, the external 330 kV overhead line Zaporizhzhia TPP-Ferrosplavna was [disconnected](#), through which the temporarily occupied Zaporizhzhia NPP was supplied to meet its own needs. On April 6, at 18:09, [the](#) line was restored by Ukrainian specialists.

The IAEA teams at Khmelnytsky, Rivne and Pivdenoukrainsk NPPs, as well as at the Chernobyl NPP site, [reported](#) that nuclear safety continues to be maintained despite numerous attacks over the past week.

On April 4, at 08:30 am, the nuclear subcritical facility 'Neutron Source' [lost](#) external power supply during the shelling of Kharkiv by Russian troops. The emergency power supply system operated normally, and emergency diesel generators were put into operation. The radiation situation at the site is within normal limits.

Countermeasures

[According](#) to the CEO of Ukrenergo Volodymyr Kudrytskyi, in order to protect the power system from massive missile attacks, it is necessary to decentralize generating capacities. This means replacing large power plants with hundreds of small ones that will be less vulnerable to attacks. The new generating facilities should be of different types, including gas-fired power plants, energy storage facilities, biomass and biogas/biomethane facilities. Private investors who can build such facilities need stable conditions and an understanding of payback mechanisms. It is also important to solve the problem of debts by stopping their growth and attracting financial support to repay the accumulated debts.

On April 2, the Cabinet of Ministers [approved](#) the draft law "On the Siting, Design and Construction of Units 3 and 4 of the Khmelnytskyi Nuclear Power Plant" developed by the Ministry of Energy. The draft law defines the locations of units, the number of reactors, their type and general characteristics, as well as general requirements for design and construction. As reported, the project will be implemented exclusively at the expense of Energoatom with the involvement of credit facilities, without using funds from the state budget of Ukraine.

The Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko [noted](#) that, even in the face of war, Ukraine remains committed to the goals of green transition and is developing renewable energy capacities. However, according to him, nuclear power also remains a key producer of electricity, with a share of over 55% in the electricity mix.

At the meeting of the Coordination Headquarters for the Deployment and Organization of the Invincibility Points, it was [reported](#) that, in order to use resources efficiently and due to the onset of stable warm weather, some Invincibility Points are being put into "ready to open" mode, taking into account potential threats and restrictions on electricity supply. In the event of an emergency, they will be deployed within 2 hours. As of now, 13,320 Invincibility Points have been set up nationwide, which is 110% of the planned number. According to local administrations, all of them are provided with basic equipment to provide relevant services: fuel supplies, generators, and Starlinks. 12,674 Invincibility Points are already operating, and another 646 are ready to open if necessary.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Head of the Presidential Office Iryna Mudra [announced](#) the launch of the International Registry of Damages from Russian Aggression. The Registry will start accepting applications for category A3 "Damage or destruction of residential real estate" for affected individuals and legal entities. Work is also underway to establish a Compensation Commission that will award payments.

MARKETS PULSE

Electricity Sector

Power system operation

According to [Ukrenergo](#) and the [Ministry of Energy](#), even though there was no deficit in the power system, Ukrenergo's dispatch center has to restrict electricity consumption in the central and eastern regions. This is due to the destruction or damage to the grid and generation infrastructure. During the week, hourly power outages were implemented in Kharkiv and on some days emergency outage schedules were applied in the Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Poltava and Sumy regions.

Due to weather conditions and grid restrictions, Ukraine's power system experienced a surplus of electricity. To maintain the safe operation of the system, Ukrenergo has been curtailing renewables (on April 1, 3, 6, 7 in the amount of 18.7 GWh) and requested emergency assistance from Poland in the form of urgent offtake of surplus electricity (1.5 GWh on April 3). In addition, Ukraine provided emergency assistance to Poland (on April 5, in the form of 2.2 GWh of electricity supply).

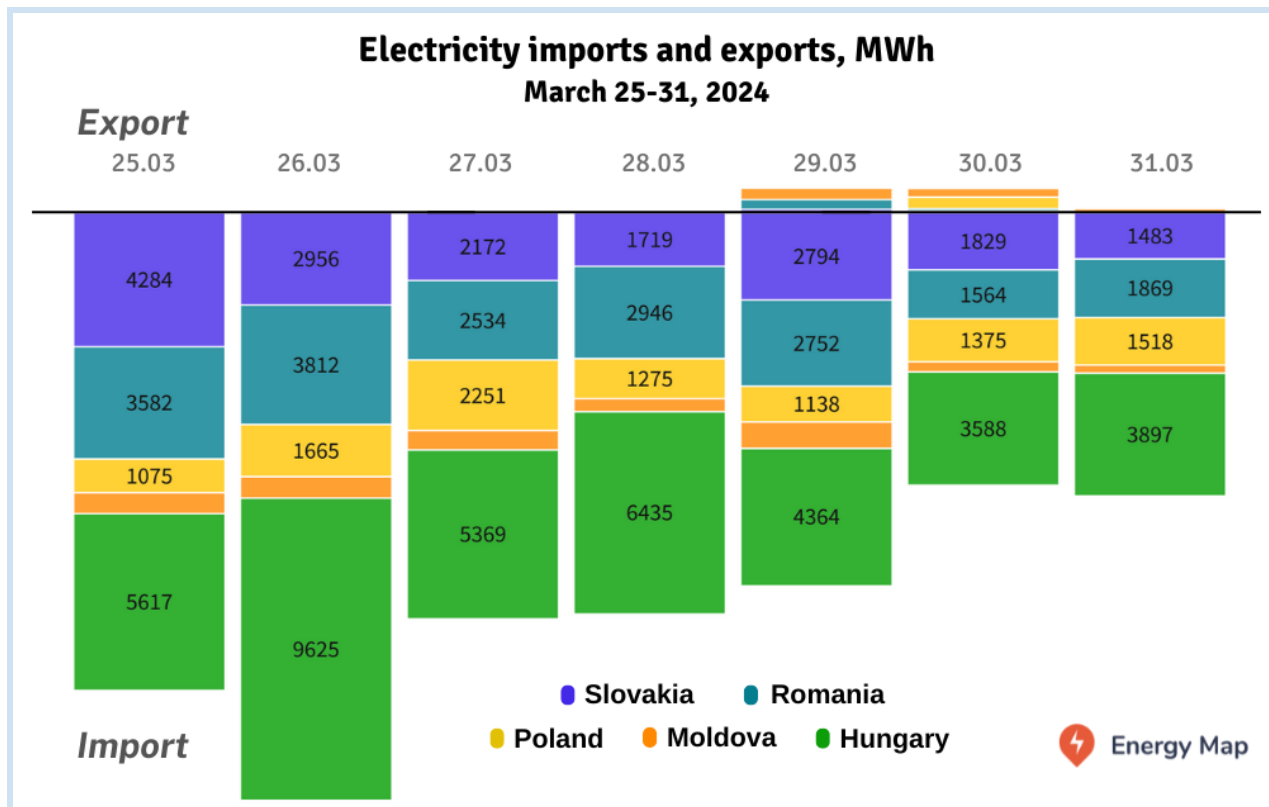
On April 5, one NPP unit was offline for scheduled maintenance; 7 nuclear units were operating in Ukraine's power system.

Due to **technological disruptions**, on April 1, equipment at a substation in the Odesa region was disconnected, resulting in a power outage for consumers. More than 1,300 consumers in the Sumy and Chernihiv regions were disconnected. On April 2, a 10 kV overhead line in the Sumy region was disconnected, leaving 503 consumers in 5 settlements without electricity supply. On April 3, overhead lines were disconnected in the- Sumy region (10 kV, 115 consumers offline), the Kyiv region (110 kV, residential high-rise buildings and 29 institutions in the central part of Kyiv were disconnected from electricity supply), and in Kryvyi Rih (150 kV, electric transport, a local CHP, household and industrial consumers offline). On April 4, four 10 kV lines were offline in the Kirovohrad region. On April 5, overhead lines were disconnected in the Kirovohrad, Sumy and Kharkiv regions; 16,222 consumers in the Dnipropetrovsk region were offline. On April 7, 2,937 consumers in the Zaporizhzhya region, 2,376 in the Odesa region and 1,351 in the city of Kyiv were disconnected.

On April 3, 337 settlements in Ukraine were offline due to **adverse weather conditions**, most of them in the Kyiv (180), Chernihiv (58), and Zhytomyr (48) regions.

According to the [NEURC](#) and [ENTSO-E](#), during the week, commercial imports of electricity were performed from 5 countries (Moldova, Romania, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary) in the amount of 46.6 GWh, which is 48% less week-on-week. On April 1-3 and 7, electricity exports were carried out in small volumes to Moldova, Romania, and Hungary in the amount of 1.8 GWh (+16% WoW).

Cross-border direction	Supply days	Supply volume, GWh	Week-on-week dynamics	Capacity range, MW
Moldova - Ukraine	all	3.7	-3%	2-239
Poland - Ukraine	April 1-3 and 5-6	4.9	-52%	10-255
Romania - Ukraine	all	9.2	-52%	5-255
Slovakia - Ukraine	all	8.6	-50%	1-255
Hungary - Ukraine	all	20.1	-48%	7-680
Ukraine - Moldova	April 1-3 and 7	0.5	-27%	9-20
Ukraine - Poland	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - Romania	April 3	0.4	-0.3%	26-71
Ukraine - Slovakia	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - Hungary	April 3	1.0	not performed in the previous week	65-178



Source: [Energy Map](#)

Capacity allocation based on the results of daily auctions

Direction	Number of bidders/winners of the auction	Clearing price, EUR/MWh	Total revenue, thousand EUR	Ukrenergo's revenue, thousand UAH
Moldova - Ukraine	5-7	0.01-51.13	25.5	538.4
Poland - Ukraine	3-4 / 2-4	0.02-35.68	72	1,519.2
Romania - Ukraine	7-11	0.01-48	204.3	4,310.5
Slovakia - Ukraine	9-13 / 6-9	0.12-62.27	289.2	6,106.4
Hungary - Ukraine	4-5 / 3-5	0.01-67.7	564.7	11,914.1
Ukraine - Moldova	1-3 (April 3 and 7)	0.01-3 (April 3)	0.2	3.8
Ukraine - Poland	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - Romania	2 (April 3)	5	1.9	40.4
Ukraine - Slovakia	1 (April 7)	-	-	-
Ukraine - Hungary	4 / 2 (April 3)	5.51-15.28	7.1	149.7

Market performance

Bilateral contracts market (BCM): After a two-week intensification, trading intensity on the Ukrainian Energy Exchange (UEEX) has significantly decreased. On April 1-7, UEEX [held](#) 7 one-side auctions (2 in commercial and 5 in specialized sections). Trades were initiated by Guaranteed Buyer, Ukrhydroenergo, DTEK Zakhidenergo, DTEK Dniproenergo, Aquaresurs-1, universal service suppliers, distribution system operators, etc. In total, 887.1 GWh were sold at UEEX (-54% week-on-week). The monthly Base BCM index for April remained at 2,662.5 UAH/MWh (+10.5% as compared to March).

Trading results for April 1-7:

Company	Sales volume, GWh	Offer type	Price, UAH/MWh	Delivery period
Guaranteed Buyer	24.7	block positions (daytime hours)	1,570.0 – 2,603.5	first 10 days of April
Ukrhydroenergo	25.2	base load	2,701.2	April
DTEK Zakhidenergo, DTEK Dniproenergo	820.6	block positions	1,900.0 – 2,910.0	second and third 10 days of April
Aquaresurs-1	2.2	block positions (20-07)	2,702.1	April

In the commercial sections, companies purchased/sold electricity under individual load profiles.

Day-ahead market (DAM): According to the [Energy Map](#) service, on April 1-7, DAM prices demonstrated high [volatility](#): the deviation of hourly prices from price caps ranged from 0 to 99.3%, with an average deviation of 61.1%. The number of cases with significant price deviations (over 50%) from the price caps was observed in 67.9% of the settlement periods (hours of the week). At the same time, the number of cases when prices were close (with a deviation under 1%) or at the level of price caps significantly decreased and was observed in 3% of the settlement periods.

The average hourly electricity price (Base DAM index) significantly decreased to 2,157.0 UAH/MWh (-35.4% WoW), while the weighted average daily price [ranged](#) from 1,251.2 to 3,185.1 UAH/MWh. At the same time, the ratio between the Base DAM indices in the markets of Eastern European countries (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia) and Ukraine for the third week in a row significantly [ranged](#) from 0.41 to 2.20.

The total volume of electricity sales on the DAM of Ukraine moderately [decreased](#) and amounted to 452.1 GWh (-15.4%). The daily trading volume varied in the range 50.2-80.2 GWh. The DAM remained in surplus: the ratio between the total daily volumes of sell and purchase bids ranged from 1.33 to 1.75. The relative increase in the DAM surplus was caused by a relatively larger decrease in demand: total supply declined to 661.7 GWh (-1.5%) and demand dropped to 453.3 GWh (-17.3%). At the same time, a deficit on the DAM was observed in 1.2% of the settlement periods. Suppliers [prevailed](#) in the purchase composition (87.1-91.8%), the share of system operators was 8.2-12.8%, and producers accounted for the rest (<0.1%).

[According](#) to JSC Market Operator, electricity sold on the DAM and IDM in 2023 was generated from the following sources:

- carbon-free and carbon-neutral sources (58.08%): RES - 34.87%, nuclear fuel - 23.21%;
- fossil fuels (30.84%): natural gas - 17.67%, coal - 10.50%, fuel oil - 2.67%;
- other sources - 3.81%;
- unspecified sources (for which market participants did not provide information) - 7.28%.

Policy and regulation

The Regulator [has amended](#) the procedure for determining the marginal prices in the balancing market. Accordingly, starting from April 10, the marginal prices will not be determined as a coefficient to the hourly DAM prices, but will have fixed values (without linkage to the DAM):

- maximum prices from 00:00 to 07:00 and from 23:00 to 24:00 – 4,000 UAH/MWh; from 07:00 to 23:00 – 8,250 UAH/MWh;
- the minimum price is 0.01 UAH/MWh.

The Regulator [has amended](#) the Resolution No. 332 of February 25, 2022 "On Ensuring Stable Functioning of the Electricity Market, Including the Financial Condition of Electricity Market Participants for the Period of Martial Law in Ukraine", which provides that the guaranteed buyer has the right to reduce the level of payments to the seller under feed-in tariff by the amount of the unpaid share of the settlement of imbalance and the cost of deviation.

The Regulator also [published](#) draft amendments to the Market Rules, which provide for the improvement of the mechanism for submitting bids for auctions of ancillary services and the balancing market, as well as the Procedure for providing the service of load reduction of RES with support.

ENTSO-E [has approved](#) Ukrenergo's accession to the ITC mechanism starting from July 1, 2024. This mechanism provides transmission system operators of European countries with a transparent principle of compensation for the use of interconnectors in the transit of electricity. Infrastructure costs and technological losses in the Ukrainian system during the transit of electricity from European countries will be compensated to Ukrenergo by the TSOs of ENTSO-E. In its turn, Ukrenergo will pay a share for the transit of Ukrainian electricity through the systems of neighboring countries. The amount of compensation will depend on the annual volumes of cross-border exchanges.

Gas

Gas system operation

On March 31-April 6, the volume of gas transit through the territory of Ukraine amounted to 40.5-43.6 mcm per day, i.e. 37-40% of the capacity contracted by Gazprom (109 mcm per day). In the reporting week the average daily transit was 42.1 mcm (almost corresponds to the indicator of the previous week).

At the same time, in the reporting week physical imports of gas from Hungary amounted to 24.9 mcm (-28%). Probably, these flows or part of them pass through Ukraine in transit and are further transported to Moldova, Poland or Slovakia. Also, part of these flows could be subsequently injected into Ukrainian underground storages.

Gas exports from Ukraine continued. In the circumstances of the ban on the exports of Ukrainian-produced gas, it can be: a) gas volumes withdrawn from the storage facilities by non-residents, who previously injected it for storage in the "customs warehouse" mode, b) transit of non-Russian gas through the territory of Ukraine. The volume of such exports on March 31-April 6 decreased to minimum values and amounted to 2 mcm (-56%), which were transported through the Drozdowicze/Hermanowice interconnection point with Poland. Probably, physical exports also took place to Slovakia and Moldova, but it is impossible to determine its volumes due to parallel transit flows of Russian gas.

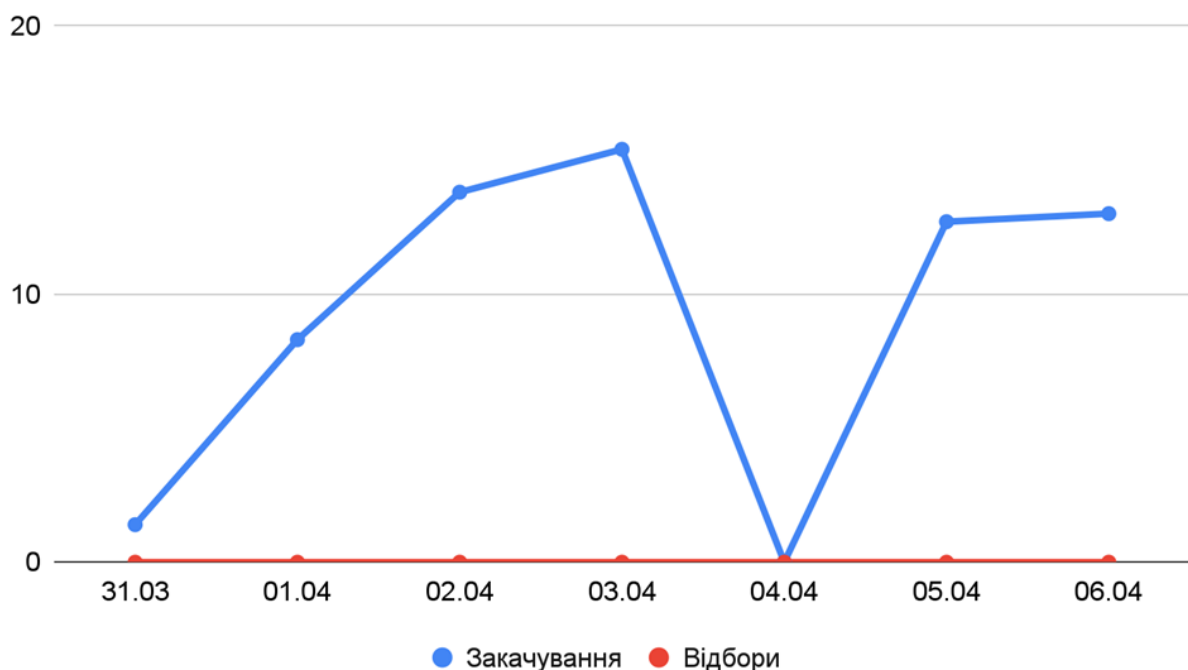
Commercial exports through the VIP Ukraine-Poland were performed at 0.9 mcm (0.1 mcm of which in the "customs warehouse" mode). It is also likely that part of the volumes exiting the Ukrainian system to Moldova is the transmission of gas, which either was stored by foreign companies in Ukrainian storages or was previously imported from Hungary. 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 18.5 mcm (-33%). Also, in the reporting week, 19.3 mcm (+8%) were transported in the "short-haul" mode which is probably the transit of gas from Hungary.

Underground storage facilities

According to the [AGSI platform](#), as of April 6, 3.42 bcm of gas was accumulated in the Ukrainian storage facilities (+0.27% as compared to March 30). It corresponds to 11.36% of the total working capacity, i.e. without 4.662 bcm of "long-term storage" buffer gas. Storage operator JSC Ukrtransgaz [announced](#) the start of the injection season. Injections from storage in the reporting week amounted to 64.6 mcm; the average daily injection amounted to 9.2 mcm.

During the previous withdrawal season, 8.5 bcm of natural gas [was withdrawn](#) from storages, of which 6.7 bcm were used for Ukraine's domestic needs.

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 April 1-5, six companies (three buyers and four sellers, Kraft Energy LLC bid as both buyer and seller) submitted bids for purchasing gas at the Ukrainian Energy Exchange (UEEX). In the reporting period, UEEX received bids for 246.8 mcm of gas (-14.6% WoW) with a total starting cost of 2.8 billion UAH (-13.1%). The weighted average starting price of bids was 11.34 UAH/cm (excluding VAT, +1.7%).

In the monitoring period, 38.6 mcm at a weighted average price of 11.46 UAH/cm (without VAT) (+2.8%) were purchased. 15.3% of the resource was sold by Ukrnafta, 84.7% - was bought by GSC Naftogaz Trading LLC. 76.9% of gas was sold with transfer at a virtual trading point (transfer to GTS), 23.1% - with transfer in storages. 87% was sold with delivery in April, 13% - in May 2024.

Policy and regulation

The Verkhovna Rada has [registered](#) a draft law "On Amendments to the Subsoil Code of Ukraine to Prevent Crisis Situations Threatening the National Security of Ukraine." The provisions of the act complement Article 16-2 of the Code and provide that a special permit for the use of subsoil may be granted without holding auctions, provided that the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine (NSDC) decides on the implementation of urgent measures to resolve crisis situations that threaten national security of Ukraine, in particular, in order to avoid disruptions in energy supply. Such a special permit is issued to companies: 1) whose corporate rights were transferred to state-owned companies on the basis of an asset management agreement concluded with the Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA), 2) whose corporate rights were forcibly alienated or withdrawn from the owner during martial law 3) the property (assets) or corporate rights of which have been forcibly seized in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Forcible Seizure of Property of the Russian Federation and its Residents in Ukraine". The special permit is issued for the period of martial law and is valid for 12 months after its termination or cancellation. As follows from the [explanatory note](#) to the draft law, it is intended to resolve the issue of unblocking gas production at the Sakhalinske field.

The Cabinet of Ministers [adopted](#) an order to change the composition of the competition committee for selection of NEURC members. Serhii Yermilov, Oleksiy Kostromov and Yulia Pidkomorna became new members of the competition committee, replacing Oleksiy Ryabchyn, Svitlana Holikova and Oleh Prokhorenko.

The NEURC [adopted](#) a resolution on amendments to the Gas Storage Code, which, among other things, introduce the possibility of UGS users to book bundled capacity (that is, simultaneously book the working volume of UGS for the whole year as well as injection and withdrawal capacity). Also, the changes provide for the creation of an information platform by the UGS operator by June 1, 2024 for the provision of gas storage (injection, withdrawal) services. In addition, the amendments provide for the expansion of the UGS capacity allocation periods, in particular, the provision of the possibility to book gas storage capacity for the basic injection season and the basic withdrawal season separately, as well as for several months during the year. The new act introduces the European practice of providing access to gas storage facilities through capacity allocation with the right to store, inject and/or withdraw the same amount of gas during each gas day for the corresponding capacity allocation period. Also, the UGS capacity allocation procedure is synchronized with the terms of capacity allocation at interconnection points and internal GTS points.

Oil and Motor Fuels

The international company Grant Thornton [completed](#) an independent audit of Ukrnafta PJSC. In 2023 the company's profit amounted to 23.6 billion UAH. Dividends for the previous year are twice the cumulative result of the last ten years.

International Cooperation

The Minister of Energy of Ukraine Herman Halushchenko [met](#) with the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ukraine Bridget Brink. The primary topic of discussion was the needs of Ukraine's energy infrastructure, which has been damaged by recent Russian attacks. Ambassador Brink noted that the United States is ready to assist Ukraine in restoring the energy sector and preparing for the next heating season. The parties also discussed cooperation in strengthening the physical protection of energy facilities, as well as measures to decentralize generation before the next heating season, including the need to install additional distributed generation capacity.

Additionally, the Minister of Energy of Ukraine [held](#) an online meeting with the Minister of Energy of Lithuania Dainius Kreivys. The main topic of the meeting was assistance to the Ukrainian energy sector. Dainius Kreivys emphasized Lithuania's commitment to supporting Ukraine and transferring equipment that will facilitate restoration and repair works. In particular, the possibility of transferring another powerful autotransformer is being considered. The parties agreed that a delegation of Ukrainian energy specialists from public and private sector companies will visit Lithuania soon. During the visit, Ukrainian specialists will visit several Lithuanian power facilities to inspect equipment that will be subsequently transferred to Ukraine. In particular, it is large-sized equipment for thermal power plants, which is crucial for the Ukrainian energy sector, which has suffered significant losses in thermal generation due to enemy attacks.

Ukraine and the Republic of Finland [signed](#) an Agreement on security cooperation and long-term support, under which Finland will continue to cooperate with Ukraine on energy security issues and assist in rebuilding its energy sector under the principles of environmental transition, modern technologies, and energy efficiency, for instance, by demonstrating support of the Nordic countries through financing the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) to achieve direct or indirect environmental benefits.

The report was prepared on the basis of carefully checked and analyzed reports from more than 100 official sources: ministries, state agencies, network operators and energy companies. The information was collected from official websites and social media pages, and in some cases, media reports. For subscription, comments and other questions, please write to author@dixigroup.org

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).