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January 2005

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Ukraine

Ukraine is important to world energy markets because it is a critical transit center for exports of Russian oil and natural gas to Europe, as well as a significant energy consumer in its own right.

Information contained in this report is the best available as of January 2005 and is subject to change.



GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Ukrainian economy grew by roughly 9.4% in 2003. This marked the country's fourth consecutive year of economic growth following an eight-year post-Soviet recession. Economic expansion has been fueled primarily by growing industrial and agricultural output—

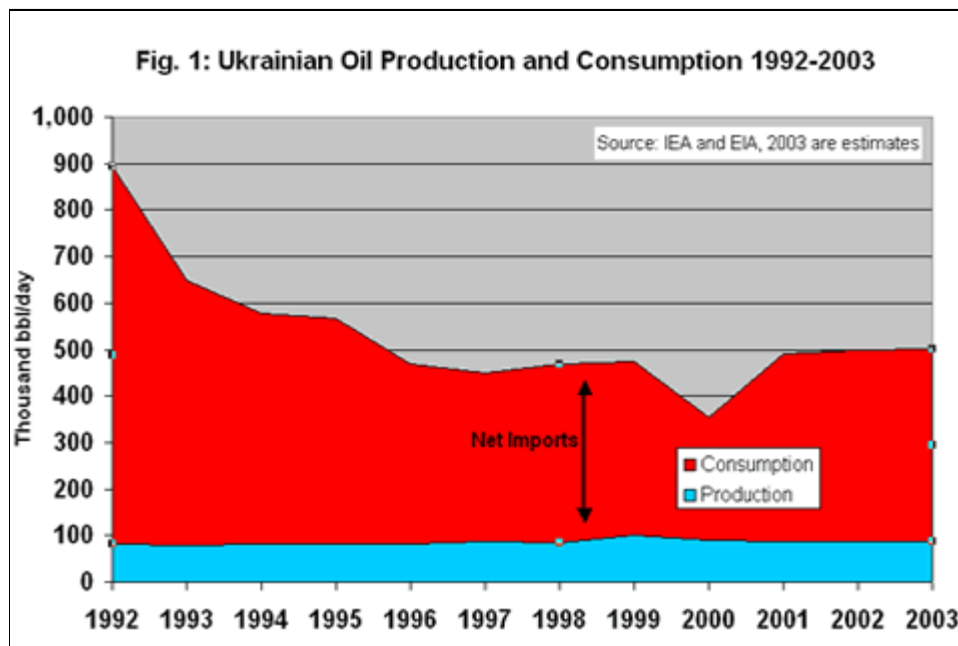
exported both eastwards to Russia and westwards to Europe. Ukraine's geographic position, linking East and West, while also holding critical warm water ports on the Black Sea, has made the country a trade link of growing importance between the former Soviet Union and Europe.

In January 2000, the Ukrainian government began to institute significant economic reform programs while focusing on critical areas likely to have broad economic and social impact. Reorienting trade towards Europe and Asia has resulted in an improved macroeconomic environment and an increased level of public trust in market institutions. Privatized companies have greatly contributed to the broad-based improvements in manufacturing, retail trade, agriculture, and construction. In September 2003, Ukraine joined Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan in creating a "single economic area" (SEA) designed to coordinate the countries' trade regulations and reduce tariffs. In April 2004, Ukraine's parliament ratified the agreement with Russia and Belarus which will foster cooperation in fields such as trade, monetary, tax, and fiscal policy; and the free movement of goods, capital, and labor. Implementation of the SEA will complicate Ukraine's to enter the WTO because it would need to coordinate its WTO entry with other SEA members.

The country undertook efforts to synchronize its trade policies with its neighbors and trade partners. Since 1998, Ukraine has had a partnership agreement with the European Union (EU). However,

during the summer of 2004, Ukraine's President, Leonid Kuchma, decided not to move towards EU membership. Some independent analysts suggested this policy shift occurred to gain the votes of Communist and ethnic Russian voters in the upcoming elections.

International observers and representatives from the U.S. State Department all questioned the results of Ukraine's recent elections, and over 100,000 people protested in Kiev on election day and during the weeks following. Viktor Yanukovich, the government candidate appointed by Kuchma, officially won the vote by a margin of 49% to the opposition leader, Viktor Yushchenko's, 47%. Yanukovich ran on a platform of joining a Moscow-led Single Economic Zone comprised of Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, while the opposition supported joining the EU and NATO. The Ukrainian Parliament approved new elections for December 26, 2004, and Yushchenko won by an 8% margin.



OIL

According to the *Oil and Gas Journal*, Ukraine has 395 million barrels of proven oil reserves, the majority of which are located in the eastern Dnieper-Donetsk basin. Although Ukraine has made efforts at exploration, particularly in its sector of the Sea of Azov, oil production has remained relatively flat since independence (see Fig. 1).

Consumption, on the other hand, has fallen

dramatically, from 813,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 1992 to around 415,000 bbl/d in 2004 (see Fig. 1). Despite this decline in consumption, Ukraine remains highly dependent on imported oil, most of which comes from [Russia](#) and lesser amounts from [Kazakhstan](#). In 2003, net crude oil imports totaled roughly 350,000 bbl/d, representing roughly 80% of consumption.

Oil Transit

Ukraine's geographic location makes it an ideal [corridor for oil and natural gas to transit](#) from Russia and the Caspian Sea region to European markets. Ukrainian oil pipelines transport an average of about 1.1 million bbl/d, most of which is exported to surrounding countries. Up to 1.6 million bbl/d could eventually be exported through the country after a 15-year intergovernmental oil transit improvement agreement in 2003 comes to fruition. Most of the oil transited via Ukraine is Russian oil, and it is sent through the 1.2-million-bbl/d capacity Druzhba pipeline. The southern fork of the pipeline runs through Ukraine (see map below). Also, the Prydniprovski Main Pipeline operates nine interconnected pipelines throughout Ukraine with a total length of 1,500 miles and a capacity of 2.1 million bbl/d. Prydniprovski transports crude to refineries in southern Ukraine as well as a substantial amount of Russian crude through Odessa on the Black Sea. Odessa loads approximately 192,000 bbl/d of crude oil for export and is an important oil hub for Russian and Kazakh exports.

In 2001, Russia completed construction of a 160-mile pipeline that allows it to bypass Ukrainian territory. The Sukhodolnaya-Rodionavskaya line directly links two other pipelines and decreases oil flows through Ukraine by 500,000 bbl/d, or about 30% of Ukraine's total.

Odessa-Brody Reversal Project

Ukraine hopes to become a transit center for oil from the Caspian Sea region, which is expected to increase significantly over the decade. The leading potential conduit for this oil in Ukraine is the Odessa-Brody pipeline, which was completed in 2001 and extends from Ukraine's Black Sea port of Odessa northward to the city of Brody (see map). The pipeline was initially intended to load Caspian Sea oil from the newly completed Black Sea marine terminal, Pivdenniy (or Yuzhniy), and to carry it northward through the Ukrainian system on to Europe with an initial capacity of roughly 300,000 bbl/d. However, for approximately three years the pipeline has been mostly dormant because Ukraine was unable to secure oil supplies from Caspian Sea area suppliers. Russia suggested that the pipeline be used in reverse, to move oil from Russia southwards to tankers in the Black Sea and onwards to world markets. Since January 2003, Russian oil companies have used the last 32-mile leg of the pipeline (in reverse) for these purposes.

Faced with the possibility of losing direct access to Caspian Sea region oil, European governments have voiced their opposition to the reversal project in newspaper articles and public statements. Leading Caspian sea region producer, Kazakhstan, has also taken counter-measures. In July 2003, for instance, the country agreed to construct a 32-mile pipeline parallel to the segment currently being used in reverse to transit Russian oil.

However, in late September 2003, the Ukrainian government announced that in 2004, the pipeline will be used in its originally-intended north to south direction to carry 180,000 bbl/d of Caspian Sea region crude to Europe. In 2004, the government pledged that its final intent for the



pipeline would be for it to flow from Odessa to Brody. In the meantime, the Ukrainian state oil company UkrTransNafta, effectively reversed that decision, declaring that it had accepted an offer from the Russian-British company TNK-BP to ship 200,000 bbl/d from Brody south to Odessa (in reverse). On a temporary basis, in September 2004, the first tankers shipped from Odessa with Russian crude oil, and the pipeline's initial capacity level was roughly 97,000 bbl/d. (For more on the Caspian Sea Region's oil and natural gas potential, see EIA's [Caspian Sea Region Country Analysis Brief](#))

Refining/Downstream

Ukraine has six crude oil refineries, with a combined throughput capacity of approximately 1 million bbl/d. However, with domestic demand at just over 30% of the country's refining capacity, Ukraine's refineries are operating significantly below capacity (around 45% in 2002). Until recently, Ukraine's refineries did not even receive enough crude oil supplies to supply the country's domestic petroleum product demand.

Ukraine has begun to achieve better results in securing sufficient crude oil supplies for its refineries

by offering oil exporters in Russia and Kazakhstan a stake in the country's refineries. Ukraine's recent success in privatizing its refineries has allowed the country to secure additional oil supplies to meet domestic demand, as well as to attract funds for necessary renovation work and to boost utilization rates at its refineries.

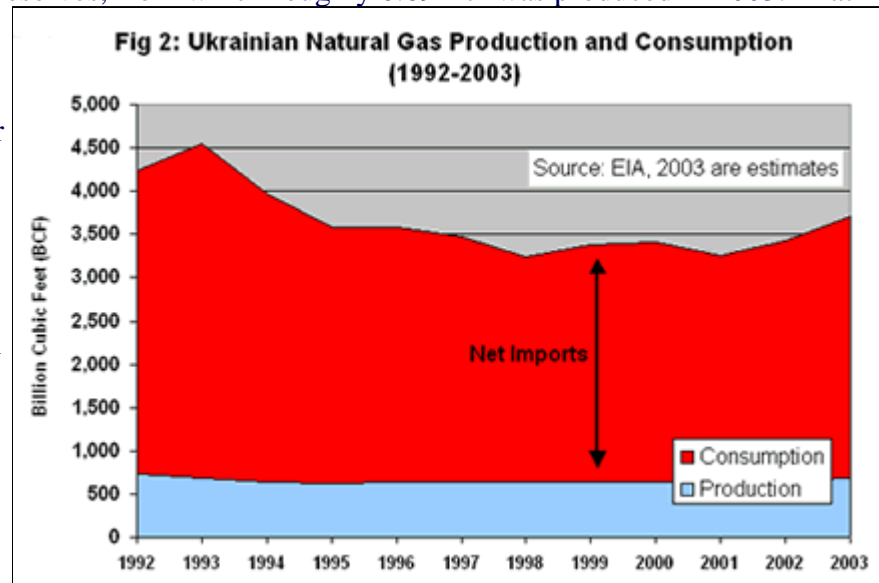
NATURAL GAS

According to the [Oil and Gas Journal](#) and independent estimates Ukraine has roughly 40 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of natural gas reserves, from which roughly 0.69 Tcf was produced in 2003. That

year, the country consumed 3.0 Tcf of natural gas, making it the former Soviet Union's largest net natural gas importer (2.3 Tcf, or 77% of consumption, see Fig. 2).

Historically, Russia has met this demand, partially through natural gas offered as payment in-kind for transiting its gas on to Europe, and partially through annual sales contracts.

In the past few years, Turkmenistan has become Ukraine's largest source of natural gas imports through long-term contracts. In May 2001, Ukraine and Turkmenistan signed an agreement calling for Turkmenistan to supply Ukraine with 8.8 Tcf/yr of natural gas between 2002 and 2006. Leaders of Turkmenistan and Ukraine pledged to increase levels to around 14 Tcf/yr for 2007-2032.



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Transit Gas to Europe

To world energy markets, Ukraine plays a significant role as an intermediary connecting Russia, the world's largest natural gas producer, with growing European markets. Also, as gas exports from Turkmenistan to Europe and Russia grow, Ukraine serves as the largest market for this natural gas. Roughly 93% of Ukraine's natural gas imports are re-exported to world markets. In 2004, approximately 3.8 Tcf of Russian and Turkmen natural gas transited Ukraine en route to Europe. This represented roughly 29% of OECD Europe's natural gas imports and 78% of Russia's natural gas exports.

Accordingly, Ukraine's aging natural gas infrastructure is of growing importance and concern both to European consumers and Russian producers. Some of the pipes in the Ukrainian network have been in operation for 20-30 years, and repairs are rarely carried out because of a lack of available funds. In addition to pipeline disrepair, full capacity utilization is a problem. Roughly 1.4 Tcf per year of spare capacity is available on the system. An additional 1 bcf/year could be added through rehabilitation and upgrades of the existing infrastructure. Therefore, in June 2002 heads of state from Ukraine, Russia, and Germany, agreed to develop an international consortium called the OOO



(Russian abbreviation for a Limited Liability Company) International Consortium for the Management and Development of the Gas Transport Network to manage

and upgrade Ukraine's natural gas distribution infrastructure. In October 2002, Ukrainian and Russian state-owned oil and gas concerns, Naftohaz Ukrainy and Gazprom, signed preliminary agreements, and in January 2003, the new company was registered in Kiev, with each company holding 50%. The partners are still considering several proposals for the structure and membership of the Naftohaz Ukrainy/Gazprom consortium. Germany's Ruhrgas has been present at the consortium's negotiations, but its role is as of yet undecided. Several other parties have shown interest in the consortium, including Gaz de France and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Ukraine has also suggested that Caspian Sea region producers Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan be invited to participate.

In March 2004, the Naftohaz Ukrainy/Gazprom consortium reached the final stages of an agreement to construct a \$2-\$2.5 billion natural gas pipeline from the eastern city of Uzhorod to Novopskov on the border with Slovakia. Construction began on the 180-mile-long first section of the pipeline in April 2004. The pipeline will have a capacity of roughly 1 Tcf per year and will allow a roughly 25% increase in the flow of Russian natural gas to Europe. Ukraine is guaranteeing a zero tax rate on gas flows through the pipeline until the investors, Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrainy, receive a positive return on investment. Construction of the pipeline is expected to take two years.

COAL

Ukraine has 37.6 billion short tons in proven coal reserves, 17.9 billion short tons of which is anthracite and bituminous coal, and 19.7 billion short tons of which is lignite and sub-bituminous), accounting for about 15% of the former Soviet Union's total reserves. Production and consumption of coal in Ukraine have been relatively flat since 1996. In 2003 the country produced 63 million short tons of hard and brown coal, while consuming roughly 67 million short tons, making Ukraine a net importer, despite its sizeable resources.

Most of Ukraine's coal is mined in the Donetsk/Donbas basin in the eastern region of the country. The country's coal industry, which counts slightly less than 200 mines and employs about 500,000 people, is managed by a hierarchy of state organizations and suffers from numerous problems including: labor strikes, hazardous working conditions, inefficiency and low productivity. Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, there have been over 3,500 deaths and 700 underground fires in the country's mines. In just the past year, there have been 100 deaths in the mines.

Ukraine's government has made restructuring the coal industry a priority, and in December 2002, the Fuel and Energy Ministry announced plans to hand the industry over to 21 open joint-stock companies designed for eventual privatization. In the past, the industry was heavily subsidized by the government, with over half of the mines operating at a loss. After the handoff was completed in March 2003, privatization still proceeded slowly. The [World Bank](#) has provided over \$300 million to aid in the coal sector's restructuring since 1997. In addition to calling for management restructuring, the program also calls for improving the average ash content of the coal from 23.1% to 22.7%. A sizeable portion of the money has gone to aid in the closure of the unprofitable mines, yet the country has been reluctant to close them in regions where there are few other job sources.

ELECTRICITY

Ukraine's power sector is the twelfth-largest in the world in terms of installed capacity, with 54 gigawatts (GW). Generation and consumption fell sharply since independence, but they have increased consistently since 2000 (see Figs. 4 and 5). In 2003 Ukraine generated 177 billion kilowatt hours (bkwh) of electricity. The country is currently in the process of revamping its electricity sector, through privatization, increased utilization at existing facilities, and the completion of two new nuclear plants (see below).

In Ukraine, thermal power plants (oil, natural gas, coal) account for nearly 50% of generation, with nuclear power generating another 40%, and hydroelectric generation accounting for approximately 10% (see Fig. 4). Ukraine has sufficient generating capacity to supply more than twice its electricity needs. However, the country's distribution system is in need of investment and maintenance as significant quantities of generation are wasted via line losses. Also, several of the country's nuclear facilities are often intermittently shut down throughout the year for technical problems.

Nuclear

Ukraine currently has four operating nuclear power plants. These plants have a combined capacity of 12.8 gigawatts, accounting for approximately 24% of the country's total power-generating capacity. Ukraine's nuclear plants produce 40% of the country's power, despite frequent malfunctions and lengthy repairs and maintenance.

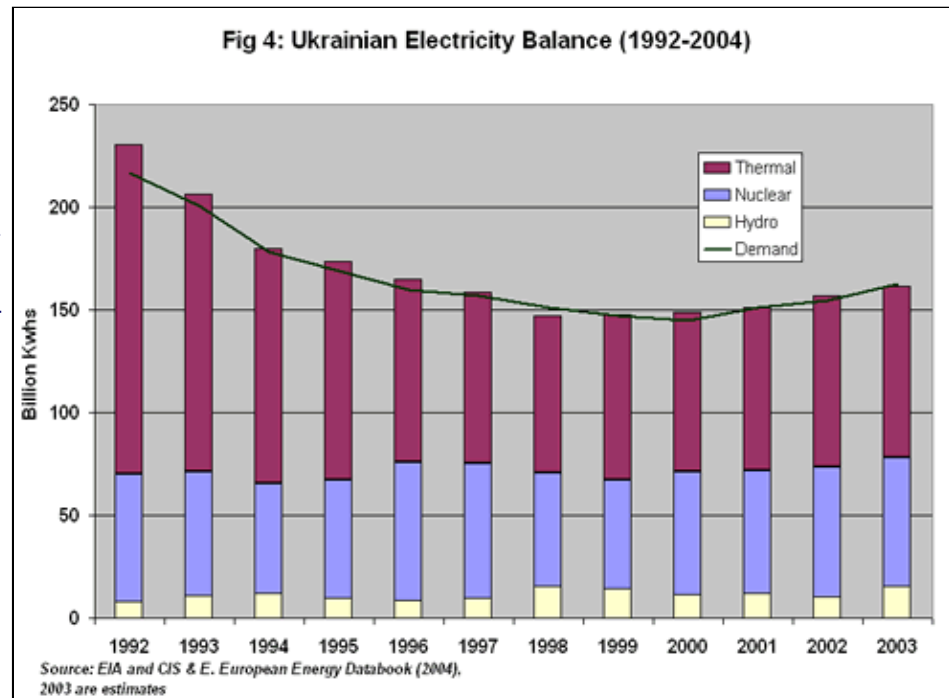
On December 15, 2000, Ukraine permanently shut down the 925-MW,

Unit 3 at the Chernobyl power plant, disabling the last remaining working reactor at the ill-fated facility. To replace the power generated by Chernobyl, which Ukrainian officials say accounted for approximately 5% of the country's total, Ukraine has resumed construction of two 1-GW reactors at the Khmel'nitsky and Rivne power plants. Construction of Khmel'nitsky Unit #2 and Rivne Unit #4 were begun under the Soviet Union, and both were more than 80% finished when Ukraine received its independence and ran out of money to complete them. Ukraine had been hoping to finish construction of both reactors with the help of financing from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), but an EBRD loan for the project was put on hold in December 2001. In September 2003, after lengthy deliberations, the Ukrainian government announced its intentions to complete the reactors on its own, without the involvement of the EBRD. Environmentalists and others criticize the plan for being unnecessary, given Ukraine's existing overcapacity.

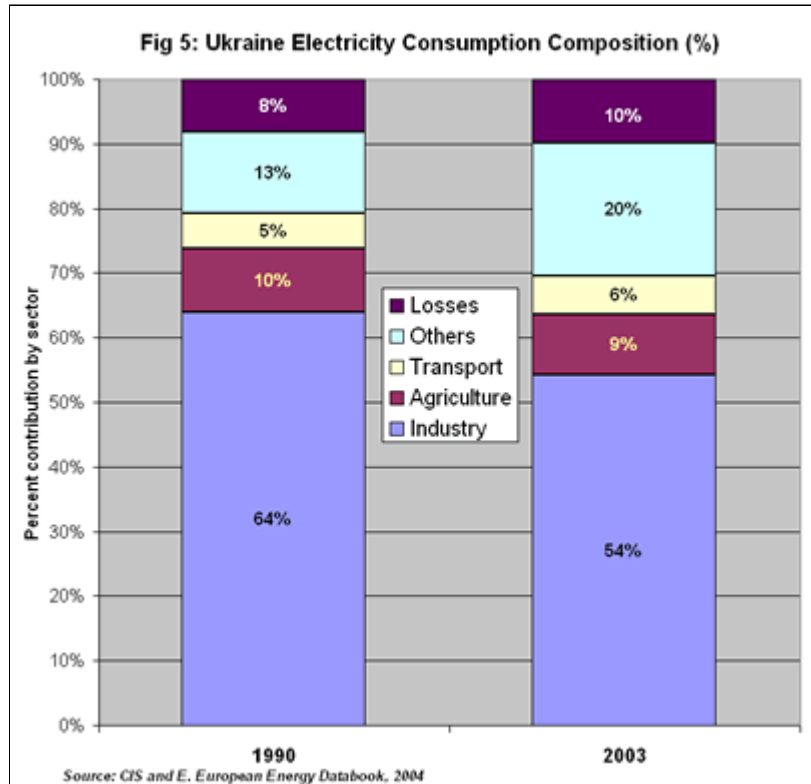
Regulatory Structure

In April 2003, President Kuchma announced that all of Ukraine's 27 regional electricity distribution companies should be privatized in 2003-2004 in an effort to encourage investment. Currently, only six Ukrainian distribution companies have been fully privatized. Since 1997, the Ukrainian National Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) has facilitated a centralized market for wholesale electricity operated where power producers sell into a common market, operated by Energorynok; and a group of 27 distribution companies distribute the power to the end user. Although the government fixes the price of nuclear and hydro generation supply, the market has made progress in basing wholesale electricity prices on an upcoming hour's and an upcoming day's basis by using its bidding cost of electricity production.

Other problems hinder the full development of a deregulated market in Ukraine. First, there is a



high level of transmission losses; in recent years, these have increased from 8% to 10% (compared to around 3% in the United States, see Fig. 5). Again, only six of those companies have begun the process of privatization, and President Kuchma's government has been reluctant to give new buyers more than a minority stake in the companies. There are also worries that the government will not receive enough compensation for the sale. In addition, the government used to have significant difficulties collecting payments for providing electricity service. All of these problems created inefficiencies in the market and blurred price transparency. However, market operators have made some progress. In 1999, the level of cash payment for electricity purchased in the wholesale market was only 7-10% of the actual value of electricity. By 2002, it surpassed 80%, through market settlement reform and by mandating cash payments instead of bartering.



ENVIRONMENT

The 1986 Chernobyl nuclear meltdown exposed the Soviet Union's negligent environmental record and triggered alarm across the globe. The world's worst nuclear accident created disastrous consequences for the environment, both in Ukraine and in neighboring countries. As a result, Soviet policies that encouraged industrial development at the expense of the environment came under harsh international criticism, and Chernobyl became a rallying cry for environmentalists around the world.

While Chernobyl remains the lasting symbol of environmental degradation in Ukraine, today [air pollution](#) in the major cities is a major problem. Yet, despite

increased vehicle traffic, [energy use](#) is significantly lower now than in the mid-1990s. Although policies encouraging energy conservation and energy efficiency can take some of the credit, Ukraine's economic woes account for much of the reduction: as the economy contracted through the 1990s, industrial production and consumer demand dropped as well, resulting in lower [carbon dioxide emissions](#). Ukraine's recent economic growth has led to increases in both carbon dioxide emissions and energy consumption.

In terms of energy consumption per dollar, Ukraine has one of the highest levels of [energy intensity](#) in the world. The country's heavy dependence on coal makes it correspondingly high in carbon intensity, and Ukraine still obtains over 50% of its electricity usage from nuclear sources. The government has made some progress and passed a bill to encourage alternative energy sector development through tax rebates for companies seeking to develop solar, geothermal and wind power projects. President Kuchma signed the bill in 2001. Also, Ukraine is a member of the U.S.-led international [Methane to Markets Initiative](#) that pledges to reduce global methane emissions.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

President: Leonid Kuchma (since July 19, 1994), new elections scheduled for December 26, 2004

Prime Minister: Viktor Yanukovich (since November 21, 2002)

Independence: December 1, 1991 (from Soviet Union); National holiday: Independence Day, August 24, 1991

Population (2003E): 48.4 million

Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea between Poland and Russia

Size: 233,090 square miles, slightly smaller than Texas

Major Cities: Kiev (capital), Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, L'viv

Languages: Ukrainian (official), Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian

Ethnic Groups: Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, other 4%

Religions: Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate, Ukrainian Orthodox - Kiev Patriarchate, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate), Protestant, Jewish

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Minister of Economy: Valerii Piatnytskyi

Minister of Finance: Mykola Azarov

Currency: Hryvnia

Market Exchange Rate (12/16/04): US \$1=5.43 hryvnia

Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2003E): \$49.6 billion; **(2004F):** \$61.9 billion

Real GDP Growth Rate (2003E):9.4%; **(2004E):** 11.2% **(2005F):** 8.0%

Inflation Rate (Change in Consumer Prices year-on-year, 2003): 5.2%; **(2004E):** 7.0 %
(2005F): 8.9%

Official Unemployment Rate (2003E): 4.4%; **(2004E):** 4.2%

Current Account Surplus (2003E): \$2.89 billion; **(2004E):** \$3.63 billion

Major Trading Partners: Russia, EU, U.S., Turkey

Merchandise Exports (2003E): \$23.7 billion; **(2004E):** \$31.2 billion

Merchandise Imports (2003E): \$24.0 billion; **(2004E):** \$29.4 billion

Merchandise Trade Surplus (2003E): -\$269 million; **(2004E):** 1.58 billion

Major Exports: ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Major Imports: energy, machinery and parts, transportation equipment, chemicals

External Debt (2003E): \$16.0 billion **(2004E):** \$16.4 billion **(2005F):** \$18.0 billion

ENERGY OVERVIEW

First Deputy Prime Minister (for Fuel and Energy Complex): Mykola Azarov

Minister of Fuel & Energy: Sergei Tulub

President, Naftohaz Ukrainy (National Oil and Gas Company): Yuri Boiko

Proven Oil Reserves (1/1/04E): 395 million barrels

Oil Production (2003E): 86,800 barrels per day (bbl/d), **(2004E)** 86,000 bbl/d

Oil Consumption (2003E): 415,000 bbl/d, **(2004E)** 422,000 bbl/d

Net Oil Imports (2003E): 328,200 bbl/d, **(2004E)** 336,000 bbl/d

Crude Refining Capacity (1/1/04E): 1.05 million bbl/d

Natural Gas Reserves (1/1/04E): 39.6 trillion cubic feet (Tcf)

Natural Gas Production (2003E): 0.69 Tcf

Natural Gas Consumption (2003E): 3.03 Tcf

Net Natural Gas Imports (2003E): 2.34 Tcf

Coal Reserves (2004E) : 37.6 billion short tons

Coal Production (2003E): 63.5 million short tons (Mmst)

Coal Consumption (2001E): 67.1 Mmst

Electricity Generation Capacity (2003E): 54 gigawatts (GW)

Electricity Production (2003E): 177 billion kilowatt hours (Bkwh)

Electricity Consumption (2003E): 156 Bkwh

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources: Serhiy Polyakov

Total Energy Consumption (2002E): 6.55 quadrillion Btu* (1.6% of world total energy consumption)

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E): 388.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (1.6% of world total carbon dioxide emissions)

Per Capita Energy Consumption (2002E): 133.9 million Btu (vs. U.S. value of 339.1 million Btu)

Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E): 7.94 metric tons of carbon dioxide (vs. U.S. value of 19.97 metric tons of carbon dioxide)

Energy Intensity (2002E): 171,027 Btu/\$1995 (vs U.S. value of 10,575 Btu/\$1995)

Carbon Dioxide Intensity (2002E): 10.14 metric tons of carbon dioxide/thousand \$1995 (vs U.S. value of 0.62 metric tons/thousand \$1995)**

Fuel Share of Energy Consumption (2002E): Natural Gas (44%), Coal (29%), Oil (13%) and Nuclear (12%)

Fuel Share of Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E): Coal (45%), Natural Gas (40%), Oil (16%)

Status in Climate Change Negotiations: Non-Annex I country under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified May 13th, 1997). Signatory to the Kyoto Protocol (signed March 15th, 1999, not yet ratified)

Major Environmental Issues: Inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

Major International Environmental Agreements: A party to Conventions on Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands. *Has signed, but not ratified:* Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol.

* The total energy consumption statistic includes petroleum, dry natural gas, coal, net hydro, nuclear, geothermal, solar and wind electric power. The renewable energy consumption statistic is based on International Energy Agency (IEA) data and includes hydropower, solar, wind, tide, geothermal, solid biomass and animal products, biomass gas and liquids, industrial and municipal wastes. Sectoral shares of energy consumption and carbon emissions are also based on IEA data.

**GDP figures from OECD estimates based on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

Sources for this report include: BBC Monitoring International Reports, CIA World Factbook, Current Digest of the Post-Soviet Press, , The Economist, The Financial Times, FSU Energy, FSU Oil and Gas Monitor, Interfax News Agency, ITAR-TASS News Agency, Oil and Gas Journal, Petroleum Economist, Petroleum Report, Platt's International Coal Report, Platt's Oilgram News, Polish News Bulletin, PR Newswire, Project Finance, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Reuters, Stratfor, Ukraine Business Report, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of State, Warsaw Business Journal, Washington Post, and World Markets Research Center.

LINKS

For more information from EIA on Ukraine, please see:

[EIA: Country Information on Ukraine](#)

Links to other sites:

[U.S. State Department Statement of US Policy on Ukraine's recent Elections](#)

[U.S. Agency for International Development](#)

[U.S. Department of Commerce, Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States \(BISNIS\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Commerce, Country Commercial Guides](#)

[U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration: Energy Division](#)

[U.S. Department of Commerce, Trade Compliance Center: Market Access Information](#)

[CIA World Factbook](#)

[U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy: International Affairs](#)

[Library of Congress Country Study on the former Soviet Union](#)

[Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty \(RFE/RL\)](#)

[U.S. Department of State: Background Notes](#)

[U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs](#)

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[European Bank for Reconstruction and Development \(EBRD\)](#)

[INOATE](#)

[Interfax News Agency](#)

[International Atomic Energy Agency \(IAEA\) Power Reactor Information System](#)

[International Energy Agency: A review of Energy Policies in Ukraine](#)

[Lonely Planet World Guide](#)

[Naftohaz Ukrainy](#)

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