

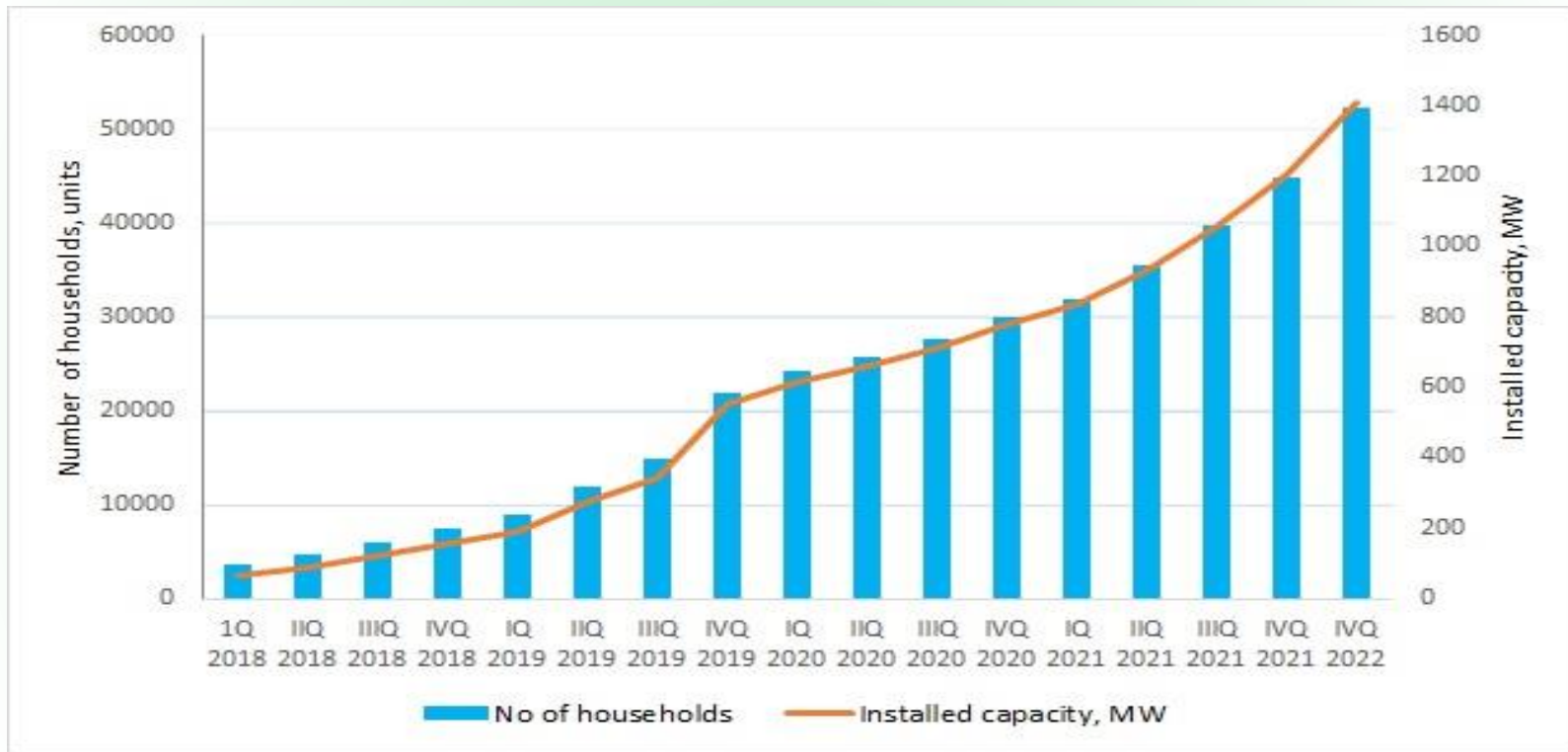
Empowering citizens to go green: the case of Ukraine



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Home PV installed capacities



1% solar PV adoption rate in UA.

Residential solar PV projects are considered primarily a business model.

Existing support measures



FIT: 0.163 EUR/kWh until 2025 and 0.146 EUR/kWh since 2025.

Valid until the end of 2029.

FIT for solar PVs, wind power plants, and a combination thereof.

Small wind installations have not gained popularity: as of 2023, there are only 8 small wind and combined wind and solar facilities. Difficulties in O&M.

FIT to households is paid through the suppliers of the universal services. In 2023, significant delays with payments.

War

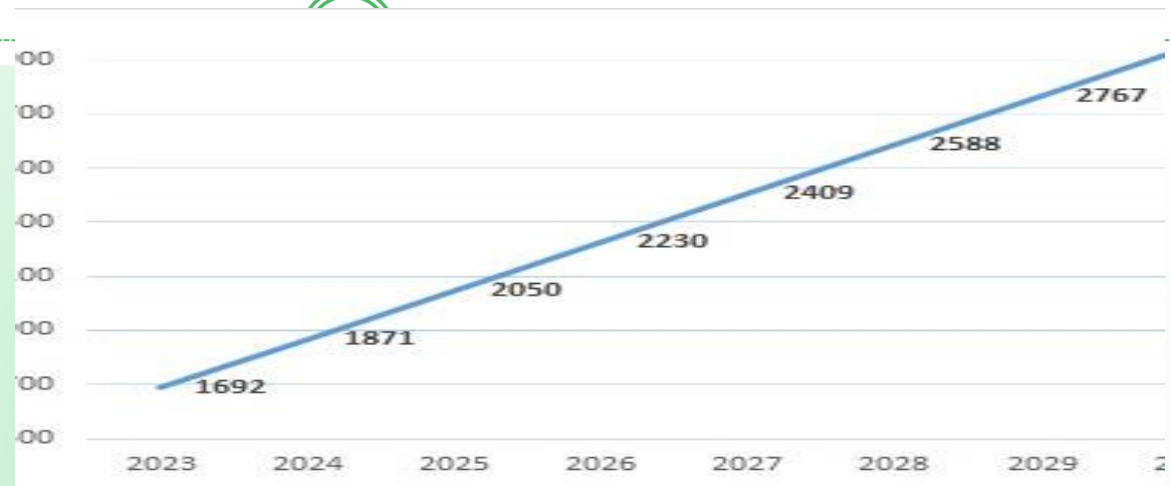
- Ppl with solar PV were able to cook hot food, charge mobile phones, pump water from dwells.
- Within the 1st year of the full-scale war, the installed home capacities added 206 MW.
- In 2022, 8% of solar PV installations were destroyed, and 13% were temporarily occupied.



Credit: Valde Khan



Draft of 2030 NREAP



However:

- Extremely low electricity tariffs for households (0.066 EUR/kWh since June 2023).
- The incomes of households dropped, with an unprecedented 35% unemployment rate in 2022. A very high inflation rate also aggravated the declining welfare.
- Internally displaced people *rent* apartments or houses.

Change of support scheme

- Introduction of the net-billing system (Law No 3220 (2023))
- Net-billing or FIT are possible, but no secondary legislation for net-billing is in place yet.
- National Target Program will be developed, aimed at the support of RES prosumers:
- Reimbursement of interest rate for loans to buy batteries for households with installations up to 10 kW.

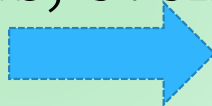
Public sector



- The EU announced its intention to donate Ukraine 5700 PV panels within a project called “Ray of Hope” through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
- The PV panels are installed primarily in hospitals, fire departments, and schools (2 MW).
- GIZ: Solar PV for kindergartens (only with bomb shelters).
- Ukraine will face new types of consumers of RES energy (public sector), with which the country has relatively little experience.

Conclusions and policy implications



- Most likely, the growth of homeRES will slow down due to the problems with payments against FIT and net-billing.
- Commercial banks are not interested to provide micro-loans to households, even on a market basis (22%+, with collateral)  a special funding programs for households needs to be developed.
- Electricity rate for households needs to be increased, as current low electricity rate makes any RES projects unfeasible.



Thank you for your attention!

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