

March 29, 2024

Kyiv



**APPEAL**  
**to the parliaments of foreign countries regarding the critical**  
**situation in Ukraine's energy infrastructure as a result of the**  
**massive attacks by the Russian Federation**

The large-scale attacks by the Russian Federation on Ukraine's energy sector have persisted since the onset of the full-scale invasion, resulting in severe damage to more than half of the energy infrastructure. Such actions flagrantly violate international humanitarian law. Consequently, the International Criminal Court in The Hague has issued arrest warrants for Admiral Viktor Sokolov, commander of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation, and General Sergey Kobylash, commander of the Long-Range Aviation branch of the Russian Aerospace Forces. During the period from October 2022 to March 2023, they were the responsible executors of massive missile attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure, leading to their classification as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Despite this, the Russian Federation only intensified its destructive strategy, persistently flouting the norms of international law. Since March 22, 2024, the Russian Federation has conducted series of largest attacks at the Ukrainian energy sector since it had fiercely invaded Ukraine. The aggressor launched more than 150 missiles and over 240 Shahed-type kamikaze drones at Ukraine, targeting critical sites of the energy infrastructure in Cherkasy, Dnipro, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Vinnytsia, and Zaporizhzhia regions.

As a result of these combined attacks, at least 8 power plants and several dozen substations were severely damaged or destroyed (among them are: Dnipro HPP,

Dnister HPP, Kaniv HPP, Kryvorizka TPP, Prydniprovska TPP, Burshtyn TPP, Ladyzhynska TPP). The full restoration of damaged facilities and energy supply is expected to take months, even without the threat of further attacks. Over 2 million citizens were immediately cut off from electricity, heat and water supply. As of March 28, nearly 300 thousand households are left without electricity supply. Potential power supply shortages may endure during the summer period and possibly extend into the next winter, given the unlikely scenario that all damaged assets can be fully restored before the next heating season.

After the destruction of the Kakhovka HPP in June 2023 and amidst a lack of decisive international action, the Russian Federation further escalated tensions by targeting the Dnipro HPP with eight missiles on March 22, risking another man-made and ecological disaster. The power plant suffered critical damage, with the extent of the destruction still under assessment, including potential impacts on the integrity of the 60-meter-high dam.

The Kharkiv region is facing an extremely dire situation. In the city of Kharkiv, home to a million people, all substations have been damaged or destroyed, while the combined heat and power plant (CHPP) was ruined, and significant damage was inflicted upon the region's-largest thermal power plant, Zmiivska TPP. After the whole city was left with no energy supply for over a day, the power outages in most households still persist. In addition, in the cities of Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Odesa, and Sumy, due to the significant destruction of energy facilities, it was also necessary to introduce schedules for emergency power outages.

These systematic attacks on Ukraine's energy sector demonstrate the aggressor's strategy to destabilise the country and deliberately create a humanitarian disaster. Without a unified response from the international community, such actions only embolden the Russian Federation regime to perpetrate further egregious crimes. The assaults on Ukraine's largest dam pose a grave threat of yet another humanitarian and ecological catastrophe on the European continent.

We, as members of the Ukrainian Parliament, call to the parliaments of foreign countries to take the following decisive actions as a response to the latest terrorist actions of the Russian Federation:

1. Increase military and financial assistance to Ukraine to protect it from Russian aggression, including:
  - Air-defence systems and ammunition for them;
  - Help in the procurement and delivery of energy equipment for both power generation and transmission facilities;



- Assistance in fortifying defence structures at major energy facilities.
2. Strengthen the enforcement of imposed sanctions to cut Russian Federation from importing advanced technologies that are still used by the Russian industry to produce weapons.
  3. Limit Russian revenues from oil and gas exports, which would include the following steps:
    - Ensuring that responsible authorities have sufficient proof of compliance with the Russian oil price cap, including requirements for attestations and documentary evidence for service providers;
    - Requiring proper spill insurance for vessels' passage through the territorial waters, especially in the Baltic Sea and Mediterranean, in order to limit Russia's use of a "shadow fleet" of tankers;
    - Introducing penalties on entities that violate or help violate the price cap;
    - Consider lowering the existing Russian oil price caps to the range of USD 30-40 per barrel.
  4. Introduce the sanctions against the Russian nuclear sector, particularly Rosatom State Nuclear Energy Corporation, as it is an executive power of the continued occupation of the Europe-largest nuclear power plant – Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) – and part of Russian military industry efforts.
  5. Facilitate the establishment of a special international tribunal to punish those responsible for war crimes in Ukraine.

Addressing both past crimes and preventing future terrorist attacks from the Russian Federation necessitates decisive measures to bolster Ukrainian defence capabilities while severely constraining the financial and industrial resources of the aggressor. Ukraine remains steadfastly committed to defending its independence and sovereignty, upholding the core tenets of a democratic and progressive world. The security landscape of the European continent hinges directly on recognizing the risks posed by the Russian Federation and taking concerted action within the global community.

**On behalf of the Members of the Committee  
of the Ukrainian Parliament  
on Energy, Housing and Utilities Services,**

**Head of the Committee**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**Andriy GERUS**