

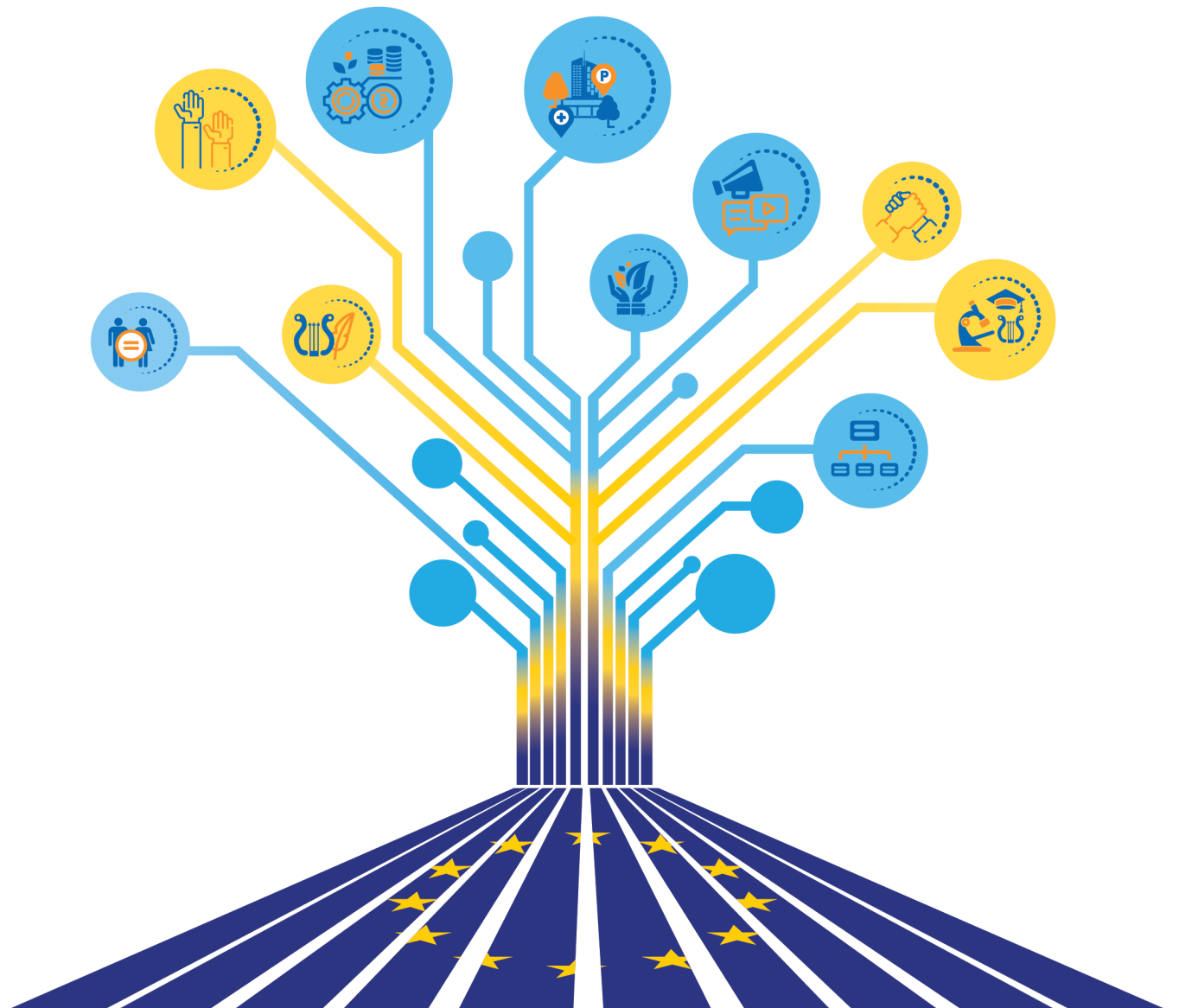


**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



# EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE – 2

**RATING OF EUROPEAN  
INTEGRATION OF REGIONS**





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**RATING OF EUROPEAN  
INTEGRATION OF REGIONS**

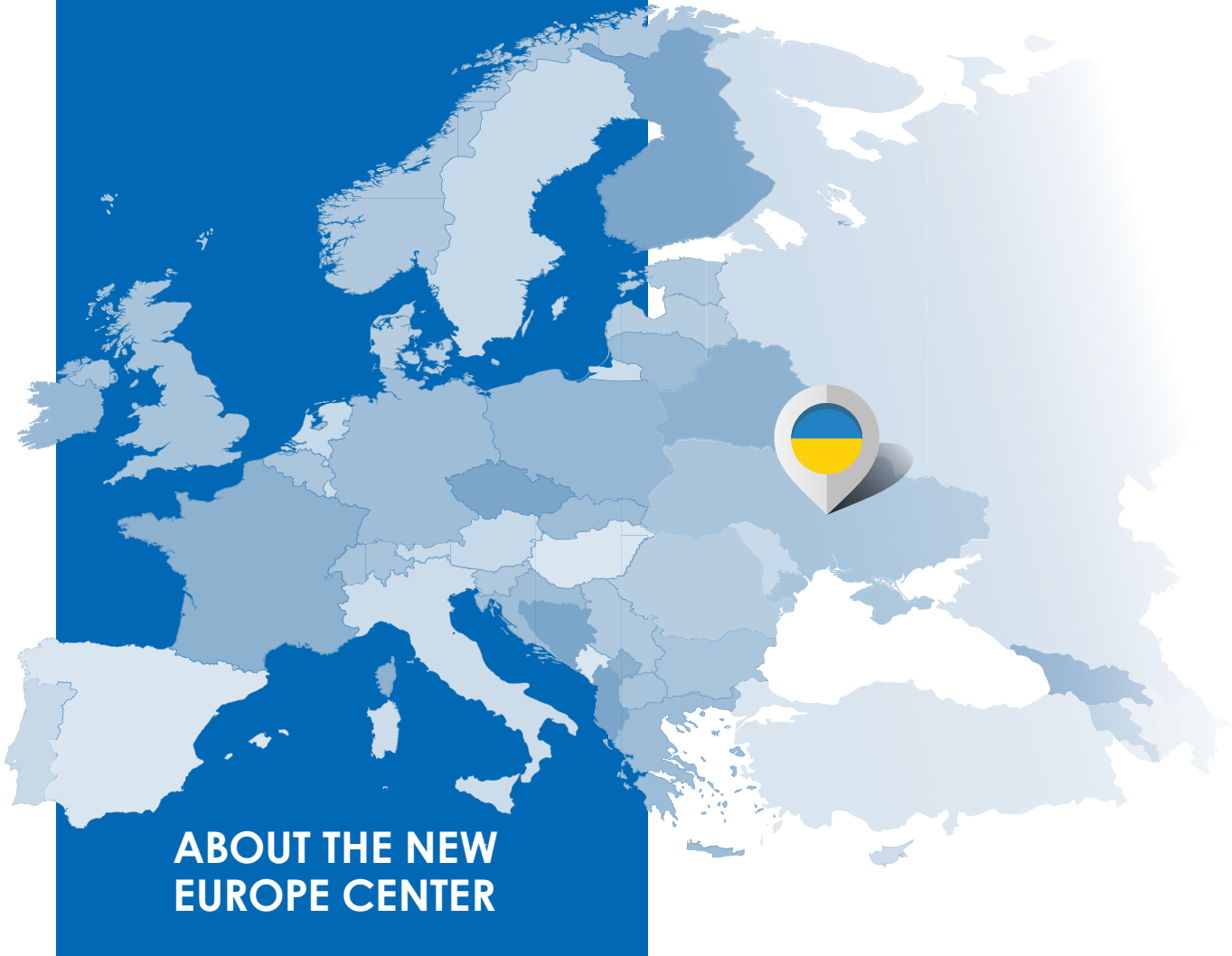


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## ABOUT THE NEW EUROPE CENTER



New Europe Center

Kyiv, Ukraine





*The New Europe Center (NEC) was established in 2017 as an independent think tank. Despite the new brand, it is based on the experience of a team that has been working together since 2009 (formerly within the Institute of World Policy). Analysts of the New Europe Center have become recognizable as they have offered a quality analytical product on Ukraine's foreign policy and regional security, combining it with an active and effective advocacy effort.*






*The vision of the New Europe Center is as close as possible to the vision of the future of Ukraine by the majority of citizens: Ukraine has to be integrated into the European Union and NATO. Under integration, we see not so much formalized membership as borrowing of the best standards and practices for Ukraine's actual membership of the Euro-Atlantic value space.*

*More about the New Europe Center:*

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# CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	6
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	8
<b>LIST OF INDICATORS</b>	10
<b>EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE-2</b>	12
<b>KEY FINDINGS</b>	13
<b>ECONOMIC INTEGRATION</b>	14
 6.1. Increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2018-2019 (%) ..... 18	18
6.2. Increase in exports of services to the EU in 2018-2019 (%) ..... 19	19
6.3. Share of direct investments from the EU in their total volume (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2019, %)..... 20	20
6.4. Share of innovative products in total volume of sold industrial products (increase in 2018-2019 and the share of innovative products in 2019) ..... 21	21
6.5. Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in 2018-2019 and the share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2019) ..... 23	23
6.6. Number of existing projects financed by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD (2019)..... 25	25
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	26
 7.1. Mileage of public roads of state and local significance, repaired in 2018-2019 ..... 30	30
7.2. Modernization of infrastructure through the State Fund for Regional Development (number of objects and the volume of their actual funding, 2019) ..... 31	31
7.3. Direct flight connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019) ..... 32	32
7.4. Railway connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019) ..... 32	32
7.5. Bus connections with EU countries (Ukrainian regional centers, as of December 31, 2019) ..... 33	33
<b>LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	34
 8.1. Share of the population of capable communities (ATCs, cities of regional significance (CRSs) in the total population of the region (%)..... 37	37
8.2. ASCs (number of Administrative Service Centers and number of citizens per ASC as of January 1, 2020) ..... 38	38
8.3. Level of transparency in the investment sphere of regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2019) ..... 40	40
8.4. Level of approval of the City Council (according to the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)..... 40	40
8.5. Number of current agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (as of December 31, 2019)..... 41	41
<b>EDUCATIONAL, ACADEMIC, AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION</b>	42
 9.1. Share of higher education institutions (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ (2018/2019) in the total number of such institutions..... 46	46
9.2. Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Horizon 2020 program (2019) ..... 47	47
9.3. Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Jean Monnet program (2019) ..... 47	47
9.4. Number of students that participated in long-term (one semester and more) study programs in the EU (2019) ... 48	48
9.5. Number of professional exchange programs and number of their participants (lecturers and students) (2019)..... 49	49
9.6. Number of existing joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions and non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, the EU Delegation to Ukraine (2019) ..... 50	50
9.7. Share of individual Internet subscribers in the total population (% , 2019) ..... 51	51

<b>HEALTH CARE</b>	<b>52</b>
 10.1. Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2018) .....	55
10.2. Average life expectancy at the age of 65 (both sexes, 2018).....	55
10.3. Percentage of planned vaccinations in 2019 (DTP3 up to one year, Hepatitis B up to one year, DT (adults), MMR (among 1-year-olds)) .....	56
10.4. Share of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	58
10.5. Number of residents and medical institutions that have joined the Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2019).....	59
10.6. Number of reconstructed/repaired/created recreation areas and mileage of equipped bicycle paths in cities of regional significance (2019) .....	60
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY POLICY</b>	<b>62</b>
 11.1. Number of environmental and energy efficient projects supported by the EU (2018–2019) .....	69
11.2. Number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2018–2019) .....	70
11.3. Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018–2019).....	71
11.4. Number of actually repaid “warm loans” (2018–2019) .....	72
11.5. Carbon dioxide emissions (2018–2019) .....	74
11.6. Percentage of solid household waste recycling (2018–2019) .....	75
11.7. Number of registered electric vehicles (2018–2019) .....	76
<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<b>78</b>
 12.1. Share of the average monthly wage of women compared to the wages of men in 2019 .....	81
12.2. Share of men in the total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	82
12.3. Share of women among the heads of amalgamated territorial communities (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	83
12.4. Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	84
12.5. Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	85
12.6. Share of legal entities headed by women (% , as of January 1, 2020) .....	86
12.7. Share of women among deputies of Regional Councils (% , as of December 31, 2019).....	86
12.8. Share of women among deputies of City Councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2019) .....	87
<b>COMMUNICATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</b>	<b>88</b>
 13.1. Number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration and supported by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (2018-2019) .....	91
13.2. Number of EU information centers (as of December 31, 2019) .....	91
13.3. Support for the accession to EU in regional centers (according to the data of the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019) .....	92
13.3. Number of Euroclubs.....	92
<b>BROADER PARTNERSHIP</b>	<b>94</b>
 14.1. Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (at the level of regional centers; data for 2018 and 2019) .....	97
14.2. Number of valid agreements with the local authorities of EU member states (2019) .....	98

## INTRODUCTION



Not only Kyiv, but the entire Ukraine is integrating into the European Union. Acknowledging this fact, last year the New Europe Center, in partnership with the Government Office for the Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, launched a large-scale and innovative initiative called “European Map of Ukraine. Rating of European Integration of Regions.”

Initially, this initiative has pursued at least two goals. First, it was the desire to measure, using a specially developed methodology, the level of penetration of European integration processes in various spheres of life in different Ukrainian regions and to understand how Ukrainians on the ground were able to use the opportunities offered by the European integration process, including signing and entry into force of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, for the development of regions and human potential.

Second, it was important for us to draw the attention of local authorities to the fact that European integration is not only about the activities of central government agencies, but also local ones. All goals have been achieved. That is why we dared to repeat our initiative this year, despite the enormous amount of work provided for its implementation, given the constant communication with all Ukrainian regional state administrations (we are starting to claim the title of #1 think tank in Ukraine in terms of communication with regional administrations over the past two years ☺).

As in the previous year, this initiative was based on a large-scale research in which the Center’s experts analyzed in detail the European integration progress according to 50 indicators in 9 different areas. After all, European integration is not only about trade and investment, but also openness of the authorities, gender equality, educational opportunities, water quality, and the level of medical services.

This research has been designed as a rating to draw more attention to the initiative and enhance the spirit of competition at least between those regions of Ukraine where the authorities and local residents consider their reputation as the most European regions of Ukraine important and attractive.

Given the increasing interest in our research and the willingness of a number of regional state administrations to cooperate over

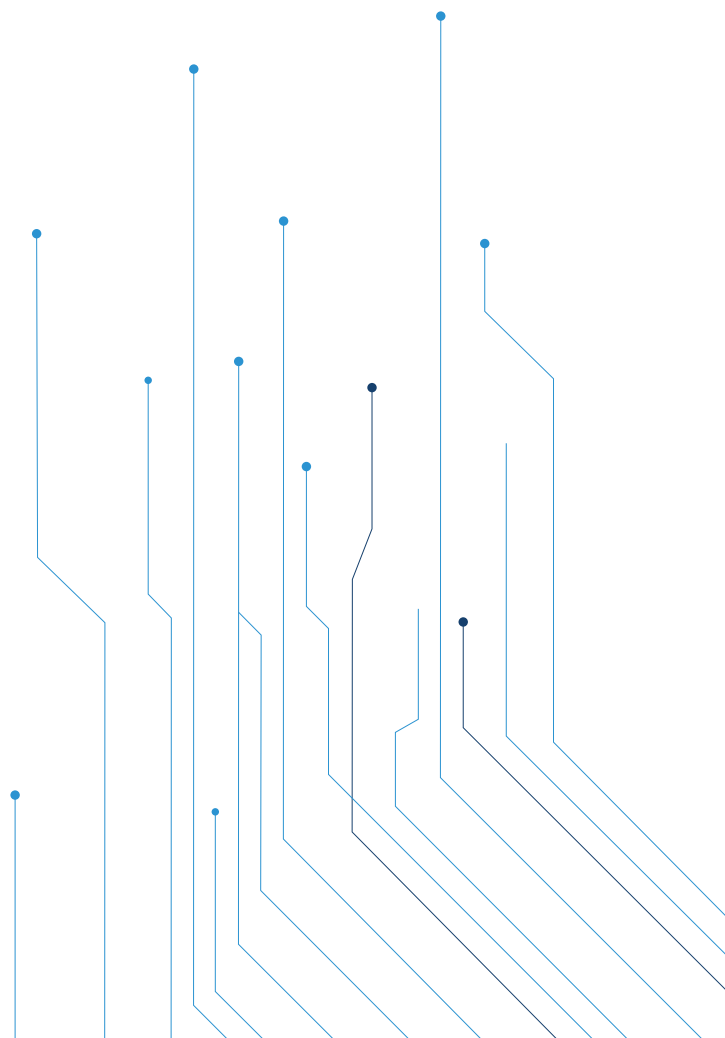
the past year, this reputation is important for most regions. A small but revealing detail: after the launch of the «European Map of Ukraine», tabs on European integration appeared on the websites of all regional state administrations. What used to be a nice bonus has already become the absolute norm.

For the second time in a row, Lviv region became the leader of our rating. Vinnytsia region remained in the top three, rising from the third place to the second. The last place is once again occupied by Luhansk region.

Despite the leadership of the Lviv region, it is important to understand that European integration does not have a Western Ukrainian face. In the top five there are also regions from the Center and the East of Ukraine. The Southern and Eastern regions show improved performance in a number of sectors. For example, Donetsk region is among the leaders in infrastructure modernization through the State Fund for Regional Development and is also a leader in terms of uniting the populations under ATCs. Regarding gender equality, the rating is mostly headed by the Eastern regions. For the second year in a row, Donetsk and Luhansk regions are leaders in the number of projects supported by European financial institutions (EIB and EBRD), while last year's research showed that Kherson and Kharkiv regions were leaders in terms of funding for such projects.

Thus, we could state that gradually, slowly, sometimes reluctantly, and in some places even unconsciously, everything that is European penetrates into the life and daily routine of Ukrainians. Even if many Ukrainians do not always realize that the complex term "European integration" can manifest itself in the form of quite practical things. Our objective is to help to have as many such practical things as possible.

Alyona Getmanchuk,  
Director of the New Europe Center





## METHODOLOGY

For the research “European Map of Ukraine-2. Rating of European Integration of Regions,” the following nine sectors were selected:

- Economic integration,
- Infrastructure,
- Local democracy and accountability,
- Educational, academic, and cultural integration,
- Health care,
- Energy and environmental policy,
- Gender equality,
- Communication of European integration,
- Broader partnership.

The choice of sectors is due to the fact that European integration is not only about trade and investment, but also openness of the authorities, gender equality, educational opportunities, proper communication of the European integration process, etc.

Therefore, in addition to traditional indicators of European integration, this research includes the things that, according to Ukrainians, are signs of successful European integration (according to a poll commissioned by the New Europe Center in July 2018). For example, these are improved transport infrastructure (primarily repaired roads), accountability of the local authorities, improved services in social infrastructure institutions, and others.

This research includes 50 indicators divided into three groups depending on their weight, i.e. their importance for the evaluation of the proximity of a particular region to the standards and best practices of EU member states. The indicators that have the highest value were evaluated at 10 points, the average were evaluated at 7 points, and those with the lowest value were evaluated at 5 points. The maximum score that could be obtained was 342 points.

At the same time, the following indicators are an exception: the number of European integration events and activities supported by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (2018-2019), as well as the number of EU information centers (as of December 31, 2019). In the case of events and activities, the

information received by analysts of the New Europe Center did not allow to unify the responses of the regions to form a rating. However, most regions provided detailed information, which is certainly commendable, thus this indicator was rated at 3 points. The results demonstrated by regions in the other indicator depended not only on the activities of local authorities, but also on the decisions of the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, so the indicator was evaluated at 2 points.

The evaluation was carried out by the method of proportional rating: from the top value of the indicator to the lowest, using the appropriate increment. A detailed description of the calculation is given next to the table for each indicator. The rating is based on the total number of points scored by the regions and the city of Kyiv in all indicators.

Among the main challenges that analysts faced during the preparation of this research were:

- Lack of relevant statistical information, which affected the editing of indicators, as well as the exclusion of some of them from the second edition of the research;
- Different interpretations of the same indicator or its separate parts by local authorities;
- Hierarchy of local authorities and their internal communication, which affected the completeness and quality of responses on certain indicators;
- Some indicators required data refinement or rewording, as evaluation according to certain criteria or general information collection was never carried out on the ground.

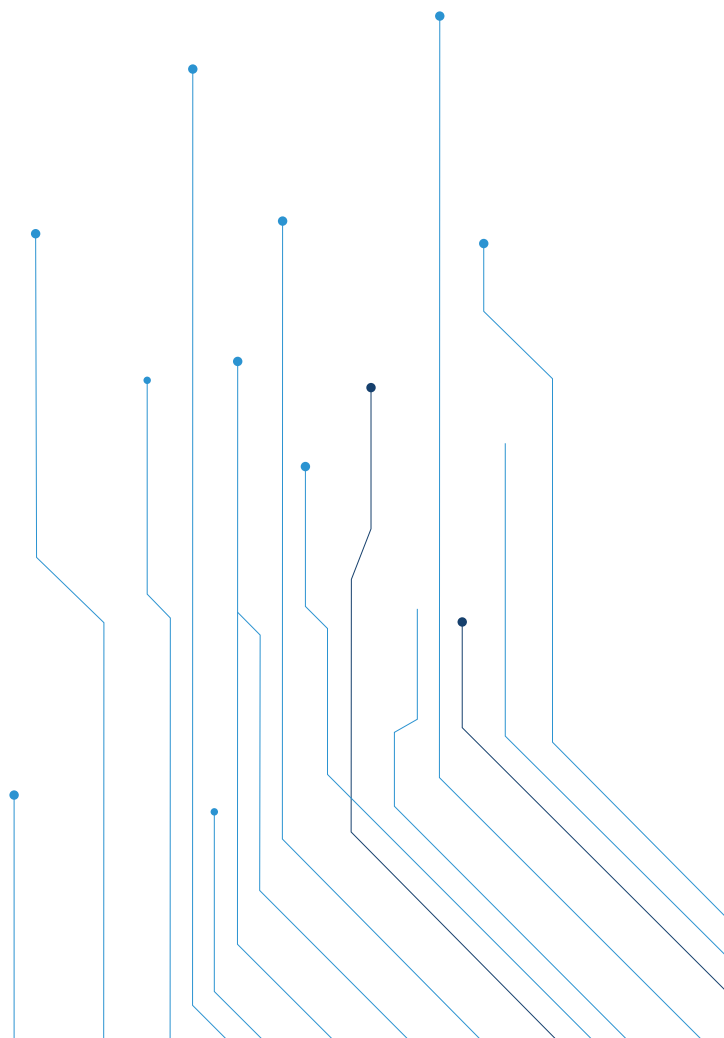
In order to improve the results of the evaluation, changes were also made to the methodology of the previous edition of the research:

- Defined period for which the evaluation is conducted is 2018–2019.

- The methodology was supplemented by a new sphere: health care. It is very relevant, given the coronavirus pandemic and, as a result, the heated debate over the efficiency of health care systems and cooperation in this area. Moreover, in May 2020, the “European Map of Health Care” research has been published<sup>1</sup>, which is part of the second edition of the “European Map of Ukraine”;
- Indicators that are not relevant or duplicated were excluded. For example, after the publication of the first research, relevant tabs appeared on the websites of Regional State Administrations, where there were previously no materials/news on European integration. Therefore, this indicator is no longer relevant this year.
- Wording of certain indicators was updated to provide greater clarity and relevant comparison of regional results.
- A two-tier system of evaluation of certain indicators was introduced.
- Indicators that contain data that are not accounted for in most regions of Ukraine were excluded.

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<sup>1</sup> Tetiana Levoniuk, May 2020. “Euromap of Ukraine: Health care”.  
<http://neweurope.org.ua/analytics/yevromapa-zdorov-ya/>



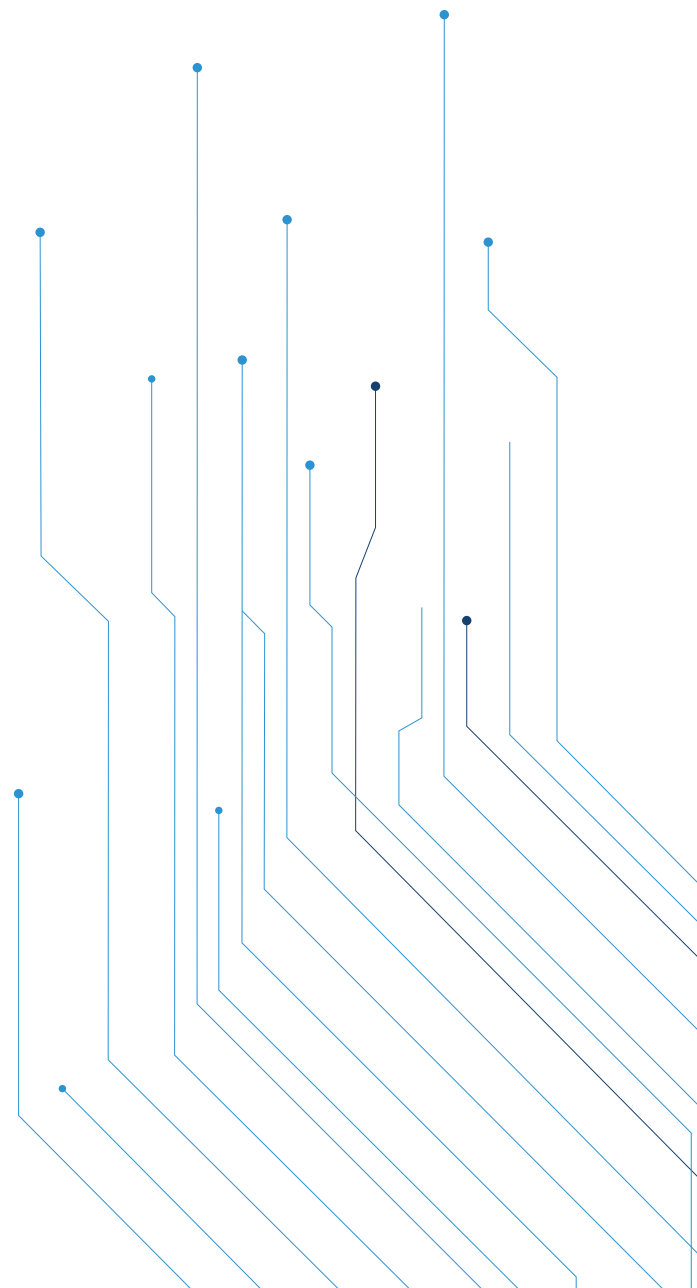
# CHAPTER

# 3

## LIST OF INDICATORS

INDICATORS		Points	INDICATORS		Points
<b>ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (6)</b>			<b>EDUCATIONAL, ACADEMIC, AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION (7)</b>		
1	Increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2018–2019 (%)	10	17	Share of higher education institutions (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ (2018/2019) in the total number of such institutions	10
2	Increase in exports of services to the EU in 2018–2019 (%)	10	18	Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Horizon 2020 program (2019)	5
3	Share of direct investments from the EU in their total volume (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2019, %)	10	19	Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Jean Monnet program (2019)	5
4	Share of innovative products in total volume of sold industrial products (increase in 2018–2019 and share of innovative products in 2019)	7	20	Number of students that participated in long-term (one semester and more) study programs in EU (2019)	10
5	Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in 2018-2019 and the share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2019)	7	21	Number of professional exchange programs and number of their participants (lecturers and students) (2019)	7
6	Number of existing projects financed by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD (2019)	5	22	Number of existing joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions and non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, EU Delegation to Ukraine (2019)	7
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE (5)</b>			23	Share of individual Internet subscribers in the total population (% , 2019)	5
7	Mileage of public roads of state and local significance, repaired in 2018-2019	10	<b>HEALTH CARE (6)</b>		
8	Modernization of infrastructure through the State Fund for Regional Development (number of objects and the volume of their actual funding, 2019)	7	24	Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2018)	10
9	Direct flight connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019)	5	25	Average life expectancy at the age of 65 (both sexes, 2018)	10
10	Railway connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019)	5	26	Percentage of planned vaccinations in 2019 (DTP3 up to one year, Hepatitis B up to one year, DT (adults), MMR (among 1-year-olds))	10
11	Bus connections with EU countries (Ukrainian regional centers, as of December 31, 2019)	5	27	Share of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population (as of December 31, 2019)	10
<b>LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY (5)</b>			28	Number of residents and medical institutions that have joined the Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2019)	7
12	Share of the population of capable communities (ATCs, cities of regional significance) in the total population of the region (%)	10	29	Number of reconstructed/repaired/created recreation areas and mileage of equipped bicycle paths in cities of regional significance (2019)	5
13	ASCs (number of Administrative Service Centers and number of citizens per ASC as of January 1, 2020)	10	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY POLICY (7)</b>		
14	Level of transparency in the investment sphere of regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2019)	7	30	Number of environmental and energy efficient projects and initiatives supported by the EU (2019)	7
15	Level of approval of the City Council (according to the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)	7	31	Number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2018–2019)	7
16	Number of current agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (as of December 31, 2019)	5	32	Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018–2019)	7

INDICATORS		Бали
33	Number of actually repaid "warm loans" (2018–2019)	7
34	Carbon dioxide emissions (2018–2019)	7
35	Percentage of solid household waste recycling (2018–2019)	7
36	Number of registered electric vehicles (2018–2019)	7
<b>GENDER EQUALITY (8)</b>		
37	Share of the average monthly wage of women compared to the wages of men in 2019	7
38	Share of men in the total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
39	Share of women among the heads of amalgamated territorial communities (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
40	Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
41	Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
42	Share of legal entities headed by women (% , as of January 1, 2020)	5
43	Share of women among members of Regional Councils (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
44	Share of women among members of City Councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2019)	5
<b>COMMUNICATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (4)</b>		
45	Number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration and supported by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (2018-2019)	3
46	Number of EU information centers (as of December 31, 2019)	2
47	Support for the accession to the EU in regional centers (according to the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)	10
48	Number of Euroclubs (as of December 31, 2019)	5
<b>BROADER PARTNERSHIP (2)</b>		
49	Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (at the level of regional centers; data for 2018 and 2019)	5
50	Number of valid agreements with the local authorities of EU member states (2019)	5





## CHAPTER

## 5

## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 **For the second year in a row, Lviv region became the leader of our rating.** The top three also includes Vinnytsia region, which took third place last year, and Ternopil region, which rose in the ranking by 12 (!) steps. The last place has been taken again by Luhansk region. Kyiv City, Ternopil, Zaporizhzhia and Zhytomyr regions have shown the greatest progress.
- 2 **Accomplishments in European integration are not limited to regions directly bordering EU Member States.** Donetsk and Luhansk regions are among the leaders in the number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 2019. Donetsk region is also among the leaders in infrastructure modernization through the State Fund for Regional Development.
- 3 The three leaders in terms of increase in exports of goods to the EU countries are Kirovohrad, Lviv, and Cherkasy regions. **Kirovohrad region occupies the first place in the ranking of exports of goods, which is a real sensation (the volume of exports has increased by as much as 75%).** This increase was mainly due to plant products, which accounted for 38% of total exports to the EU last year (the total volume of exports of this item was almost 78 million USD; an increase by 153% compared to 2018). At the same time, in the first post-revolutionary years, Kirovohrad region confidently occupied the last places in terms of exports to the EU.
- 4 **In 20 regions of Ukraine, the share of investments from the European Union states in the total volume of foreign direct investments exceeds 70%.** In Donetsk region, the share of European investment reached 96.4%.
- 5 Economic innovation is essential for Ukraine to be competitive in the international market. **However, exports of innovative and high-tech products in Ukraine are at an extremely low level.** Relevant statistics on high-tech goods in our country are not available at all; analysts of the New Europe Center have evaluated only certain product items recorded by the Eurostat. In terms of innovation, Ukraine lags behind the rest of Europe: in the European Innovation Scoreboard 2020, our country is at the bottom of the list, along with North Macedonia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Romania.
- 6 **European integration is aimed at very practical things, including quality roads built in accordance with the EU standards.** In 2018, Ukraine repaired or reconstructed a record number of kilometers of public roads for the last 15 years (3,800). It should be noted that such rates of road repairs as in recent years, were only observed during the preparation for the Euro 2012 football championship. Among the leaders in terms of mileage of repaired roads of state and local importance in 2018-2019 are Kirovohrad, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhzhia regions.
- 7 **The transparency of local authorities is the basis of local democracy, which is one of the European values and influences the implementation of the EU standards at the community level.** Four cities (Ternopil, Mariupol, Vinnytsia, and Lviv) demonstrate the best performance in the context of transparency of the authorities. According to the Transparency International Ukraine rating of 2019, Severodonetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Poltava took the last places.
- 8 **21.39% is the average difference in wages between men and women in Ukraine.** This figure has increased slightly compared to last year, when it was 20.7%. However, even if we compare the indicators of Ukraine for 2019 and the indicators of the EU Member States for 2018 (when the latest Eurostat data were published), we could state that Ukraine lags behind the EU average, which was 14.8% in 2018. The leaders of this year are Chernivtsi (9.41%) and Kherson (12.5%) regions, while the third place is shared by Zakarpattia region and Kyiv City (14.45% and 14.95% respectively). It is noteworthy that the leaders have hardly changed compared to last year's ranking of regions.
- 9 **Waste "records."** In Ukraine in 2019, only 6.06% of household waste was recycled. Among the leaders are Kyiv City (24.22%), Ternopil (24.87%), Mykolaiv (17%), and Vinnytsia (11.98%) regions. **In most regions, the rate of waste recycling is 5% or below.** At the same time, in the European Union in 2018, 47% of municipal waste was recycled (material processing and composting). Specific countries showed the following results: 67.3% in Germany, 58.9% in Slovenia, and 57.7% in Austria.
- 10 **Ukraine occupies the first positions among the countries of the Eastern Partnership and actively participates in all competitions of the Erasmus+ Program.** However, even with the high quality of project applications, due to the limited funding budget of the Eastern Partnership countries and many other factors, the success rate of projects sometimes reaches less than 10%. At the same time, the opportunities open to Ukraine within the framework of competitions that require substantiation of innovation potential are not fully used, for example: competitions in such projects as Higher Education Strategic Partnerships and Knowledge Alliances. For reference: over the past two years, 172 higher education institutions (universities, institutes, academies) in our country have participated in Erasmus+ (according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine). The largest share, of course, has been provided by the capital's educational institutions (40); the top five also includes the following regions: Kharkiv (21), Lviv (16), Odesa (15), and Dnipropetrovsk (11).

# CHAPTER

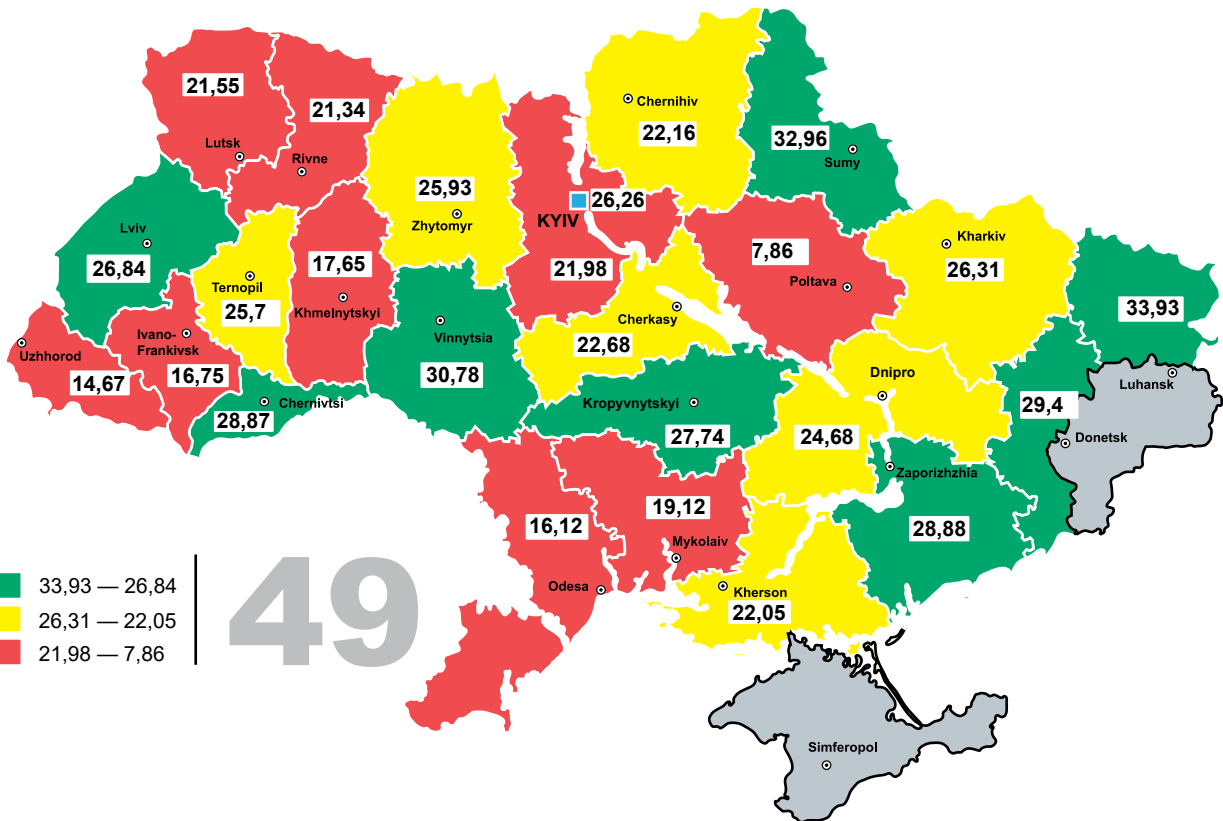
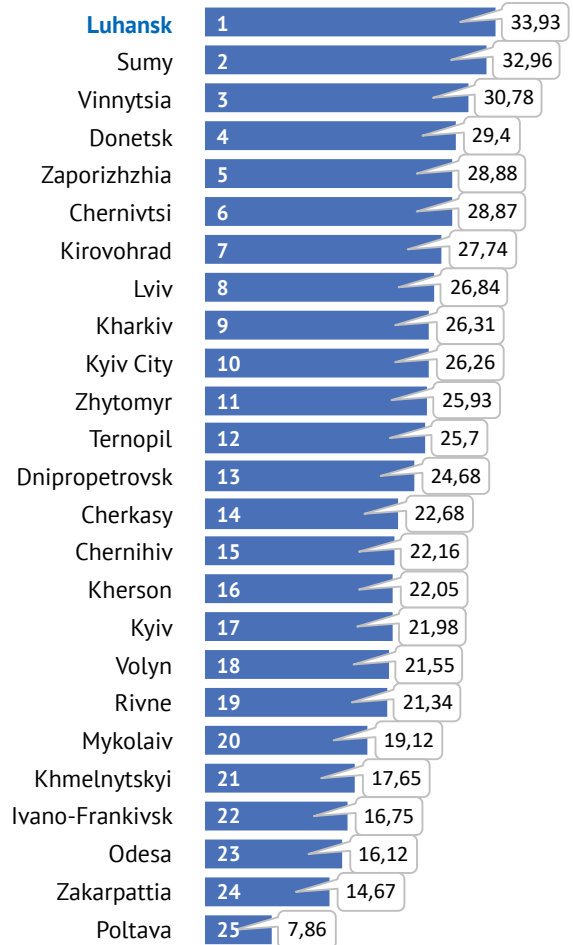
# 6



## ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

# 49

49 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 The three leaders in terms of increase in exports of goods to the EU countries are Kirovohrad, Lviv, and Cherkasy regions. Kirovohrad region in the first place in the ranking of exports of goods is a real sensation (increase in exports by as much as 75%). In the first post-revolutionary years, Kirovohrad region confidently occupied the bottom places in terms of integration into the European economic space.
- 2 In 20 regions of Ukraine, the share of investments from the European Union countries exceeds 70%. Donetsk, Luhansk, and Zhytomyr regions occupy the top positions in our rating.
- 3 Southern and Eastern regions show a serious increase in exports of high-tech goods<sup>2</sup>. Although these amounts are not as high as in the Western regions, if the positive dynamics are maintained, the situation in the country may generally level off. Five leaders in terms of the increase in share of high-tech goods are Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Vinnytsia, Donetsk, and Mykolaiv regions.
- 4 Southern and Eastern regions are among the leaders in the share of innovative products<sup>3</sup> in the total amount of sold industrial products; the top 5 in this category are Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Kharkiv regions. However, in general, Ukraine lags behind the rest of Europe in terms of innovation (in the European Innovation Scoreboard 2020, our country is at the bottom of the list, along with North Macedonia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Romania).



## EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE EU

Ukrainian producers are gradually increasing their exports of goods and services to the markets of the European Union. For instance, in 2019, exports of domestic goods to the EU countries increased by 3%, and exports of services increased by 7,7%. Overall, Ukraine received more than 25 billion USD for exports of goods and services to the EU countries: 20,8 billion for goods and 4,3 billion for services<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Eurostat classification, the types of production that are constantly in the "high-tech" group are: 1) pharmaceutical production; 2) spacecraft and aircraft production; 3) computer production; 4) radio and television and communication equipment; 5) medical equipment and optical instruments.

<sup>3</sup> According to Ukrainian legislation, "innovative products (goods, services) are products (goods, services) that are new or significantly improved in terms of their properties or methods of use. New products are goods and services that differ significantly in their characteristics or purpose from products manufactured by an enterprise before."

<sup>4</sup> European Pravda. Last year, Ukraine exported goods and services to the EU worth 25 billion dollars. February 15, 2020. <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2020/02/15/7106397/>

The New Europe Center decided to rank the regions not by the total volume of exports of goods and services to the EU market, but by the level of growth of the corresponding indicator compared to last year. The fact is that in terms of the total volume from year to year, the leading positions are occupied by virtually the same regions: the city of Kyiv and Kyiv region, Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, and Donetsk regions. Our indicator is based on the idea of encouraging the regions with less developed export capacity to perform better.

**Therefore, the three leaders in terms of increase in exports of goods to the EU countries are Kirovohrad, Lviv, and Cherkasy regions.**

It should be noted that in terms of total exports, Kirovohrad region occupies one of the last places with 204,2 million USD. Only one region has worse situation, Kherson (116 million dollars). However, Kirovohrad region showed a unique trend: the volume of exports of goods increased by as much as 75%. It is the only region of Ukraine where export growth exceeded the mark of 50%. In addition, exports decreased in ten regions. The list of regions where exports declined included, in particular, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia regions and some others.

Kirovohrad region in the first place in the ranking of exports of goods is a real sensation. In the first post-revolutionary years, Kirovohrad region confidently occupied the bottom places in terms of integration into the European economic space<sup>5</sup>. In the previous "European Map of Ukraine," Kirovohrad region actually took the last place in the "Economic integration" section. According to the "Average increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2014-2018" indicator, Kirovohrad region took 23rd place out of 25. Here is the change in the volume of exports of goods from Kirovohrad region to the EU since 2014: 168,9 million dollars (2014), 89,7 million (2015), 115 million (2016), 95 million (2017), 116 million (2018), and 204 million (2019). First of all, Kirovohrad region exported plant products (almost 40% of the total volume), fats and oils of animal and plant origin (26%), and mineral products (9%).

Sumy region took the first place in terms of increase in exports of services to the EU countries. It also has a decent result in terms of increase in exports of goods, where it is among the top five. In addition to Sumy region, Zaporizhzhia, Vinnytsia, Ternopil, and Dnipropetrovsk regions were among the leaders in terms of increase in exports of services.

<sup>5</sup> Індекс Євроінтеграційного Економічного Поступу в Україні: три роки на шляху до єдиного європейського економічного простору, 2014–2016. Retrieved from [https://polis.ua.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ieep-report-2018\\_final.pdf](https://polis.ua.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ieep-report-2018_final.pdf)



Unfortunately, it is worth noting that the next rating may show a worse trend, as the pandemic has hit international trade in general. As a result, the volume of Ukraine's trade with the European Union is likely to decrease.



### In 20 regions of Ukraine, the share of investments from the European Union exceeds 70%.

Donetsk, Luhansk, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv, and Dnipropetrovsk regions are on the first positions in our rating. In Donetsk region, the share of European investments reached 96,4%. The lowest level of European capital in the top twenty is in Zakarpattia region (78,9%). Therefore, it is obvious that the leadership in this indicator is quite relative: we could say that almost all Ukrainian regions are leaders in attracting investments from the European Union.

Certainly, the picture is quite different if we analyze the total amount of direct investments from the EU. The undisputed leader in this category is the city of Kyiv with a figure of 14,5 billion USD. Dnipropetrovsk region holds the second place (5,1 billion euros). The third place is occupied by Donetsk region (2,1 billion USD).

Cyprus remains the main source of European investments. This can indicate only one thing: these funds are most likely of post-Soviet origin, and therefore, it would be generally premature for Ukraine to declare the increase in its own investment attractiveness.



Innovations in the economic sphere are essential for Ukraine to be competitive on the international market. The most developed economic powers of the world show a fairly high share of gross added value of high- and medium-tech sectors in the total gross added value of the processing industry. This share was 63% in Switzerland, 61,4% in Germany, 63,7% in Israel (2015, World Bank), and 25,7% in Ukraine (2016, State Statistics Service of Ukraine)<sup>6</sup>.

The European Union's Innovation Scoreboard 2020, which includes an analysis of the EU countries, the EU candidate countries and some other states, has classified Ukraine as a

<sup>6</sup> Кабінет міністрів України. Розпорядження від 10 липня 2019 р. «Про схвалення Стратегії розвитку сфери інноваційної діяльності на період до 2030 року». Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-shvalennya-strategiyi-rozvitku-sferi-innovacijnoyi-diyalnosti-na-period-do-2030-roku>

“modest innovator” together with Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Romania. Moreover, Ukraine is actually at the very end of this ranking, which evaluates the level of innovation of countries by 27 indicators<sup>7</sup>.

According to Ukrainian legislation, innovative products (goods, services) are products (goods, services) that are new or significantly improved in terms of its properties or methods of use. New products are goods and services that differ significantly in their characteristics or purpose from products manufactured by an enterprise before<sup>8</sup>.

The New Europe Center analyzed the share of sold innovative products in the industrial sector. Statistical data revealed that in terms of the level of growth of this indicator, the three leaders were once again Southern and Eastern regions: Donetsk, Luhansk, and Mykolaiv. At the same time, growth in 2018–2019 was recorded in only 9 regions. In Donetsk region, the increase is quite significant: from 0,3% to 5,2%. In the general account, which included two indicators (both growth and simple ranking by the share of innovative products), the five leaders were Donetsk, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Kharkiv regions.



Critics of Ukraine's integration into the EU have often used the argument that the European Union does not need Ukrainians, only the country's raw materials: grain, mineral resources, etc. “A resource colony” is a fairly common phrase used by Russian and sometimes domestic media to denote Ukraine, which has a deep and comprehensive free trade zone with the EU.

The New Europe Center decided to analyze the level of exports of goods that could be classified as high-tech from the regions. Unfortunately, there is no proper accounting in Ukraine, and there is no proper methodology that would allow the classification of such products, for example, in accordance with the EU standards<sup>9</sup>. According to the Eurostat classification, the types of production that are constantly in the “high-tech” group are: 1) pharmaceutical production; 2) spacecraft and aircraft production; 3) computer production; 4) radio and television and communication equipment; 5) medical equipment and optical instruments<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> European innovation scoreboard 2020 – main report. June 23, 2020. <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/41941>

<sup>8</sup> Державний комітет статистики України. Наказ від 1 жовтня 2008 року. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1047-08#Text>

<sup>9</sup> Чубенко, В. А., «Поняття високотехнологічної та наукоємної продукції як об'єктів правовідносин державного стимулювання розвитку та поставки». «Право та інноваційне суспільство», №1 (10), 2018. [http://arir.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Chubenko\\_10.pdf](http://arir.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Chubenko_10.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Федулова, Л. І., «Розвиток високотехнологічної сектору промисловості як стратегічний напрям посилення соціально-економічного розвитку України». <http://econtlaw.nlu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/41-62.pdf>

Analysts of the New Europe Center decided to scrutinize the level of exports of high-tech goods from Ukraine to the EU in three groups: 1) machinery, equipment, and mechanisms; electrical equipment; 2) land vehicles, aircraft, and floating vehicles; 3) optical and photographic devices and apparatus. Obviously, not all products within these groups can be classified as high-tech, so this ranking is tentative. Moreover, finding even this information was quite difficult: the RSAs mostly did not have it at their disposal, and some regional statistical offices provided such data only on a paid basis.

In the “European Map of Ukraine-2,” we compared the share of tentatively high-tech goods (only in three groups) for 2018 and 2019. The appropriate evaluation and ranking were initially based on the level of increase in the share of exports of such goods. In addition, regions were ranked according to the total volume of exports of presumably high-tech goods to the EU in 2019. The final score is the average for the two indicators (both increase and volume of exports).

This rather complex evaluation system was applied primarily because some regions, which have a high share of exports of high-tech goods in general, did not show significant growth. Therefore, it would put them in unequal conditions compared to regions that could become leaders only on the grounds that in 2018 their share of exports of relevant goods was almost close to zero, but a year later, a single contract could improve the situation. Thus, the increase itself, although it would be a success story, would not demonstrate sustainability. Balancing the two indicators (increase and volume) makes the rating fairer.

Therefore, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Chernivtsi, Vinnytsia, and Zhytomyr regions became the leaders in the nomination of high-tech products exports. Leaders in the increase in the respective share are Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Vinnytsia, Donetsk, and Mykolaiv regions. In terms of the volume of exports, the leading positions are occupied by Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Volyn, Zhytomyr, and Chernivtsi regions.

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**As we can see, the Southern and Eastern regions are showing a serious increase in the volume of exports of high-tech goods. And although these volumes are not as high as in the Western regions, in the case of maintaining this positive dynamic, in general, the situation in the country might be levelled off.**

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Luhansk region is a unique case in terms of increase in exports of goods in these three groups with an increase of 1,348%: in 2018, the share of exports of relevant products was 1,2%, and one year later, there was a significant leap to 17,53%.



Loans provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) play an important role in the development of local infrastructure, energy efficiency, and education. During the period of cooperation with Ukraine, the EIB financed over 60 projects totaling about 6,5 billion euros. In particular, 15 projects worth 3,217 billion euros were implemented in the public sector. Among them were projects in the energy sector worth 1,1 billion euros, projects in the transport sector worth 1.5 billion, and projects in municipal infrastructure worth 1,3 billion euros<sup>11</sup>. In addition, 2 billion euros have been allocated on supporting small and medium-sized businesses and more than 500 million euros on lending to the private sector<sup>12</sup>. In the post-revolutionary period, investments made by the EBRD totaled 5 billion EUR.

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**The most significant amounts of funds from the EIB and the EBRD were directed primarily to the Southern and Eastern regions of Ukraine. It isn't a surprise that Donetsk and Luhansk regions are among the leaders in the number of projects financed by the EIB and the EBRD in 2019.**

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There were nine projects in Donetsk region and five in Luhansk region. The top three also includes Kyiv City and Kyiv region with seven and six projects, respectively. Lviv, Poltava, and Kharkiv regions have five projects each.

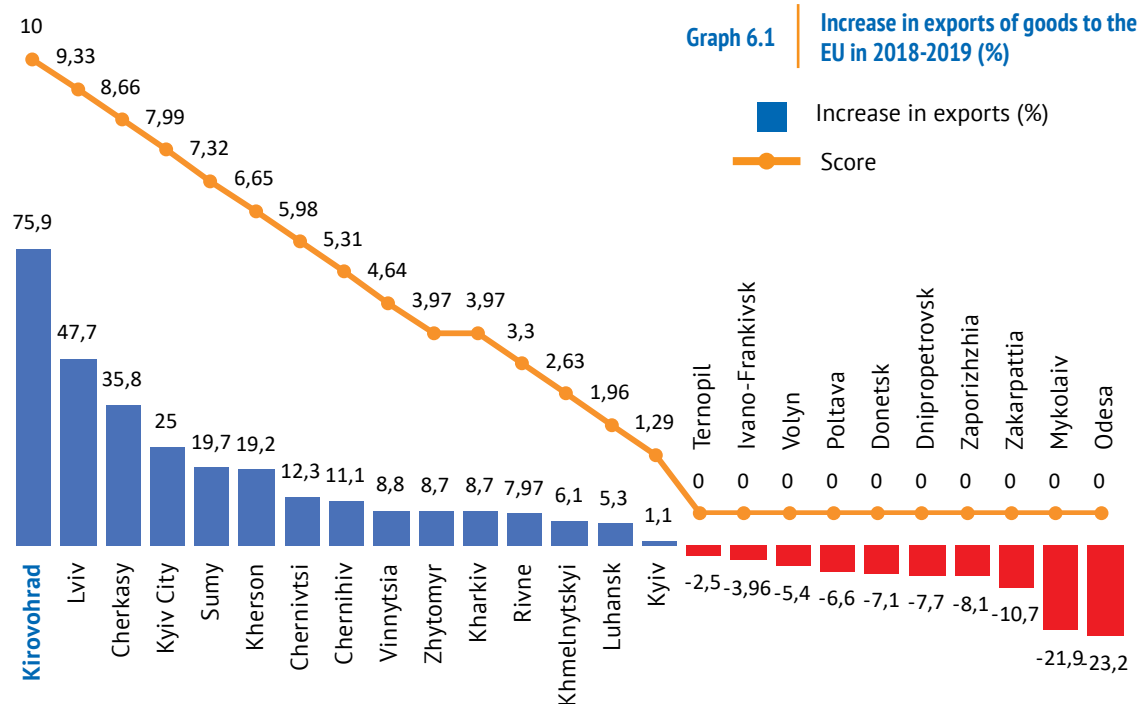
In particular, last year, Donetsk region received almost 85 million UAH for 38 subprojects within the framework of the EIB project “Emergency Credit Program to Restore Ukraine.” In 2015-2019, 156 subprojects worth a total of 3,7 billion UAH were implemented in this region as part of this loan program. Certainly, there were programs in other areas. For instance, two projects worth over 1 billion UAH were identified for Mariupol under the EIB “Municipal Infrastructure Development Program of Ukraine”. One part of the funds is allocated to the reconstruction of the city's outdoor lighting (320 million UAH), and the other to the reconstruction of the water supply system (740 million UAH). As part of the EBRD loan, Mariupol was able to purchase 72 trolleybuses. Energy saving projects have been implemented in a significant part of the region's settlements. For example, more than 700 thousand euros were allocated for educational institutions of the city of Druzhkivka, and 590 thousand euros for the medical institution of Myrnohrad.

<sup>11</sup> «Євроінтеграційний портал». «ЕІВ профінансував в Україні 62 проекти на понад 5,5 млрд євро», 21 березня 2019. Retrieved from <https://eu-ua.org/новину/yeib- profinansuvav-v-ukrayini-62-proekty-na-ponad-55-mlrd-yevro>

<sup>12</sup> «Український тиждень». Жан-Ерік де Загон: «Наші кредити тісно пов'язані з пріоритетами об'єднаної Європи», 17 липня 2020. Retrieved from <https://tyzhden.ua/Economics/245702>



### 6.1. Increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2018-2019 (%)



**Table 6.1**

#### Increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2018-2019 (%)

Region	2018 (million USD)	2019 (million USD)
<b>Kirovohrad</b>	116,1	204,2
Lviv	1490,8	2202
Cherkasy	255,1	346,5
Kyiv City	3744,8	4681,5
Sumy	260,7	312
Kherson	97,3	116
Chernivtsi	144,9	162,7
Chernihiv	304,7	338,4
Vinnytsia	499,1	542,9
Zhytomyr	661,9	719,2
Kharkiv	301,4	327,5
Rivne	319,9	345,4
Khmelnytskyi	304,2	322,8
Luhansk	74,1	78
Kyiv	766,3	774,9
Ternopil	318,1	310,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	560,4	538,2
Volyn	571,09	539,9
Poltava	978,9	914,6
Donetsk	2442,5	2268,8
Dnipropetrovsk	2746,5	2535,9
Zaporizhzhia	907,25	833,39
Zakarpattia	1584,6	1415,7
Mykolaiv	469,1	366,6
Odesa	461,4	354,5

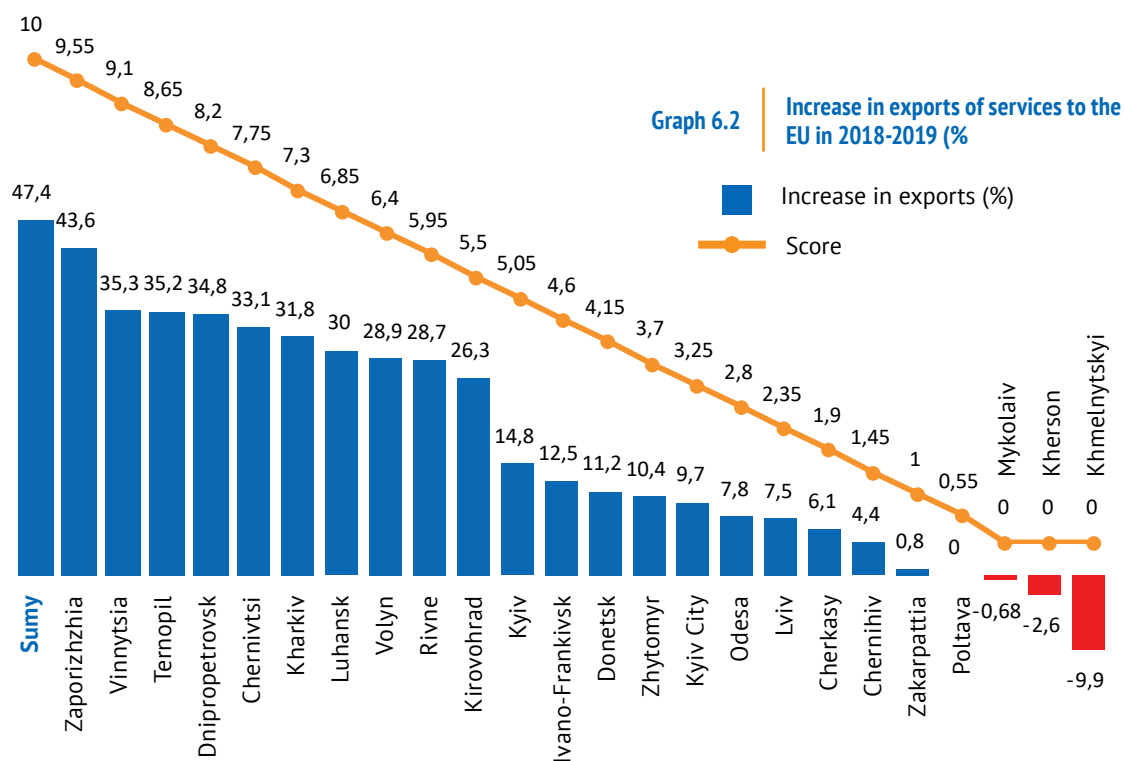
Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment was 0,67 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 14 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,67 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Regions with negative increase in exports of goods to the EU received zero points.

**Data clarification:** \*Data given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Kharkiv region: preliminary statistical data for 2019.



## 6.2. Increase in exports of services to the EU in 2018-2019 (%)



**Table 6.2**

### Increase in exports of services to the EU in 2018-2019 (%)

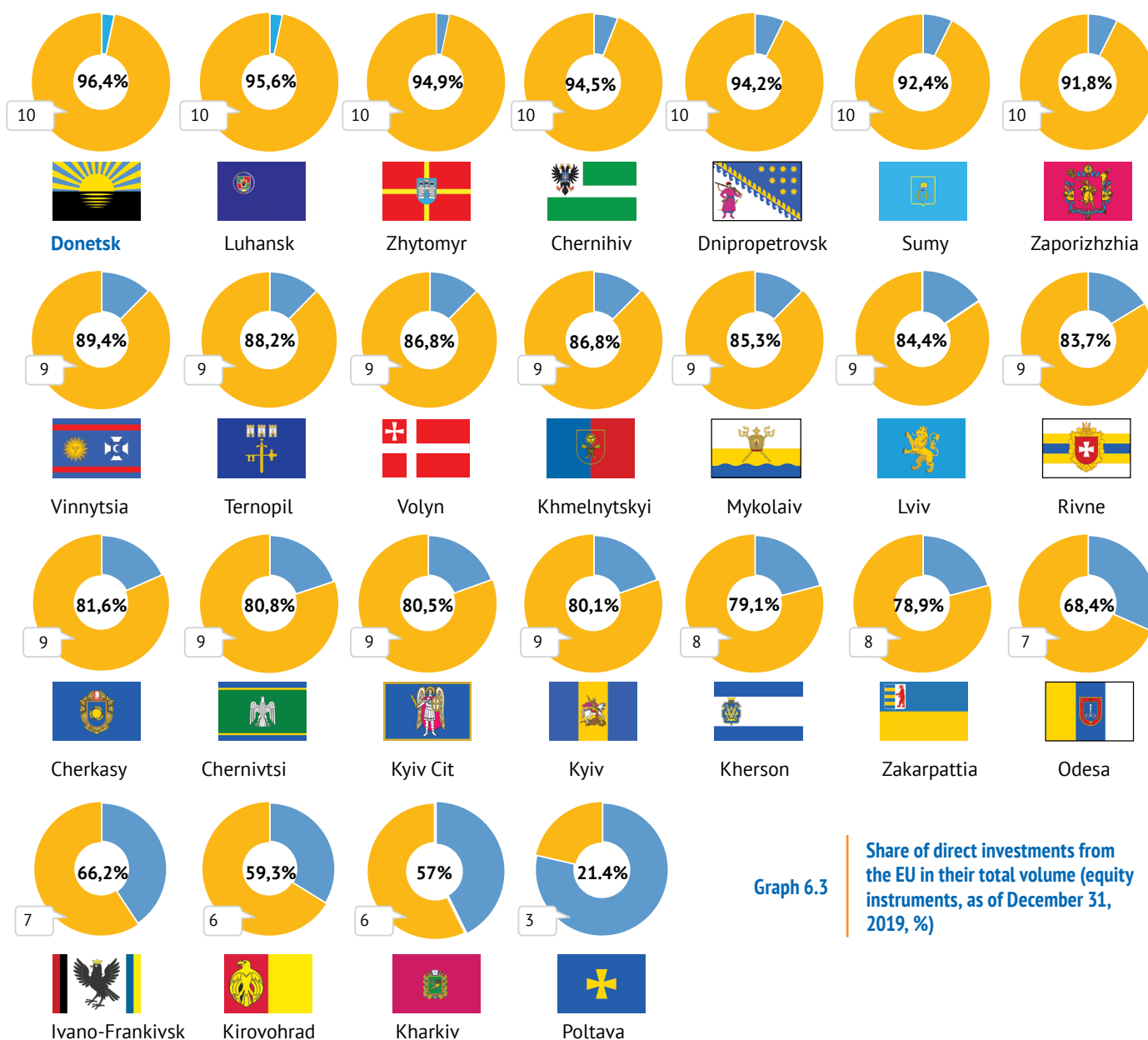
Region	2018 (million USD)	2019 (million USD)
Sumy	9,5	14
Zaporizhzhia	45,95	65,99
Vinnitsia	26,6	36
Ternopil	64,2	86,8
Dnipropetrovsk	55,4	74,7
Chernivtsi	26	34,6
Kharkiv	104,5	137,7
Luhansk	5	6,5
Volyn	79,8	102,9
Rivne	14,3	18,4
Kirovohrad	5,7	7,2
Kyiv	197,4	226,7
Ivano-Frankivsk	51,1	57,5
Donetsk	12,5	13,9
Zhytomyr	74,7	82,5
Kyiv City	1654	1814,3
Odesa	244,5	263,5
Lviv	472,1	507,5
Cherkasy	11,5	12,2
Chernihiv	20,6	21,5
Zakarpattia	285,9	288,3
Poltava	22,3	22,3
Mykolaiv	58,1	57,7
Kherson	11,6	11,3
Khmelnytskyi	25,2	22,7

Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment was 0,45 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 22 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,45 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Regions with a negative increase in exports of services to the EU received zero points.

**Data clarification:** \*Data given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Kharkiv region: preliminary statistical data for 2019. Odesa region: data provided by the Regional Department of Statistics, <http://od.ukrstat.gov.ua/nv/>.



### 6.3. Share of direct investments from the EU in their total volume (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2019, %)



Graph 6.3  
Share of direct investments from the EU in their total volume (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2019, %)

Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment was 0,42 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,42 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

#### Share of direct investments from the EU

%	Score
90-100	10
80-90	9
70-80	8
60-70	7
50-60	6
40-50	5
30-40	4
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

The highest score (10) was given to regions where the share of direct investments from the EU in their total volume is over 90%.

**Data clarification:** \*Data are provided without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Starting from June 2020, the National Bank of Ukraine is responsible for calculating and publishing statistics on foreign direct investment. In addition, all previously recorded data on FDI from 2016 to 2019 were recalculated by the NBU. Source: Direct investment (equity instruments) in the economy of regions: balances by countries,

<https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external#5>.



6.4. Share of innovative products in total volume of sold industrial products (increase in 2018–2019 and the share of innovative products in 2019)

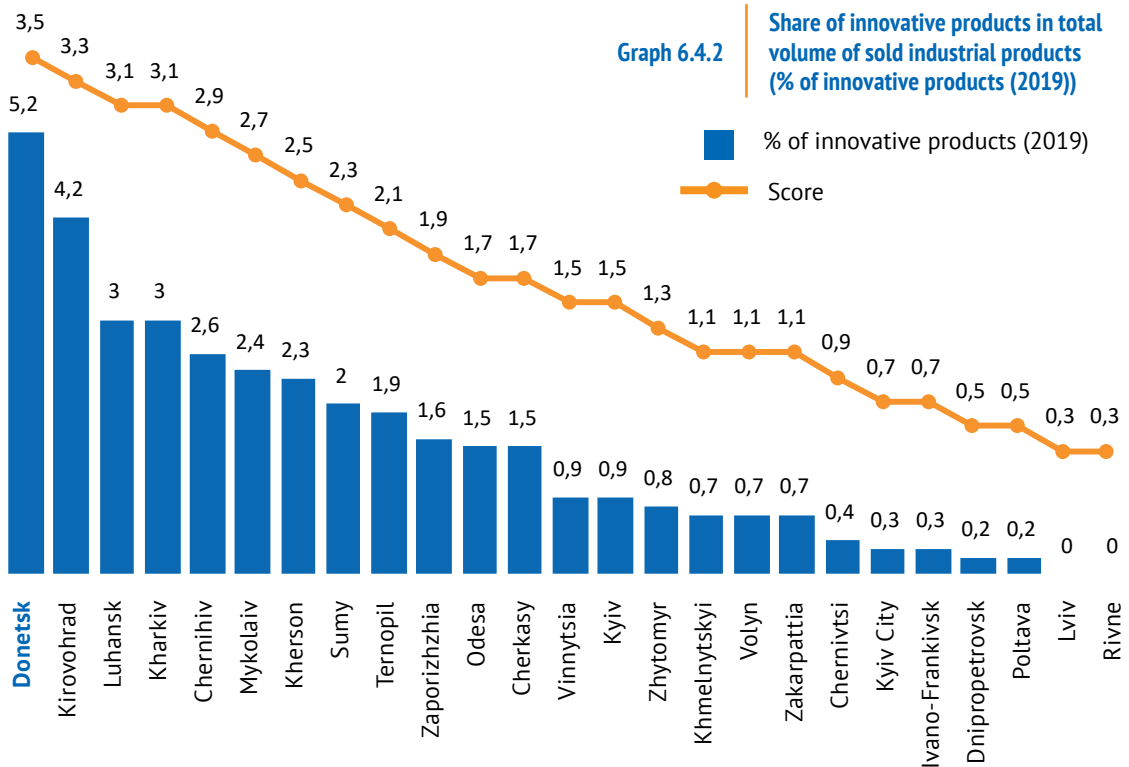
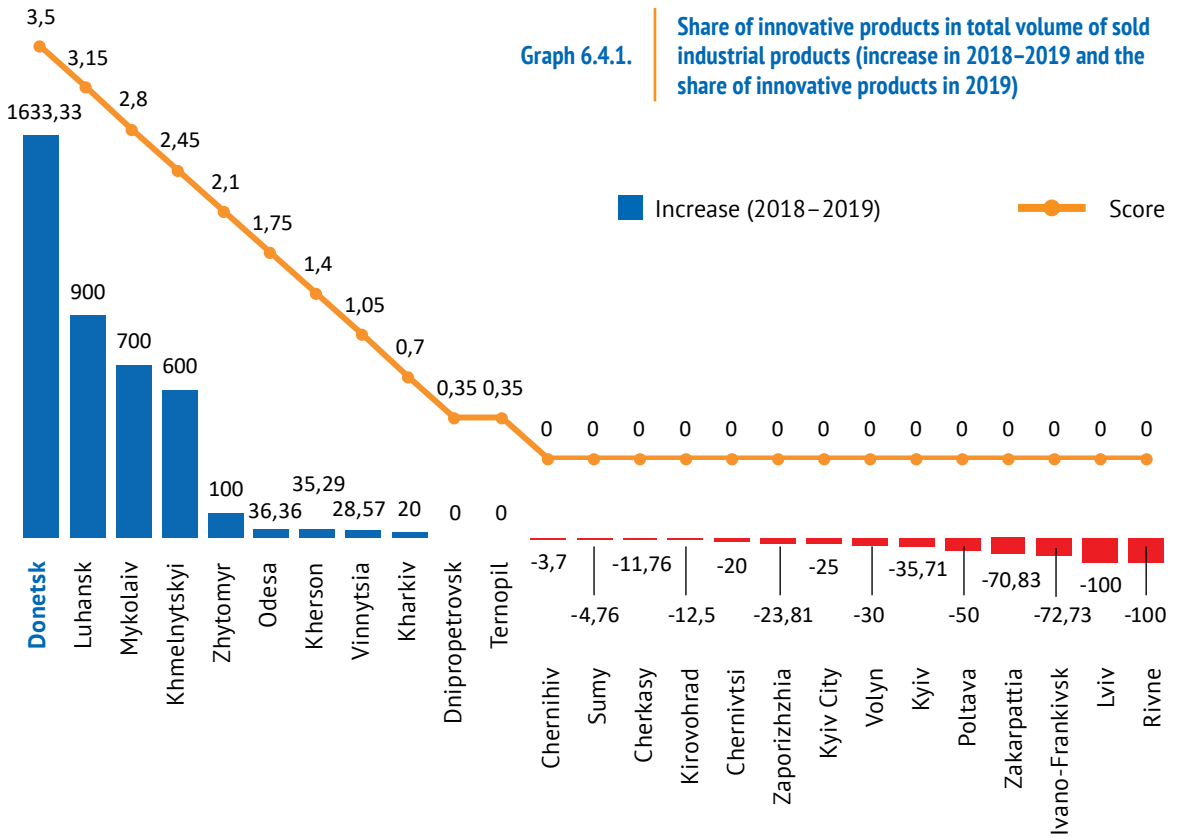


Table 6.4

Share of innovative products in total volume of sold industrial products (increase in 2018–2019 and the share of innovative products in 2019)

Region	% of innovative products (2018)	% of innovative products (2019)
Donetsk	0,3	5,2
Luhansk	0,3	3
Mykolaiv	0,3	2,4
Khmelnyskyi	0,1	0,7
Zhytomyr	0,4	0,8
Odesa	1,1	1,5
Kherson	1,7	2,3
Vinnysia	0,7	0,9
Kharkiv	2,5	3
Dnipropetrovsk	0,2	0,2
Ternopil	1,9	1,9
Chernihiv	2,7	2,6
Sumy	2,1	2
Cherkasy	1,7	1,5
Kirovohrad	4,8	4,2
Chernivtsi	0,5	0,4
Zaporizhzhia	2,1	1,6
Kyiv City	0,4	0,3
Volyn	1	0,7
Kyiv	1,4	0,9
Poltava	0,4	0,2
Zakarpattia	2,4	0,7
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,1	0,3
Lviv	1	0
Rivne	0,2	0

Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of all regions, the final score was the result of combining scores for the increase in innovative products for 2018-2019 and the share of innovative products in the total amount of sold industrial products of the regions in 2019. The maximum weight of each part is 3,5 points.

In the case of the increase in 2018–2019, the increment was 0,35 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 10 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0.35 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Regions with negative increase received zero points.

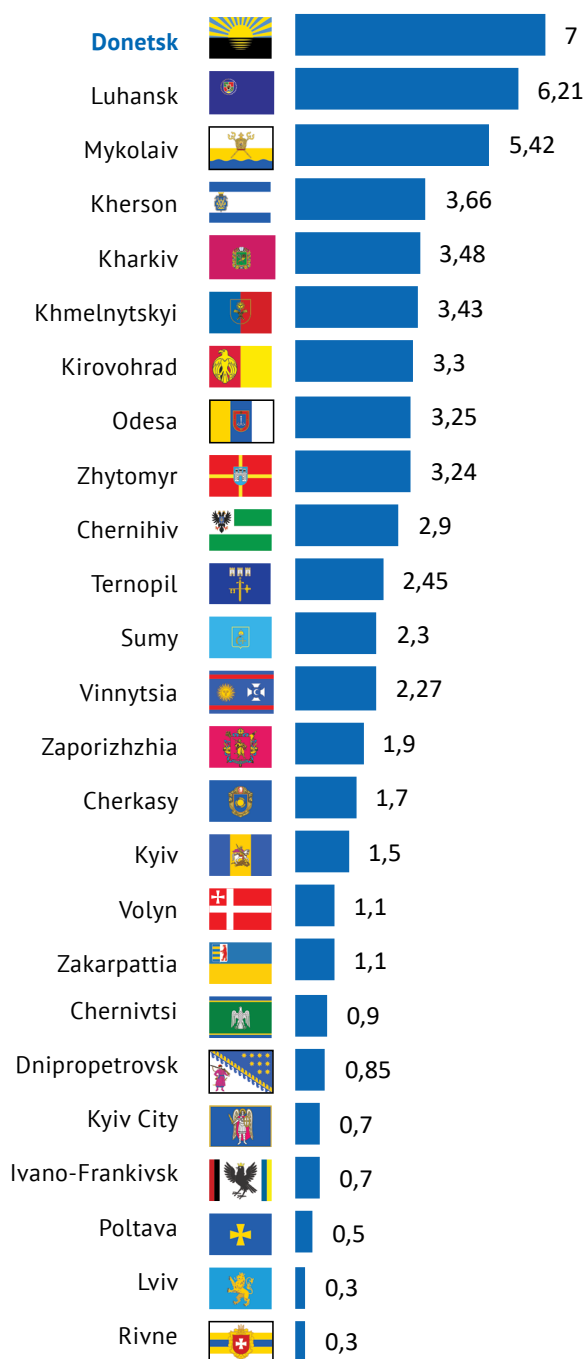
As for the share of innovative goods in 2019, the increment was 0,2 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 16 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,2 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Innovative products are products that are new or significantly improved in terms of their properties or uses. Significant improvements can be made through changes in materials, components, and other product characteristics that improve their properties. This includes significant improvements in specifications, components and materials, firmware and other functional characteristics.<sup>13</sup>

**Sources:** State Statistics Service of Ukraine, [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2019/zb/09/zb\\_nauka\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2019/zb/09/zb_nauka_2018.pdf). Source (for 2019): responses of regional state administrations. Lviv region: information is not collected, that's why data for 2019 were not provided. Rivne region: incorrect type of information was provided, so data for 2019 are missing. However, there was a certain share of

Graph 6.4.3

Share of innovative products in total volume of sold industrial products (increase in 2018–2019 and the share of innovative products in 2019) Total score



innovative products among industrial products sold in 2019 in the regions, that's why they received a minimum score.

<sup>13</sup> Методологічні пояснення. Retrieved from [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/ni/ind\\_rik/ind\\_u/ind\\_met.html](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/ni/ind_rik/ind_u/ind_met.html)



6.5. Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in 2018-2019 and the share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2019)

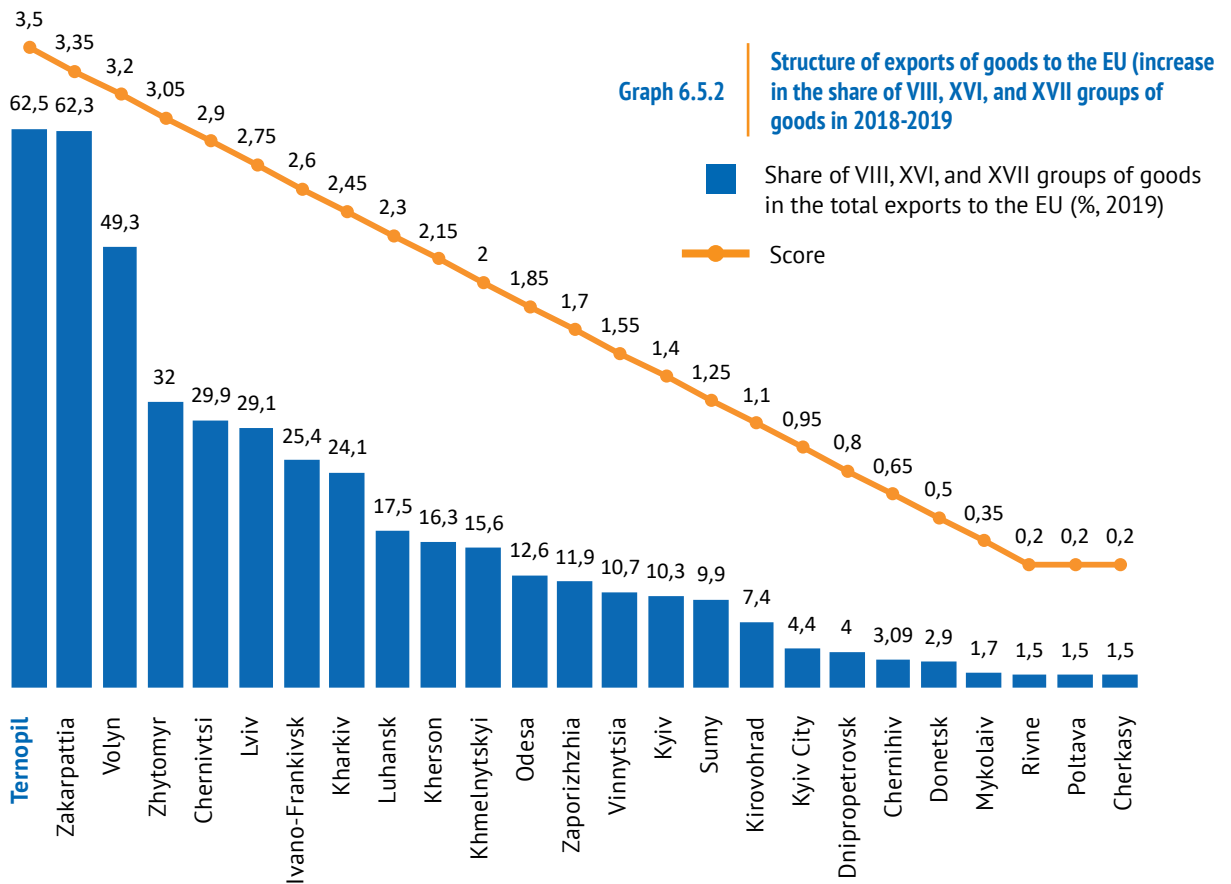
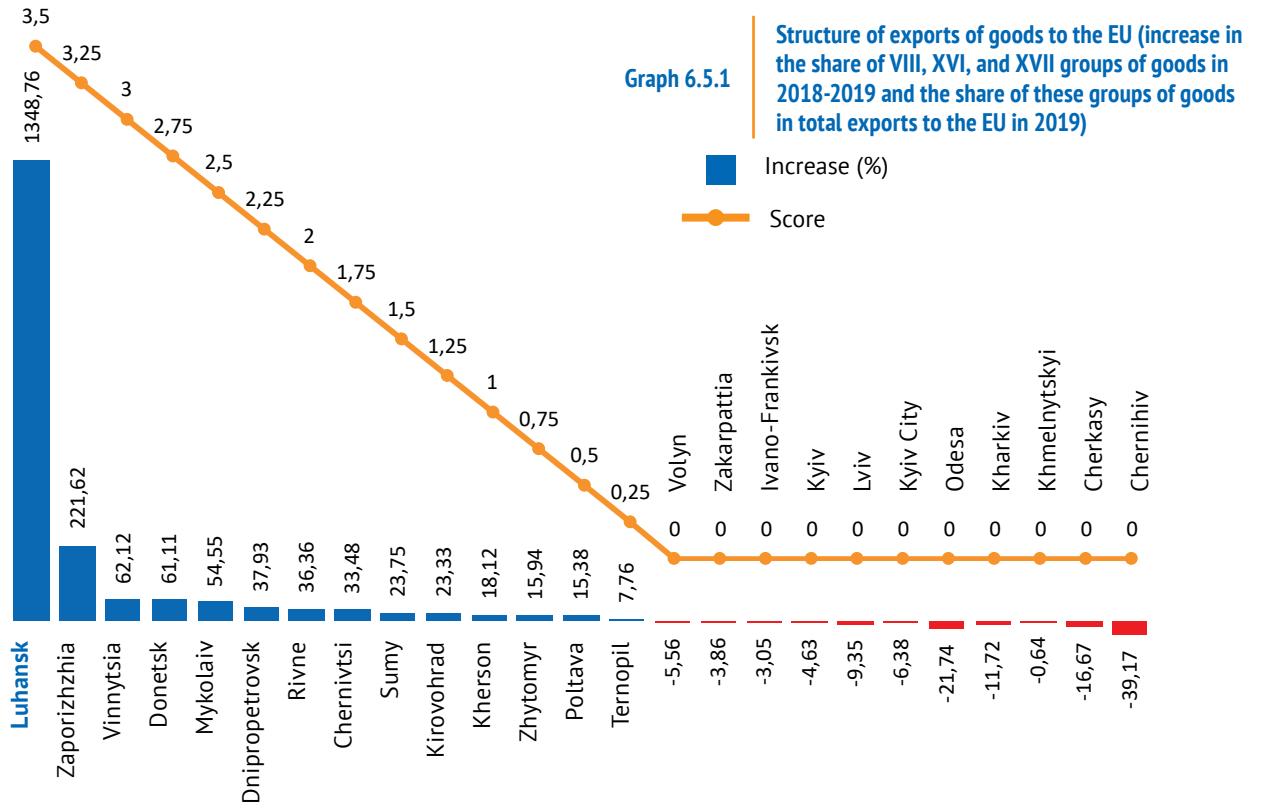




Table 6.5

Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in 2018-2019 and the share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2019)

Region	Share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in the total exports to the EU (% , 2018)	Share of these groups of goods in the total exports to the EU (% , 2019)
Luhansk	1,21	17,53
Zaporizhzhia	3,7	11,9
Vinnitsia	6,6	10,7
Donetsk	1,8	2,9
Mykolaiv	1,1	1,7
Dnipropetrovsk	2,9	4
Rivne	1,1	1,5
Chernivtsi	22,4	29,9
Sumy	8	9,9
Kirovohrad	6	7,4
Kherson	13,8	16,3
Zhytomyr	27,6	32
Poltava	1,3	1,5
Ternopil	58	62,5
Volyn	52,2	49,3
Zakarpattia	64,8	62,3
Ivano-Frankivsk	26,2	25,4
Kyiv	10,8	10,3
Lviv	32,1	29,1
Kyiv City	4,7	4,4
Odesa	16,1	12,6
Kharkiv	27,3	24,1
Khmelnytskyi	15,7	15,6
Cherkasy	1,8	1,5
Chernihiv	5,08	3,09

Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of all regions, the final score was the result of combining scores for the increase in share of three groups of goods in exports to the EU for 2018-2019 and the share of these three groups in total exports to the EU in 2019. Maximum weight of each part is 3.5 points.

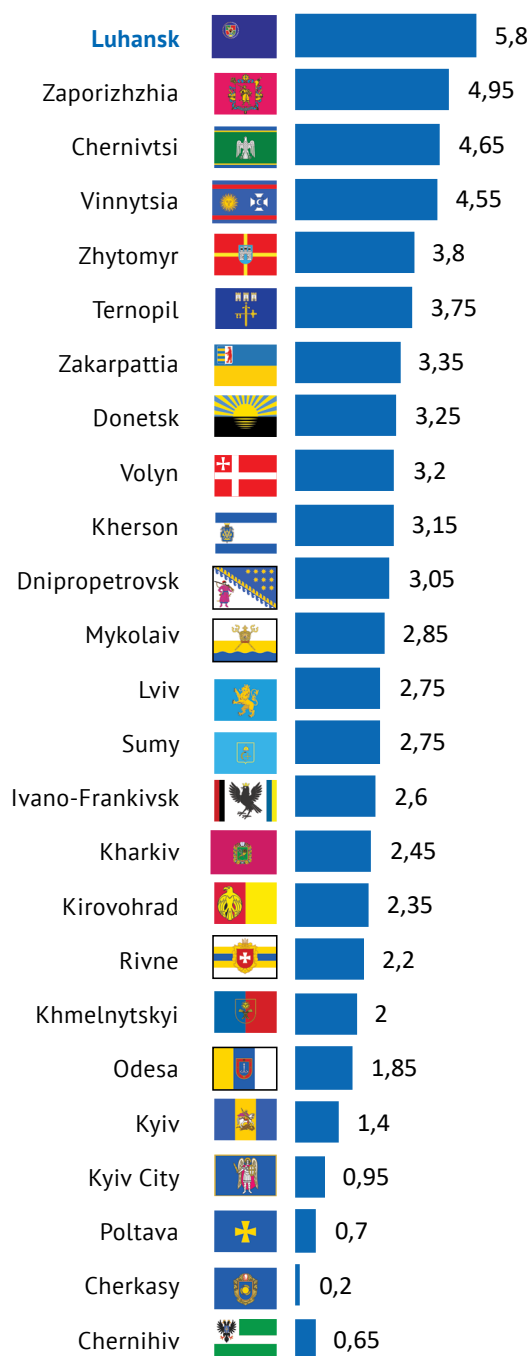
In the case of the increase for 2018–2019, the increment was 0,25 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 14 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0.25 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Regions with negative increase received zero points.

As for the share in 2019, the increment was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Ukraine does not keep records of high-tech goods and does not have a proper methodology that would allow the classification of such products, for example, in accordance with the EU standards<sup>14</sup>. Therefore, analysts of the New Europe Center decided to scrutinize the level of exports of high-tech goods from Ukraine to the EU in three groups: XVI. machinery, equipment, and mechanisms; electrical equipment; XVII. land vehicles,

Graph 6.5.3

Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of VIII, XVI, and XVII groups of goods in 2018-2019 and the share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2019) Total score



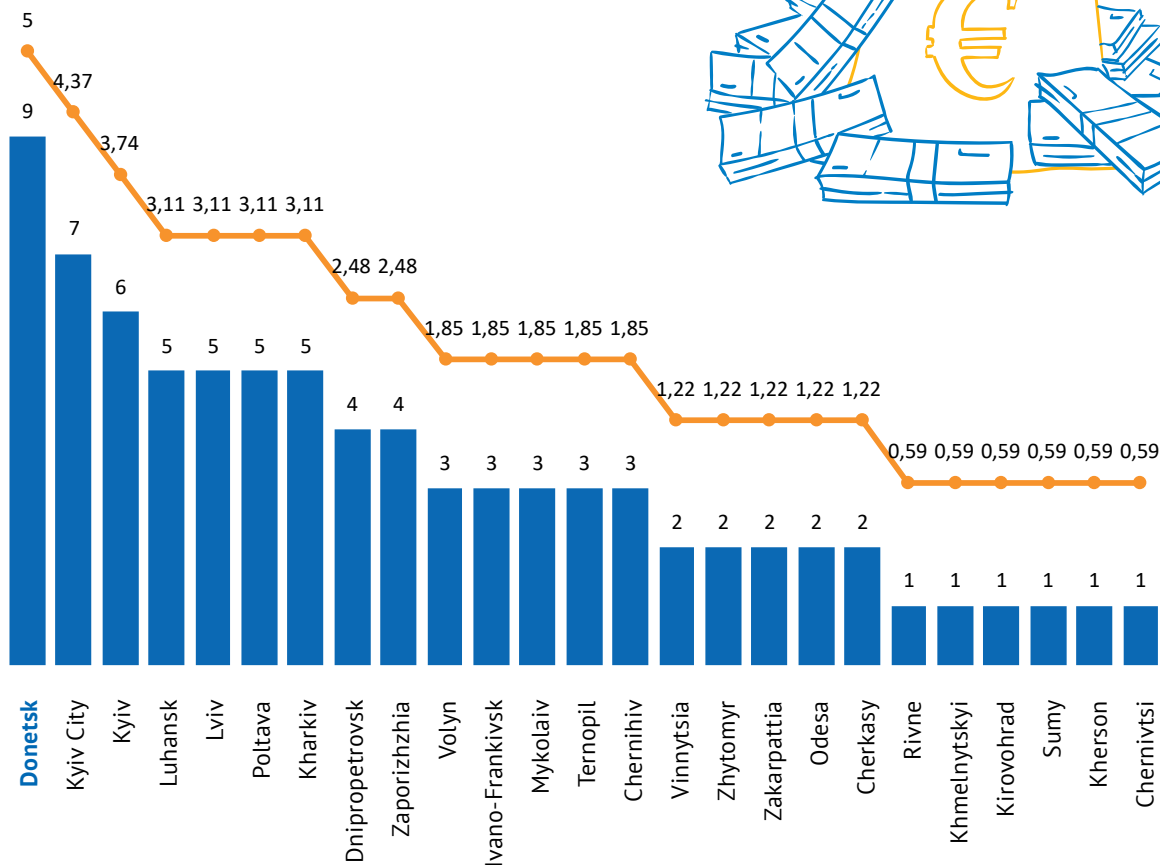
aircraft, floating vehicles; VIII. optical and photographic instruments and apparatus. Obviously, not all products within these groups can be classified as high-tech, so this ranking is tentative.

Chernihiv region: data obtained from the Regional Department of Statistics at the request of the New Europe Center. Zakarpattia region: data obtained from the Regional Department of Statistics at the request of the New Europe Center.

<sup>14</sup> Чубенко, В. А., «Поняття високотехнологічної та наукоємної продукції як об'єктів правовідносин державного стимулювання розвитку та поставки». «Право та інноваційне суспільство», №1 (10), 2018. Retrieved from [http://apir.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Chubenko\\_10.pdf](http://apir.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Chubenko_10.pdf)



6.6. Number of existing projects financed by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD (2019)



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores was 0,63 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 8 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,63 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Volyn region: one of the projects is a loan from the EBRD for Kronospan UA company. Several regions mentioned EU4Business offices among the projects, which are currently represented in 15 regions of Ukraine, so this aspect was not considered as an additional project for the respective regions. In the case of Donetsk, Luhansk, and several other regions, the "Emergency Credit Program to Restore Ukraine" was considered as a single project, and the aspects indicated in the response were considered as sub-projects.

Zakarpattia, Cherkasy, and Kirovohrad regions: the RSAs did not provide relevant data; the number of projects was indicated in accordance with the response of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine at the request of the New Europe Center. Poltava region: the number of projects is given in accordance with the response of the RSA. However, it should be noted that the data given does not coincide with the data of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine.

# CHAPTER

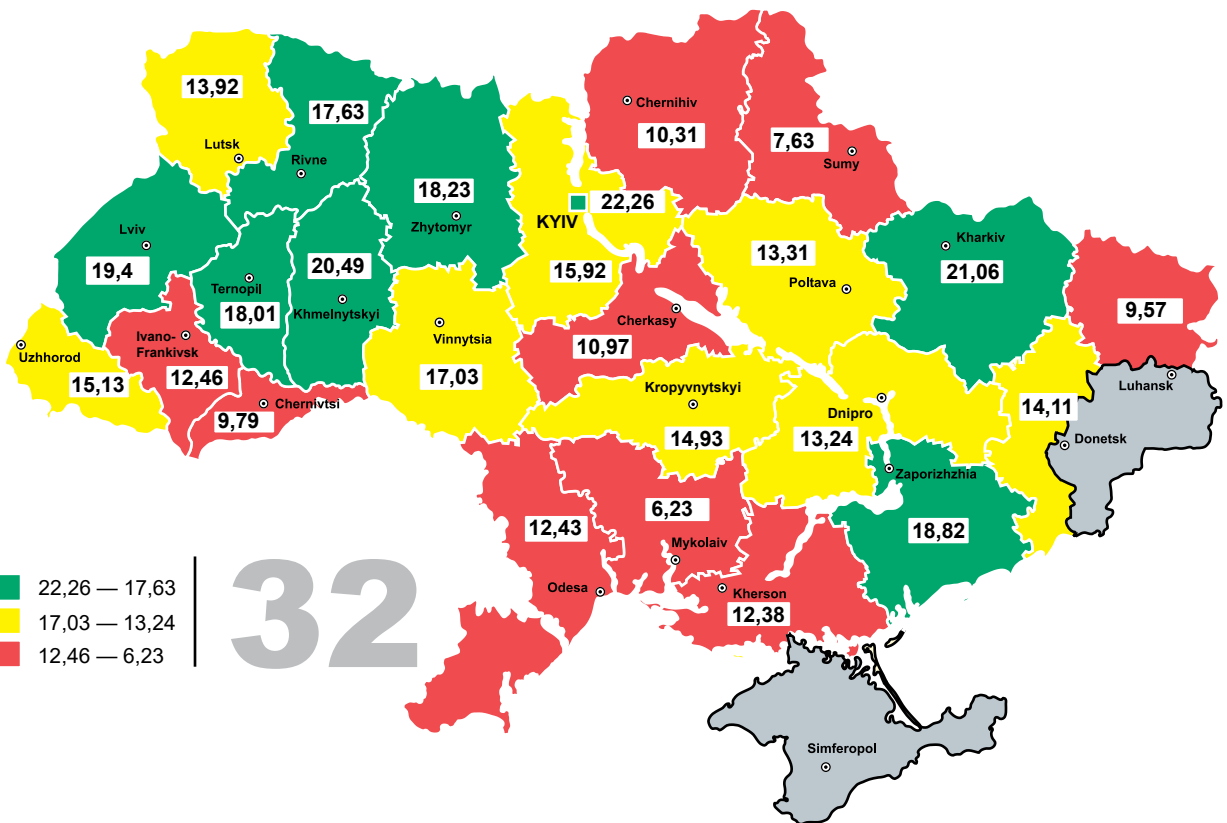
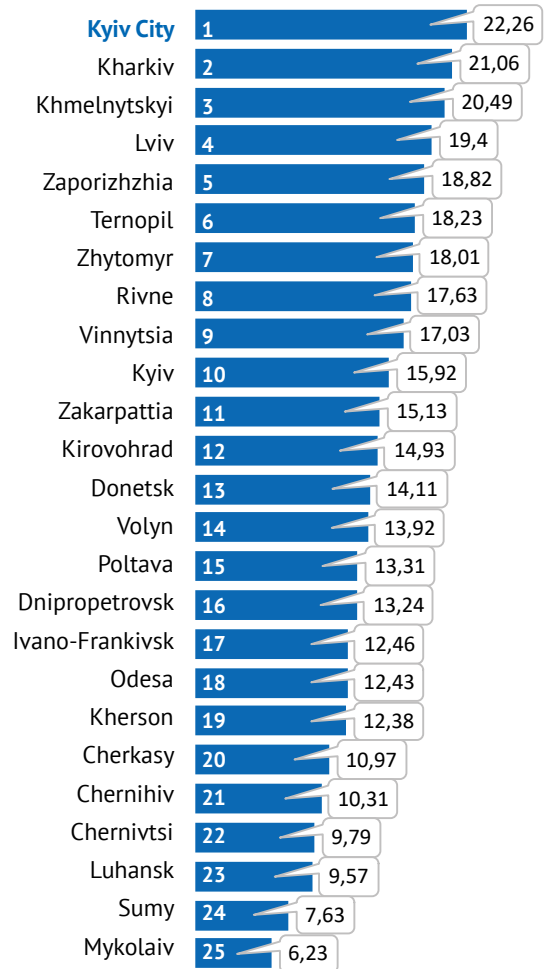
# 7



## INFRASTRUCTURE

# 32

32 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 Kirovohrad, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia regions are among the leaders in terms of mileage of repaired roads of state and local significance.
- 2 Leaders in the modernization of infrastructure through the State Fund for Regional Development in 2019 were Luhansk and Donetsk regions. It should be noted that the Southern and Eastern regions are among the top ten in terms of both the number of objects repaired by the SFRD and the amount of actual funding for such projects.
- 3 Modernization and development of promising airfields in the regions remains an extremely important issue. So far, Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv regions and the city of Kyiv are the leaders in terms of direct flight connections with EU countries. At the same time, the largest increase compared to the previous research is demonstrated by Zaporizhzhia region.
- 4 Among the leaders in terms of railway and bus connections with EU countries are mainly the Western and Central regions of Ukraine, as well as the city of Kyiv. In particular, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Vinnytsia, and Khmelnytskyi regions, led by Kyiv City, occupy leading positions in terms of railway connections, while Kyiv, Zhytomyr and Lviv regions are leaders in bus connections.



## ROAD REPAIR

For many years, the unsatisfactory condition of Ukrainian public roads remains one of the most discussed topics in society. Moreover, the safety of citizens directly depends on the state of road infrastructure. For instance, the death rate in road accidents in Ukraine is 2-3 times higher than in the EU. In 2019, 3 454 people became victims of road accidents and more than 32 000 people were injured<sup>15</sup>.

It should be noted that one of the objectives of the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine for up to 2030 is to reduce the death rate in road accidents by 50% and the number of victims by 4 times<sup>16</sup>. This is largely facilitated by the EU investments in improving Ukraine's road infrastructure. For example, in 2018, the European Investment Bank has approved a loan of 75 million euros for the project "Improving the urban road safety in Ukraine."

In addition, in 2019, Ukraine had the opportunity to renovate its fleet of buses, trolleybuses, trams, subway cars, etc. within the EIB project "Urban public transport of Ukraine" using loan funds.

**It should be recalled that European integration is associated by Ukrainians with such practical things as improved transport infrastructure.**

This is evidenced by the results of a poll commissioned by the New Europe Center in May 2018<sup>17</sup>.

The implementation of the best European standards in the field of infrastructure will increase business efficiency and allow to distribute investments evenly across the country, stimulate the development of domestic tourism. And in the case of the Southern and Eastern regions of Ukraine, the implementation of infrastructure projects and the improvement of transport connections will directly affect the perception of European integration in these regions. The completion of the repair of the Zaporizhzhia–Mariupol highway, the "road of life," as the residents of Mariupol call it, in 2019<sup>18</sup> is a vivid example.

In 2018, a record mileage of roads was repaired or reconstructed in Ukraine for the last 15 years, 3800 km of public roads. It is noteworthy that similar pace of road repairs as in recent years has only been observed during the preparation for the Euro 2012 football championship.

Moreover, according to the State Road Agency of Ukraine (Ukravtodor), in 2018, 1411,9 km of roads of state significance were repaired, and in 2019, 847 km (including reconstruction and construction of roads), i.e. a total of 2239,5 km<sup>19</sup>. If we compare these data with the information of the last year's rating for 2014–2018, we will see that in the last two years, more than half of the five-year result has been accomplished.

**Kirovohrad, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia regions are among the leaders in terms of mileage of repaired roads of state and local significance in 2018–2019.**

<sup>15</sup> Патрульна поліція України. Retrieved from <http://patrol.police.gov.ua/statystyka/>

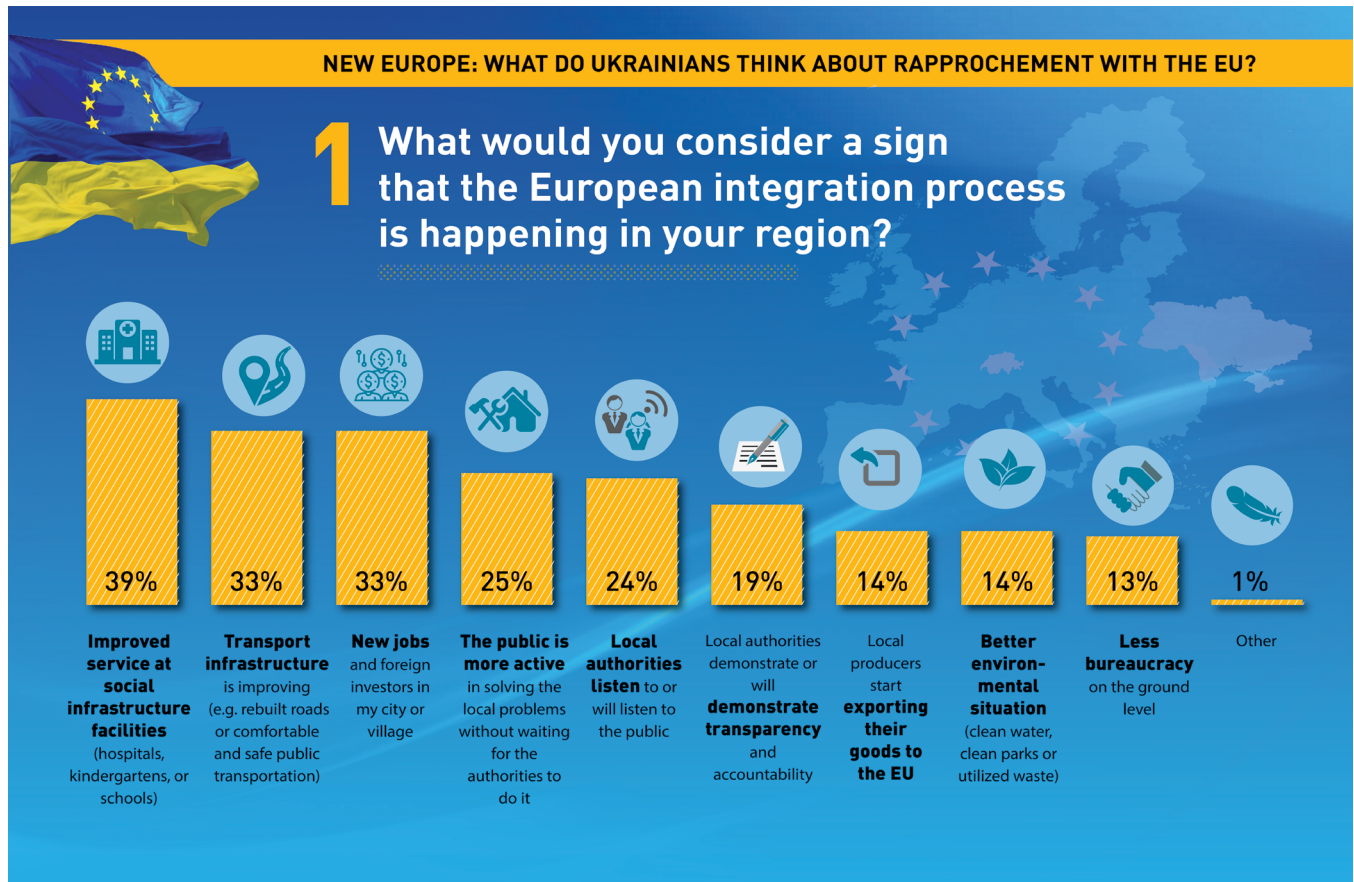
<sup>16</sup> Про схвалення Національної транспортної стратегії України на період до 2030 року. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/430-2018-p#Text>

<sup>17</sup> New Europe: what do Ukrainians think?, New Europe Center, May 2018. <http://neweurope.org.ua/visual-materials/nova-yevropa-yak-yiyi-bachat-ukrayintsi-3/>

<sup>18</sup> Траса Запоріжжя-Маріуполь перетворилася з напрямку на нормальну дорогу, - Юрій Голик. Retrieved from [https://lb.ua/news/2019/10/21/440245\\_trassa\\_zaporozhemariupol.html](https://lb.ua/news/2019/10/21/440245_trassa_zaporozhemariupol.html)

<sup>19</sup> Response of the State Road Agency of Ukraine (Ukravtodor) to the request of the New Europe Center. August, 2020.

## Infographics 1. The results of the survey commissioned by the New Europe Center in May, 2018



This survey was held in May 2018 by sociological company GfK Ukraine within the framework of the program "Enhance Non-Governmental Actors and Grassroots Engagement" (ENGAGE), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by Pact in Ukraine. No less than 2,000 residents of Ukraine were questioned by face-to-face interviews, excluding temporarily occupied AR Crimea and non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Margin of sample error does not exceed 2.2% for national sample.



### INFRASTRUCTURE MODERNIZATION THROUGH THE STATE FUND FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The State Fund for Regional Development (hereinafter SFRD) is a tool that provides opportunities to implement investment programs and regional development projects. The latter contributes to increasing the competitiveness of regions and reducing their socio-economic disparities, in particular through the creation of new jobs, promotion of energy efficiency, improving the quality of services, etc., i.e. these are the very things that Ukrainians associate with successful European integration.

For instance, in terms of the number of infrastructure objects repaired at the expense of the SFRD in 2019, the top five included Luhansk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Donetsk, and Zakarpattia regions. The same regions became the leaders in the number of such objects in 2018. At the same time, in terms of the volume of actual funding in 2019, the leading positions are occupied by Donetsk, Luhansk, and Lviv regions. It is noteworthy that these volumes have increased compared to 2018. However,

this is partly due to the increase in the budget of the SFRD from 6 to 7,67 billion UAH in 2019<sup>20</sup>.



### DIRECT FLIGHT CONNECTIONS WITH EU COUNTRIES

As of today, 4 airports in Ukraine (located in Kyiv, Lviv, and Odesa regions) provide 93% of passenger traffic and 84% of operations<sup>21</sup>.

**Thus, it is not surprising that among the leaders in the number of EU countries with direct flight connections are Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, and Kharkiv regions and the city of Kyiv.**

<sup>20</sup> У 2019 році області отримують майже 8 млрд грн з ДФРР на будівництво важливих соціальних об'єктів. Retrieved from <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/press/news/u-2019-rotsi-oblasti-otrimayut-mayzhe-8-mlrd-grn-z-dfrr-na-budivnitstvo-vazhlyvih-sotsialnih-ob-yektiv/>

<sup>21</sup> Міністерство інфраструктури України. Retrieved from <https://mtu.gov.ua/timeline/Novini.html>

At the same time, the modernization and development of promising airfields in the regions is an extremely important issue. So it is not surprising that one of the announced results of the implementation of the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine for up to 2030 is bringing the infrastructure of regional airports in line with international requirements<sup>22</sup>.

For example, the preparation of a project for the construction of an airport in Mukachevo has already begun. The Ukrainian side is also ready to sign an agreement with Slovakia to resume the operations at Uzhhorod International Airport. The specificity of this airfield is that the planes take off and land through the airspace of Slovakia.

In addition, one of the priority infrastructure projects is the modernization of the airport in Dnipro. The state budget for 2020 provides 100 million UAH for its redesign and modernization.

The increasing role of low-cost air transportation is the stimulus for the development of regional airports. The latter contribute to the traffic growth, increase the tourist attractiveness of the regions, and stimulate economic development. In the long run, this may contribute to the transformation of a number of regional airports into a kind of transport hub.

Finally, the signing of the Common Aviation Area Agreement between Ukraine and the EU will give an impetus for the development of the Ukrainian aviation sector, which will increase passenger traffic and the number of flights from EU countries.



Today, in the world and, in particular, in the European Union, there is a competition for environmentally sustainable mobility and reduction of transport emissions. Another challenge is congestion on motor roads and in the sky, which brings up a question of the availability of transport. Therefore, EU countries are implementing government programs to stimulate the development of rail transport.

In Ukraine, the railway network also needs structural changes and appropriate investments, which would allow to increase the demand for railway connections with the EU countries.

**According to the train schedule for 2019/2020, Ukraine has direct international railway connections with such EU countries as Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Austria and connection with transfer with the Czech Republic and Germany<sup>23</sup>.**

Among the leaders in terms of railway connections with EU countries are the Western and Central regions, as well as the city of Kyiv, which leads this ranking. Odesa region is also among the leaders.



In terms of bus connections with EU countries from regional centers, the leading positions are occupied by Kyiv City, Lviv, Zhytomyr, Odesa, and Rivne regions. For instance, the city of Kyiv has 10 such countries. In ten regional centers their amount was 5. It should be noted that these data apply only to bus companies with valid licenses as of December 31, 2019<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Про схвалення Національної транспортної стратегії України на період до 2030 року. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/430-2018-p#Text>

<sup>23</sup> Response of the JSC "Ukrainian railways" to the request of the New Europe Center. July 7, 2020.

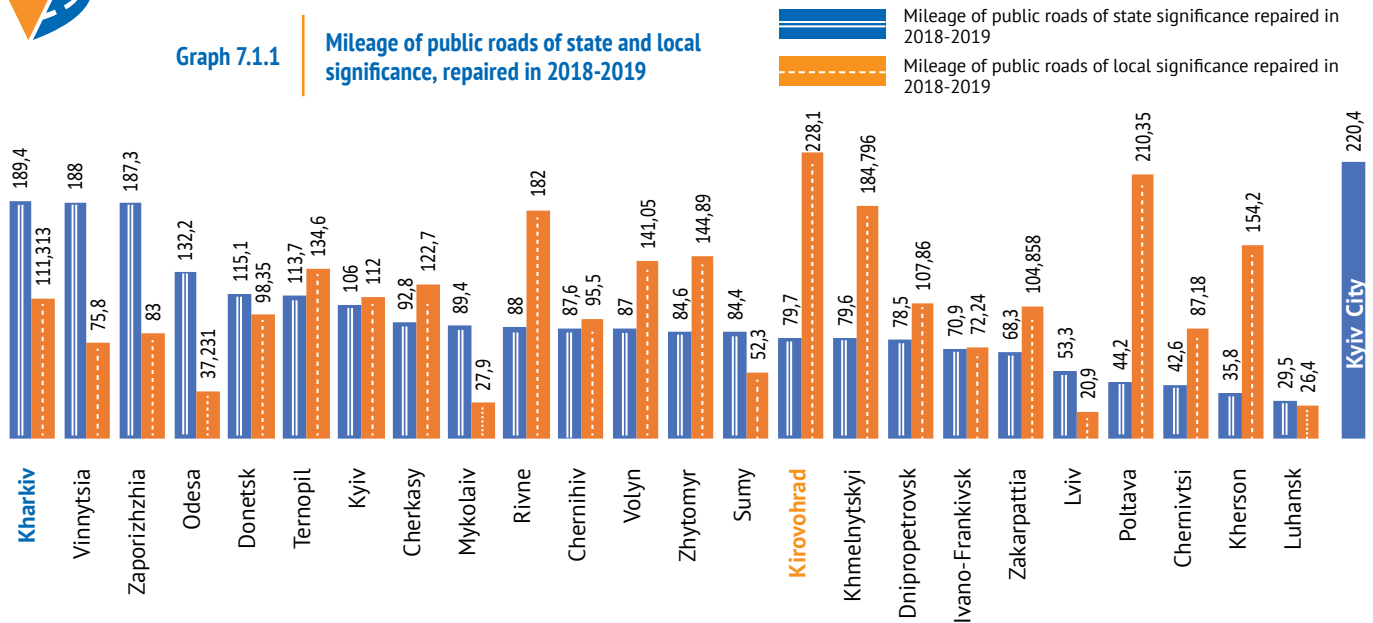
<sup>24</sup> Мережа автобусних маршрутів. Retrieved from <https://mtu.gov.ua/files/projects/bus.html>



## 7.1. Mileage of public roads of state and local significance, repaired in 2018-2019

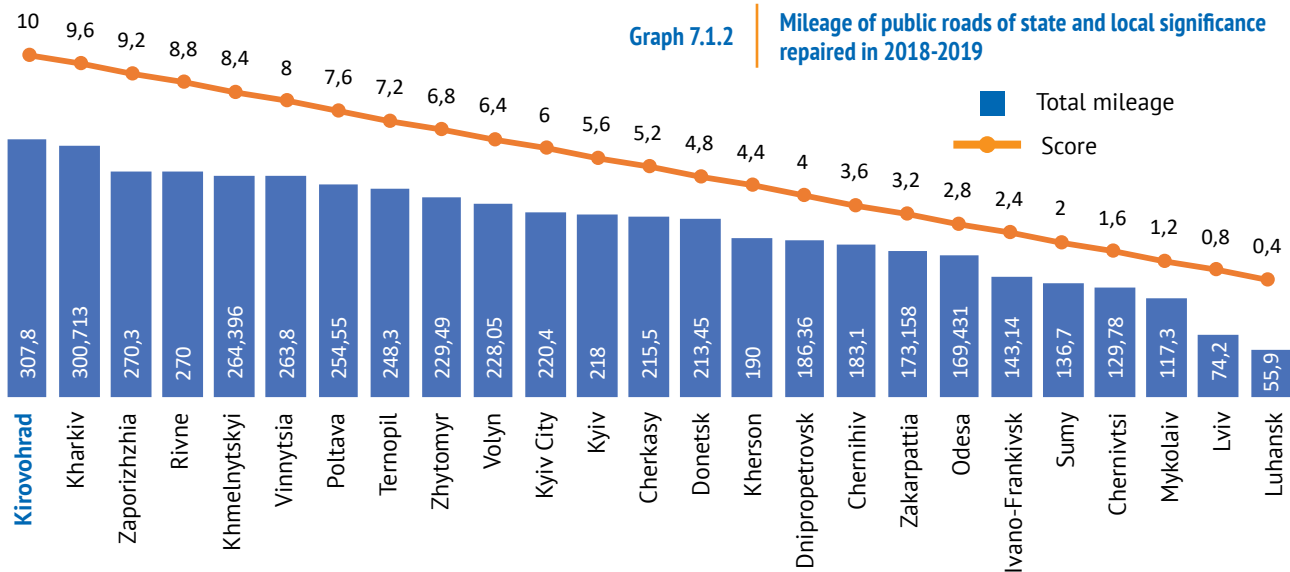
Graph 7.1.1

### Mileage of public roads of state and local significance, repaired in 2018-2019



Graph 7.1.2

### Mileage of public roads of state and local significance repaired in 2018-2019



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores was 0,4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,4 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. The rating was carried out in accordance with the added two absolute indicators for the mileage of repaired public roads of state and local significance for 2018 and 2019.

**Data clarification:** \*This indicator does not take into account the current minor repairs and maintenance of public roads of state and local significance, as well as repairs of streets and roads of communal property in settlements accounted for in m<sup>2</sup>. Data on roads of state significance were provided by the State Road Agency of Ukraine (Ukravtodor) to the request of the New Europe Center. For this ranking, information was taken on the amount of works on overhaul and current intermediate repairs of public roads of state significance for 2018-2019.

Data on roads of local significance were provided by the regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (they illustrate the amount of repair and construction works performed within the framework of overhaul and current average road repair operations in 2018-2019).

*Cherkasy region: we assume that in the response for 2018, there are data on the current minor repairs and maintenance of public roads of local significance, so these data were not included.*

*Lviv region: only data on overhaul repair of public roads of local significance are included, as the response contains general information on current repairs, without details on current average repairs of public roads of local significance.*

*Odesa region: the response of the regional state administration for 2019 contains information only about public roads of state significance.*

*Kyiv region: data on public roads of local significance include only overhaul operations.*

Finally, although data on the construction and reconstruction of public roads of state significance were not taken into account, in 2018 the respective figure was 9,3 km, and in 2019, 22,1 km. The leaders were Odesa (6,4 km in 2018) and Kirovohrad (8 km in 2019) regions.



## 7.2. Modernization of infrastructure through the State Fund for Regional Development (number of objects and the volume of their actual funding, 2019)

**Table 7.2.1**

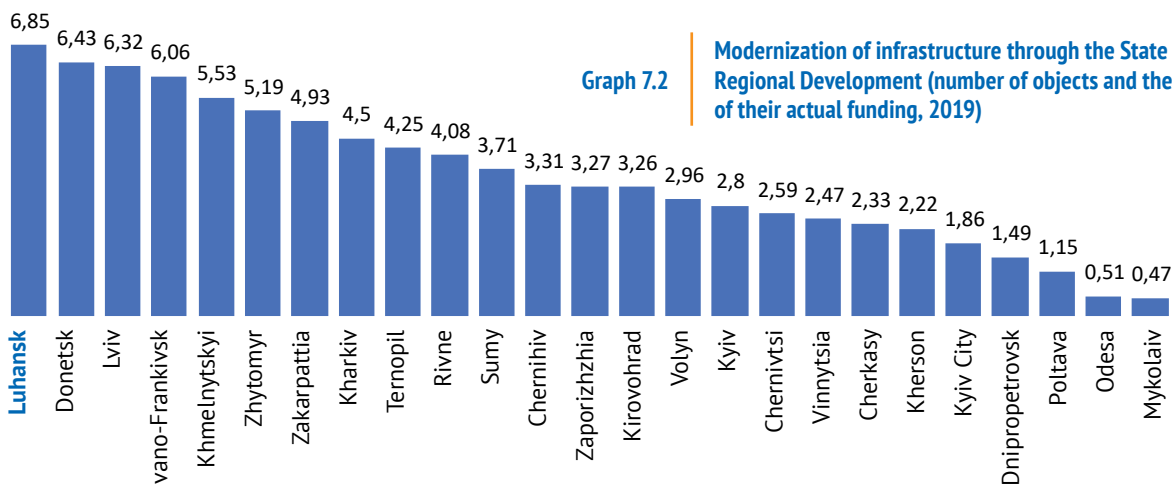
**Number of objects modernized through the SFRD in 2019**

Region	Number of objects	Score
Luhansk	54	3,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	51	3,31
Lviv	50	3,12
Zakarpattia	48	2,93
Donetsk	48	2,93
Khmelnyskyi	48	2,93
Zhytomyr	42	2,74
Ternopil	41	2,55
Sumy	33	2,36
Kherson	32	2,17
Chernihiv	32	2,17
Cherkasy	30	1,98
Chernivtsi	27	1,79
Kharkiv	24	1,6
Volyn	23	1,41
Zaporizhzhia	23	1,41
Rivne	23	1,41
Vinnytsia	21	1,22
Dnipropetrovsk	14	1,03
Kirovohrad	11	0,84
Kyiv	9	0,65
Poltava	9	0,65
Kyiv City	5	0,46
Odesa	5	0,46
Mykolaiv	4	0,27

**Table 7.2.2**

**Volume of actual funding by the SFRD (thousand UAH, 2019)**

Region	Volume of actual funding	Score
Donetsk	754600000	3,5
Luhansk	453751202	3,35
Lviv	343042938	3,2
Dnipropetrovsk	314200000	3,05
Kharkiv	277476009	2,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	275625872	2,75
Khmelnyskyi	269220000	2,6
Zhytomyr	259147150	2,45
Rivne	235694691	2,3
Kyiv	235500000	2,15
Zakarpattia	234151031	2
Zaporizhzhia	232304000	1,85
Ternopil	227245643	1,7
Volyn	220200000	1,55
Kyiv City	217432100	1,4
Vinnytsia	212500000	1,25
Chernihiv	212451358	1,1
Sumy	167300000	0,95
Chernivtsi	166286451	0,8
Kirovohrad	128800000	0,65
Poltava	127433054	0,5
Cherkasy	124343363	0,35
Mykolaiv	104577321	0,2
Odesa	-	0,05
Kherson	-	0,05



Indicator weight is 7 points. In order to balance the results of the regions, the evaluation was divided into two parts: the volume of actual funding and the number of objects that were repaired/reconstructed at the expense of the SFRD. The maximum weight of each part is 3,5 points. In the case of the volume of funding, the increment was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. As for the number of objects, the increment was 0,19 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 18 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,19 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. The final ranking was carried out according to the two added scores.

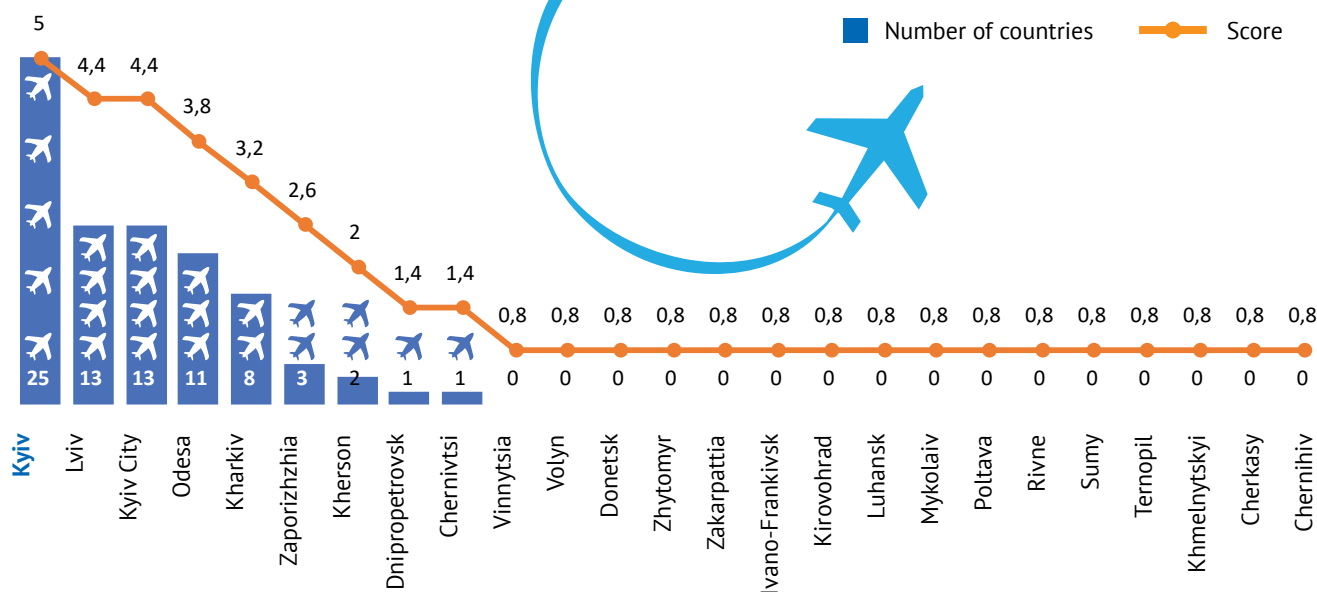
**Data clarification:** \*Kyiv RSA: provided data only on the objects repaired at the expense of the SFRD and completed in 2018–2019; Odesa RSA: provided a link to the website of the SFRD without specifying the volume of actual funding of infrastructure objects obtained from the SFRD. Data on the number of objects are given according to the website of the SFRD, and the region received the minimum score for the volume of actual funding. Kherson RSA: the response contained data on the volume of funds disbursed in 2019 only for a part of listed objects, as not all the information provided was relevant for the indicator, the region received a minimum score. Zakarpattia, Poltava, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Ternopil, and Mykolaiv regions: data on cash expenditures (disbursed funds) received for infrastructure modernization at the expense of the SFRD were taken into account.





### 7.3. Direct flight connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019)

Graph 7.3 Direct flight connections with EU countries (number of such EU countries)



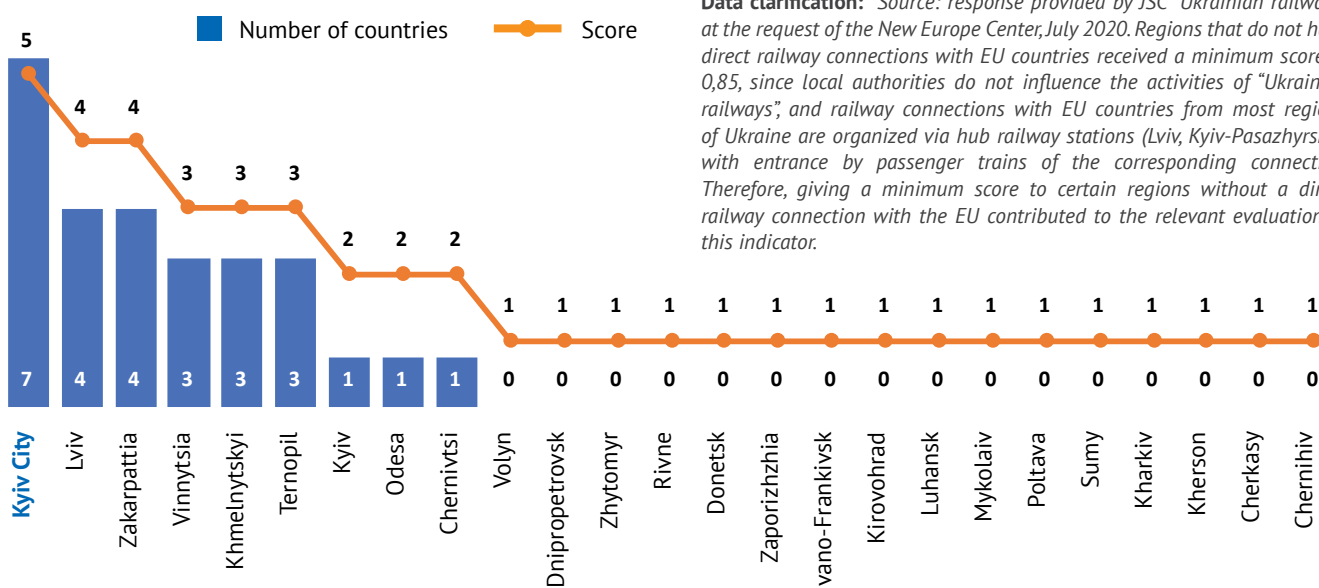
Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,6 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 8 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,6 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Regions that do not have flight connections with EU countries received a minimum score of 0,8, because, for example, Zakarpattia region, due to the specifics of the regional airport (planes take off and land through the airspace of Slovakia), requires an agreement between the governments of Ukraine and Slovakia, so giving a minimum score to certain regions without flight connections contributed to a relevant evaluation of this indicator.



### 7.4. Railway connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2019)

Graph 7.4 Railway connections with EU countries (number of such EU countries)



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 1 point (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 5 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 1 point lower. Equal values received equal scores.

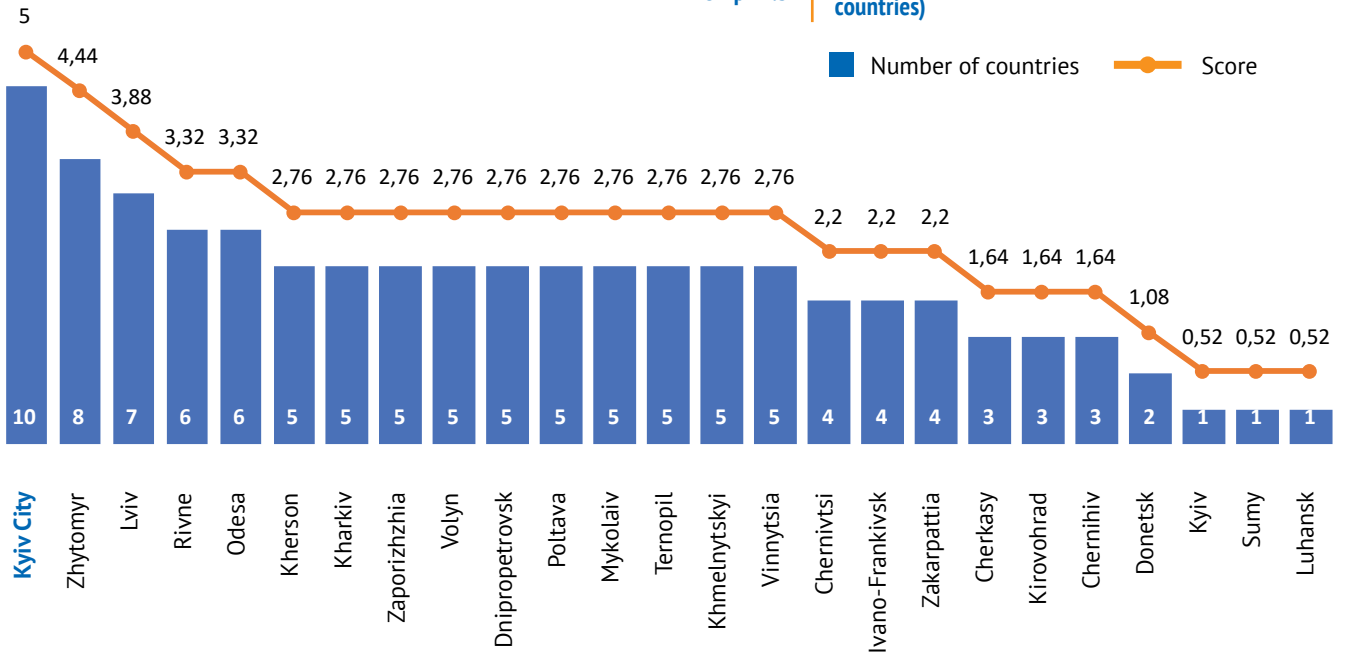
**Data clarification:** \*Source: response provided by JSC "Ukrainian railways" at the request of the New Europe Center, July 2020. Regions that do not have direct railway connections with EU countries received a minimum score of 0,85, since local authorities do not influence the activities of "Ukrainian railways"; and railway connections with EU countries from most regions of Ukraine are organized via hub railway stations (Lviv, Kyiv-Pasazhyrskiy) with entrance by passenger trains of the corresponding connection. Therefore, giving a minimum score to certain regions without a direct railway connection with the EU contributed to the relevant evaluation of this indicator.



7.5. Bus connections with EU countries  
(Ukrainian regional centers, as of December 31, 2019)

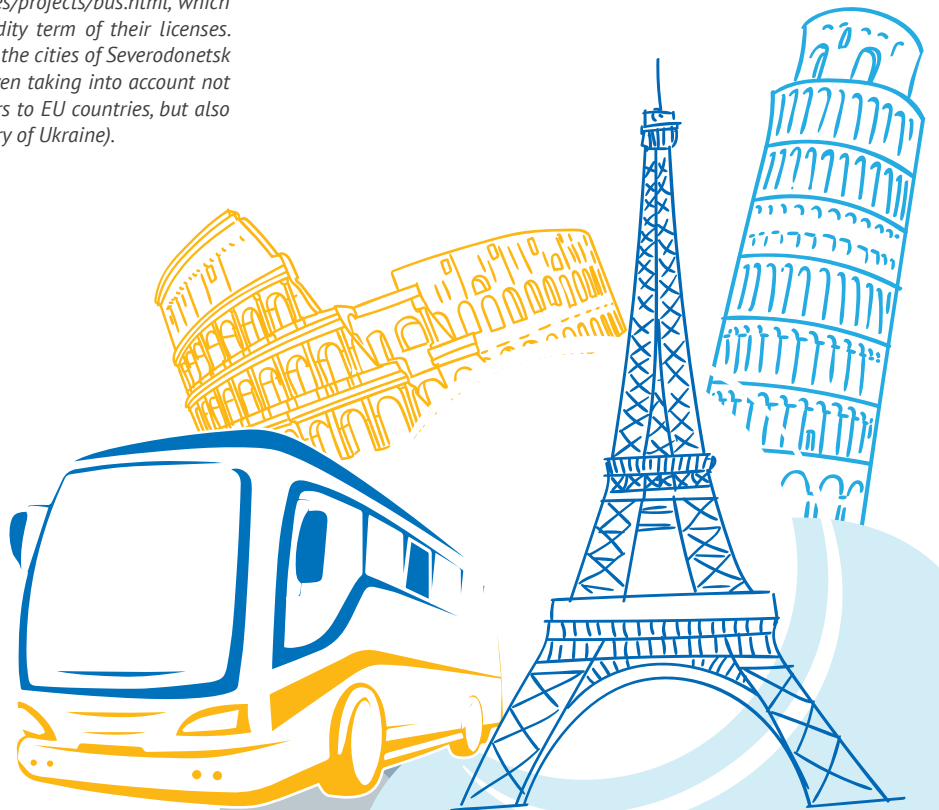
Graph 7.5

Bus connections with EU countries (number of such EU countries)



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,56 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 9 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,56 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Data given in accordance with the network of bus routes, presented on the website <https://mtu.gov.ua/files/projects/bus.html>, which contains a list of bus companies with the validity term of their licenses. Luhansk and Donetsk regions are represented by the cities of Severodonetsk and Mariupol. The number of EU countries is given taking into account not only direct bus connections from regional centers to EU countries, but also transit connections (however only on the territory of Ukraine).



# CHAPTER

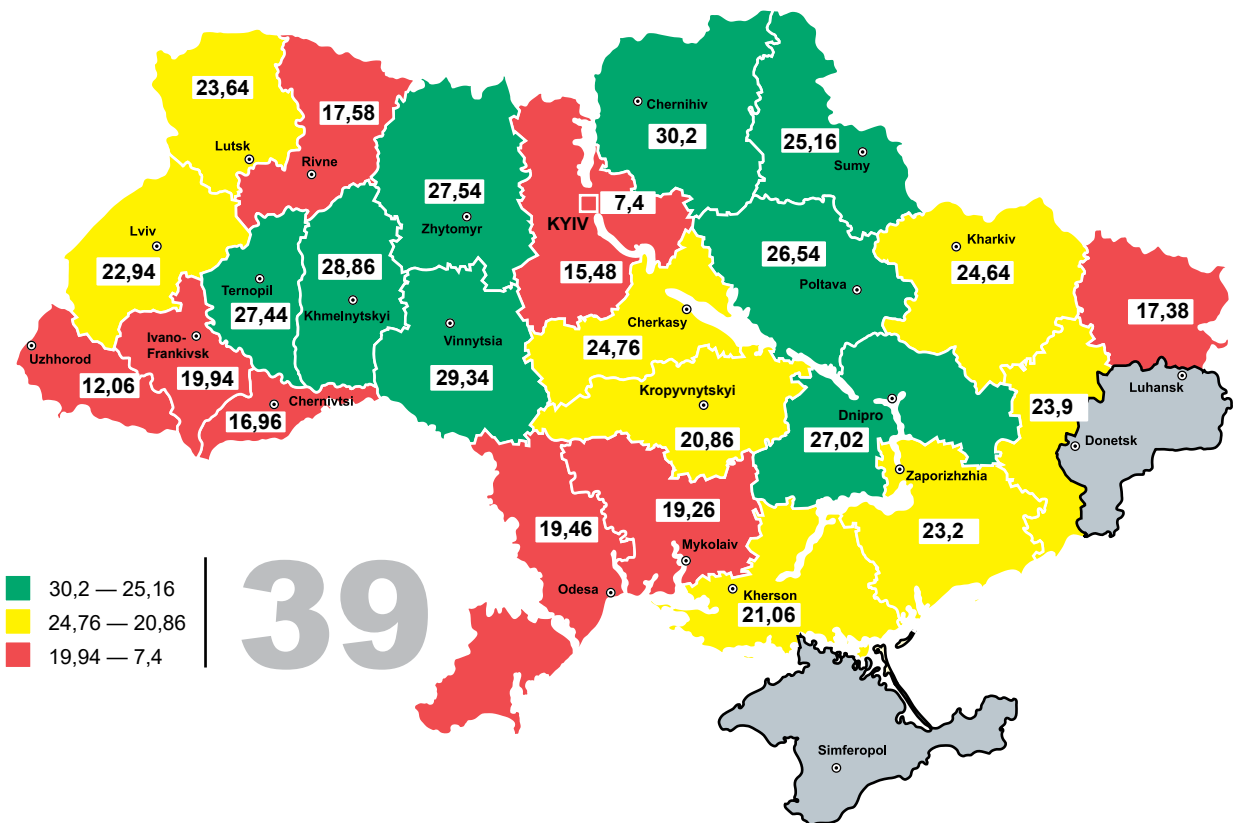
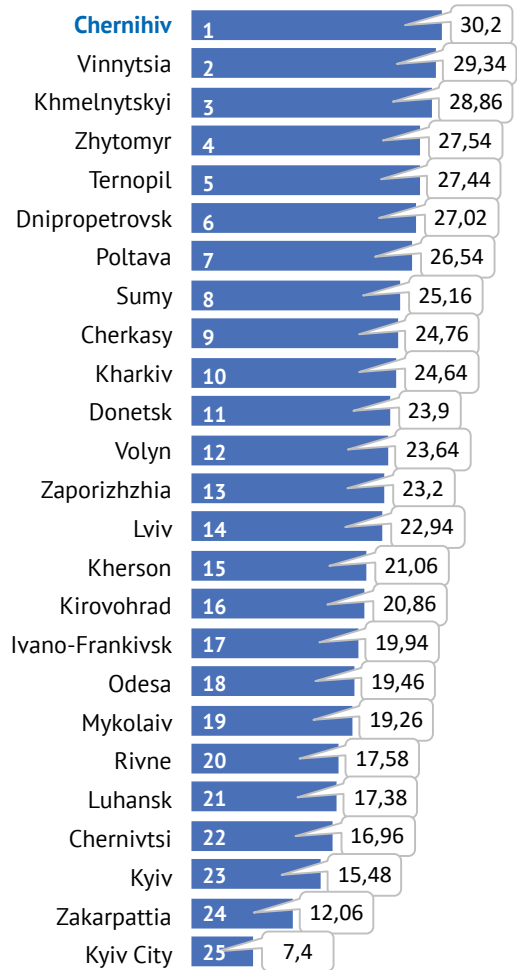
# 8



## LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

# 39

39 points is the maximum possible score in this category.



■ 30,2 — 25,16  
■ 24,76 — 20,86  
■ 19,94 — 7,4

# 39



## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 Leading positions in the category “Local Democracy and Accountability” are occupied by Chernihiv, Vinnytsia, and Khmelnytskyi regions.
- 2 Donetsk (96%) and Dnipropetrovsk (93%) regions became the leaders in terms of the population of capable communities (amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs) and cities of regional significance)<sup>25</sup>.
- 3 Transparent activities of local authorities are the basis of local democracy, which is one of the European values and influences the implementation of the EU standards at the community level. Four cities (Ternopil, Mariupol, Vinnytsia, and Lviv) show the best performance in the context of transparency of the authorities. According to Transparency International Ukraine’s rating (2019), Severodonetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Poltava took the last places.
- 4 Ukrainians often associate successful European integration with practical things, including the activities of Administrative Service Centers (ASCs), which many citizens consider to be centers of Europeanness at the local level. The best indicators in terms of the number of ASCs are recorded in Dnipropetrovsk (83) and Chernihiv (74) regions.



## DECENTRALIZATION

Decentralization reform is part of Ukraine’s European integration process. It has been implemented since 2014 with the support of the European Union and takes into account the experience of the EU member states<sup>26</sup>.

In 2019, the first stage of decentralization was completed; its objective was to implement a comprehensive amalgamation of territorial communities and empower the municipalities<sup>27</sup>. As of December 2019, 982 amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs) have been established<sup>28</sup>. In 2019, 223 ATCs were formed, while in 2018, there were only 141<sup>29</sup>. Among the leaders in

terms of population of capable communities are Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zaporizhzhia region, where on average 90% of the population have joined new communities. At the same time, in the regions that are at the bottom of the ranking, capable communities unite less than 60% of the population.

This slow pace of community amalgamation in some regions threatens the success of the second phase of decentralization, which provides that in 2020, the next local elections will be held on a new territorial basis of 1400 ATCs<sup>30</sup>.



## TRANSPARENCY OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

**Transparent activities of local authorities are the basis of local democracy, which is one of the European values and influences the implementation of the EU standards at the community level.**

Transparency of the authorities increases public confidence in local governments, allows to strengthen the accountability of community officials, and improves the quality of services provided to citizens.

Four cities (Ternopil, Mariupol, Vinnytsia, and Lviv) show the best performance in the context of transparency of the authorities. The last places are occupied by Severodonetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Poltava.

The evaluation is based on the indicators of Transparency International Ukraine’s ranking of the transparency of cities<sup>31</sup>. This rating takes into account how proactively the authorities provide information to citizens, what measures are taken to prevent corruption and whether the authorities demonstrate openness in their communication with the community.

Transparency International Ukraine is monitoring the transparency of 100 Ukrainian cities for the third year in a row and notes a gradual increase in transparency: from 2017 to 2018, the increase was 12%, and in 2019, the respective figure was 6%<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Децентралізація: коротко про головне. Retrieved from <https://cost.ua/news/698-detsentralizatsiya-korotko-pro-holovne/>

<sup>26</sup> Програма для України з розширення прав і можливостей на місцевому рівні, підзвітності та розвитку «U-LEAD з Європою». Retrieved from <https://donors.decentralization.gov.ua/project/u-lead>

<sup>27</sup> Досягнення та перспективи реформ децентралізації в Україні з 2014 року. Валентина Романова та Андреас Умланд. Retrieved from <https://voxukraine.org/uk/dosyagnennya-ta-perspektivi-reform-detsentralizatsiyi-v-ukrayini-z-2014-roku/>

<sup>28</sup> About reform. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/about>

<sup>29</sup> Що у розвитку громад і територій відбулося за 2019 рік – дані моніторингу децентралізації. Retrieved from <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/12055>

<sup>30</sup> Пропозиції програми “U-LEAD з Європою” щодо державної політики у сфері надання адміністративних послуг. Retrieved from [https://tsnap.ulead.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/U-LEAD-Polisi-zapysky\\_2019.pdf](https://tsnap.ulead.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/U-LEAD-Polisi-zapysky_2019.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Transparency rating of Ukrainian cities. Transparency International Ukraine. <https://transparentcities.in.ua/reytyngy-prozorosti-mist/reytyng-prozorosti-mist-ukrayiny>

<sup>32</sup> Chasing transparency. New research by transparent cities. <https://ti-ukraine.org/blogs/gonytva-za-prozoristy-u-nove-doslidzhennya-mist-ukrayiny-vid-transparency-international-ukraine/>



## TRUST IN CITY COUNCILS OF REGIONAL CENTERS

The level of approval of the authorities' activities affects the quality of local democracy: the stronger the trust in local authorities, the more effectively democratic practices are implemented in communities.

The evaluation of the level of trust in City Councils of regional centers was conducted on the basis of data provided by the Sociological Group "Rating."<sup>33</sup> Residents of Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernihiv, and Khmelnytskyi trust the representatives of the City Council the most. The lowest levels are observed in Kherson, Poltava, Severodonetsk, and Chernivtsi. Outsiders in this ranking are the same cities where the level of transparency of local authorities is the lowest. This confirms the thesis that the more open and transparent the authorities, the higher the level of public confidence in them.



## ACCESSIBILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The establishment of Administrative Service Centers (ASCs) in capable communities is an important part of the decentralization reform. Ukrainians often associate successful European integration with practical things, including the activities of ASCs, which many citizens consider centers of Europeanness at the local level. 91% of consumers of ASC services evaluate their work positively, and more than 95% of citizens are satisfied with the friendliness and competence of the centers' employees<sup>34</sup>.

As of December 2019, there were 806 centers in Ukraine<sup>35</sup>. As part of the reform, it is planned to increase the number of ASCs to 1,400, which is equal to the planned number of ATCs.

**Dnipropetrovsk (83) and Chernihiv (74) regions have the best indicators in terms of the number of ASCs. Zakarpattia (22) and Chernivtsi (24) regions have the fewest centers.**

Regarding the ratio of citizens per ASC, Chernihiv, Kherson, and Ternopil regions are the leaders.



## INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

Inter-municipal cooperation is a powerful tool for decentralization; it demonstrates the ability of communities to voluntarily and independently establish horizontal links with partners.

Cooperation between communities allows municipalities to take advantage of saving of scale, in particular in the provision of utilities (water, energy, and waste management), or to provide such services on a joint basis<sup>36</sup>. As of December 31, 2019, there 397 agreements on inter-municipal cooperation existed in Ukraine<sup>37</sup>.

**Vynnytsia, Poltava, Sumy, and Cherkasy oblasts occupy the leading positions in terms of the number of signed agreements on inter-municipal cooperation.**

Instead, Ivano-Frankivsk, Donetsk, Odesa, Luhansk, and Zakarpattia regions signed the fewest partnership agreements with other communities.

<sup>33</sup> П'яте всеукраїнське муніципальне опитування. Retrieved from [http://ratinggroup.ua/research/regions/pyatyy\\_vseukrainskiy\\_municipalnyy\\_opros.html](http://ratinggroup.ua/research/regions/pyatyy_vseukrainskiy_municipalnyy_opros.html)

<sup>34</sup> Пропозиції програми "U-LEAD з Європою" щодо державної політики у сфері надання адміністративних послуг. Retrieved from [https://tsnar.ulead.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/U-LEAD-Polisi-zapysky\\_2019.pdf](https://tsnar.ulead.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/U-LEAD-Polisi-zapysky_2019.pdf)

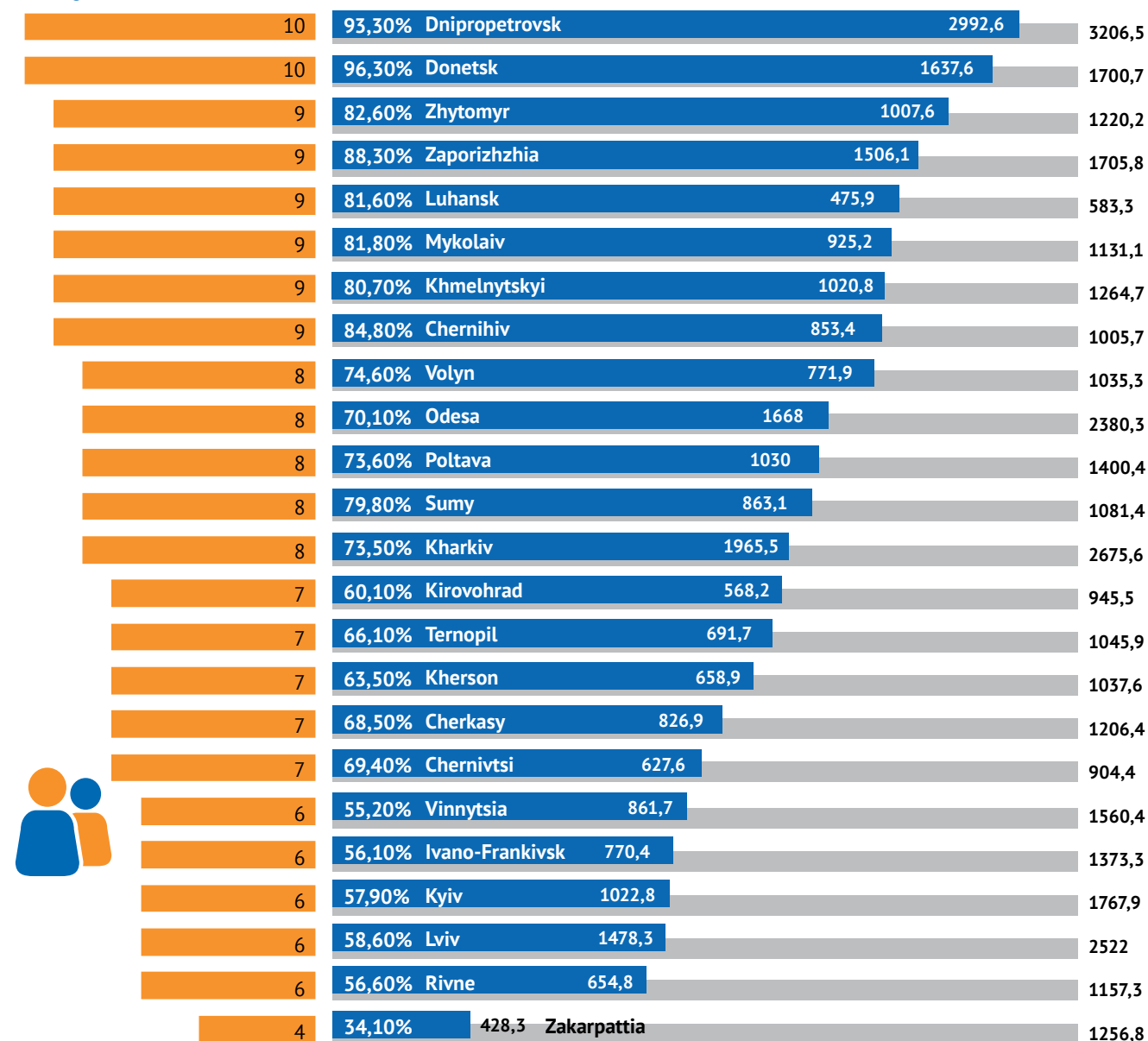
<sup>35</sup> Альона Бабак: Завдання на наступний рік - посилення підтримки розвитку громад та територій. Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/alona-babak-zavdannya-na-nastupnij-rik-posilennya-pidtrimki-rozvitku-gromad-ta-teritorij>

<sup>36</sup> Ten OECD guidelines for effective decentralization promoting regional development. OECD. [shorturl.at/dlBX7](https://shorturl.at/dlBX7)

<sup>37</sup> Реєстр договорів про співробітництво територіальних громад. Retrieved from <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/regional-dev/rozvytok-mistsevoho-samovyaduvannya/rejestr/>



### 8.1. Share of the population of capable communities (ATCs, cities of regional significance (CRSs)<sup>38</sup>) in the total population of the region (%)



**Graph 8.1** Population of capable communities (ATCs, cities of regional significance), thousand (total, 2015-2019)

■ Share of the population of capable communities in the total population of the region, %  
 ■ Total population of the region, thousand  
 ■ Score

Indicator weight is 10 points. Since the difference between the share of the population of capable communities in the total population of the regions (%) is insignificant, the score was calculated according to the following formula:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	10
80-90	9
70-80	8
60-70	7
50-60	6
40-50	5
30-40	4
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

According to the scale above, the maximum score (10) was obtained by regions where the share of the population of capable communities in the total population was in the range of 90–100%. Each subsequent group of regions received one point less..

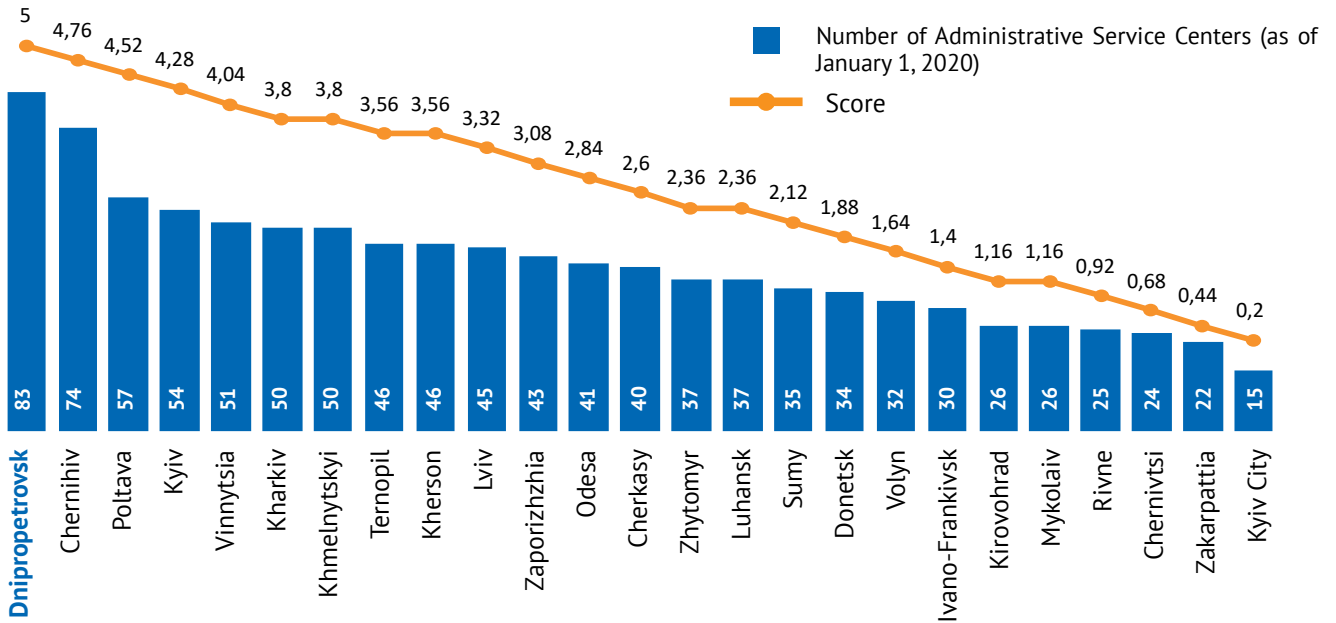
**Data clarification:** \*Data obtained from the Decentralization Monitoring as of December 10, 2019 (<https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/506/10.12.2019.pdf>). They do not include the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

<sup>38</sup> Cities of regional significance are cities that are economic and cultural centers, have developed industry, utilities, significant housing resources, usually with a population of over 50 thousand people.

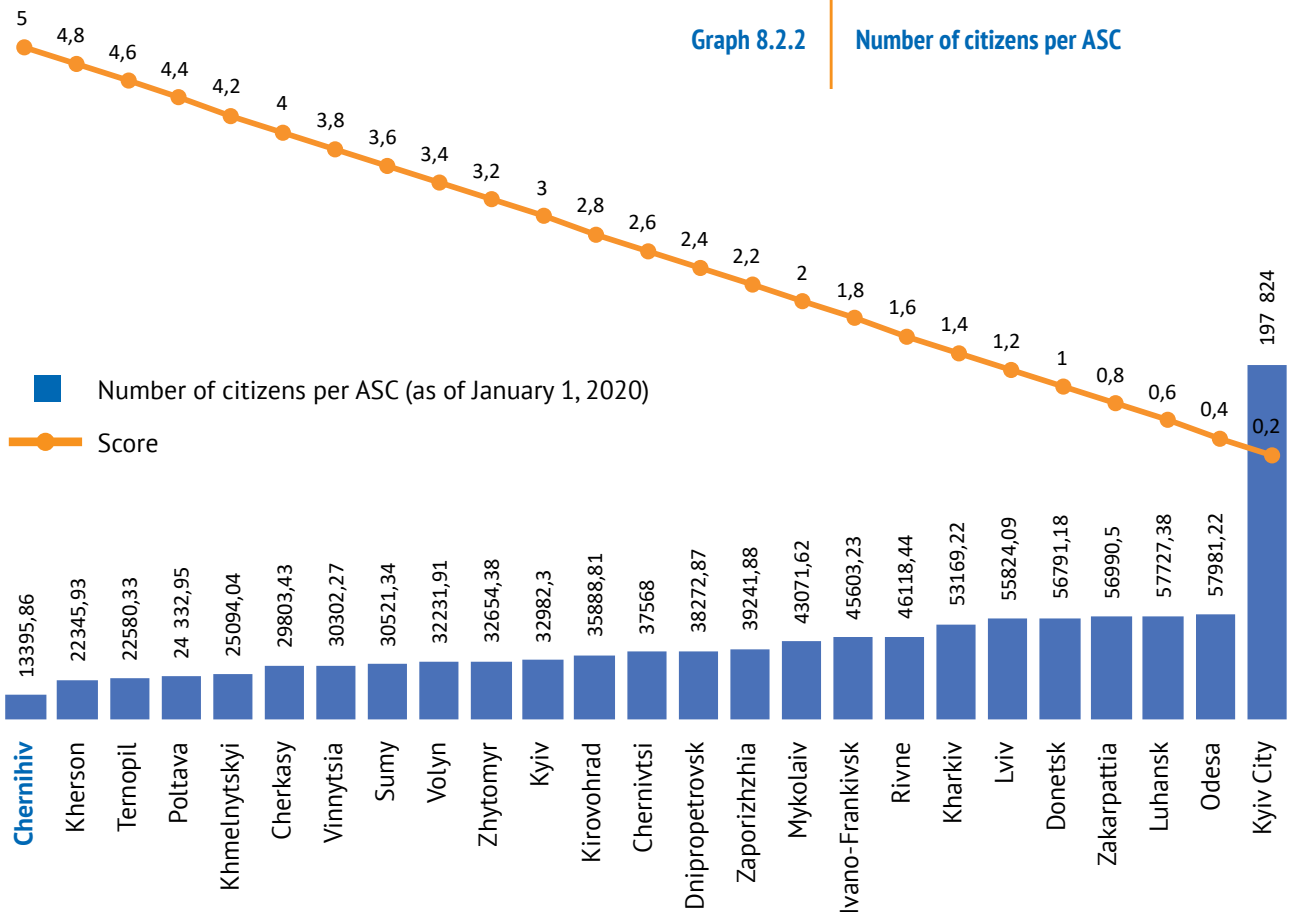


8.2. ASCs (number of Administrative Service Centers and number of citizens per ASC as of January 1, 2020)

Graph 8.2.1 | Number of Administrative Service Centers



Graph 8.2.2 | Number of citizens per ASC



Indicator weight is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, the evaluation was divided into two parts: the number of Administrative Service Centers (as of January 1, 2020) and the number of citizens per ASC (as of January 1, 2020). The maximum weight of each part is 5 points.

In the case of the number of ASCs, the increment was 0,24 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0,24 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

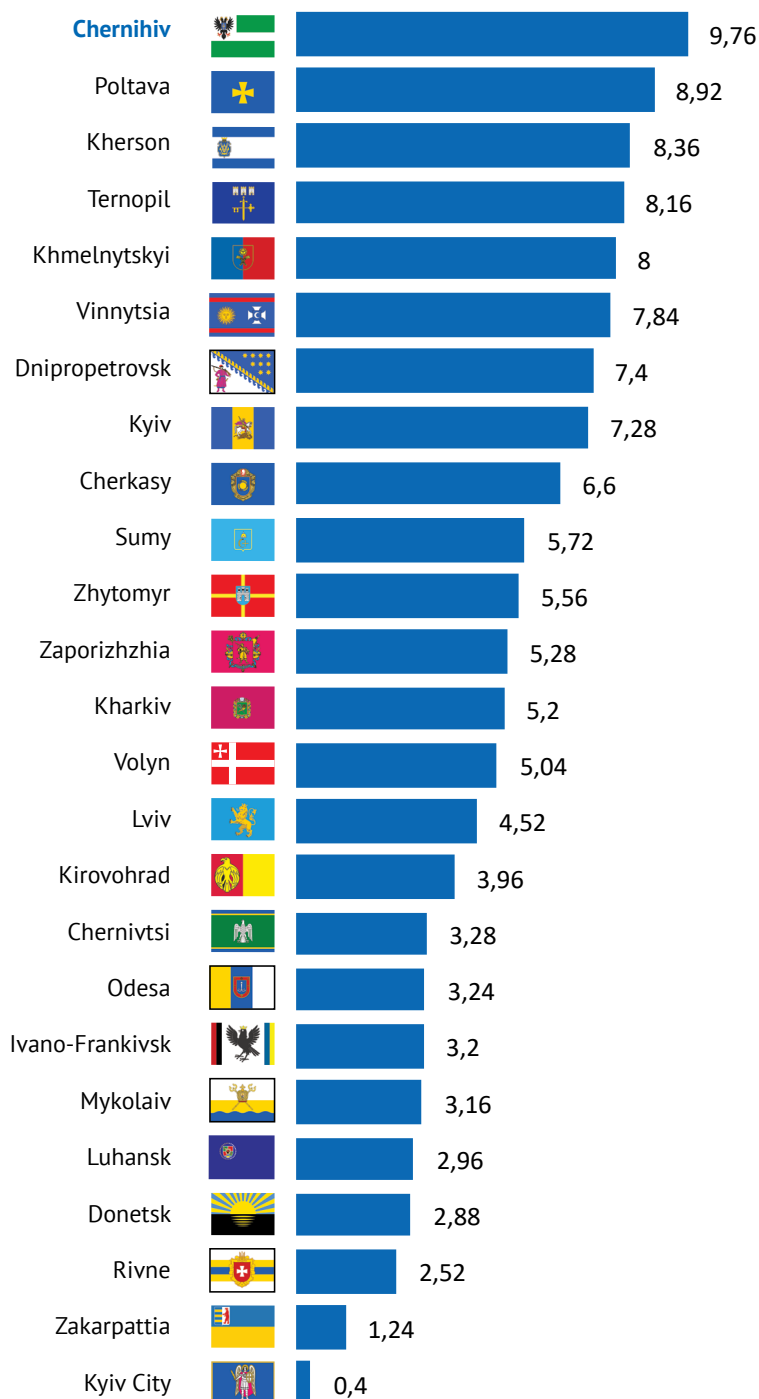
As for the number of citizens per ASC, the increment was 0,2 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0,2 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. The overall score was formed by the sum of the abovementioned scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: data provided by the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine<sup>39</sup>. This indicator takes into account both the Administrative Service Centers and their territorial divisions, remote workplaces, and mobile ASCs.

Data on the total population of regions and the city of Kyiv, used to calculate the number of citizens per ASC, are given according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

Donetsk region: the number of the available population concerns only the territory controlled by the Ukrainian Government; the data are obtained from the response of the Donetsk Regional State Administration.

**Graph 8.2.3** ASCs (number of Administrative Service Centers and number of citizens per ASC as of January 1, 2020)  
Total score



<sup>39</sup> Інформація щодо центрів надання адміністративних послуг у регіонах України (станом на 01.01.2020). Міністерство розвитку економіки, торгівлі та сільського господарства. Retrieved from <https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=288da497-975a-4de1-9bb0-7ad77b80fba9&title=InformatsiiaSchodoTsentrivNadanniaAdministrativnikhPoslugURegionakhUkraini-stanomNa01-110-2019->





### 8.3. Level of transparency in the investment sphere of regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2019)

Table 8.3

Level of transparency in the investment sphere of regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2019)

Regional center	Transparency International Ukraine's rating score	Score
<b>Ternopil</b>	76	5,6
Mariupol	74,6	5,6
Vinnitsia	74,2	5,6
Lviv	73,7	5,6
Dnipro	69,2	4,9
Zhytomyr	66,1	4,9
Khmelnytskyi	64,7	4,9
Kyiv	64	4,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	61,6	4,9
Cherkasy	58,6	4,2
Odesa	57,6	4,2
Sumy	57,2	4,2
Uzhhorod	56,6	4,2
Mykolaiv	56,3	4,2
Chernihiv	56,2	4,2
Zaporizhzhia	55,9	4,2
Chernivtsi	55,8	4,2
Kropyvnytsky	55,3	4,2
Rivne	54,5	4,2
Lutsk	51,4	4,2
Poltava	47,8	3,5
Kherson	43,1	3,5
Kharkiv	42,8	3,5
Severodonetsk	41,2	3,5

Indicator weight is 7 points. Data on the points scored in the Transparency International Ukraine's rating were used to calculate this indicator. The maximum score (7) for this indicator could be obtained by a region that would score 90–100 points in the Transparency International Ukraine's rating. More details about the calculation:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	7
80-90	6,3
70-80	5,6
60-70	4,9
50-60	4,2
40-50	3,5
30-40	2,8
20-30	2,1
10-20	1,4
0-10	0,7

The increment between scores was 0,7 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 10 groups of indicators). Each subsequent group was rated 0,7 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Donetsk and Luhansk regions are represented by the cities of Mariupol and Severodonetsk, which showed the best results in the ranking. Source: <https://transparentcities.in.ua/analytika/gonytva-za-prozoristyuv-nove-doslidzhennya-mist-ukrayiny-vid-transparency-international-ukraine..>



### 8.4. Level of approval of the City Council (according to the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)

Table 8.4

Level of approval of the City Council (according to the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)

City	Level of approval of the City Council	Score
<b>Ivano-Frankivsk</b>	77%	5,6
Chernihiv	72%	5,6
Khmelnytskyi	71%	5,6
Vinnitsia	69%	4,9
Kharkiv	66%	4,9
Mariupol	60%	4,9
Ternopil	55%	4,2
Zhytomyr	52%	4,2
Odesa	47%	3,5
Kropyvnytsky	44%	3,5
Lviv	43%	3,5
Zaporizhzhia	37%	2,8
Lutsk	36%	2,8
Dnipro	35%	2,8
Cherkasy	35%	2,8
Sumy	30%	2,8
Rivne	27%	2,1
Kyiv	26%	2,1
Uzhhorod	25%	2,1
Mykolaiv	24%	2,1
Chernivtsi	18%	1,4
Severodonetsk	13%	1,4
Poltava	12%	1,4
Kherson	11%	1,4

Indicator weight is 7 points. The maximum score (7) for this indicator could be obtained by the region where the level of approval of the City Council of the regional center would be 90–100%. More details about the calculation:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	7
80-90	6,3
70-80	5,6
60-70	4,9
50-60	4,2
40-50	3,5
30-40	2,8
20-30	2,1
10-20	1,4
0-10	0,7

The increment between scores was 0,7 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 10 groups of indicators). Each subsequent group was rated 0,7 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: fifth all-Ukrainian municipal poll (conducted on September 6 – October 10, 2019). [http://ratinggroup.ua/ru/research/regions/pyatyy\\_vseukrainskiy\\_municipalnyy\\_opros.html](http://ratinggroup.ua/ru/research/regions/pyatyy_vseukrainskiy_municipalnyy_opros.html).

Among the categories of answers to the question "To what extent do you approve or disapprove of the activities of the City Council of your city?" the following were chosen for the rating: completely approve; rather approve.



## 8.5. Number of current agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (as of December 31, 2019)

Table 8.5

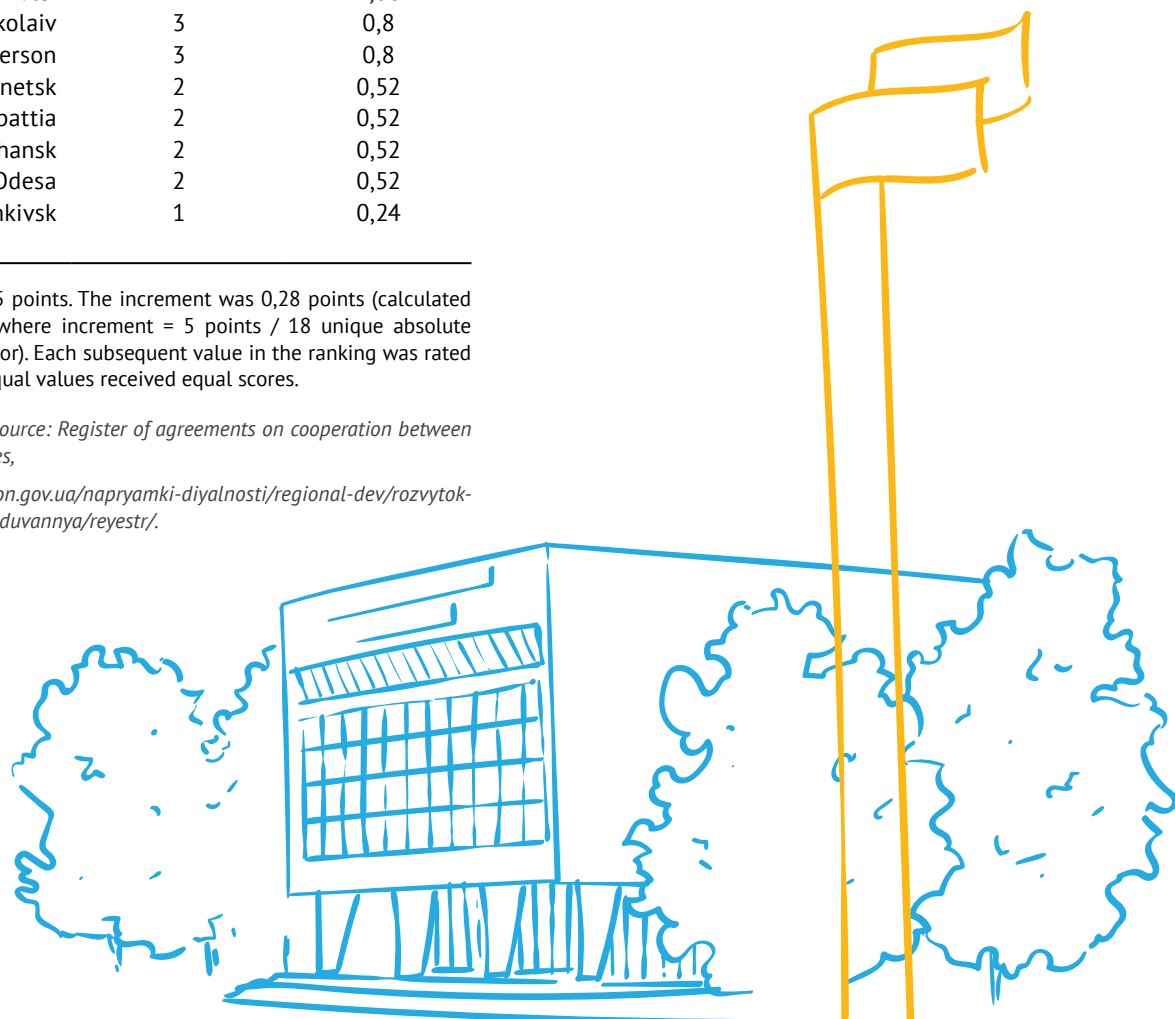
Number of current agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of current agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (as of December 31, 2019)	Score
<b>Vinnytsia</b>	78	5
Poltava	75	4,72
Sumy	35	4,44
Cherkasy	30	4,16
Zhytomyr	26	3,88
Volyn	23	3,6
Lviv	19	3,32
Kharkiv	15	3,04
Rivne	14	2,76
Ternopil	11	2,48
Kyiv	10	2,2
Kirovohrad	10	2,2
Dnipropetrovsk	9	1,92
Zaporizhzhia	9	1,92
Chernihiv	8	1,64
Khmelnyskyi	6	1,36
Chernivtsi	4	1,08
Mykolaiv	3	0,8
Kherson	3	0,8
Donetsk	2	0,52
Zakarpattia	2	0,52
Luhansk	2	0,52
Odesa	2	0,52
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	0,24

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,28 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 18 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,28 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: Register of agreements on cooperation between territorial communities,

<https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/regional-dev/rozvytok-mistsevoho-samovryaduvannya/rejestr/>.



# CHAPTER

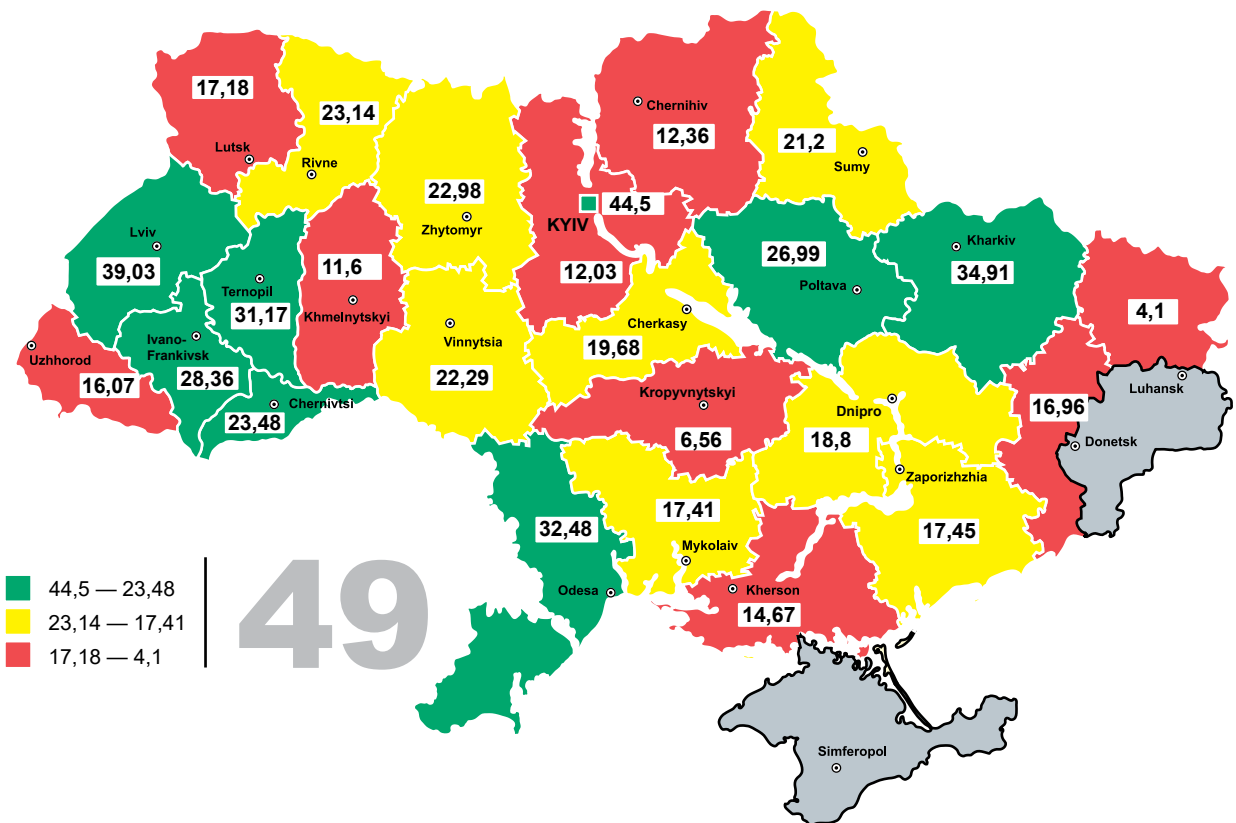
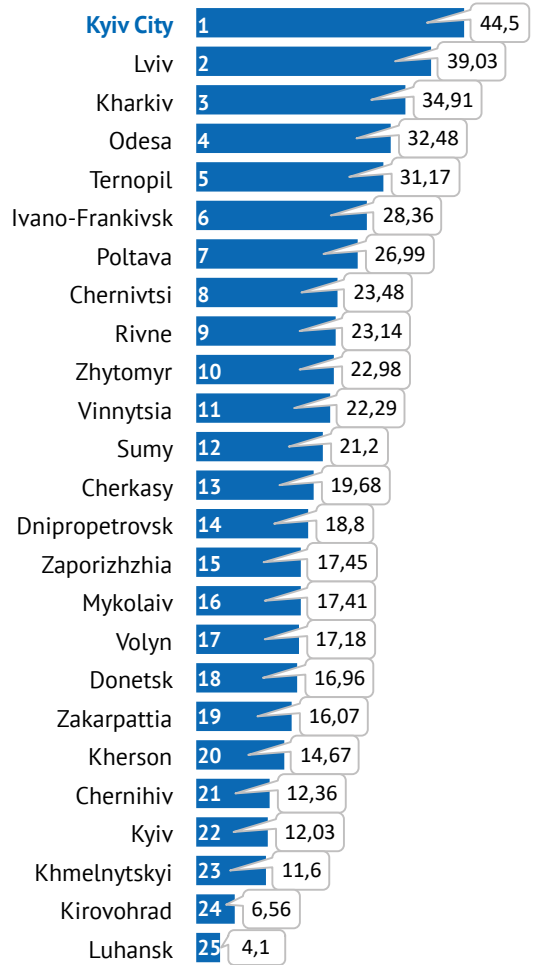
# 9



## EDUCATIONAL, ACADEMIC, AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION

# 49

49 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 The top positions in this sectoral ranking are occupied by Lviv and Kharkiv regions, as well as the city of Kyiv. Luhansk and Kirovohrad regions are on the last steps of this ranking.
- 2 **Educational integration.** In 2018–2019, 40,7% of the total number of universities, academies, and institutes of Ukraine participated in the Erasmus+ program<sup>40</sup>. In most Ukrainian regions 20 to 40% of such institutions have benefited from the Erasmus+ program. Higher education institutions in most regions did not participate in Horizon 2020 and Jean Monnet programs. This may indicate that the potential of the EU's educational cooperation programs with Ukraine is not being fully exploited, and the benefits of various educational initiatives might be promoted among Ukrainian students more actively. At the same time, much in this case depends on the management of higher education institutions.
- 3 An important component of academic integration is the **program of professional exchanges**, in particular between lecturers of universities from Ukraine and the EU. In 2018–2019, 1 764 professional exchanges were organized for students and lecturers of higher education institutions in the regions of Ukraine. Among the leaders in 2019 were higher education institutions of the city of Kyiv (172 professional exchanges), Kharkiv (106) and Vinnytsia (101) regions.
- 4 **Cultural integration.** In 2019, Ukrainian organizations implemented 494 cultural projects/initiatives in cooperation with the EU. In this category, Lviv region takes the lead with a large gap from other regions (87 projects/initiatives), while in 8 regions, the number of cultural initiatives implemented in partnership with the EU countries does not exceed 10 per region.
- 5 An important factor influencing the success of educational, academic, and cultural integration is access to the Internet. This figure in Ukraine is quite high (69%), which enhances the ability of Ukrainians to receive the information they need to study, work on self-education, implement joint academic, educational, and cultural projects with the EU citizens, and integrate into the European online community.

<sup>40</sup> Erasmus+ is the European Union program implemented for the period of 2014–2020, which supports projects of cooperation and partnership, activities, and mobility in the field of education, professional training, youth, and sports. <https://erasmusplus.org.ua/erasmus/pro-prohramu.html>



## ERASMUS+ PROGRAM PARTICIPATION IN THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAM

Erasmus+ exchange programs and joint initiatives help Ukrainian universities to innovate and facilitate the integration of Ukrainian education sphere into the European academic space.

In 2018–2019, 40,7 % (172<sup>41</sup>) of the total number of Ukrainian universities, academies, and institutes participated in the Erasmus+ program. During this period, 3 780 students (bachelors, masters, and PhDs), as well as lecturers visited the leading universities of the European Union and implemented about 700 projects in partnership with them<sup>42</sup>.

**In terms of the number of higher education institutions that participated in Erasmus+, the leaders are the city of Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv regions.**

Zhytomyr (83,3% of the total number of institutions), Ternopil (62,5%), and Lviv (62,1%) regions occupy the top positions in terms of the activity of higher education institutions' involvement in Erasmus+. The outsider of this ranking was Kirovohrad region, where 12,5% of all universities, academies, and institutes participated in this program.



## HORIZON 2020 PROGRAM PARTICIPATION IN THE HORIZON 2020 PROGRAM

In 2015, Ukraine became an associate member of the EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation "Horizon 2020". This membership gave Ukrainian participants equal status with European partner organizations and opened opportunities to influence the content of the program<sup>43</sup>.

Horizon 2020 allows Ukrainian scientists and entrepreneurs to join the experience of European countries and work with Western partners on topical issues of the European society.

**In 2019, only 19 Ukrainian higher education institutions located in the city of Kyiv and eight Ukrainian regions participated in the Horizon 2020 program.**

<sup>41</sup> According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 188 higher education institutions participated in the Erasmus+ program in 2018–2019. This figure includes three colleges that were not counted when calculating the rating for the indicator of this research. Besides, for example, structural subdivisions of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine were counted as one unit.

<sup>42</sup> Response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.

<sup>43</sup> Horizon 2020. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. <https://mon.gov.ua/ua/tag/gorizont-2020>

Among those regions, the most active is Lviv, where 4 higher education institutions have benefited from the program. Kharkiv (3) and Odesa (2) regions are also among the leaders in terms of participation in the Horizon 2020 program. The vast majority of Ukrainian HEIs did not join this program during the report period.

In 2020, the Horizon 2020 program is coming to an end. Ukraine is planning to become an associate member of its successor, the Horizon Europe program, in 2021<sup>44</sup>.



## PARTICIPATION IN THE JEAN MONNET PROGRAM

The Jean Monnet Program is the EU educational program that helps universities implement teaching and develop research on European integration.

**Despite all the opportunities provided by this program, only 14 Ukrainian higher education institutions joined this initiative in 2019.**

These were the higher education institutions of the city of Kyiv and eight regions. The most active participants of this program were once again institutions from Lviv (2) and Kharkiv (2) regions.

This may indicate that Ukrainian students have limited access to information about the European community and the benefits of the European integration process for Ukraine.



## LONG-TERM STUDY PROGRAMS

Such programs provide an opportunity for Ukrainian students to learn about the functioning of the EU's education system and to improve the quality of their education by focusing on European educational practices. A long-term stay in EU countries also helps Ukrainian students to learn European values and better integrate into the European academic community.

In 2019, long-term study programs were most actively implemented in Ivano-Frankivsk, Vinnytsia and Kharkiv regions. However, in most regions the number of students who were able to take advantage of such opportunities did not exceed 100 people. At the same time, Ukrainian regions are working to increase the number of such programs in their higher education institutions: Donetsk (+75% in 2019), Zaporizhzhia (+33%), and Mykolaiv (21%) regions are the leaders in increasing the number of students who have benefited from

long-term education in the EU. It should be noted that the dynamics of reduction of the number of students was observed in 11 regions of Ukraine.



## PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Exchange programs help Ukrainian students and lecturers to learn about the best teaching practices in the EU universities and implement those innovations in their work, bringing the quality of Ukrainian education closer to the European standards.

Compared to the previous year (791), in 2019, the number of professional exchanges (973) involving lecturers and students from Ukrainian higher education institutions increased by 18,7%.

As of 2019, the most active regions in terms of exploiting professional exchange programs were Kyiv City (172 exchanges), Kharkiv (106) and Vinnytsia (101) regions. The lowest level of activity was detected in higher educational institutions of Mykolaiv region (5). In terms of the number of program participants, the top positions are occupied by the city of Kyiv (1,029 people) Sumy (535) and Ternopil (520) regions. The last place in this ranking is claimed by Kherson region (9).



## JOINT CULTURAL PROJECTS

Cooperation with EU countries in the cultural sphere opens up numerous opportunities for Ukrainians. First, it is a cultural exchange that facilitates better mutual understanding between the EU and Ukrainian citizens. Second, cultural projects promote reflections on issues that are common to the residents of the EU and Ukraine and are able to unite them through values, including the issues related to the conceptualization of the Socialist past and awareness of the close proximity of the Russian threat. Third, culture is a powerful resource of Ukraine's "soft power," through which Ukraine could strengthen its integration chances by presenting a modern European country to the EU citizens.

**In 2019, the largest number of joint cultural initiatives was implemented in Lviv region (87), Kyiv City (56), and Odesa (30) region.**

The least – in Mykolaiv, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhia regions, each of which hosted only 4-5 initiatives during the year. And while the first two regions were among the outsiders in 2018 too, Zaporizhzhia region dropped to the bottom positions in 2019 due to the reduction in the number of implemented projects/initiatives compared to last year.

In total, 494 cultural projects have been implemented in Ukraine in 2019 in cooperation with organizations from the EU.

<sup>44</sup> Україна планує стати асоційованим членом програми ЄС з інновацій Horizon Europe. Європейська Правда. Retrieved from <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/news/2019/01/31/7092274/>

This category did not take into account the tours of Ukrainian performers and the participation of Ukrainian bands in cultural events in the EU.

## ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

The ability to connect to online services is an important factor that affects the educational and cultural rights of citizens. Internet access provides the opportunity to receive the information necessary for learning, to work on self-education, to create joint academic, educational, and cultural projects together with the EU citizens, and to integrate into the European online community.

Overall, there are 28 million Internet users in Ukraine, of which almost 90% are individuals.

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**The average Internet access rate in Ukraine is 69%. This is a fairly high figure; however, it lags behind the similar figure in the EU by 17%<sup>45</sup>.**

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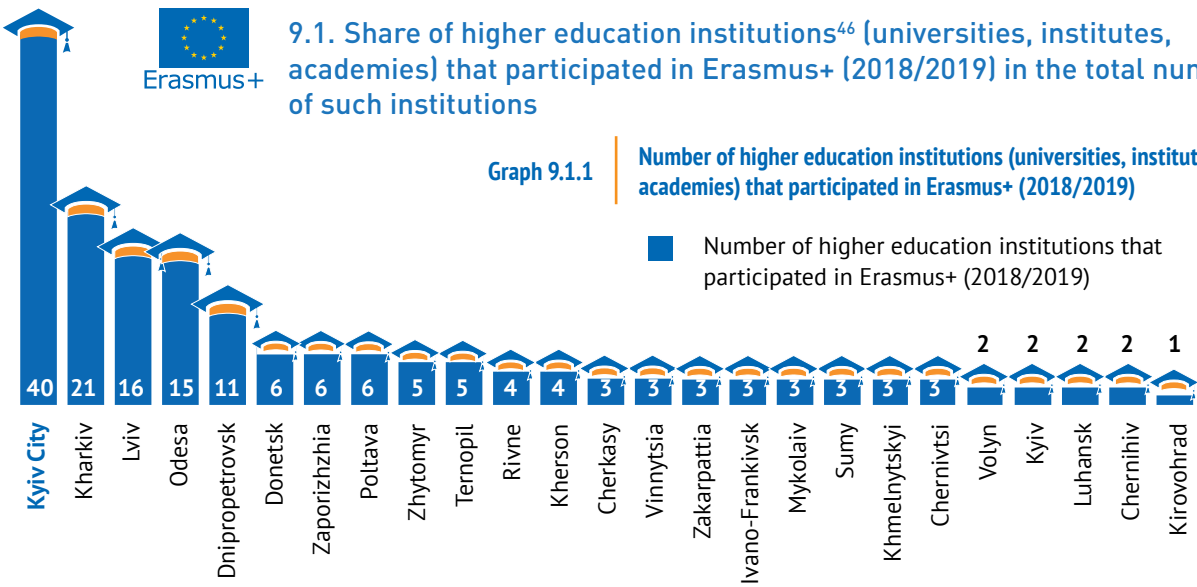
The best situation with Internet subscribers is in Kyiv City (58% of the total population), Odesa (43%) and Ivano-Frankivsk (26%) regions. The lowest shares of Internet subscribers were observed in Luhansk (1,7%), Donetsk (4%), and Rivne (5%) regions.



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<sup>45</sup> *Digital economy and society statistics – households and individuals. Eurostat.* [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Digital\\_economy\\_and\\_society\\_statistics\\_-\\_households\\_and\\_individuals](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Digital_economy_and_society_statistics_-_households_and_individuals)

**9.1. Share of higher education institutions<sup>46</sup> (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ (2018/2019) in the total number of such institutions**



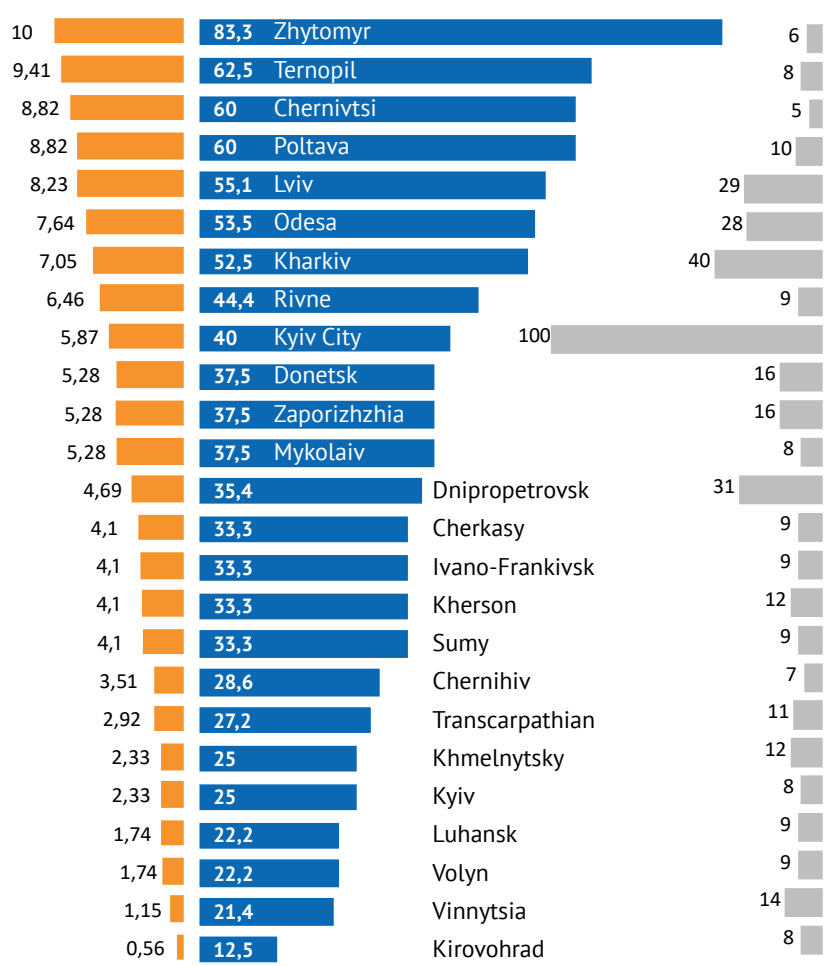
**Graph 9.1.1** Number of higher education institutions (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ (2018/2019)

**Graph 9.1.2** Share of higher education institutions (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ (2018/2019) in the total number of such institutions

■ Share of HEIs (universities, institutes, academies) that participated in Erasmus+ in the total number of such institutions (%)

■ Number of higher education institutions (universities, academies, institutes) (as of September 21, 2020)

■ Score



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment was 0,59 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,59 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020. Data on the

total number of higher education institutions (universities, academies, institutes) are provided as of January 1, 2020, according to the open register of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, <https://registry.edbo.gov.ua/high/>. This list (based on the categories of higher education institutions available in the above register) does not include separate structural units of higher education institutions; colleges and technical schools (these institutions are now considered institutions of professional higher education). However, it should be noted that in 2018/2019, the Kyiv College of Construction, Architecture and Design, Kyiv College of Communications, and Cherkasy State Business College participated in the Erasmus+ program.

<sup>46</sup> Higher education institutions that participated in Erasmus+ are represented in this indicator by universities, institutes, and academies (based on the categories of higher education institutions available in the open register of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine).



## 9.2. Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Horizon 2020 program (2019)

Table 9.2

Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Horizon 2020 program (2019)

Region	Number of HEIs that participated in the Horizon 2020 program (2019)	Score
Kyiv City	5	5
Lviv	4	4
Kharkiv	3	3
Odesa	2	2
Vinnitsia	1	1
Donetsk	1	1
Zakarpattia	1	1
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	1
Sumy	1	1
Volyn	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Luhansk	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0
Poltava	0	0
Rivne	0	0
Ternopil	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0
Chernihiv	0	0

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 1 point (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 5 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 1 point lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020. Regions where higher education institutions did not participate in the Horizon 2020 program received zero points.



## 9.3. Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Jean Monnet program (2019)

Table 9.3

Number of higher education institutions that participated in the Jean Monnet program (2019)

Region	Number of HEIs that participated in the Jean Monnet program (2019)	Score
Kyiv City	4	5
Lviv	2	3,67
Kharkiv	2	3,67
Volyn	1	2,34
Zaporizhzhia	1	2,34
Mykolaiv	1	2,34
Odesa	1	2,34
Ternopil	1	2,34
Chernihiv	1	2,34
Vinnitsia	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Donetsk	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0
Zakarpattia	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Luhansk	0	0
Poltava	0	0
Rivne	0	0
Sumy	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0

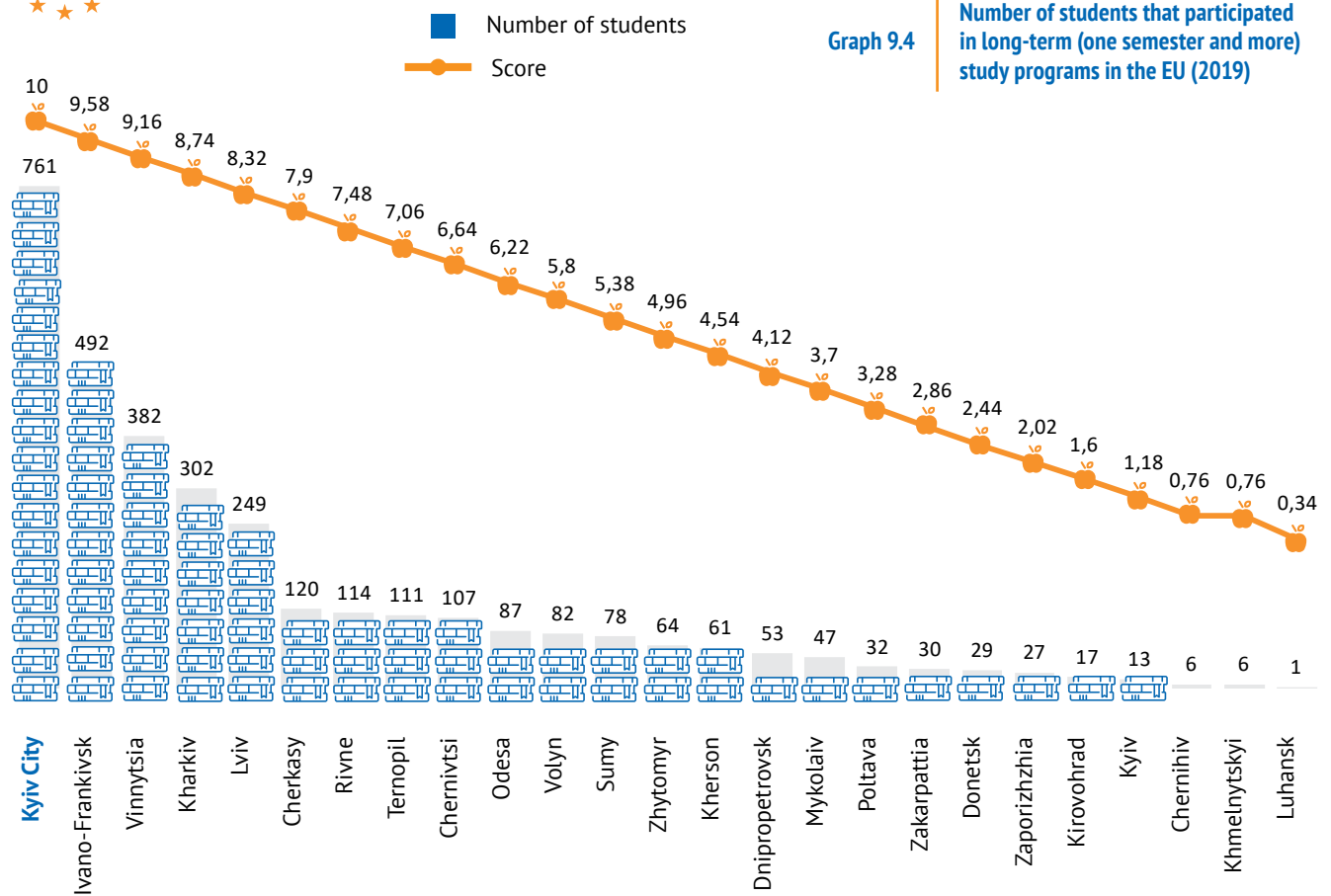
Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 1,33 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 3 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 1,33 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020. Regions where higher education institutions did not participate in the Jean Monnet program received zero points.





### 9.4. Number of students that participated in long-term (one semester and more) study programs in the EU (2019)



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment was 0,42 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,42 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration.

*Kyiv City:* data are provided only for 14 higher education institutions, located in Kyiv, inquiries were sent to all institutions that participated in the Erasmus+ program in 2018/2019, according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (a total of 45 institutions).

*The Department of Education and Science of the Kyiv City State Administration has a link with the only municipal institution of higher education of the IV level of accreditation – Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University.*

*Khmelnitskyi region:* the regional state administration and Khmelnitskyi City Council did not provide any information; inquiries were sent to the higher education institutions, that participated in the Erasmus+ program in 2018/2019, according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Data provided concern Kamianets-Podilskyi National Ivan Ihiienko University.

*Lviv region:* data obtained from the regional state administration, inquiries were also sent to some higher educational institutions of the region to supplement the available information.



## 9.5. Number of professional exchange programs and number of their participants (lecturers and students) (2019)

Table 9.5.1 Number of professional exchange programs (2019)		
Region	Number of programs/exchanges (2019)	Score
Kyiv City	172	3,5
Kharkiv	106	3,32
Vinnitsia	101	3,14
Zaporizhzhia	67	2,96
Cherkasy	61	2,78
Ternopil	60	2,6
Poltava	55	2,42
Sumy	46	2,24
Donetsk	44	2,06
Lviv	42	1,88
Dnipropetrovsk	30	1,7
Zhytomyr	30	1,7
Rivne	29	1,52
Ivano-Frankivsk	27	1,34
Kyiv	16	1,16
Luhansk	12	0,98
Volyn	11	0,8
Khmelnyskyi	11	0,8
Chernivtsi	11	0,8
Chernihiv	11	0,8
Odesa	8	0,62
Zakarpattia	6	0,44
Kirovohrad	6	0,44
Kherson	6	0,44
Mykolaiv	5	0,26

Table 9.5.2 Number of their participants (lecturers and students) (2019)		
Region	Number of participants (2019)	Score
Kyiv City	1210	3,5
Sumy	535	3,35
Ternopil	520	3,2
Zaporizhzhia	460	3,05
Zakarpattia	344	2,9
Poltava	334	2,75
Kharkiv	334	2,75
Odesa	294	2,6
Cherkasy	263	2,45
Rivne	173	2,3
Lviv	138	2,15
Vinnitsia	136	2
Volyn	136	2
Ivano-Frankivsk	123	1,85
Zhytomyr	119	1,7
Donetsk	111	1,55
Kirovohrad	110	1,4
Dnipropetrovsk	84	1,25
Chernihiv	66	1,1
Chernivtsi	61	0,95
Khmelnyskyi	59	0,8
Kyiv	28	0,65
Luhansk	23	0,5
Mykolaiv	12	0,35
Kherson	9	0,2

Indicator weight is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, the evaluation was divided into two parts: the number of programs/exchanges in 2019 and the number of participants (lecturers and students) who participated in such programs/exchanges in 2019. The maximum weight of each part is 3,5 points. The final score was the sum of the added scores for the abovementioned two parts.

In the case of the number of programs/exchanges, the increment was 0,18 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 19 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,18 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

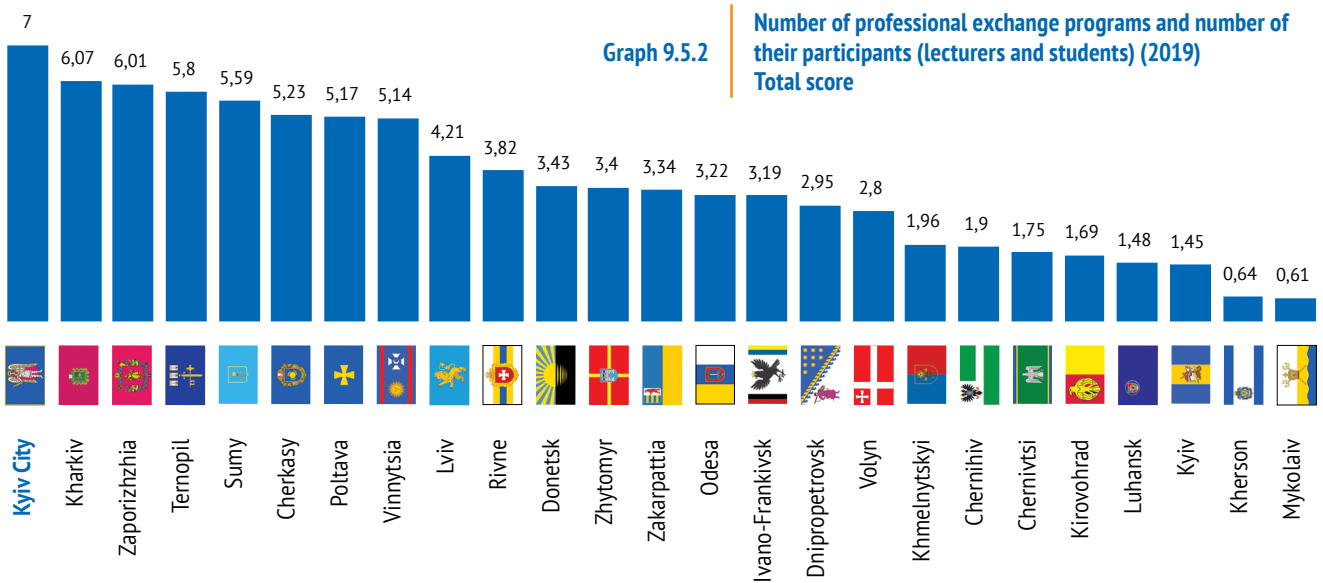
Regarding the number of participants, the increment was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration.

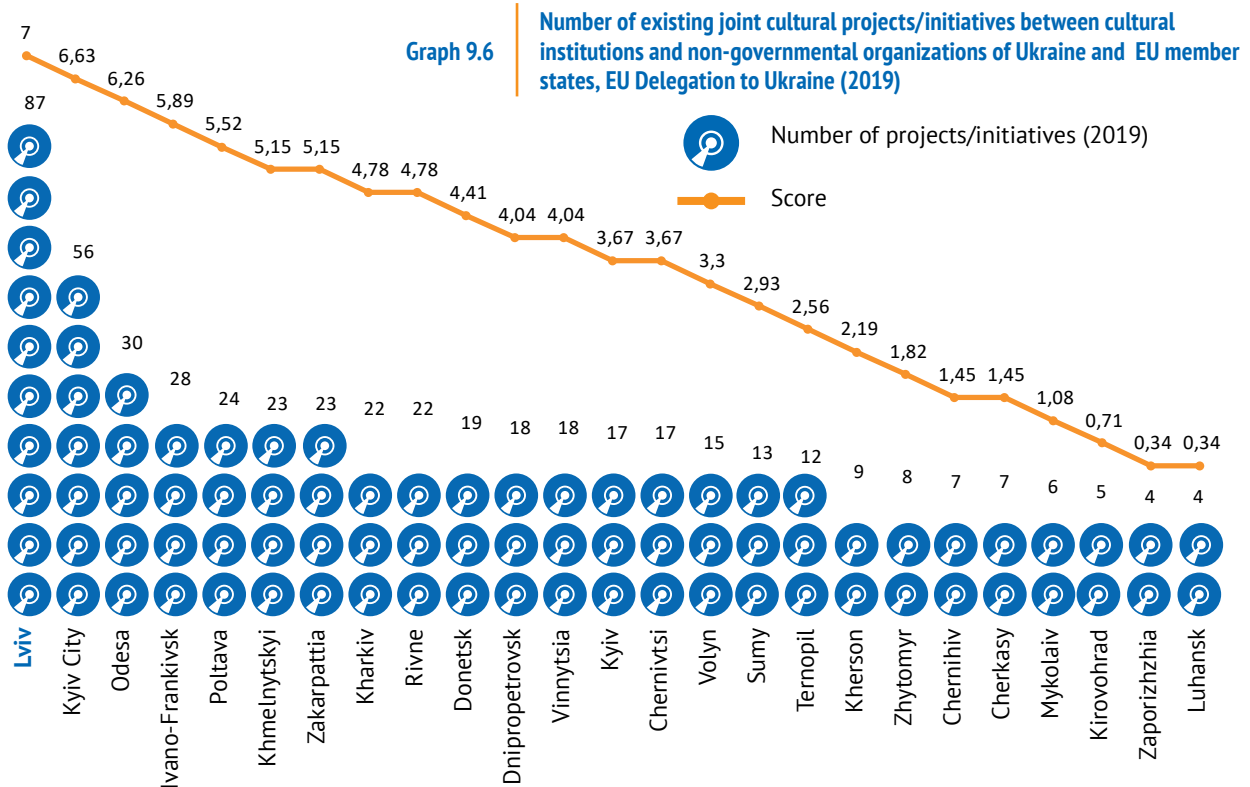
Kyiv: inquiries were sent to 45 higher education institutions that participated in the Erasmus+ program in 2018/2019, according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Information was obtained from 14 higher education institutions.

Lviv region: data obtained from the regional state administration, inquiries were also sent to certain higher education institutions of the region to supplement the available information.

The programs / exchanges mentioned in the indicator are aimed at improving the skills of lecturers, internships for students in EU member states. They do not include academic student exchanges and double diplomas.



**9.6. Number of existing joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions and non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, EU Delegation to Ukraine (2019)**



Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment was 0,39 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 18 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,39 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations and City Councils of regional centers, as well as the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine. In addition, inquiries were sent to ten NGOs that could potentially have joint cultural projects/initiatives with partner organizations/foundations from EU member states. Zhytomyr region:

projects/initiatives of the "Modern Format" NGO were included (<http://www.sformat.org>).

Cultural projects/initiatives include the organization of a festival, exhibition, concert, or other cultural event with the assistance or participation of EU member states or the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine in a particular region or Kyiv; production of artistic products - film, books, etc. with the assistance or in partnership with the institutions of EU member states. Events/initiatives carried out at local expense with the invitation of guests/participants from EU member states were also included.



## 9.7. Share of individual Internet subscribers in the total population (% , 2019)

**Table 9.7**
**Share of individual Internet subscribers in the total population (% , 2019)**

Region	Individual Internet subscribers (thousand)
Kyiv City	1717,1
Odesa	1016,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	360,2
Mykolaiv	155,4
Poltava	143,6
Ternopil	100,5
Zaporizhzhia	140,6
Lviv	208,7
Kyiv	146,9
Kherson	81,9
Dnipropetrovsk	248,5
Zhytomyr	92,7
Chernivtsi	64,5
Chernihiv	67,3
Sumy	72,4
Kirovohrad	59,6
Vinnytsia	95,7
Kharkiv	157,4
Khmelnyskyi	71,2
Volyn	56,6
Cherkasy	65,1
Zakarpattia	62,9
Rivne	56,1
Donetsk	161,9
Luhansk	37,4

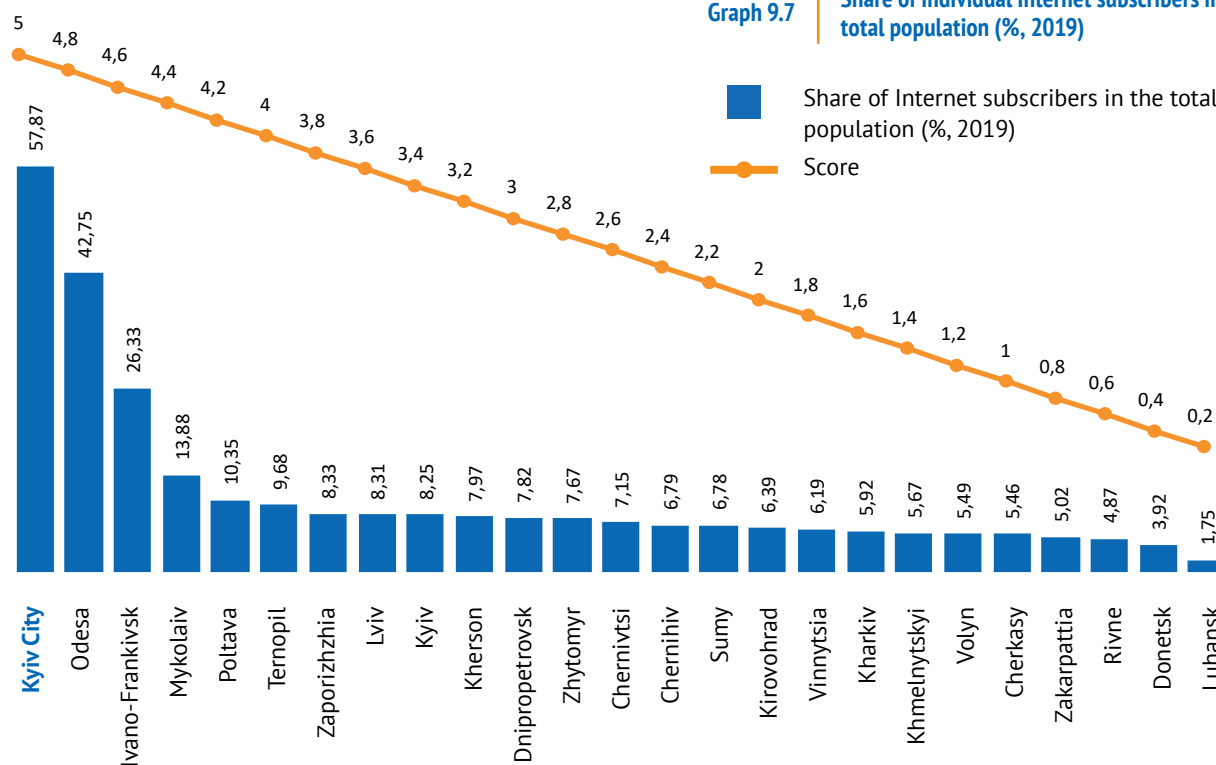
Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,2 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,2 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Subscriber is a consumer of telecommunications services who receives telecommunications services under the terms of the contract, which provides for the connection of terminal equipment owned or used by them to the telecommunications network.

Source (number of Internet subscribers): State Statistics Service of Ukraine, regional statistics. The data are given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2020 were used to calculate the share of Internet subscribers in the total population

([http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/ds/kn/kn\\_u/kn1219\\_u.html](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/ds/kn/kn_u/kn1219_u.html)).

**Graph 9.7** Share of individual Internet subscribers in the total population (% , 2019)


CHAPTER

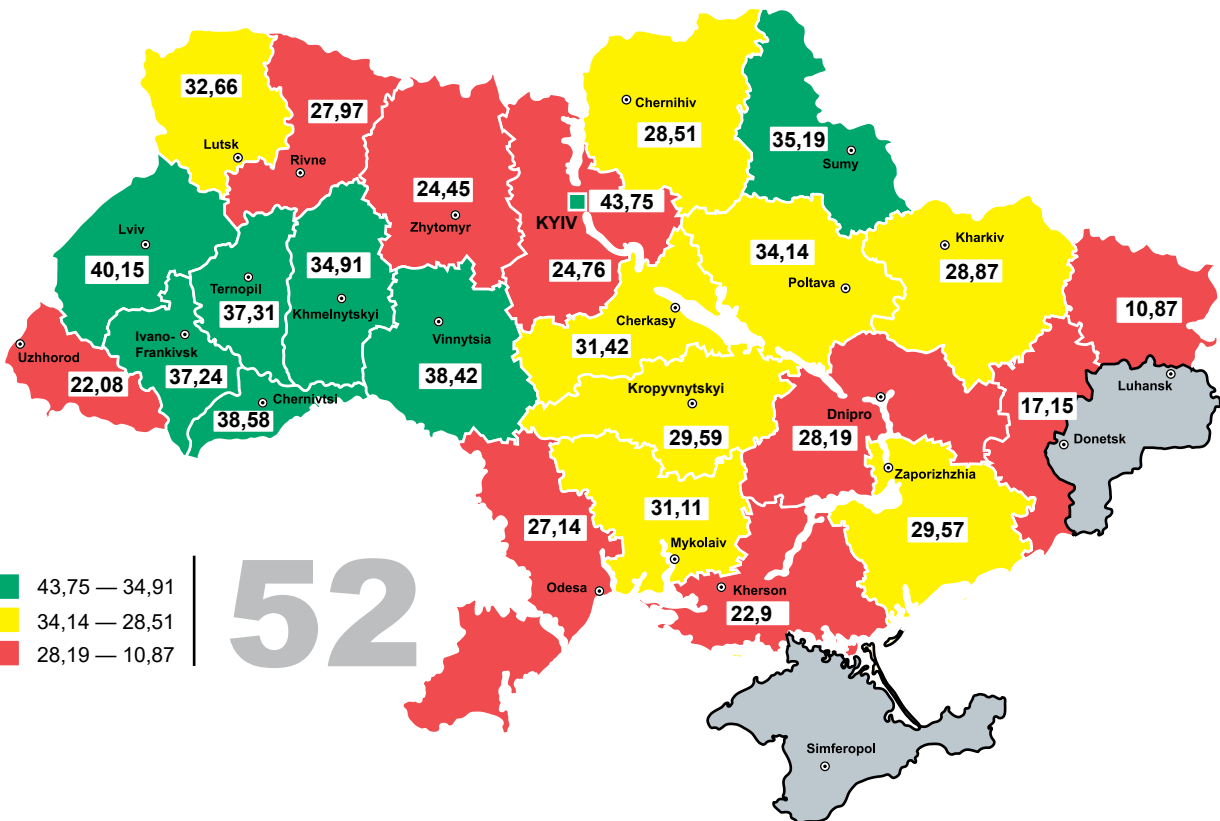
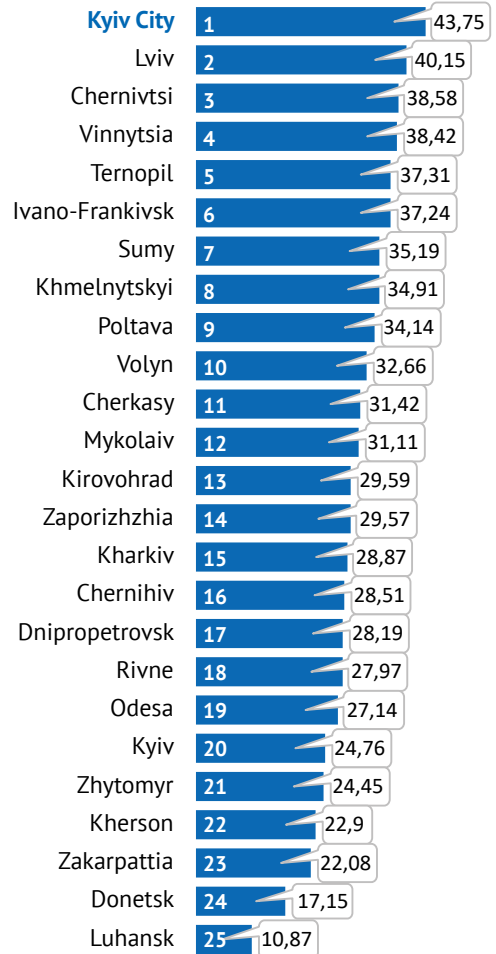
10



HEALTH CARE

52

52 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 Life expectancy in Ukraine is much lower than in the European Union states. Moreover, the average difference in life expectancy between women and men in Ukraine is almost twice as high. Leading positions in life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65+ are occupied by the city of Kyiv and Western regions of Ukraine.
- 2 Ukraine has not yet reached European levels in most routine vaccinations; thus, the promotion of vaccination should continue. However, there are also absolute leaders among the regions. For instance, according to the data of 2019, Mykolaiv region demonstrated 100% performance in terms of planned vaccinations against pertussis, diphtheria, and tetanus (DTP3) up to one year, as well as against measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR).
- 3 Vinnytsia, Kyiv, and Lviv regions became the leaders in the share of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population.
- 4 Exercise is an important component of a healthy lifestyle in the European Union. However, most cities in Ukraine are only gaining an understanding of the need to develop a concept for the development of cycling infrastructure. According to 2019 data, Chernivtsi and Volyn regions and the city of Kyiv became the leaders in the mileage of equipped bicycle paths.



## AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average life expectancy at birth is the most integrated indicator of health and living as well as working conditions of the population. According to 2018 data, in Ukraine, the respective figure was 71,76 years: 66,9 among men and 76,72 among women. The difference in life expectancy between men and women is 9,82<sup>47</sup>. Leading positions are occupied by Kyiv and Western regions of Ukraine.

At the same time, despite the slowdown in the increase in life expectancy in the EU, according to 2017 data, the average life expectancy at birth reached 80,9 years. And the difference in life expectancy between men and women was 5,2<sup>48</sup>.

**Therefore, life expectancy in Ukraine is much lower than in the European Union, not to mention almost twice larger difference in life expectancy between men and women.**

At the same time, the average life expectancy at the age of 65+, according to 2018 data, reached 5,14 years in Ukraine, while in the EU, the respective figure is 19,9 years (2017 data). The city of Kyiv and the Western regions were once again among the leaders in Ukraine.



## PERCENTAGE OF PLANNED VACCINATIONS

Another important indicator is the level of vaccination. According to the Wellcome Global Monitor 2018, Europe has become the most skeptical region in the world about vaccination, and France is the country with the lowest level of confidence in vaccination safety (47%). This suggests that the lion's share of the population has doubts about the need for vaccination, and after the development of a coronavirus vaccine, there may be a need to convince people of its benefits.

As for Ukraine, in 2019, 40,7% of respondents in the "Health Index. Ukraine" poll were very positive about vaccination, while 39,7% were rather positive, i.e. a total of 80,4% of respondents. However, although vaccination rates are high in Ukraine, they have not yet reached all European levels, thus we must continue promoting vaccination.

Poltava, Mykolaiv, and Kirovohrad regions became the leaders in terms of the percentage of four planned vaccinations in 2019.

Regarding individual vaccinations, according to 2019 data, the percentage of planned vaccinations against pertussis, diphtheria, and tetanus (DTP3) up to one year, reached 80,5% in Ukraine. In the EU, this figure is 94%<sup>49</sup>. The leader among regions is Mykolaiv (100%).

In terms of the level of vaccination against measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR, among 1-year-olds), it is 93,2% in Ukraine, while in the EU, there is an indicator only for measles (94%). The leader among regions is Mykolaiv (100%). At the same time, the level of Hepatitis B vaccination up to one year, is 77% in Ukraine, while in the EU it is 93%. The leader among the regions is Poltava (92,7%)<sup>50</sup>.

It is also worth noting that Luhansk region is in the top ten in terms of three of the four planned vaccinations, despite the complicated security situation.

<sup>47</sup> European Map of Health Care, Tetiana Levoniuk, May 2020. [http://neweurope.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/1590764088994\\_Evromap\\_health\\_01-29\\_graf\\_ukr.pdf](http://neweurope.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/1590764088994_Evromap_health_01-29_graf_ukr.pdf).

<sup>48</sup> Eurostat. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home?>

<sup>49</sup> Eurostat. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home?>

<sup>50</sup> Data include the third dose for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, Hepatitis B and the first dose for measles.



## DECLARATIONS WITH FAMILY DOCTORS

The Association Agreement with the EU in the area of health care provides for the strengthening of Ukraine's health care system and its potential, which, in particular, is due to the reform of the primary health care system and the introduction of the position of family doctors. The latter not only refer patients to specialists, but also advise on the symptoms of certain diseases, a healthy lifestyle, routine vaccinations and tests, maintaining in fact a satisfactory state of health of their patients.

In addition, the introduction of family doctors has increased the accessibility of doctors to citizens, simplified appointment procedures (for example, online) for many patients and reduced queues, as well as allowed citizens to receive basic services at the expense of the state, even in private hospitals.

**Vinnitsia, Kyiv, Lviv, Sumy, and Khmelnytskyi regions became leaders in the number of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population of the region.**

The same regions headed the ranking in terms of the number of residents who joined the electronic health care system. Overall, as of December 31, 2019, more than 29 million Ukrainians have signed declarations with family doctors, i.e. 69,5% of the country's population.



## CONNECTION TO THE E-HEALTH SYSTEM

The e-Health electronic health care system, which became operational in 2017, has become an important component of the transformation of the Ukrainian health care system. This tool allowed to translate most medical records into electronic form, which contributed to the unloading of doctors and improvement of medical services provided to patients. For example, it is now possible to issue e-prescriptions under the "Affordable Medicine" program. In addition, this system allows to collect and analyze data on the medical needs of different regions, systematizing information in the registers of medical institutions, patients, and doctors.

**Vinnitsia, Kyiv, Volyn, Sumy, and Khmelnytskyi regions are among the leaders in terms of the number of residents of the region that have joined the e-Health system.**

At the same time, in terms of the number of health care providers that have joined this system, the leaders are Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Kharkiv regions, and the city of Kyiv.



## RECREATION ZONES AND BICYCLE PATHS

In Ukraine, unlike EU member states, there are no statistics on those who regularly exercise, mileage of bicycle paths, etc. However, by signing the Association Agreement with the EU, Ukraine has committed itself to updating its national legislation, in particular in the field of promoting a healthy lifestyle. In addition, the use of two-wheeled transport helps to protect the environment.

Thus, the issue of the availability of appropriate recreation areas in the regions, as well as the development of cycling infrastructure is extremely important. By the way, two-wheeled transport is becoming increasingly popular among various groups of population. Moreover, there is even the *Copenhagenize Index* that identifies the top 20 most cyclist-friendly cities in the world<sup>51</sup>.

As for Ukraine, most cities are just beginning to realize the need to create a concept for the development of cycling infrastructure. For instance, at the end of 2019, the Program for the Development of Cycling Infrastructure of the City of Kherson for 2020 has been approved, which is being implemented within the framework of the VeloCities project supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The "Concept for the Development of Cycling Infrastructure of the City of Kherson" is currently being developed.

According to data of 2019, Odesa and Kyiv regions and the city of Kyiv became the leaders in the number of reconstructed or newly created recreation areas. In turn, Chernivtsi and Volyn regions and the city of Kyiv are leaders in the mileage of equipped bicycle paths in 2019.

It should be noted that in April 2020, the first rating of regional centers of Ukraine that recorded the official mileage of bicycle paths and lanes has been published. This rating was headed by Lviv (105,5 km), Kyiv (91,5 km), and Vinnitsia (70 km). Kherson, Mykolaiv and Kropyvnytsky became outsiders with no bike paths or lanes<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>51</sup> The most bicycle-friendly cities of 2019. <https://copenhagenize.eu/index/index.html>

<sup>52</sup> ТОП велосипедних міст України: Ужгород «пасе задніх». Retrieved from <https://zak.depo.ua/ukr/zak/top-velosipednikh-mist-ukraini-uzhgorod-pase-zadnikh-202005281167395>



### 10.1. Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2018)

Table 10.1

Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes)

Region	Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes)	Score
Kyiv City	74,01	10
Chernivtsi	73,83	9,57
Ivano-Frankivsk	73,67	9,14
Ternopil	73,39	8,71
Lviv	73,36	8,28
Vinnitsia	72,69	7,85
Khmelnyskyi	72,28	7,42
Sumy	72,26	6,99
Rivne	71,88	6,56
Cherkasy	71,78	6,13
Poltava	71,76	5,7
Volyn	71,49	5,27
Kharkiv	71,4	4,84
Zaporizhzhia	71,11	4,41
Mykolaiv	71,06	3,98
Zakarpattia	70,99	3,55
Odesa	70,98	3,12
Kirovohrad	70,83	2,69
Kherson	70,51	2,26
Chernihiv	70,51	2,26
Dnipropetrovsk	70,46	1,83
Kyiv	70,3	1,4
Zhytomyr	70,08	0,97
Donetsk	–	0,54
Luhansk	–	0,54

Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores was 0,43 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). The region with the highest average life expectancy at birth (both sexes) obtained the highest score, and each subsequent region was rated 0,43 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine; information on Luhansk and Donetsk regions is not available<sup>53</sup>.



### 10.2. Average life expectancy at the age of 65 (both sexes, 2018)

Table 10.2

Average life expectancy at the age of 65 (both sexes, 2018)

Region	Average life expectancy at the age of 65 (both sexes, 2018)	Score
Kyiv City	16,42	10
Lviv	15,78	9,57
Ivano-Frankivsk	15,62	9,14
Chernivtsi	15,44	8,71
Vinnitsia	15,4	8,28
Ternopil	15,33	7,85
Khmelnyskyi	15,31	7,42
Odesa	15,25	6,99
Kirovohrad	15,18	6,56
Volyn	15,15	6,13
Cherkasy	15,15	6,13
Zaporizhzhia	15,11	5,7
Mykolaiv	15,09	5,27
Sumy	15,03	4,84
Chernihiv	14,99	4,41
Dnipropetrovsk	14,98	3,98
Zhytomyr	14,85	3,55
Rivne	14,84	3,12
Kharkiv	14,79	2,69
Kherson	14,72	2,26
Poltava	14,68	1,83
Zakarpattia	14,23	1,4
Kyiv	14,11	0,97
Donetsk	–	0,54
Luhansk	–	0,54

Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores was 0,43 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). The region with the highest average life expectancy at the age of 65 obtained the highest score, and each subsequent region was rated 0,43 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine; information on Luhansk and Donetsk regions is not available<sup>54</sup>.

<sup>53</sup> Державна служба статистики України. Retrieved from [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2019/zb/12/zb\\_ukr\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2019/zb/12/zb_ukr_2018.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> Державна служба статистики України. Retrieved from [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2019/zb/12/zb\\_ukr\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2019/zb/12/zb_ukr_2018.pdf)





### 10.3. Percentage of planned vaccinations in 2019 (DTP3 up to one year, Hepatitis B up to one year, DT (adults), MMR (among 1-year-olds))

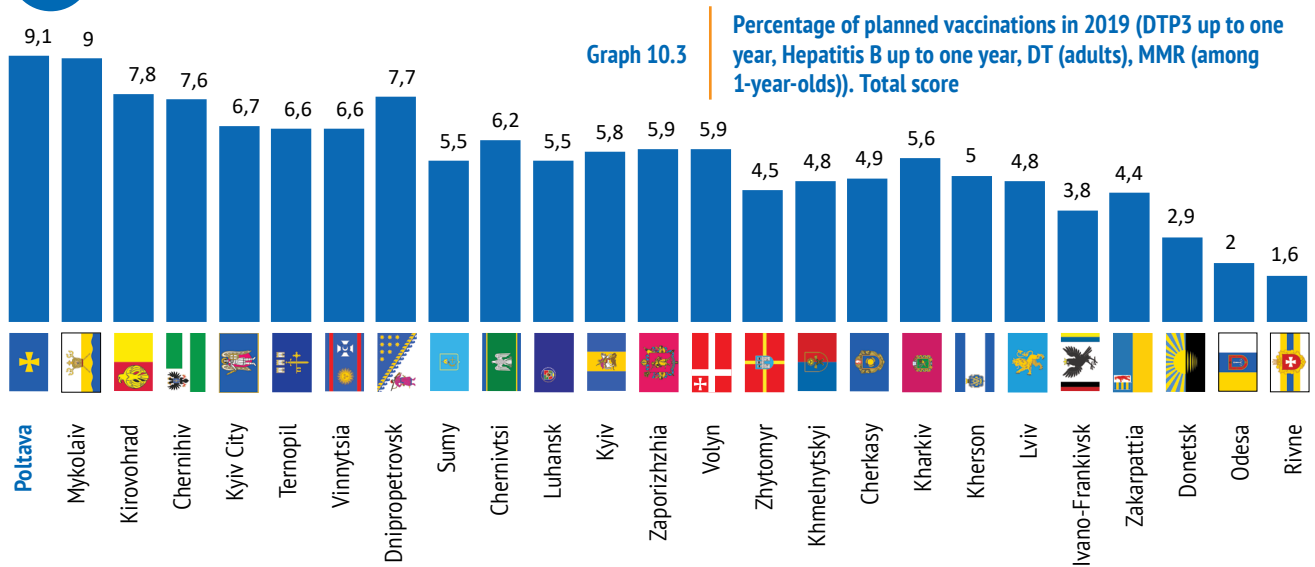


Table. 10.3.1

## DTP3 up to one year

Region	Plan	Number of vaccinations	%	Score
Mykolaiv	9 053	9 057	100,0	2,5
Kirovohrad	7 127	6 648	93,3	2,4
Poltava	9 743	9 008	92,5	2,3
Sumy	7 074	6 371	90,1	2,2
Kyiv City	34 536	30 971	89,7	2,1
Ternopil	8 645	7 675	88,8	2
Vinnytsia	12 769	11 119	87,1	1,9
Khmelnyskyi	10 573	9 208	87,1	1,9
Luhansk	3 608	3 092	85,7	1,8
Cherkasy	8 550	7 265	85,0	1,7
Zhytomyr	10 558	8 893	84,2	1,6
Chernihiv	6 762	5 649	83,5	1,5
Kyiv	17 184	14 283	83,1	1,4
Chernivtsi	8 639	7 027	81,3	1,3
Zaporizhzhia	12 606	10 110	80,2	1,2
Kherson	9 016	7 007	77,7	1,1
Volyn	11 255	8 611	76,5	1
Ivano-Frankivsk	12 827	9 761	76,1	0,9
Lviv	23 073	17 539	76,0	0,8
Dnipropetrovsk	25 035	18 788	75,0	0,7
Kharkiv	19 485	14 232	73,0	0,6
Rivne	13 242	9 566	72,2	0,5
Odesa	23 061	16 634	72,1	0,4
Donetsk	12 542	8 837	70,5	0,3
Zakarpattia	13 775	9 003	65,4	0,2

Table. 10.3.2

## Hepatitis B up to one year

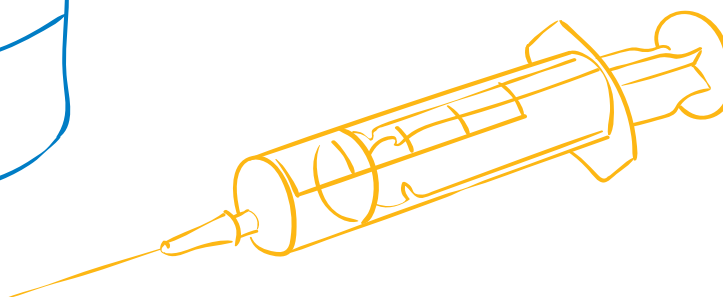
Region	Plan	Number of vaccinations	%	Score
Poltava	9 743	9 125	93,7	12,5
Dnipropetrovsk	25 035	23 405	93,5	2,4
Sumy	7 074	6 478	91,6	2,3
Mykolaiv	9 053	8 220	90,8	2,2
Luhansk	3 608	3 232	89,6	2,1
Kyiv City	34 536	29 284	84,8	2
Chernihiv	6 762	5 515	81,6	1,9
Kyiv	17 184	13 923	81,0	1,8
Kirovohrad	7 127	5 767	80,9	1,7
Vinnytsia	12 769	10 318	80,8	1,6
Zhytomyr	10 558	8 468	80,2	1,5
Volyn	11 255	9 001	80,0	1,4
Cherkasy	8 550	6 624	77,5	1,3
Chernivtsi	8 639	6 621	76,6	1,2
Kharkiv	19 485	14 837	76,1	1,1
Zaporizhzhia	12 606	9 569	75,9	1
Ivano-Frankivsk	12 827	9 650	75,2	0,9
Kherson	9 016	6 639	73,6	0,8
Khmelnyskyi	10 573	7 720	73,0	0,7
Donetsk	12 542	9 118	72,7	0,6
Ternopil	8 645	6 208	71,8	0,5
Lviv	23 073	15 585	67,5	0,4
Rivne	13 242	8 097	61,1	0,3
Odesa	23 061	13 853	60,1	0,2
Zakarpattia	13 775	7 522	54,6	0,1

Table. 10.3.3 DT (adults, diphtheria and tetanus)

Region	Plan	Number of vaccinations	%	Score
Zaporizhzhia	102 495	102 347	99,9	2,5
Poltava	182 542	181 926	99,7	2,4
Lviv	160 348	154 763	96,5	2,3
Zakarpattia	89 327	86 096	96,4	2,2
Kherson	107 625	103 445	96,1	2,1
Ternopil	74 253	71 208	95,9	2
Vinnitsia	180 294	168 868	93,7	1,9
Mykolaiv	145 361	135 607	93,3	1,8
Chernivtsi	53 269	49 545	93,0	1,7
Kirovohrad	43 517	40 335	92,7	1,6
Cherkasy	94 196	85 981	91,3	1,5
Volyn	58 042	52 890	91,1	1,4
Kyiv City	130 292	117 260	90,0	1,3
Kyiv	150 157	135 004	89,9	1,2
Chernihiv	67 332	57 333	85,1	1,1
Dnipropetrovsk	187 544	156 985	83,7	1
Donetsk	176 526	142 176	80,5	0,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	92 233	73 971	80,2	0,8
Khmelnyskyi	159 705	125 231	78,4	0,7
Kharkiv	275 296	207 753	75,5	0,6
Sumy	157 722	118 706	75,3	0,5
Zhytomyr	110 441	79 927	72,4	0,4
Odesa	298 576	192 658	64,5	0,3
Rivne	150 509	96 130	63,9	0,2
Luhansk	52 190	15 868	30,4	0,1

Table. 10.3.4 MMR (among 1-year-olds, measles, mumps and rubella)

Region	Plan	Number of vaccinations	%	Score
Mykolaiv	9 973	9 973	100	2,5
Dnipropetrovsk	27 418	27 388	99,9	2,4
Chernihiv	6 801	6 750	99,3	2,3
Kharkiv	19 518	19 200	98,4	2,2
Kirovohrad	7 020	6 897	98,2	2,1
Ternopil	8 491	8 244	97,1	2
Poltava	10 141	9 841	97	1,9
Volyn	11 812	11 428	96,7	1,8
Luhansk	3 676	3 517	95,7	1,7
Chernivtsi	8 639	8 200	94,9	1,6
Khmelnyskyi	10 629	10 081	94,8	1,5
Zhytomyr	11 528	10 852	94,1	1,4
Kyiv	17 796	16 711	93,9	1,3
Kyiv City	29 374	27 529	93,7	1,2
Vinnitsia	12 690	11 876	93,6	1,1
Zaporizhzhia	12 602	11 790	93,6	1
Sumy	7 979	7 449	93,4	0,9
Zakarpattia	13 737	12 437	90,5	0,8
Ivano-Frankivsk	12 566	11 311	90	0,7
Lviv	23 090	20 779	90	0,6
Kherson	9 017	7 849	87	0,5
Odesa	22 966	19 931	86,8	0,4
Cherkasy	9 494	8 211	86,5	0,3
Donetsk	13 227	11 306	85,5	0,2
Rivne	13 293	11 288	84,9	0,1



Indicator weight is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into four parts. The maximum weight of each part is 2,5 points.

The increment between scores of each part of the indicator was 0,1 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). The region with the highest percentage of planned vaccinations obtained the highest score, and each subsequent region was rated 0,1 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: Center for Medical Statistics at the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, <http://medstat.gov.ua/ukr/statdan.html>.



#### 10.4. Share of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Table. 10.4

Share of signed declarations on the provision of primary health care in the total population (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of declarations signed with primary health care providers (as of December 31, 2019)	Total population (as of January 1, 2020)	Share of signed declarations in the total population (%)	Score
<b>Vinnitsia</b>	1 300 182	1545416	84,13	9
Kyiv	1 464 527	1781044	82,23	9
Lviv	2 053 448	2512084	81,74	9
Sumy	872 520	1068247	81,68	9
Khmelnyskyi	1 023 824	1254702	81,6	9
Volyn	836 990	1031421	81,15	9
Zhytomyr	972 876	1208212	80,52	9
Poltava	1 114 384	1386978	80,35	9
Rivne	924 436	1152961	80,18	9
Chernihiv	790 741	989978	79,87	8
Ternopil	818 870	1038695	78,84	8
Ivano-Frankivsk	1 075 586	1368097	78,62	8
Cherkasy	930 636	1192137	78,06	8
Kharkiv	2 049 134	2658461	77,08	8
Zaporizhzhia	1 292 605	1687401	76,6	8
Dnipropetrovsk	2 424 089	3176648	76,31	8
Chernivtsi	682 533	899938	75,84	8
Zakarpattia	934 844	1253791	74,56	8
Kherson	764 868	1027913	74,41	8
Kirovohrad	682 741	933109	73,17	8
Mykolaiv	796 668	1119862	71,14	8
Donetsk	1 346 728	1930900	69,75	7
Odesa	1 572 125	2377230	66,13	7
Kyiv City	1 948 791	2967360	65,67	7
Luhansk	467 914	2135913	21,91	3

Indicator weight is 10 points. To take into account the small difference between the shares of signed declarations in many regions, 90–100% was selected as a perfect value. Accordingly, a region with this result would receive 10 points. Each subsequent group of regions received 1 point less. More details about the calculation:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	10
80-90	9
70-80	8
60-70	7
50-60	6
40-50	5
30-40	4
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

**Data clarification:** \*In order to calculate the share of signed declarations in the total population, we used the data obtained from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the population in the regions and the city of Kyiv as of January 1, 2020<sup>55</sup>. In turn, the number of signed declarations is given in accordance with the data obtained from the National Health Service of Ukraine and provided at the request of the New Europe Center by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine<sup>56</sup>.

Donetsk region: data on the total population of the region provided by the Donetsk Regional State Administration were used to calculate the share of signed declarations.

<sup>55</sup> Державна служба статистики України. Retrieved from <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

<sup>56</sup> Response of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.



## 10.5. Number of residents and medical institutions that have joined the Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2019)

Table. 10.5.1				Table. 10.5.2		
Number of residents that joined the Ukrainian eHealth system				Number of health care providers registered in EHCS as of December 31, 2020		
Region	Number of residents that joined the Ukrainian eHealth system	Their share in the total population (as of January 1, 2020)	Score	Region	Number of health care providers registered in EHCS as of December 31, 2020	Score
Vinnitsia	1345738	87,08	3,15	Lviv	209	3,5
Kyiv	1550886	87,08	3,15	Dnipropetrovsk	204	3,36
Volyn	869559	84,31	3,15	Kyiv City	196	3,22
Sumy	899107	84,17	3,15	Odesa	191	3,08
Khmelnytskyi	1055050	84,09	3,15	Kharkiv	188	2,94
Lviv	2097119	83,48	3,15	Vinnitsia	142	2,8
Zhytomyr	1008366	83,46	3,15	Zaporizhzhia	138	2,66
Poltava	1147806	82,76	3,15	Poltava	137	2,52
Chernihiv	812664	82,09	3,15	Ivano-Frankivsk	122	2,38
Rivne	944319	81,9	3,15	Donetsk	117	2,24
Ivano-Frankivsk	1110568	81,18	3,15	Kyiv	116	2,1
Ternopil	841004	80,97	3,15	Sumy	111	1,96
Cherkasy	959599	80,49	3,15	Zhytomyr	96	1,82
Zaporizhzhia	1345238	79,72	2,8	Rivne	95	1,68
Dnipropetrovsk	2529262	79,62	2,8	Cherkasy	94	1,54
Kharkiv	2111884	79,44	2,8	Ternopil	92	1,4
Kherson	803274	78,15	2,8	Khmelnytskyi	91	1,26
Chernivtsi	701186	77,91	2,8	Kirovohrad	88	1,12
Zakarpattia	972100	77,53	2,8	Zakarpattia	83	0,98
Kirovohrad	713901	76,51	2,8	Mykolaiv	82	0,84
Mykolaiv	830268	74,14	2,8	Chernivtsi	80	0,7
Donetsk	1394643	72,23	2,8	Kherson	73	0,56
Odesa	1639275	68,96	2,45	Chernihiv	72	0,42
Kyiv City	2014146	67,88	2,45	Volyn	68	0,28
Luhansk	482753	22,6	1,05	Luhansk	33	0,14

Indicator weight is 7 points. To calculate the score, the indicator was divided into two parts: the number of residents who joined the eHealth system as of December 31, 2019, and the number of health care providers who joined the eHealth system as of December 31, 2019. The maximum weight of each part is 3,5 points.

In the case of the number of residents who joined the eHealth system, their share was calculated from the total population of the regions and the city of Kyiv. In addition, for a relevant comparison of the results of regions with a small difference in the above shares of residents, the score was formed as follows:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	3,5
80-90	3,15
70-80	2,8
60-70	2,45
50-60	2,1
40-50	1,75
30-40	1,4
20-30	1,05
10-20	0,7
0-10	0,35

As for providers of medical services, the increment between scores was 0,14 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent region was rated 0,14 points lower.

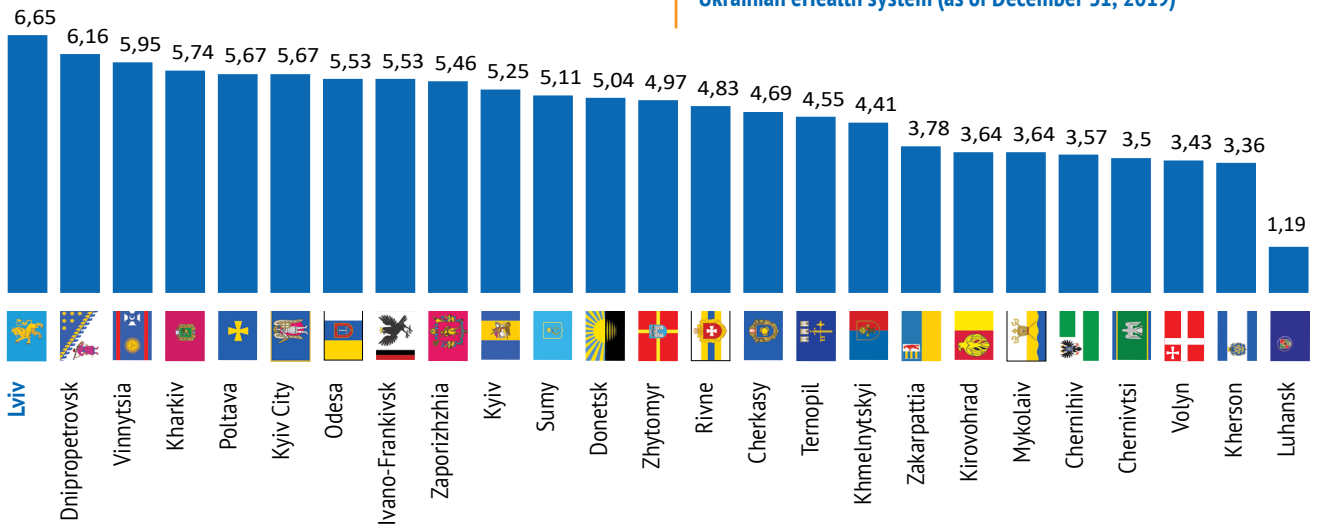
**Data clarification:** \*Data on the connection of citizens and health care providers to the eHealth system were obtained at the request of the New Europe Center from the Ministry of Health of Ukraine<sup>57</sup>.

Since some citizens of Ukraine indicated their registered place of residence in the eHealth system instead of the actual place of residence, the data from the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions are present in the response.

<sup>57</sup> Response of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.

Graph 10.5

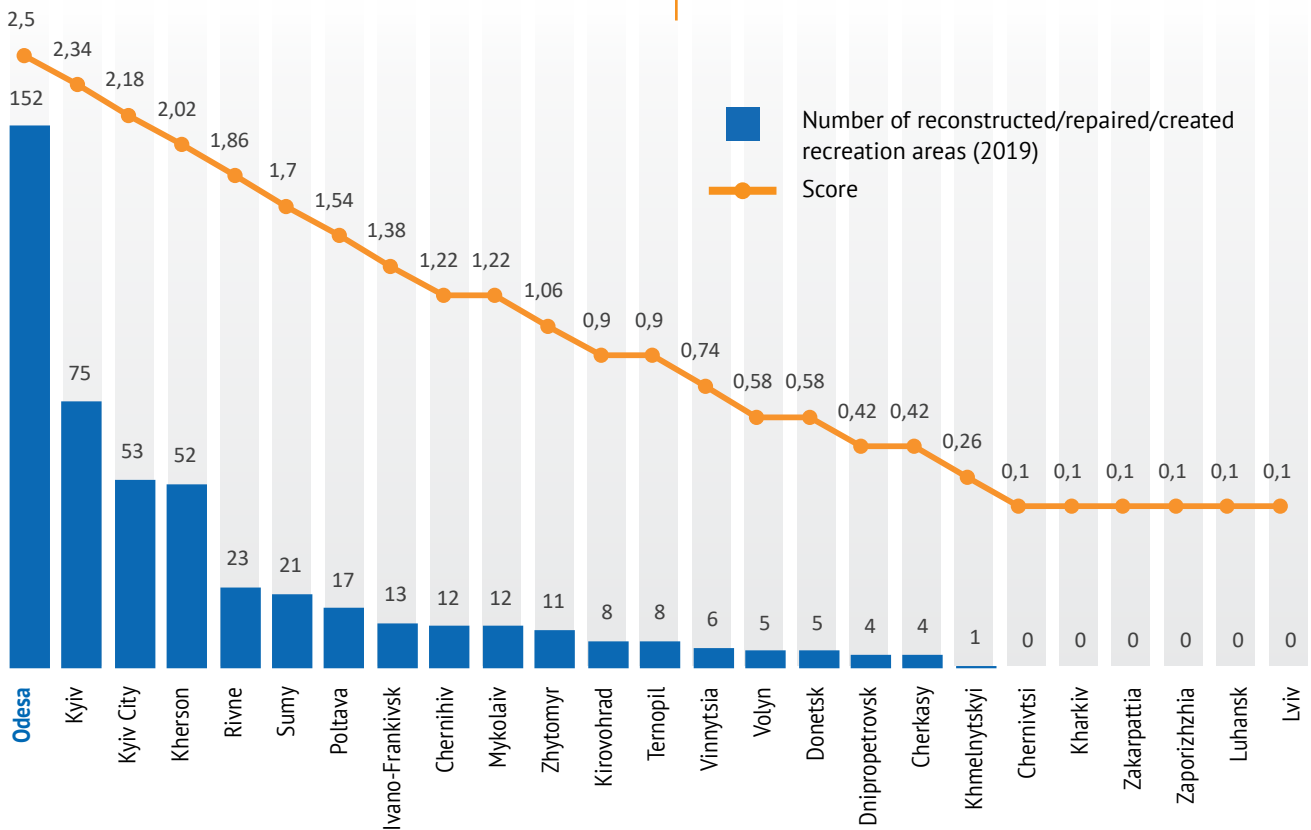
Number of residents and medical institutions that have joined the Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2019)



10.6. Number of reconstructed/repaired/created recreation areas and mileage of equipped bicycle paths in cities of regional significance (2019)

Graph 10.6.1

Number of reconstructed/repaired/created recreation areas (2019)



Indicator weight is 5 points. To calculate the score, this indicator was divided into two parts: the number of recreation zones created/reconstructed in 2019, and the mileage of equipped bicycle paths (2019). The maximum weight of each part is 2,5 points.

In the case of recreation zones, the increment between scores was 0,16 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 16 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,16 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

As for the bicycle paths, the increment between scores was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*0 in the tables means that regional state administrations or city councils did not provide relevant information or provided information that did not meet the request of the New Europe Center.

In the case of reconstruction/creation of recreation zones, regions that did not provide information received zero points, since we assume that certain recreation areas were created/repared in cities of regional significance.

Lviv region: there may be a small error in the total mileage of equipped bicycle paths, as some data on the city of Lviv were provided as a percentage of the estimated mileage of equipped bicycle paths.

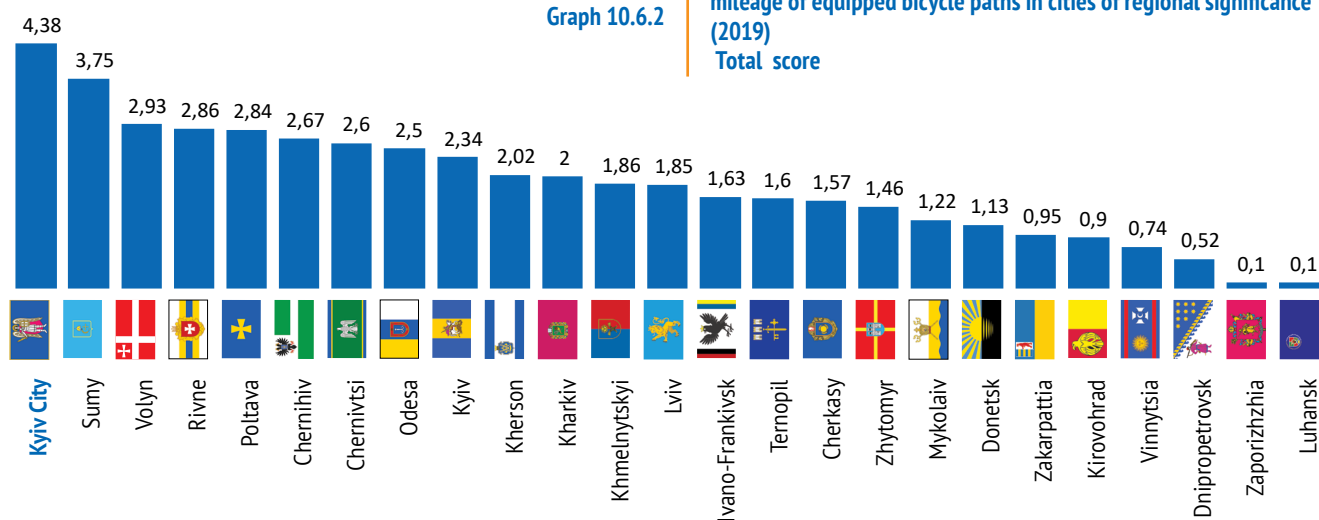
Table 10.6

## Mileage of equipped bicycle paths (2019)

Region	Mileage of equipped bicycle paths (2019)	Score
<b>Chernivtsi</b>	15	2,5
Volyn	12,4	2,35
Kyiv City	10,6	2,2
Sumy	7,2	2,05
Kharkiv	7	1,9
Lviv	6,4	1,75
Khmelnyskyi	5,3	1,6
Chernihiv	4,3	1,45
Poltava	4,08	1,3
Cherkasy	2,9	1,15
Rivne	2,8	1
Zakarpattia	2,5	0,85
Ternopil	2,107	0,7
Donetsk	2,1	0,55
Zhytomyr	2,054	0,4
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,5	0,25
Dnipropetrovsk	1,45	0,1
Vinnytsia	0	0
Odesa	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Luhansk	0	0

Graph 10.6.2

Number of reconstructed/repared/created recreation areas and mileage of equipped bicycle paths in cities of regional significance (2019)  
Total score



CHAPTER

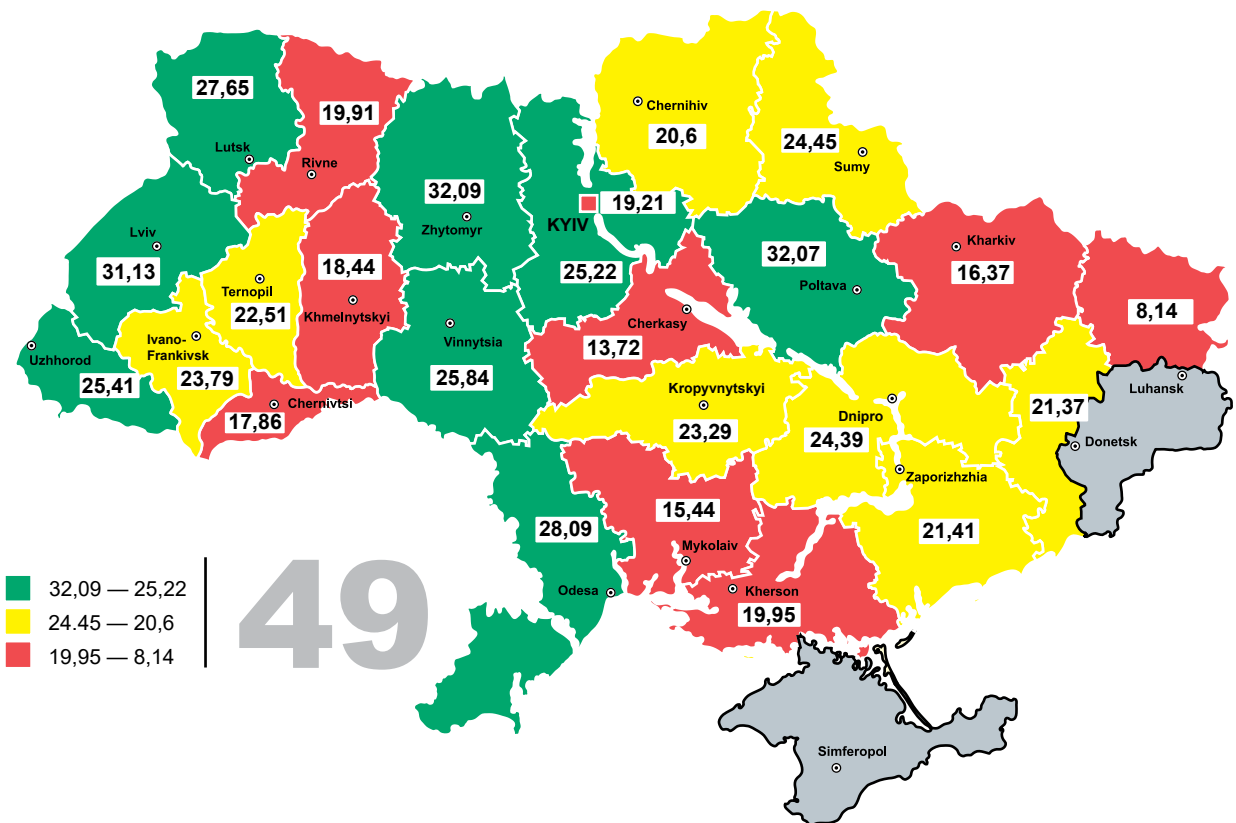
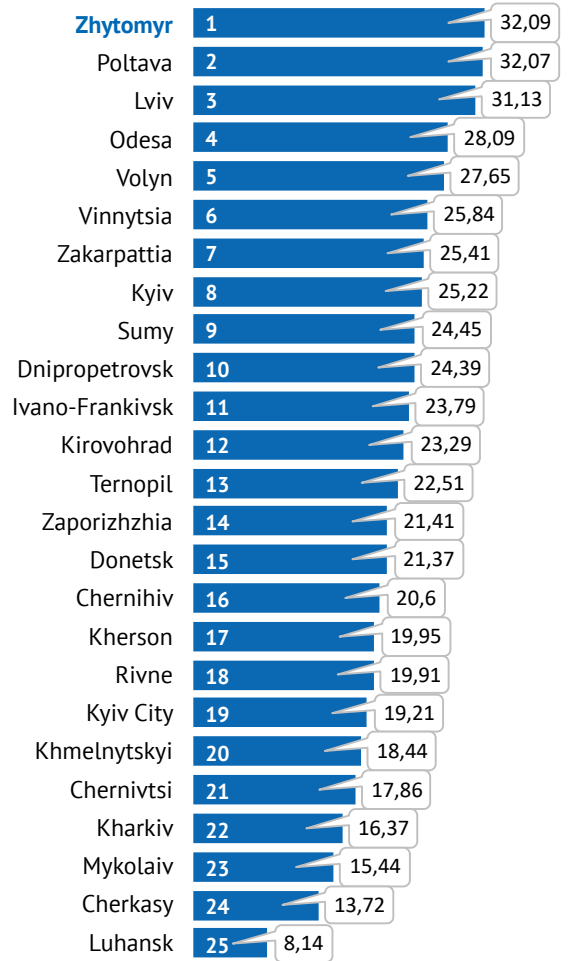
11



ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY POLICY

49

49 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 Zakarpattia, Poltava, Donetsk, and Volyn regions are the first in the ranking by the number of the EU-supported projects aimed at environmental protection and energy efficiency. However, the vast majority of projects in Ukrainian regions focus on energy efficiency rather than environmental protection. The EU-assisted environmental projects are implemented primarily in the border regions of Ukraine.
- 2 The share of renewable electricity in half of the regions of Ukraine is up to 5% of the total amount of electricity produced. In turn, the total share of energy from renewable sources (RES) in Ukraine amounted to 3,5% in 2019. In contrast, in EU countries this share is between 7,4% (Netherlands) and 72,8% (Norway), and the average figure in the EU is 17,98%, according to 2018 data.
- 3 Lviv, Poltava, Donetsk regions became the leaders in the number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) in 2019. At the same time, low results were demonstrated by Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv and Luhansk regions.
- 4 In terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2019, the worst results were observed in Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Kharkiv regions. Four of these five regions are among the most industrially developed regions of Ukraine.
- 5 In Ukraine last year, 6,06% of household waste was recycled (for comparison, in 2018 the respective figure was 5,77%). Among the leaders are Kyiv City (24,22%), Ternopil (24,87%), Mykolaiv (17%), and Vinnytsia (11,98%) regions. In most regions, the share of waste recycling is 5% or below.
- 6 Demand for electric vehicles in Ukraine is increasing, and the transition to electric vehicles is a necessary condition for the abandonment of fossil fuels to slow down climate change. In terms of the number of electric cars in 2018–2019, the leaders were Kyiv City, Odesa and Kyiv regions.



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY EFFICIENT PROJECTS

In the 2018 Environmental Performance Index, which allows to assess the extent to which countries have achieved the objectives of their environmental policies, Ukraine ranked 109th among 180 countries. These results indicate the need to double the efforts to ensure sustainable development in a number of aspects, for example, biodiversity protection, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and more<sup>58</sup>. Therefore, it is extremely important to implement joint environmental projects and initiatives with European partners.

In 2019, two environmentally oriented projects were implemented at the national level with the support of the EU, and two more projects will be launched in 2020. For example, the project “Assistance to the Ukrainian Authorities in the Implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy.” Its purpose is to assist the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development, regional and local authorities, and other stakeholders in implementing the National Waste Management Strategy by conducting trainings in selected pilot regions on the development of regional waste management plans, preparation of investment projects on waste management with reference to plans, etc.

In addition, there are four regional projects/programs coordinated by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations. In particular, such projects as the EU4 Environment, which involves the implementation of environmental decision-making, expanding public and private measures for the circular economy and sustainable production and lifestyle, increasing sustainability by preserving ecosystem services, with a focus on forests and protected areas, etc.

Regarding the introduction of energy efficiency, 9 projects/programs supported by the EU were implemented at the national level last year. Among them is the Energy Efficiency Support Programme for Ukraine (EE4U) which has been operating since April 2018 and has a total funding of 50 million euros. One of the parts of this project is the EU/UNDP project “Home Owners of Ukraine for Sustainable Energy Solutions” (HOUSEES). Its objective is to enhance the capacity of homeowners’ associations in 24 regions of Ukraine in order to create a project pipeline for the Energy Efficiency Fund of Ukraine.

<sup>58</sup> 2018 EPI Results. *Environmental Performance Index*. [https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline?country=&order=field\\_epi\\_score\\_new&sort=desc](https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline?country=&order=field_epi_score_new&sort=desc). *Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a comprehensive indicator of the evaluation of environmental policies of states. It is calculated on the basis of 24 performance indicators in ten categories, covering health, environment, and ecosystem viability.*



**In 2019, Zakarpattia, Poltava, Donetsk, and Volyn regions were among the leaders in the number of the EU-supported projects aimed at environmental protection and energy efficiency.**

It should be noted that among these regions, only Zakarpattia region had more projects, dedicated to environmental protection, than those related to energy efficiency. For example, the purpose of one of the projects is to build a solid waste landfill and a waste processing plant in the village of Yanoshi, Berehiv district.

In addition, in 2018, environmental projects supported by the European Union were implemented in Volyn, Rivne, and Poltava regions. Last year, the leaders were Volyn, Poltava, and Ivano-Frankivsk regions.

Evidently, such projects were mostly implemented in the border regions of Ukraine due to the relevant cross-border cooperation programs with EU countries. Among the main areas of implementation of these projects are emergency prevention in border regions, conservation of biodiversity, improving water quality and prevention of water pollution, etc.

At the same time, Donetsk region has become a leader due to numerous energy efficiency projects. Moreover, in 2019, this region implemented 38 energy efficiency subprojects under the “Emergency Credit Program to Restore Ukraine”.

Therefore, today there is a need to work systematically to increase the number of primarily environmental projects, such as the ones related to climate change, waste management, biodiversity protection, clean air, soil, water, because so far, we have only separate success stories in this field.



With the entry into force of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, domestic legislation in the field of environmental protection requires systematic changes. One of such changes was the adoption on December 18, 2017 of the Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA),”<sup>59</sup> which introduced a European model of environmental assessment in Ukraine.

The novelty in the new legislation is that previously, the state ecological expertise took place after the developer received construction permits. Currently, the investor must conduct an environmental impact assessment before the implementation of any particular project. In this way, citizens can assess the impact of a project on the environment and avoid construction that is contrary to the interests of local

<sup>59</sup> Про оцінку впливу на довкілля. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19#Text>

communities. In addition, a Unified Environmental Impact Assessment Register has been established and is publicly available.

**Poltava, Odesa and Kyiv regions became the leaders in the number of positive opinions on the EIAs.**

However, the leaders in terms of the increase in the number of such opinions in 2018–2019 are Kyiv City, Odesa and Kyiv regions.

At the same time, Lviv, Poltava, Donetsk, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions became the leaders in the number of positive opinions on the EIAs in 2019. Thus, among the leaders in this ranking were not only the Western regions of Ukraine, but also the Eastern industrialized regions.

Meanwhile, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, and Mykolaiv regions demonstrated the worst results last year. In other words, some of the most industrially developed regions<sup>60</sup> with high levels of pollution are not leaders in the number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessments. Moreover, these regions also occupied the last positions in terms of the number of opinions on the EIAs in the previous version of this research<sup>61</sup>.



Since October 2014, Ukraine has been implementing a government “warm loans” program for the purchase of energy-efficient equipment and materials for individuals and associations of co-owners of apartment buildings. The peculiarity of this type of loan is that the state provides compensation for a part of its amount.

As of January 1, 2020, 318 567 “warm loans” have been issued, of which 313 158 were provided to individuals and 5 409 to housing associations. The total funding amounted to 7 590,9 million UAH<sup>62</sup>.

According to the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine, Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, Vinnytsia, and Sumy regions are the leaders in the number of warm loans repaid in 2018–2019 (to both housing associations and individuals)<sup>63</sup>.

<sup>60</sup> Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kharkiv regions and the city of Kyiv are the leaders in terms of sales of industrial products in 2019. Retrieved from [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2011/pr/orp\\_reg/orp\\_reg\\_u/arh\\_orp\\_reg\\_u.html](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2011/pr/orp_reg/orp_reg_u/arh_orp_reg_u.html).

<sup>61</sup> European Map of Ukraine. Rating of European Integration of Regions. <http://neweurope.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Euromap-ukr-web.pdf>

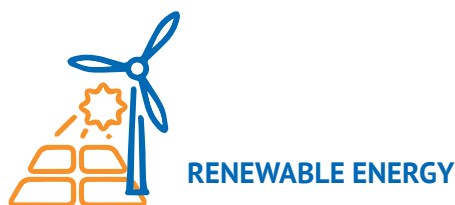
<sup>62</sup> Response of the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

At the same time, only Kyiv City, Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, Poltava, Donetsk, and Kyiv regions showed an increase in the number of such loans repaid in 2018–2019.

In addition to reimbursing a certain part of expenditures from the state budget, there are also relevant local programs to reduce the cost of “warm loans”: regional, district, municipal, and at the level of amalgamated territorial communities. For instance, in 2018, 171 local programs aimed at reducing the cost of “warm loans” have been introduced, and 166 million UAH was allocated for their implementation. Due to these programs, in 2018, about 40 thousand families received, on top of the state funding, additional compensation for “warm loans.”<sup>64</sup>

Therefore, both individuals and housing associations can receive double or triple compensation for “warm loans,” which helps to repay these loans earlier.



Today, the world is gradually abandoning fossil fuels, the combustion of which is the main source of greenhouse gas emissions and moving to renewable energy sources. For instance, the European Union has set the goal of decarbonizing its energy sector and by 2030, plans to increase the share of RES in final consumption to 32%. The EU average indicator in 2018 was 17,98% (for comparison, in 2004, it was around 9,6%). Certain countries had the following indicators: Norway (72,8%), Sweden (54,6%), Finland (41,2%), Latvia (40,3%), and Austria (33,4%)<sup>65</sup>. The lowest share of renewable sources was registered in the Netherlands (7,4%), Malta (8%), Luxembourg (9,1%), and Belgium (9,4%)<sup>66</sup>.

At the same time, in 2018, nuclear power plants accounted for 53% of all electricity production in Ukraine. And although 2018 was marked by the dynamic development of renewable energy sources (813 MW of new facilities generating energy from renewable sources have been installed over a year), their share in electricity generation was less than 2%<sup>67</sup>. And as of the end of 2019, the respective figure was 3,5%.

**According to 2019 data, Zhytomyr (100%), Zakarpattia (100%), Ternopil (100%), Odesa (91%), and Kirovohrad (57,9%) regions became the leaders in the share of electricity produced from renewable sources. At the same time, in half of the regions, the share of renewable energy sources is less than 5%.**

The largest increase over 2018–2019 was recorded in Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi, Volyn, Kherson, and Lviv regions.

In 2017, Ukraine adopted the Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2035 “Security, Energy Efficiency, Competitiveness,” according to which, Ukraine plans to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy balance to 25% and to over 25% in electricity generation by 2035<sup>68</sup>. It is noteworthy that the previous energy strategy of Ukraine (up to 2030) was generally focused on carbon energy sources, mainly of domestic production.

Moreover, in 2018, the Low Carbon Development Strategy for the period up to 2050 was approved, which also provides for minimizing the use of fossil fuels and increasing investment in the development of renewable energy<sup>69</sup>.

There is also a “green” tariff in Ukraine, a special price at which energy produced by hydroelectric, solar, wind, or biopower plants is purchased. Initially, the highest “green” tariff in Europe worked in the interests of certain financial and industrial groups. In 2015, a single tariff calculation formula has been introduced, and after that, a boom in green energy has begun. The installed capacity of renewable energy sources in Ukraine has increased by 30% in 2017, by 66% in 2018, and by 200% in 2019<sup>70</sup>.

At the same time, two problems arose, according to Ukrainian officials. First, the technical one: the need to balance the unstable schedule of energy production with renewable sources, i.e. there is a need for a system that would forecast energy production from wind and solar facilities. The second challenge is that to pay the “green” tariff, the state needs to accumulate funds, which are currently lacking. Finally, the cost of equipment for the production of “green” energy is rapidly declining, i.e. producers invest less, while the tariff remains high.

Therefore, in July 2020, a bill was approved, according to which the tariff will be decreased by reduction factors, and the state commits to repay the debt from the “green” tariff by the end of

<sup>64</sup> Більше 100 млн грн вже виділено на місцеві програми здешевлення «теплих кредитів» у 2019 році. Retrieved from <http://sae.gov.ua/uk/news/2737>

<sup>65</sup> Renewable energy statistics. – Eurostat Statistics Explained. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable\\_energy\\_statistics](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics).

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Повільно, але стабільно. Retrieved from <https://rating.zone/povilno-ale-stabilno/>

<sup>68</sup> Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України «Про схвалення Енергетичної стратегії України на період до 2035 року “Безпека, енергоефективність, конкурентоспроможність”» №605 від 18 серпня 2017р. Retrieved from [https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/250250456\\_zbilyshennya](https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/250250456_zbilyshennya)

<sup>69</sup> Стратегія низьковуглецевого розвитку України до 2050 року. Retrieved from <https://menr.gov.ua/files/docs/nprojekt%20strategii%20nizkovugleceвого%20rozvutku%20ukraini%20.pdf>

<sup>70</sup> Що таке “зелений” тариф і чому це стосується всіх. Retrieved from [https://lb.ua/economics/2020/07/22/462344\\_shcho\\_take\\_zeleniy\\_tarif\\_i\\_chomu\\_tse.html](https://lb.ua/economics/2020/07/22/462344_shcho_take_zeleniy_tarif_i_chomu_tse.html).

2021. Certainly, it is still difficult to predict all the consequences of this move.

At the same time, it is evident that renewable energy needs support in the formative period, and the business based on fossil fuels requires greater investment than the development of renewable energy sources. Most Ukrainian nuclear power units will run out of resources by 2050, while the cost of energy from RES will be significantly reduced, so they will be quite capable of providing two-thirds of electricity generation.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

According to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, last year, the concentration of carbon dioxide (the main greenhouse gas that affects climate change) in the atmosphere reached a maximum level (415,26 ppm) for the first time in human history<sup>71,72</sup>.

Today, carbon dioxide emissions are not even close to meeting the UN targets for combating the global warming. According to the UN Emissions Gap Report 2019, if countries do not start meeting their emission reduction commitments, the Earth will warm by 3,2°C by the end of the century. This is a critical level that threatens the existence of certain species of animals and plants<sup>73</sup>.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2019, the volume of carbon dioxide emissions in the country amounted to 121,3 million tons. Compared to 2018, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have decreased by 4%. It is worth noting that the Energy Strategy of Ukraine until 2035 “Security, Energy Efficiency, Competitiveness” aims to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50% of the level of 1990 (in 2035).

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions from stationary sources of pollution was recorded in 2018-2019 in Rivne, Zakarpattia, Ternopil, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia regions<sup>74</sup>.

### At the same time, Luhansk and Poltava regions showed the highest levels of emission reduction.

As for the indicators of 2019, the lowest volumes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were recorded in Chernivtsi, Zakarpattia, Kherson, Volyn, and Ternopil regions<sup>75</sup>. Certainly, these regions do not

<sup>71</sup> The unit of measurement of concentration and other relative values, similar to percent or ppm, equal to one part per million.

<sup>72</sup> 67% викидів парникових газів спричиняє енергетика і спалювання викопних видів палива. Retrieved from <https://menr.gov.ua/news/34553.html>

<sup>73</sup> Emissions Gap Report 2019. <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019>

<sup>74</sup> Державна служба статистики України. Регіональна статистика. Retrieved from <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

belong to the most or intermediately industrialized regions of Ukraine.

It should be noted that over the past ten years, according to official statistics, Ukraine has managed to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20,6% (from 2009 to 2019). The reason was, in particular, the occupation of certain districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, where a significant share of heavy industry enterprises of Ukraine is located, which led to a decrease in production, thus reducing the amount of carbon dioxide.

## ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Electric vehicles, which do not cause greenhouse gas emissions compared to cars with internal combustion engines and are an important tool in the fight against climate change, are becoming increasingly common in EU countries.

According to Avere France, 257 511 electric cars were registered in Europe in the first three quarters of the last year. The leaders in the number of registered vehicles were Norway (49 483), Germany (48 055) and France (34 321)<sup>76</sup>. Moreover, as of January 7, 2020, there were 13 763 (Norway), 33 422 (Germany), and 28 666 (France) charging stations in the same countries.

In turn, in Ukraine, according to the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, in 2019, 8 889 electric vehicles were registered. The increase in the number of such cars compared to 2018 was 72,4%. Moreover, in 2014, Ukrainians registered only 54 electric cars, which is 0,6% of the number of these vehicles in 2019.

In addition to the quantity of electric cars, the number of charging stations is also growing. In particular, over the last year, the number of standard and high-capacity stations in Ukrainian cities increased to 2 719 units, and for high-capacity stations, the respective figure is 533. Thus, the current number of charging stations is 5 902<sup>77</sup>.

### The leaders in the number of electric vehicles registered in 2019 were the city of Kyiv (1 835), Odesa (1 233) and Kyiv (1 077) regions, providing a total of 47% of registered electric cars.

It is noteworthy that they also headed a similar ranking in 2018. At the same time, in 9 regions, the increase in the number of electric vehicles in 2018–2019 was over 100%, and the leaders were Volyn, Zakarpattia, Chernihiv regions.

<sup>76</sup> Baromètre annuel de la mobilité électrique. <http://www.avere-france.org/Uploads/Documents/1578561037dfcf28d0734569a6a693bc8194de62bf-BILANANNUEL2019.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> Кількість електрозправок в Україні досягла майже 3 000: статистика. Retrieved from <https://autogeek.com.ua/kilkist-elektrozpravok-v-ukrayini-dosyagla-majzhe-3-000-statystyka/>

Thus, the demand for electric cars in Ukraine is increasing, and the transition to electric vehicles is justified in terms of environmental impact. However, it is important to note that replacing diesel/petrol cars with electric ones will only help in the short term. One reason is that electric cars use electricity produced from fossil fuels. Therefore, in the long run public transport (especially electric), micromobility (electric bicycles, electric scooters, etc.), railways, and, of course, walking should become viable alternatives.

 **SOLID HOUSEHOLD WASTE**

Due to the dominance of resource-intensive technologies in the economy of Ukraine and the lack of adequate response to the problem of waste for a long time, the latter has long gained scale and needs systemic changes.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2019, 441 202,8 thousand tons of waste of hazard classes I-IV were generated in Ukraine<sup>78</sup>, and the total amount of waste accumulated during operation at waste disposal sites reached 15 390 609,5 thousand tons. It is noteworthy that Dnipropetrovsk (57,1% of the total amount of waste), Poltava (22,1%), Kirovohrad (8,5%), and Donetsk (5,8%) regions topped this ranking in terms of waste generated.

At the same time, only a small part of the waste goes to recycling. For instance, last year, with the generation of 5 543,5 tons of household waste, only 6,06% of this waste was received for recycling<sup>79</sup> (for comparison, in 2018, this figure was 5,77%).

**Vinnitsia, Volyn, Kirovohrad, Poltava, and Dnipropetrovsk regions are the leaders of our ranking in waste recycling.**

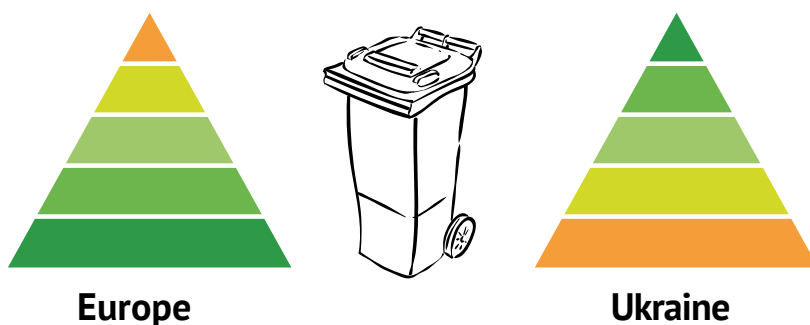
In terms of the increase in the percentage of household waste recycling in 2018-2019, the leaders are Vinnitsia, Volyn, and Poltava regions. The most significant increase was observed in Vinnitsia region, over 932%.

**Regarding the share of waste recycling in 2019, Kyiv (24,22%), Ternopil (24,87%), Mykolaiv (17%), and Vinnitsia (11,98%) regions are way ahead of the others. In the rest of the regions, the share of waste recycling is 5% or below.**

At the same time, there is a very clear trend in the European Union towards less waste disposal, as countries are steadily moving towards alternative waste management methods. For example, in 2018, 47% of municipal waste was recycled (materials processing and composting). Particular countries showed the following results: 67,3% in Germany, 58,9% in Slovenia, and 57,7% in Austria<sup>80</sup>.

The European “waste policy” is about minimizing the generation of waste and landfilling only applies to waste that is not biodegradable, cannot be used as a secondary raw material or recycled into energy. For example, in Sweden, landfills account for only 1% of solid household waste, 47% goes to recycling and 52% to energy production<sup>81</sup>. This country even imports waste from other states.

**HIERARCHY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES**



- 1** Prevention;
- 2** Preparation for reuse;
- 3** Recycling;
- 4** Other type of utilization, i.e. energy regeneration;
- 5** Disposal (landfills).

<sup>78</sup> Data given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

<sup>79</sup> Municipal/household waste is one of the types of waste defined by the Law “On Waste Management,” adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on July 21, 2020.

<sup>80</sup> Recycling rate of municipal waste. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/product?code=sdg\\_11\\_60](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/product?code=sdg_11_60)

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

As for Ukraine, in 2017, the National Waste Management Strategy until 2030 was approved, which introduces European principles of management of all types of waste, including solid household waste.

The proposed reform provides for the introduction of the principles of cyclical economy<sup>82</sup> and extended producer responsibility, which should encourage businesses to minimize waste generation and interest them in recycling, and also provides for the introduction of a five-tier hierarchy of waste management, operating in the European Union<sup>83 84</sup>.

This strategy also envisages that the volume of solid waste disposal in landfills should be reduced from 95% (in 2016) to 50% in 2023 and to 30% in 2030<sup>85</sup>. On top of that, the share of household waste recycling should increase from 3,04% (in 2016) to 15% in 2023 and to 50% in 2030.

Thus, the abovementioned facts indicate that Ukraine is just beginning to build its national waste management system, which should begin with the prevention of waste generation, promotion of separate waste collection, recycling and, ultimately, the conversion of waste into a valuable resource.

It should be noted that Ukrainians are gradually realizing the importance of separate collection of household waste. According to the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, separate household waste collection is being introduced in 1 707 settlements in Ukraine, i.e. less than 6% is covered (given that there are about 30 000 settlements in Ukraine)<sup>86</sup>.

Therefore, such initiatives as “No Waste Ukraine” are extremely important, as their activities are aimed at introducing a culture of sorting household waste and disseminating the ideas of social entrepreneurship in this area.

<sup>82</sup> *Cyclical economy aims to maximize the value of materials and products circulating within; minimizing the consumption of materials, hazardous substances, and waste streams that cause specific problems (e.g. plastics, food, electrical and electronic goods); waste prevention; reduction of content of hazardous components in waste and products.*

<sup>83</sup> *Остап Семерак: «Уряд схвалив Національний план управління відходами до 2030 року». Retrieved from <https://menr.gov.ua/news/33133.html>*

<sup>84</sup> *See the relevant infographics at the previous page.*

<sup>85</sup> *Про схвалення Національної стратегії управління відходами в Україні до 2030 року. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/820-2017-p#Text>*

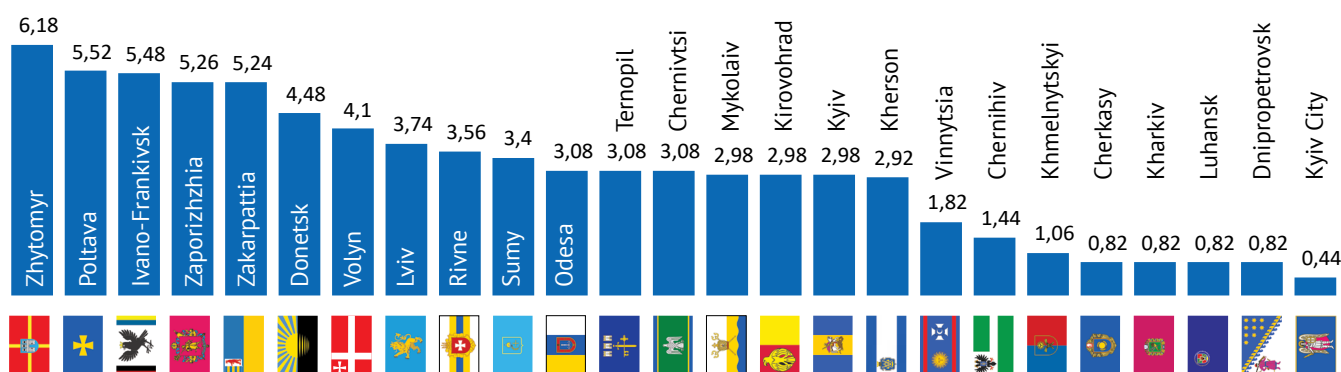
<sup>86</sup> *Інформація про впровадження сучасних методів та технологій у сфері поводження з побутовими відходами. Retrieved from <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/zhkh/terretory/informacziya-shhodo-vprovadzheniya-suchasnyh-metodiv-ta-tehnologij-u-sferi-povodzhennya-z-pobutovymy-vidhodamy/>*



## 11.1. Number of environmental and energy efficient projects supported by the EU (2018–2019)

Table 11.1.1			Table 11.1.2				
Number of environmental and energy efficient projects supported by the EU (2018–2019)			Number of environmental and energy efficient projects supported by the EU (2018–2019)				
Region	Number of projects (2019)	Score	Region	Number of projects (2018)	Number of projects (2019)	Increase, %	Score
Zakarpattia	24	5	Ivano-Frankivsk	2	9	350	2
Poltava	22	4,62	Zaporizhzhia	2	4	100	1,78
Donetsk	20	4,24	Lviv	2	4	100	1,78
Volyn	10	3,86	Mykolaiv	1	2	100	1,78
Ivano-Frankivsk	9	3,48	Kirovohrad	1	2	100	1,78
Zhytomyr	8	3,1	Kyiv	1	2	100	1,78
Rivne	8	3,1	Zhytomyr	5	8	60	1,56
Sumy	6	2,72	Kherson	2	3	50	1,34
Chernihiv	5	2,34	Odesa	3	4	33,33	1,12
Zaporizhzhia	4	1,96	Ternopil	3	4	33,33	1,12
Lviv	4	1,96	Chernivtsi	3	4	33,33	1,12
Odesa	4	1,96	Poltava	18	22	22,22	0,9
Chernivtsi	4	1,96	Sumy	5	6	20	0,68
Ternopil	4	1,96	Rivne	7	8	14,29	0,46
Kherson	3	1,58	Zakarpattia	24	24	0	0,24
Vinnytsia	3	1,58	Donetsk	20	20	0	0,24
Mykolaiv	2	1,2	Chernihiv	5	5	0	0,24
Kirovohrad	2	1,2	Khmelnyskyi	1	1	0	0,24
Kyiv	2	1,2	Volyn	10	10	0	0,24
Khmelnyskyi	1	0,82	Vinnytsia	3	3	0	0,24
Cherkasy	1	0,82	Cherkasy	0	1	0	0
Kharkiv	1	0,82	Kharkiv	0	1	0	0
Luhansk	1	0,82	Luhansk	0	1	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	1	0,82	Dnipropetrovsk	0	1	0	0
Kyiv City	0	0,44	Kyiv City	0	0	0	0

Graph 11.1 Number of environmental and energy efficient projects supported by the EU (2018–2019). Total score



Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the number of projects/initiatives supported by the EU in 2018–2019 and the number of environmental and energy efficient projects/initiatives in 2019. The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points. The total score is formed by the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

For the increase, the increment between scores was 0,22 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2 points / 9 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,22 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

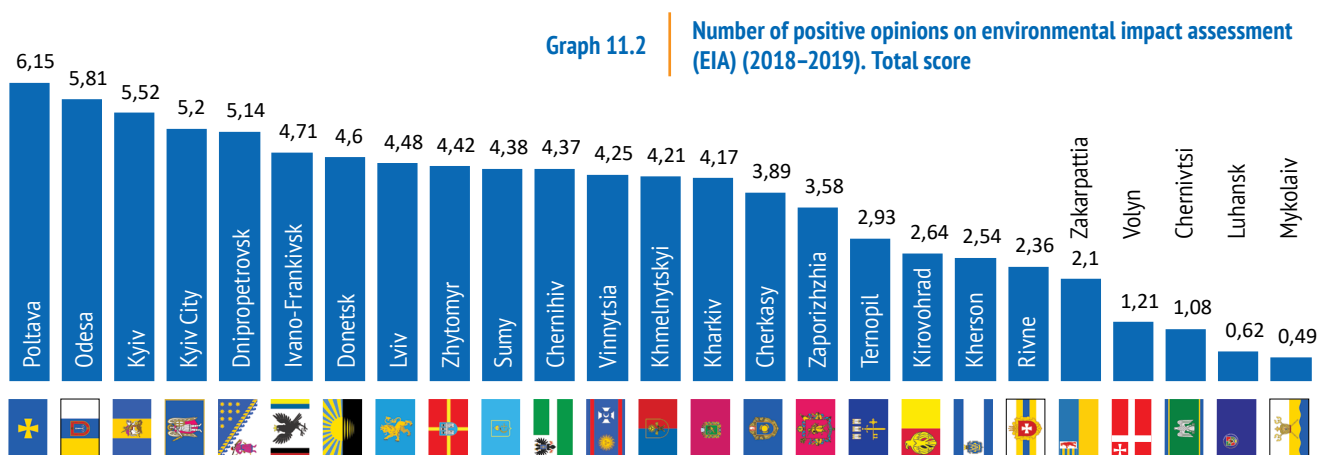
In the second part, the increment between scores was 0,38 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 13 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,38 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of Regional State Administrations, City Councils of regional centers, the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine.



## 11.2. Number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2018–2019)

Table 11.2.1		Number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2018–2019)				Table 11.2.2		Number of positive opinions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2018–2019)	
Region	Number of positive opinions on EIAs (2018)	Number of such opinions (2019)	Increase over 2018–2019	Score	Region	Number of positive opinions on EIAs (2019)	Score		
Kyiv City	3	38	1166,67	3,5	Lviv	137	3,5		
Odesa	10	73	630	3,36	Poltava	121	3,35		
Kyiv	10	71	610	3,22	Donetsk	103	3,2		
Zaporizhzhia	5	24	380	3,08	Kharkiv	91	3,05		
Cherkasy	6	28	366,67	2,94	Dnipropetrovsk	86	2,9		
Poltava	29	121	317,24	2,8	Ivano-Frankivsk	85	2,75		
Khmelnyskyi	9	37	311,11	2,66	Zhytomyr	75	2,6		
Chernihiv	10	39	290	2,52	Odesa	73	2,45		
Sumy	16	54	237,5	2,38	Kyiv	71	2,3		
Dnipropetrovsk	27	86	218,52	2,24	Vinnytsia	57	2,15		
Vinnytsia	18	57	216,67	2,1	Sumy	54	2		
Ivano-Frankivsk	27	85	214,81	1,96	Chernihiv	39	1,85		
Zhytomyr	24	75	212,5	1,82	Kherson	38	1,7		
Ternopil	11	32	190,91	1,68	Kyiv City	38	1,7		
Kirovohrad	11	30	172,73	1,54	Khmelnyskyi	37	1,55		
Donetsk	46	103	123,91	1,4	Zakarpattia	36	1,4		
Rivne	14	30	114,29	1,26	Ternopil	32	1,25		
Kharkiv	44	91	106,82	1,12	Rivne	30	1,1		
Lviv	72	137	90,28	0,98	Kirovohrad	30	1,1		
Kherson	20	38	90	0,84	Cherkasy	28	0,95		
Zakarpattia	22	36	63,64	0,7	Chernivtsi	27	0,8		
Volyn	16	26	62,5	0,56	Volyn	26	0,65		
Luhansk	10	15	50	0,42	Zaporizhzhia	24	0,5		
Chernivtsi	20	27	35	0,28	Mykolaiv	22	0,35		
Mykolaiv	18	22	22,22	0,14	Luhansk	15	0,2		



Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the number of positive opinions on EIAs over 2018–2019 and the number of positive opinions on EIAs in 2019. The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points. The total score is formed by the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

For the increase, the increment between scores was 0,14 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0,14 points lower.

In the second part, the increment between scores was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations, as well as the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center (September 2020).



### 11.3. Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018–2019)

Table 11.3.1

Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018–2019)

Region	Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019)	Score
Zhytomyr	100	3,5
Zakarpattia	100	3,5
Ternopil	100	3,5
Odesa	91	3,33
Kirovohrad	57,9	3,16
Kherson	51,9	2,99
Vinnysia	20,99	2,82
Dnipropetrovsk	15,8	2,65
Lviv	12,97	2,48
Volyn	11,3	2,31
Chernihiv	7,3	2,14
Sumy	7,2	1,97
Khmelnyskyi	4,25	1,8
Cherkasy	3,9	1,63
Zaporizhzhia	3,4	1,46
Mykolaiv	3,1	1,29
Poltava	2,5	1,12
Kyiv	2,2	0,95
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,7	0,78
Chernivtsi	1,05	0,61
Kharkiv	0,81	0,44
Rivne	0,6	0,27
Donetsk	0,1	0,1
Kyiv City	-	0
Luhansk	-	0

Table. 11.3.2

Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018–2019)

Region	Share of electricity from renewable sources in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2018)	Share of electricity from renewable sources (% , 2019)	Increase over 2018–2019	Score
Khmelnyskyi	0,89	4,25	377,53	3,5
Chernivtsi	0,3	1,05	250	3,32
Volyn	3,4	11,3	232,35	3,14
Kherson	15,8	51,9	228,48	2,96
Lviv	4,2	12,97	208,81	2,78
Rivne	0,2	0,6	200	2,6
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,7	1,7	142,86	2,42
Sumy	3,2	7,2	125	2,24
Kyiv	1,031	2,2	113,39	2,06
Chernihiv	3,6	7,3	102,78	1,88
Donetsk	0,05	0,1	100	1,7
Kirovohrad	33,8	57,9	71,3	1,52
Zaporizhzhia	2,1	3,4	61,9	1,34
Vinnysia	15,06	20,99	39,38	1,16
Cherkasy	2,8	3,9	39,29	0,98
Poltava	2,03	2,5	23,15	0,8
Mykolaiv	2,7	3,1	14,81	0,62
Odesa	85	91	7,06	0,44
Zhytomyr	100	100	0	0,26
Ternopil	100	100	0	0,26
Zakarpattia	100	100	0	0,26
Luhansk	-	-	-	-
Kharkiv	0,95	0,81	-14,74	0
Dnipropetrovsk	20,7	15,8	-23,67	0
Kyiv City	0,95	-	0	0

Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the share of electricity from renewable sources in total electricity generation over 2018-2019 and the share of electricity from renewable sources in total electricity production (2019). The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points. The total score is formed by the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

For the increase, the increment between scores was 0,18 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 19 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,18 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

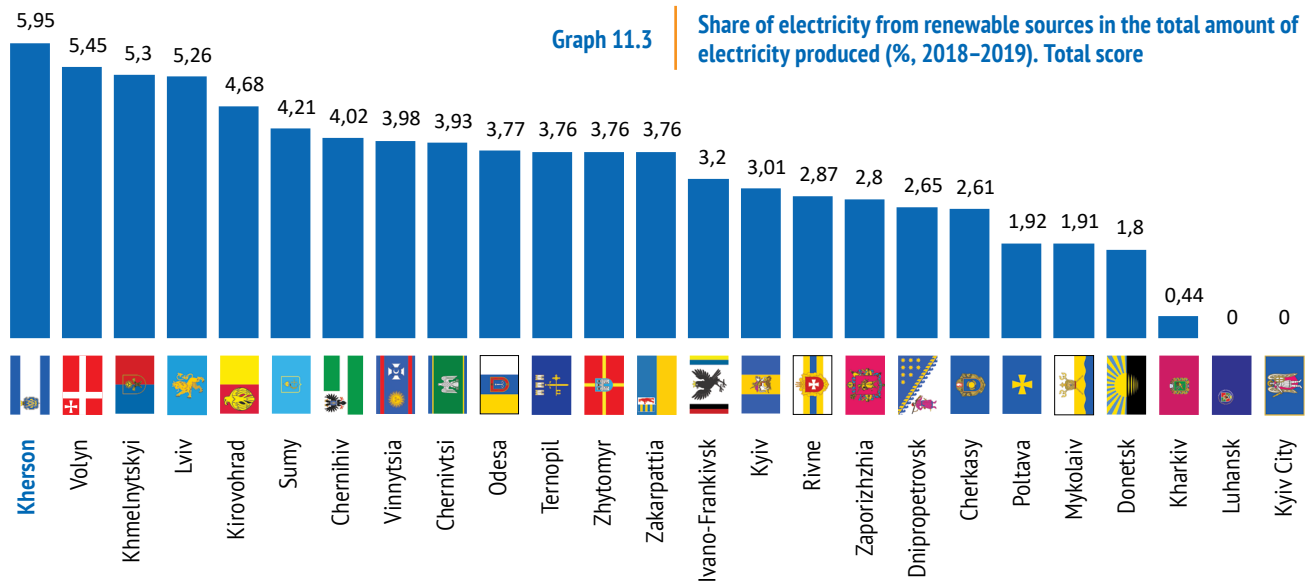
In the second part, the increment between scores was 0,17 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,17 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration.

Kyiv City: obtained data for 2019 contain only the amount of electricity generated by renewable source facilities, thus the city of Kyiv received zero points for this indicator.

Luhansk region: response for this indicator was not provided, thus the region received zero points.





#### 11.4. Number of actually repaid “warm loans” (2018–2019)

Table 11.4.1

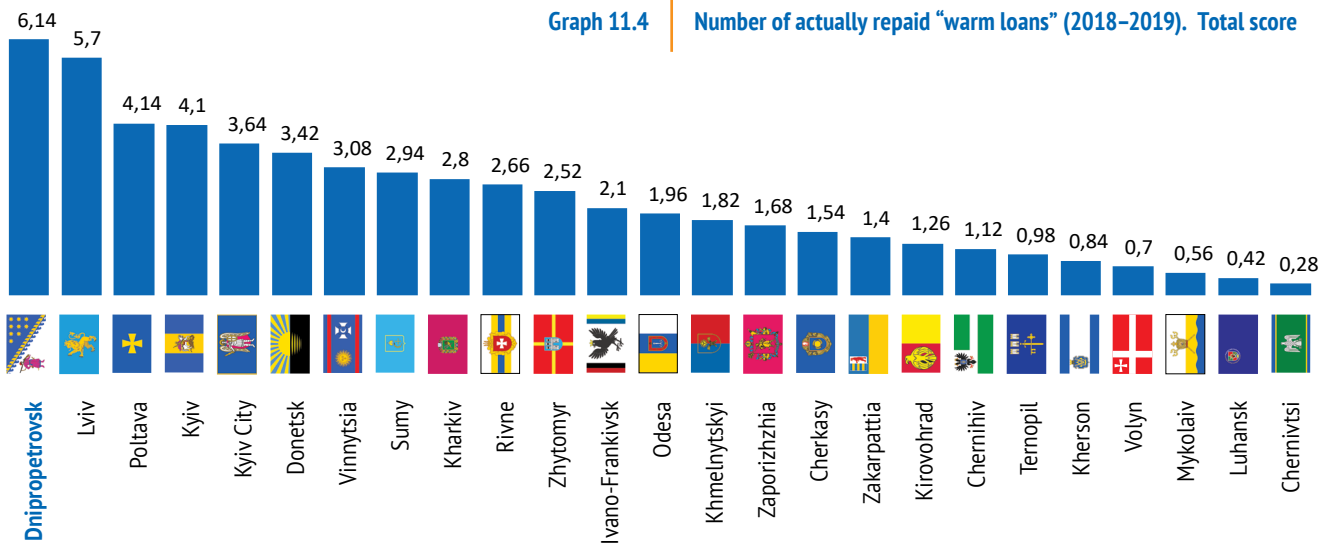
Number of actually repaid “warm loans” (2018–2019)

Region	Number of actually repaid “warm loans” (2019)	Score
Kyiv	2501	3,5
Lviv	1561	3,36
Dnipropetrovsk	1507	3,22
Vinnytsia	1172	3,08
Sumy	1037	2,94
Kharkiv	1007	2,8
Rivne	963	2,66
Zhytomyr	876	2,52
Poltava	858	2,38
Donetsk	807	2,24
Ivano-Frankivsk	744	2,1
Odesa	733	1,96
Khmelnytskyi	719	1,82
Zaporizhzhia	713	1,68
Cherkasy	693	1,54
Zakarpattia	684	1,4
Kirovohrad	650	1,26
Chernihiv	629	1,12
Ternopil	623	0,98
Kherson	594	0,84
Volyn	579	0,7
Mykolaiv	560	0,56
Luhansk	459	0,42
Chernivtsi	420	0,28
Kyiv City	152	0,14

Table. 11.4.2

Number of actually repaid “warm loans” (2018–2019)

Region	Number of actually repaid loans (2018)	Number of actually repaid loans (2019)	Increase	Score
Kyiv City	143	152	6,29	3,5
Dnipropetrovsk	1423	1507	5,9	2,92
Lviv	1491	1561	4,69	2,34
Poltava	837	858	2,51	1,76
Donetsk	799	807	1,0	1,18
Kyiv	2489	2501	0,48	0,6
Ternopil	645	623	-3,41	0
Odesa	774	733	-5,3	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	786	744	-5,34	0
Zakarpattia	726	684	-5,79	0
Kherson	631	594	-5,86	0
Volyn	622	579	-6,91	0
Khmelnytskyi	774	719	-7,11	0
Zhytomyr	947	876	-7,5	0
Zaporizhzhia	772	713	-7,64	0
Chernihiv	684	629	-8,04	0
Mykolaiv	609	560	-8,05	0
Cherkasy	758	693	-8,58	0
Vinnytsia	1284	1172	-8,72	0
Kirovohrad	714	650	-8,96	0
Kharkiv	1150	1007	-12,43	0
Sumy	1203	1037	-13,8	0
Rivne	1120	963	-14,02	0
Chernivtsi	494	420	-14,98	0
Luhansk	541	459	-15,16	0

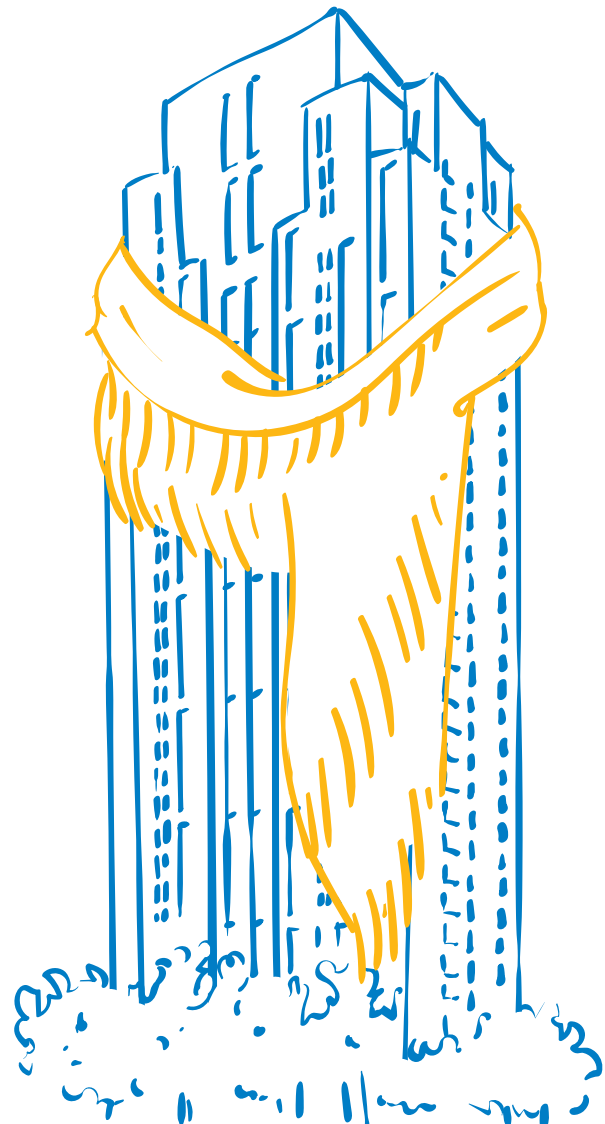


Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the actually repaid “warm loans” over 2018-2019 and the number of such loans in 2019. The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points. The total score is formed by the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

For the increase, the increment between scores was 0,28 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,28 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

In the second part, the increment between scores was 0,58 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 6 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,58 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

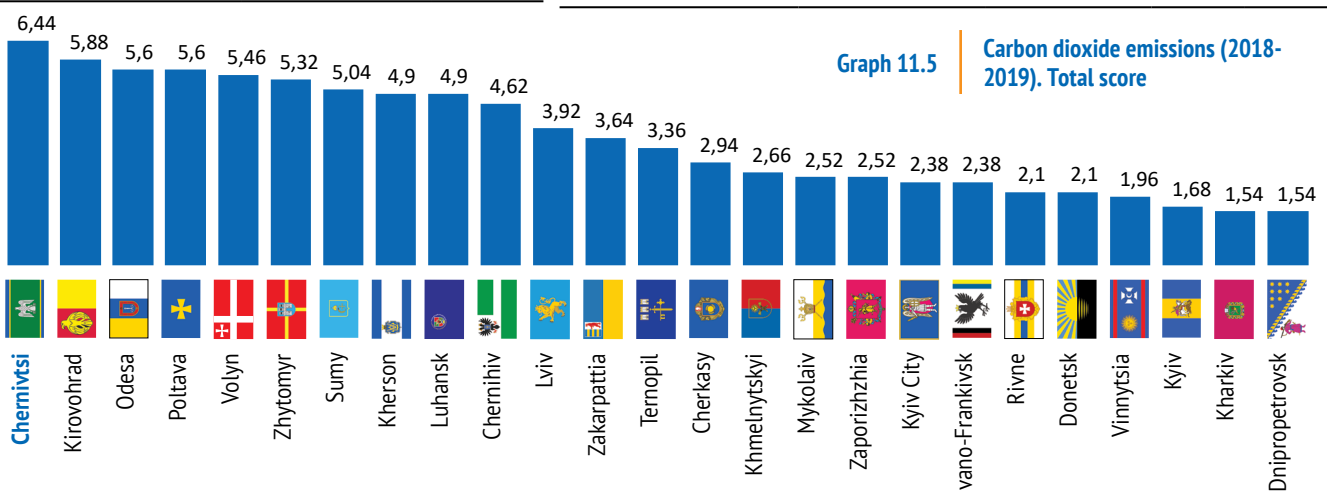
**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.





## 11.5. Carbon dioxide emissions (2018–2019)

Table 11.5.1			Table. 11.5.2				
Carbon dioxide emissions, thousand tons (2019)			Carbon dioxide emissions, thousand tons (2018-2019)				
Region	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousand tons (2019)	Score	Region	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousand tons (2018)	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousand tons (2019)	Increase (%)	Score
<b>Donetsk</b>	23528,1	0,14	<b>Rivne</b>	1358,6	2086,8	53,6	0,14
Dnipropetrovsk	23496,6	0,28	Zakarpattia	177,5	262,8	48,06	0,28
Zaporizhzhia	13663,3	0,42	Ternopil	560,3	672,5	20,02	0,42
Ivano-Frankivsk	12898,9	0,56	Kyiv	4098,9	4784,3	16,72	0,56
Kharkiv	7595,8	0,7	Mykolaiv	2028	2149,8	6,01	0,7
Vinnytsia	5355,3	0,84	Kharkiv	7281,4	7595,8	4,32	0,84
Kyiv City	5295,6	0,98	Khmelnyskyi	2209,7	2242,2	1,47	0,98
Kyiv	4784,3	1,12	Vinnytsia	5310,5	5355,3	0,84	1,12
Lviv	3402,6	1,26	Dnipropetrovsk	23620,7	23496,6	-0,53	1,26
Cherkasy	2616,8	1,4	Kyiv City	5369,9	5295,6	-1,38	1,4
Luhansk	2403,6	1,54	Cherkasy	2691,1	2616,8	-2,76	1,54
Khmelnyskyi	2242,2	1,68	Kherson	323,7	311,2	-3,86	1,68
Mykolaiv	2149,8	1,82	Ivano-Frankivsk	13763,2	12898,9	-6,28	1,82
Rivne	2086,8	1,96	Donetsk	25143,4	23528,1	-6,42	1,96
Poltava	1970,5	2,1	Zaporizhzhia	14614,1	13663,3	-6,51	2,1
Sumy	1587,1	2,24	Chernihiv	1678,3	1542,8	-8,07	2,24
Chernihiv	1542,8	2,38	Volyn	510,6	467,4	-8,46	2,38
Odesa	1189,1	2,52	Zhytomyr	768,4	692,3	-9,9	2,52
Kirovohrad	925,2	2,66	Lviv	3854,6	3402,6	-11,7	2,66
Zhytomyr	692,3	2,8	Sumy	1814,2	1587,1	-12,52	2,8
Ternopil	672,5	2,94	Chernivtsi	163,8	142,3	-13,13	2,94
Volyn	467,4	3,08	Odesa	1399,2	1189,1	-15,02	3,08
Kherson	311,2	3,22	Kirovohrad	1120,3	925,2	-17,41	3,22
Zakarpattia	262,8	3,36	Luhansk	3175,8	2403,6	-24,32	3,36
Chernivtsi	142,3	3,5	Poltava	3342,1	1970,5	-41,04	3,5



Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the carbon dioxide emissions over 2018-2019 and the volume of carbon dioxide emissions in 2019. The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points. The total score is formed by the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

The increment between scores was 0,14 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the

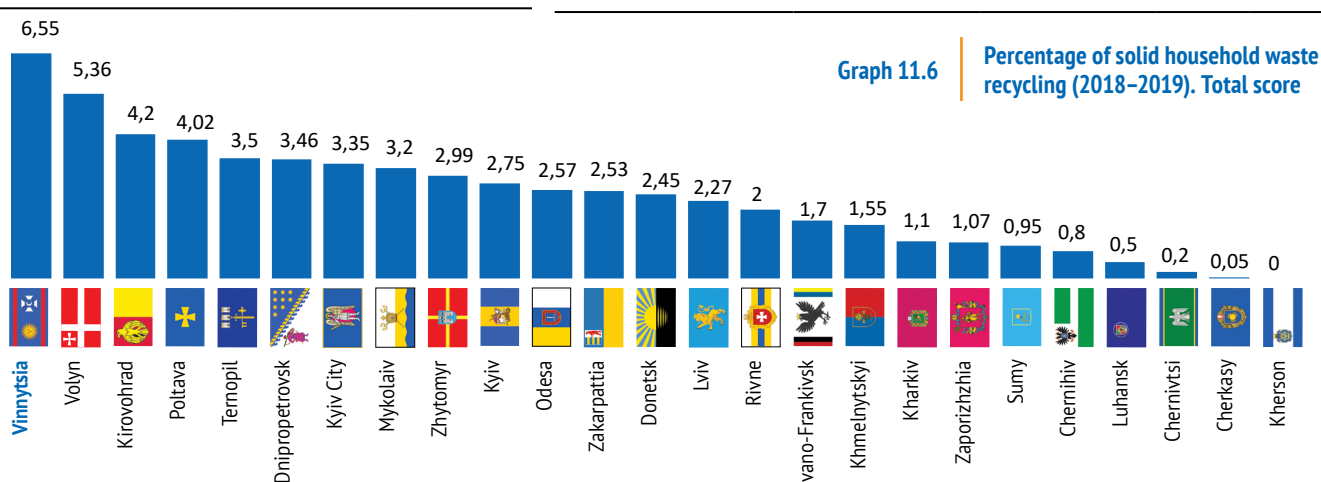
indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,14 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Data obtained from the stationary pollution sources, without taking into account the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



## 11.6. Percentage of solid household waste recycling (2018–2019)

Table 11.6.1			Table 11.6.2				
Percentage of solid household waste recycling (2018–2019)			Percentage of solid household waste recycling (2018–2019)				
Region	Solid household waste recycling (% , 2019)	Score	Region	Solid household waste recycling (% , 2018)	Solid household waste recycling (% , 2019)	Increase (%)	Score
<b>Ternopil</b>	24,87	3,5	<b>Vinnitsia</b>	1,16	11,98	932,76	3,5
Kyiv City	24,22	3,35	Volyn	0,59	2,32	293,22	3,06
Mykolaiv	17	3,2	Poltava	0,34	0,67	97,06	2,62
Vinnitsia	11,98	3,05	Zakarpattia	0,05	0,07	40	2,18
Kirovohrad	5,35	2,9	Zhytomyr	0,43	0,6	39,53	1,74
Kyiv	5,31	2,75	Kirovohrad	4,47	5,35	19,69	1,3
Dnipropetrovsk	3,14	2,6	Dnipropetrovsk	2,7	3,14	16,3	0,86
Donetsk	2,63	2,45	Odesa	0	2	0	0,42
Volyn	2,32	2,3	Zaporizhzhia	0	0,27	0	0,42
Odesa	2	2,15	Lviv	1,87	1,87	0	0,42
Rivne	1,9	2	Kherson	0	0	0	0
Lviv	1,87	1,85	Rivne	2,03	1,9	-6,4	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,9	1,7	Ternopil	26,86	24,87	-7,41	0
Khmelnyskyi	0,76	1,55	Khmelnyskyi	0,84	0,76	-9,52	0
Poltava	0,67	1,4	Donetsk	2,91	2,63	-9,62	0
Zhytomyr	0,6	1,25	Kyiv City	27,1	24,22	-10,63	0
Kharkiv	0,34	1,1	Mykolaiv	20,14	17	-15,59	0
Sumy	0,3	0,95	Kyiv	7,92	5,31	-32,95	0
Chernihiv	0,28	0,8	Luhansk	0,24	0,15	-37,5	0
Zaporizhzhia	0,27	0,65	Chernihiv	0,45	0,28	-37,78	0
Luhansk	0,15	0,5	Kharkiv	0,57	0,34	-40,35	0
Zakarpattia	0,07	0,35	Ivano-Frankivsk	1,91	0,9	-52,88	0
Chernivtsi	0,05	0,2	Sumy	0,77	0,3	-61,04	0
Cherkasy	0,02	0,05	Chernivtsi	0,58	0,05	-91,38	0
Kherson	0	0	Cherkasy	0,58	0,02	-96,55	0



Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the share of solid household waste recycling over 2018-2019 and the share of solid household waste recycling in 2019. The maximal weight of each part is 3,5 points.

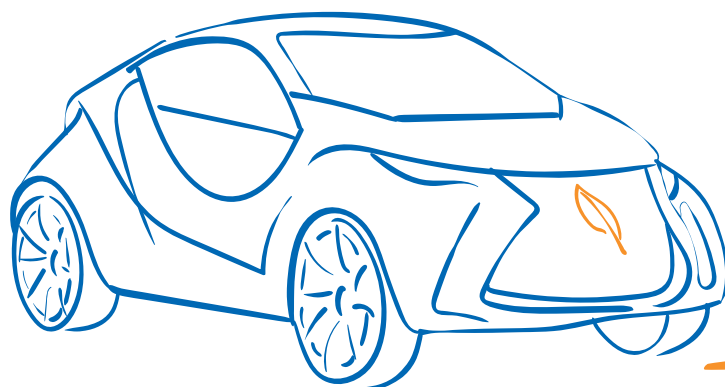
For the increase, the increment between scores was 0,39 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 9 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,39 points lower.

In the second part, the increment between scores was 0,15 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,15 points lower.

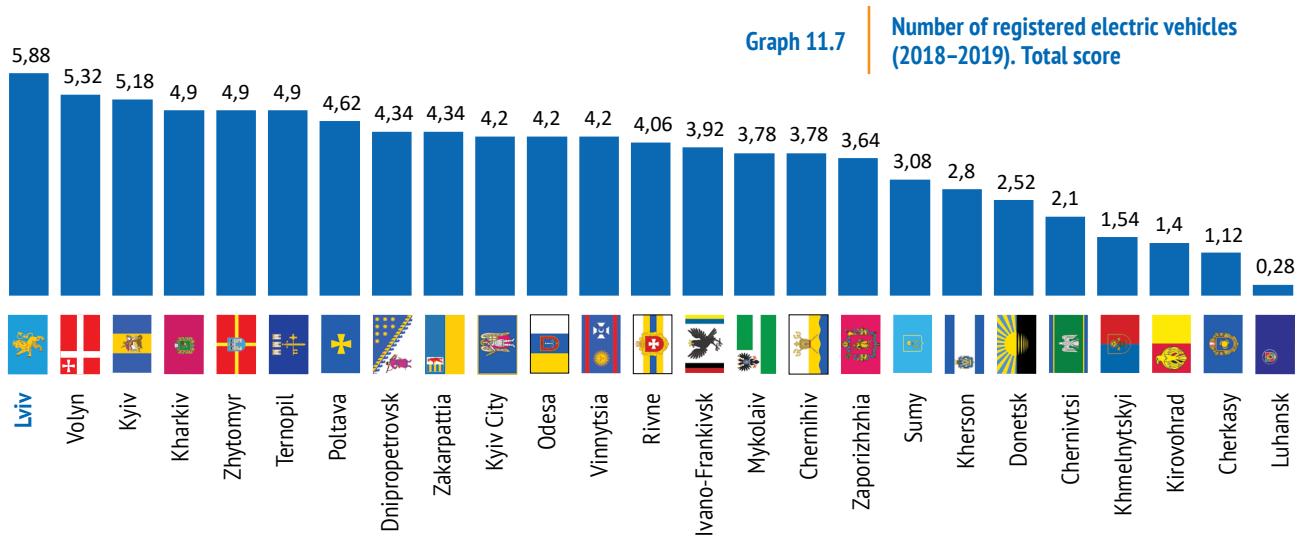
**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.

11.7. Number of registered electric vehicles (2018–2019)<sup>87</sup>

Table 11.7.1 Number of registered electric vehicles (2019)			Table. 11.7.2 Number of registered electric vehicles (2018-2019)				
Region	Number of registered electric vehicles (2019)	Score	Region	Number of registered electric vehicles (2018)	In 2019	Increase (%)	Score
<b>Kyiv City</b>	1835	3,5	<b>Volyn</b>	51	147	188,24	3,5
Odesa	1233	3,36	Zakarpattia	41	118	187,8	3,36
Kyiv	1077	3,22	Chernihiv	24	64	166,67	3,22
Kharkiv	794	3,08	Lviv	264	615	132,95	3,08
Dnipropetrovsk	660	2,94	Ternopil	67	154	129,85	2,94
Lviv	615	2,8	Sumy	25	55	120	2,8
Vinnitsia	317	2,66	Zhytomyr	98	214	118,37	2,66
Zaporizhzhia	250	2,52	Poltava	87	181	108,04	2,52
Rivne	240	2,38	Mykolaiv	67	138	105,97	2,38
Zhytomyr	214	2,24	Ivano-Frankivsk	79	146	84,81	2,24
Poltava	181	2,1	Kherson	37	65	75,68	2,1
Ternopil	154	1,96	Kyiv	614	1077	75,41	1,96
Volyn	147	1,82	Kharkiv	453	794	75,28	1,82
Ivano-Frankivsk	146	1,68	Rivne	140	240	71,43	1,68
Chernivtsi	146	1,54	Vinnitsia	187	317	69,52	1,54
Mykolaiv	138	1,4	Dnipropetrovsk	403	660	63,77	1,4
Donetsk	137	1,26	Donetsk	84	137	63,1	1,26
Khmelnitskyi	127	1,12	Zaporizhzhia	155	250	61,29	1,12
Zakarpattia	118	0,98	Kirovohrad	38	61	60,53	0,98
Cherkasy	101	0,84	Odesa	775	1233	59,1	0,84
Kherson	65	0,7	Kyiv City	1205	1835	52,28	0,7
Chernihiv	64	0,56	Chernivtsi	96	146	52,08	0,56
Kirovohrad	61	0,42	Khmelnitskyi	84	127	51,19	0,42
Sumy	55	0,28	Cherkasy	74	101	36,49	0,28
Luhansk	11	0,14	Luhansk	9	11	22,22	0,14



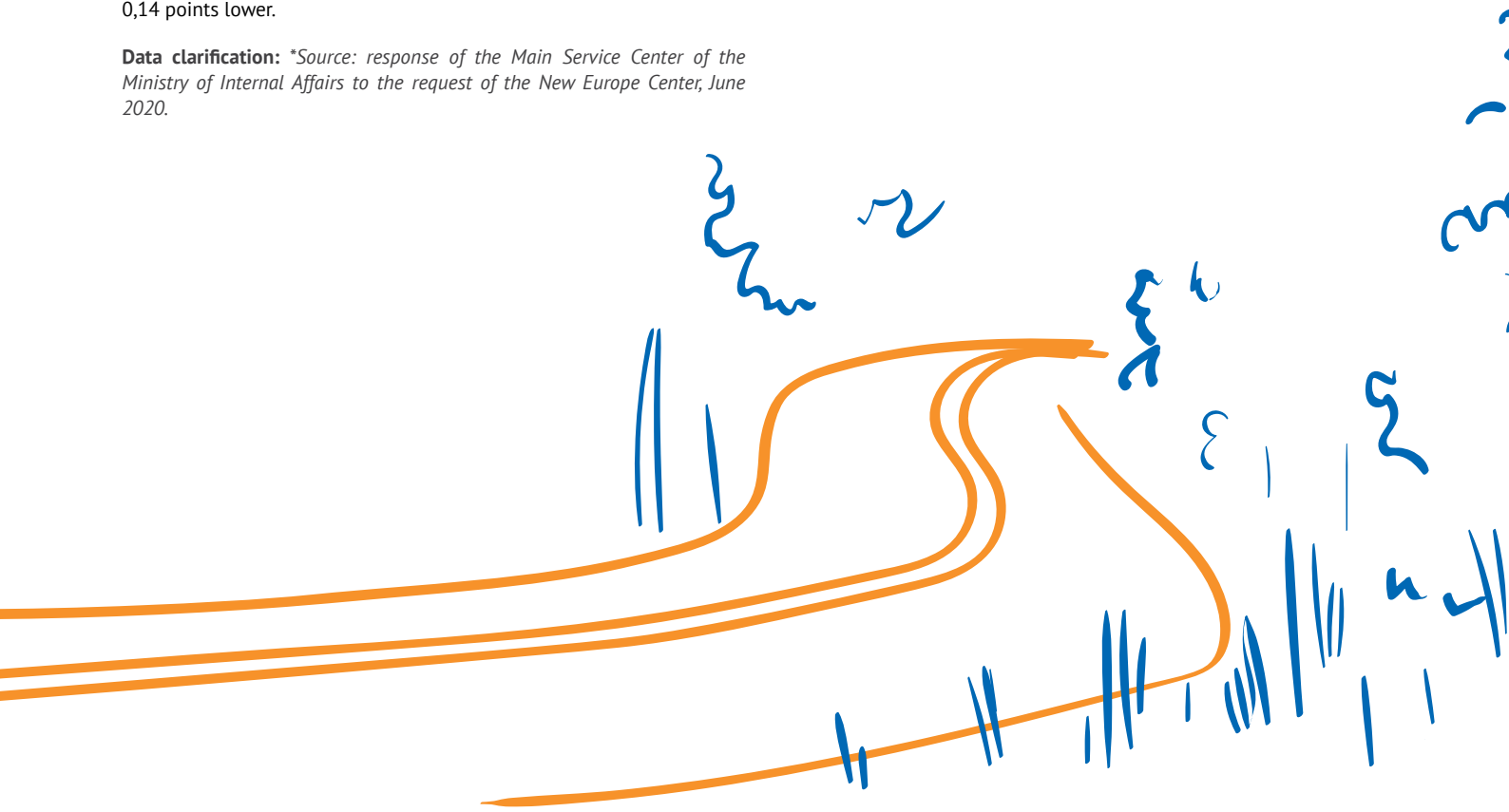
<sup>87</sup> Response of the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.



Indicator weight is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, this indicator was divided into two parts: the number of registered electric vehicles in 2019 and the increase in the number of such vehicles in 2018–2019. The maximum weight of each part is 3,5 points.

The increment between scores for both parts was 0,14 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3,5 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,14 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: response of the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020.



CHAPTER

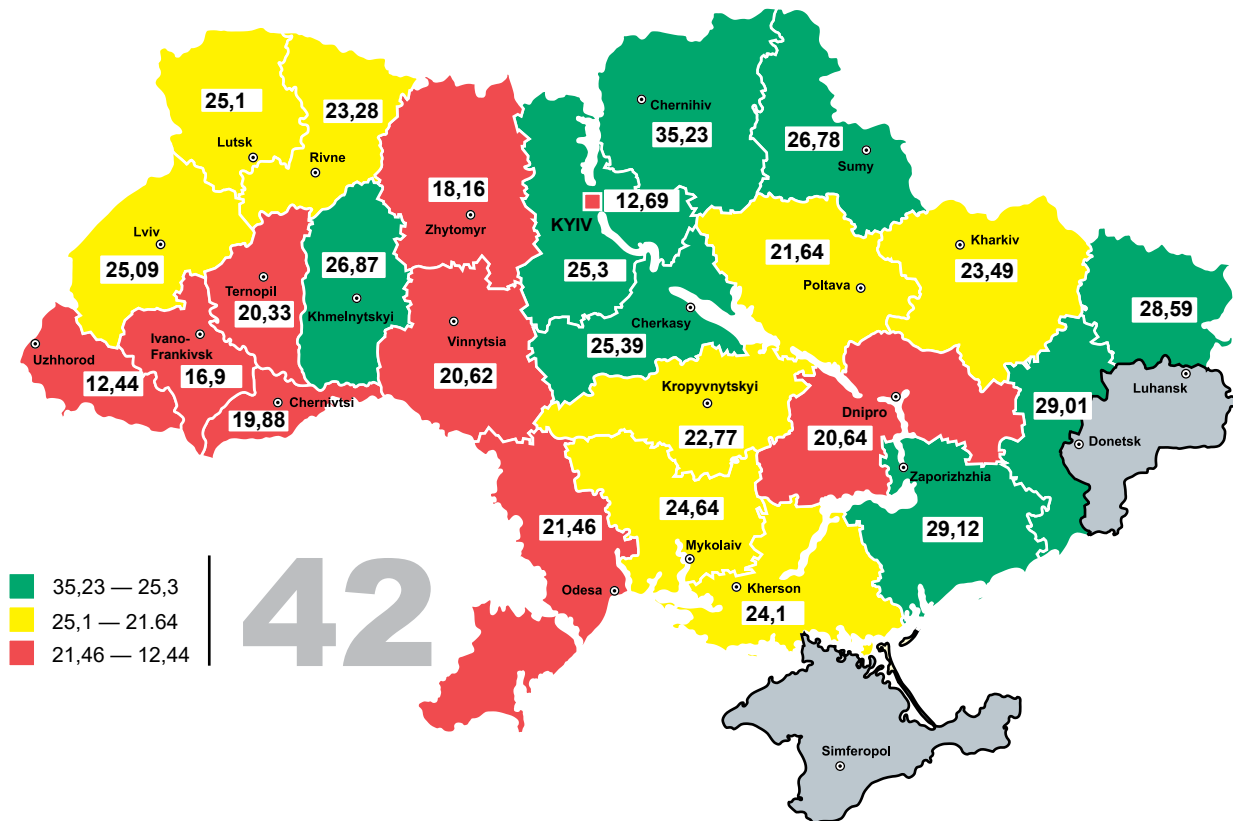
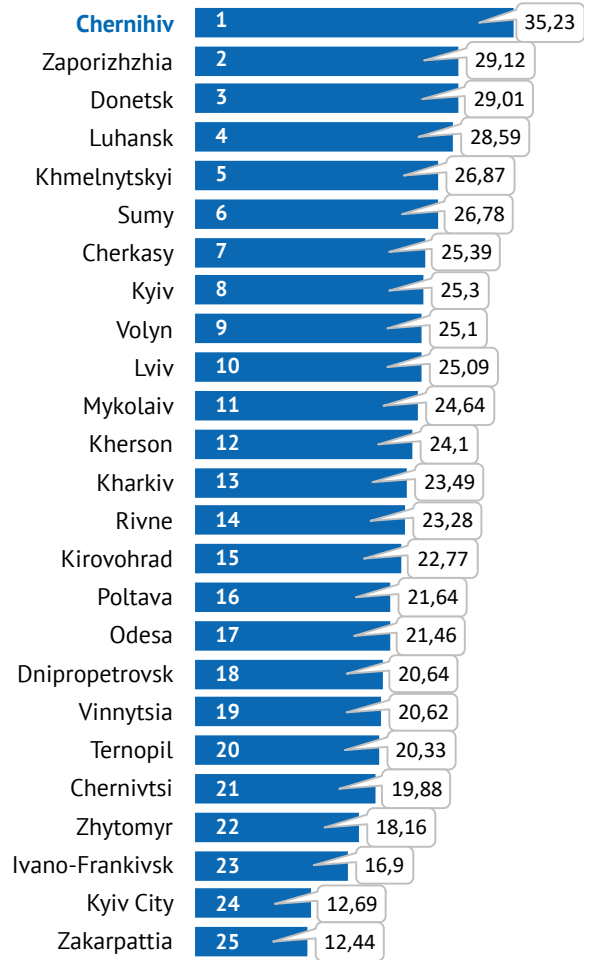
12



GENDER EQUALITY

42

42 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 21,39% is the average difference in wages between men and women in Ukraine. This figure has increased slightly since last year, when it was 20,7%. Compared to certain EU member states, Ukraine currently surpasses only Estonia (22,7%).
- 2 The rankings of indicators related to gender equality are mostly headed by the Eastern regions. Luhansk, Donetsk, and Zaporizhzhia regions are in the top five in the overall ranking of this sector.
- 3 Despite the wide representation of women among the employees of regional state administrations, women never hold the position of heads of RSAs (there are no women among the 24 heads of regional state administrations). Last year, this figure was 16% (4 of the 24 heads of RSAs were women).
- 4 On average, only 9,1% of city mayors in Ukraine are women. However, what is the most disappointing about this indicator is that in one third of Ukraine's regions none of the cities is headed by a woman.
- 5 Overall, the share of women deputies at the local level (15–20%) correlates with the share of women in government bodies at the national level, which is 21%. The increase in the number of female deputies at the national level occurred after the parliamentary elections in 2019; before that, this figure was only 12%. It will be possible to follow how the representation of women among deputies at the local level will change only after the next local elections in October 2020. However, the introduction of gender quotas, a novelty of this year, will certainly have a positive impact on women's representation.



## AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES

21,39% is the average difference in wages between men and women in Ukraine. This figure increased slightly compared to last year, when it was 20,7%.

This year's leaders are Chernivtsi (9,41%) and Kherson (12,5%) regions, while the third place is shared by Zakarpattia region and the city of Kyiv (14,45% and 14,95% respectively).

**Interestingly, the leaders have hardly changed compared to last year's ranking of regions («European Map of Ukraine-2»).**

For instance, the first place was then occupied by Kherson region and the second by Chernivtsi, while Zakarpattia region and Kyiv

City occupied the 4th and 5th places, but the third place was then taken by Luhansk region. This time, that region dropped to 13th position.

Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk regions were outsiders of the rating (same as in 2018) with indicators of 30,6% and 37,55% respectively.

It should be noted that even with the shift of Luhansk region from 3rd to 13th position, the **difference between Luhansk and Donetsk regions remains quite noticeable, almost twice (20,41% and 37,55%)**. Despite similar crisis conditions, these regions show significantly different results.

It is also noticeable that Dnipropetrovsk region is the only one that does not provide data on wages of men and women for the second year in a row, explaining this by the fact that such records are not kept in the region at all.

Currently, it would be methodologically incorrect to compare the indicators of the difference in wages between men and women in Ukraine with the corresponding indicators in EU countries, as the latest study of this kind conducted by the Statistical office of the European Union contains data for 2018<sup>88</sup>.

However, even if we compare Ukraine's indicators for 2019 and the indicators of EU member states for 2018, we could say that

**Ukraine lags behind the EU average, which was 14,8% in 2018.**

Compared to certain EU countries, Ukraine currently surpasses only Estonia (where the difference between the wages of women and men is 22,7%). However, Ukraine should look towards if not the leading countries in this area, then at least on its neighbors: the indicators of Romania, Slovenia, Poland, and Hungary vary from 3% to 11,2%.



## THE SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG MEMBERS OF REGIONAL AND CITY COUNCILS

Representation of women among members of regional and city councils of regional centers is small: 15% and 20% respectively. Interestingly, the leaders in the indicator of women among members of city councils are Luhansk and Donetsk regions, while Zakarpattia and Ivano-Frankivsk regions are outsiders.

<sup>88</sup> Gender pay gap statistics. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfcache/6776.pdf>



**In general, the share of women deputies at the local level correlates with the share of women in government bodies at the national level, which is 21%<sup>89</sup>.**

It is noteworthy that the increase in the number of female deputies at the national level occurred after the parliamentary elections of 2019; before that, this figure was only 12%. It will be possible to follow how the representation of women among deputies at the local level will change only after the next local elections in October 2020.

However, the introduction of gender quotas has become a novelty this year. According to Article 219 of the Electoral Code, when forming a single and a territorial electoral list, parties must ensure the presence of at least two candidates of each sex in each of the five electoral lists. If the number of candidates in the list is not a multiple of five, the last places should be given to candidates of different sexes alternately<sup>90</sup>.



**REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES AND IN LEADING POSITIONS**

Overall, in Ukraine 2/3 of employees of regional state administrations are women. The share of men averages 27,3%. This gender imbalance is unlikely to indicate oppression of men's rights, it rather shows that some types of jobs are traditionally considered more comfortable and common for representatives of certain sexes.

At the same time, despite the wide representation of women among the employees of regional state administrations, it should be emphasized that currently,

**women do not hold the positions of heads of RSAs (there are no women among the 24 heads of RSAs).**

For comparison, last year, this figure was 16% (4 of the 24 heads of regional state administrations were women).

The situation with the number of women among city mayors is also extremely disappointing. On average, only 9,1% of city mayors in Ukraine are women. It is noteworthy that the top five included mainly Eastern regions: Zaporizhzhia (1st place), Luhansk (2nd place), and Kharkiv (4th place). **However, what is the most disappointing about this indicator is that in one third of Ukraine's regions none of the cities is headed by a woman.** Meanwhile, the average rate of women among city mayors in the

EU countries is 15,4%<sup>91</sup>. These data do not indicate that Ukraine should slow down on the path towards the implementation of gender equality policy; on the contrary, it should look towards the best results of EU member states : for example, Sweden, which shows the result of 32,1% of women among city mayors.

The situation with gender equality at the local level is somewhat better: the share of female heads of ATCs is 18,8% overall in the country, while the share of women heads of urban-type settlements is 17%.

In general, it is hardly reasonable to compare the data of the regions according to the indicators in the "gender equality" sector, as most of the regions did not show high results. However, it is worth noting the leading regions in the rankings on individual indicators, the results of which could actually be considered successful. For instance, the leader in the number of women heads of urban settlements is Donetsk region (41%), and in the number of women managers of legal entities, the leaders are Donetsk (31,7%) and Kherson (31,4%) regions. The latter applies to women in management positions in enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the regions of Ukraine.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2020, women were managing 28,9% of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in Ukraine. For example, they represent 76,96% of heads of public organizations of Ukraine. In addition, there are more women among the heads of public authorities (63,7%), trade unions (61,47%), consumer cooperatives (57,42%), self-organization bodies (52,35%), and housing cooperatives (52,7%).

**Interestingly, for the most part, ratings of indicators related to gender equality are headed by the Eastern regions.** The outsiders in a number of indicators were Zakarpattia and Chernivtsi regions.

<sup>89</sup> UN Women in Ukraine. Report for 2019. <http://unwomenukraine.annualreport19.tilda.ws/page10679692.html>

<sup>90</sup> Виборчий кодекс України. Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/396-20/conv#n2990>

<sup>91</sup> Local/municipal councils: mayors or other leaders and members. European Institute for Gender Equality. 21 Oct 2019. [https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/wmidm\\_pol\\_parl\\_wmid\\_locpol/datatable](https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/wmidm_pol_parl_wmid_locpol/datatable)



### 12.1. Share of the average monthly wage of women compared to the wages of men in 2019

Table 12.1

Share of the average monthly wage of women compared to the wages of men in 2019

Region	Average monthly wage in 2019, UAH (men)	Average monthly wage in 2019, UAH (women)
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Sumy	9 787	7 563
Kyiv City	17 145	14 582
Donetsk	15 248	9 523
Zaporizhzhia	12 493	8 670
Kyiv	12 476	9 497
Mykolaiv	11 700	8 500
Poltava	11 463	8 277
Vinnitsia	10 637	8 146
Rivne	10 600	7 700
Odesa	10 346	8 332
Kharkiv	10 287	8 066
Ivano-Frankivsk	10 235	7 785
Zakarpattia	10 111	8 650
Cherkasy	9 850	7 986
Khmelnyskyi	9 812	7 699
Luhansk	9 800	7 800
Volyn	9 726	7 846
Zhytomyr	9 445	7 790
Ternopil	9 329	7 485
Kirovohrad	9 300	7 500
Chernihiv	9 244	7 372
Lviv	8 938	7 211
Kherson	8 800	7 700
Chernivtsi	8 500	7 700

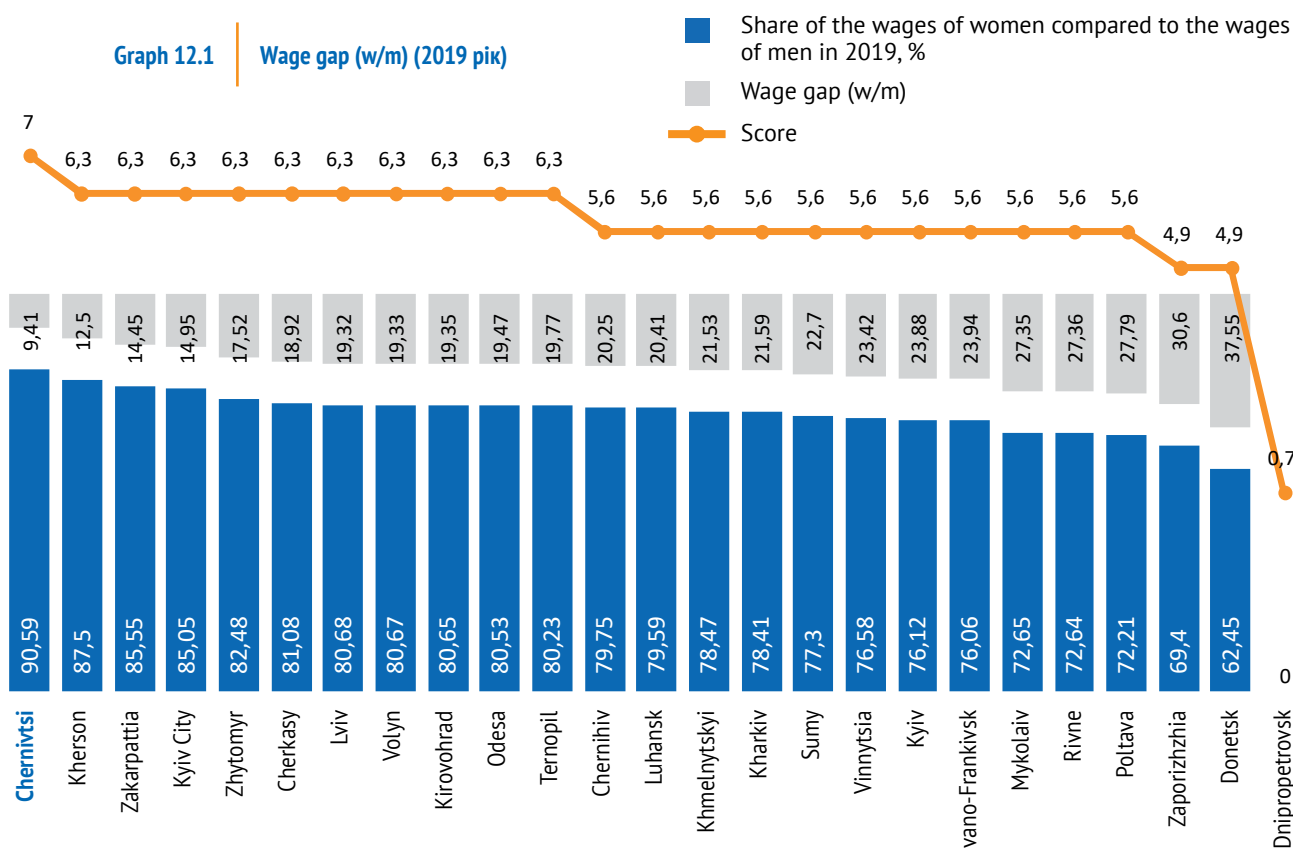
Indicator weight is 7 points. Given that the share of women's wages compared to men's wages is similar in many regions, the score was based on the following formula:

Score calculation	
%	Score
90-100	7
80-90	6,3
70-80	5,6
60-70	4,9
50-60	4,2
40-50	3,5
30-40	2,8
20-30	2,1
10-20	1,4
0-10	0,7

The highest score (7) was given to the region where the remuneration of men and women is almost equal. Each subsequent group of regions received 0,7 points less.

Data clarification: \*Donetsk region: data for the 4th quarter of 2019. Dnipropetrovsk region: no relevant data are recorded; thus, no data were provided.

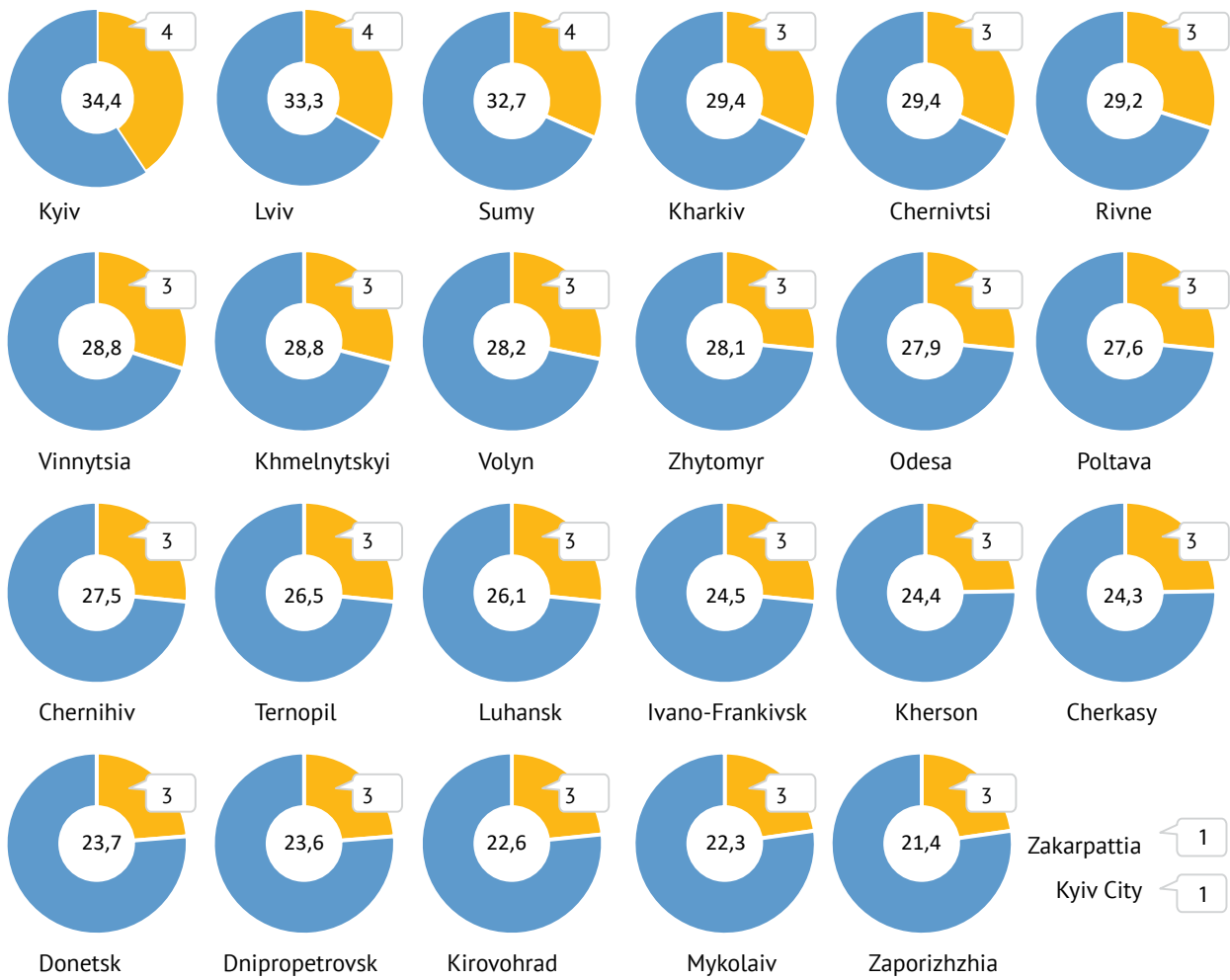
Graph 12.1 Wage gap (w/m) (2019 pik)





12.2. Share of men in the total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2019)

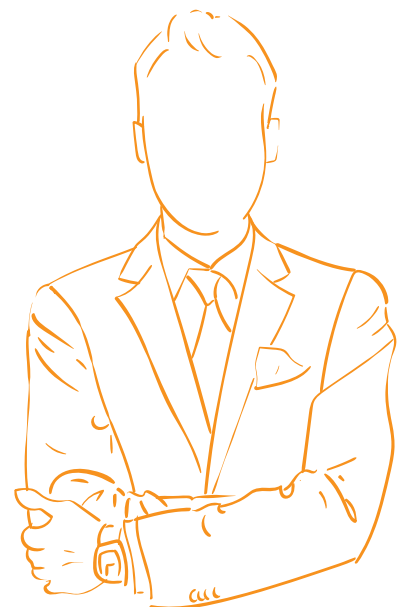
Graph 12.2 Share of men in the total number of employees, %w



Indicator weight is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, given the small difference in the share of men in the total number of employees of many regional state administrations, the perfect ratio of women to men was selected as 40–50%. More details:

Score calculation	
%	Score
40-50	5
30-40	5
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

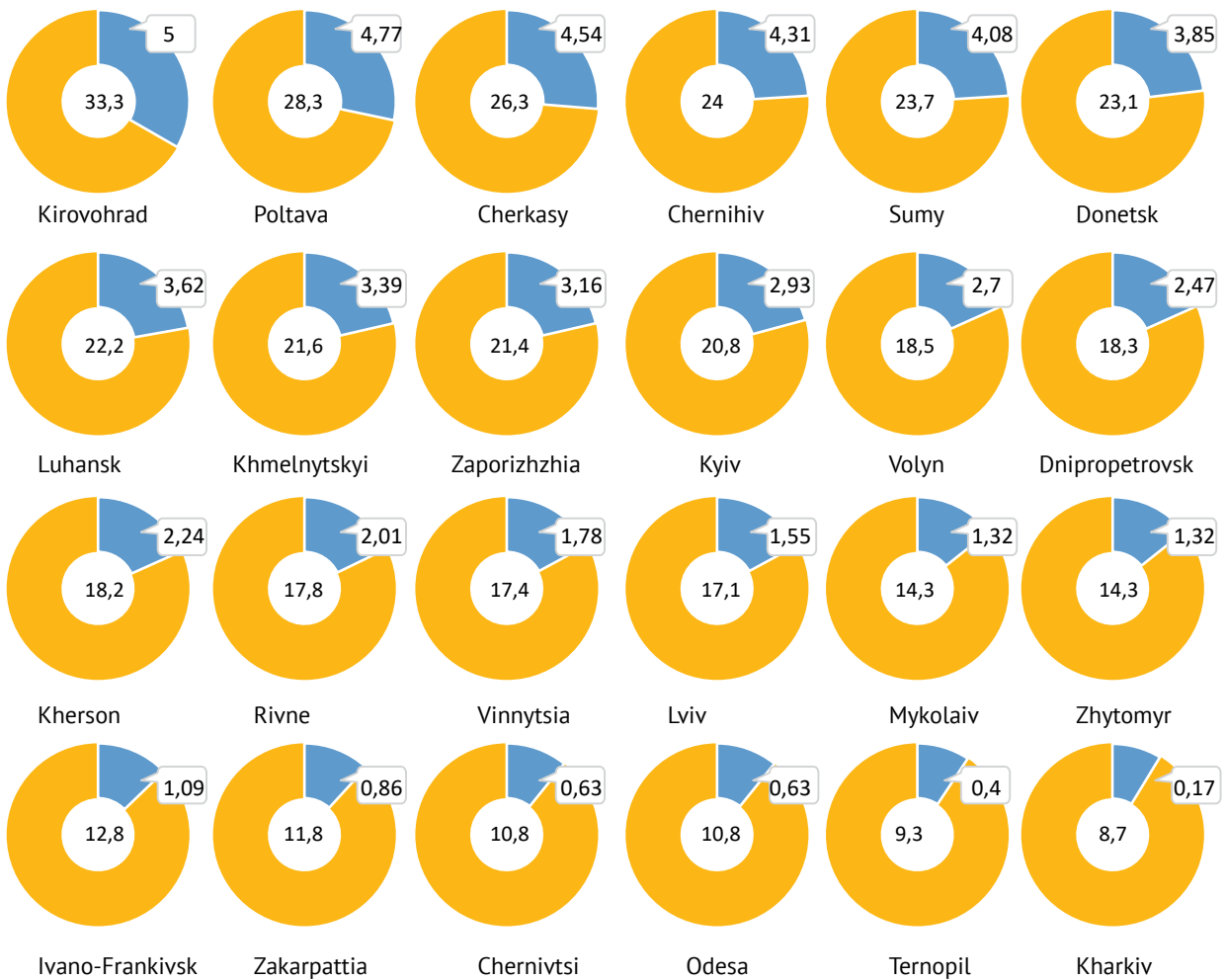
**Data clarification:** \*Donetsk region: provided data on the recorded number of employees. Kyiv City: provided information only on the executive staff of the Administration; persons who head the structural departments of the Kyiv City State Administration; employees of the Department of Youth and Sports.





12.3. Share of women among the heads of ATCs (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Graph 12.3 Share of women among the heads of ATCs (% , as of December 31, 2019)



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,23 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 22 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,23 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*The number of ATCs is given as of January 10, 2020, source:

<https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/526/10.01.2020.pdf>  
Data collected through the monitoring of websites of ATCs of all regions of Ukraine.





12.4. Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Table 12.4

Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of women	Number of men
Luhansk	2	8
Chernihiv	3	13
Rivne	2	9
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	14
Kyiv	3	20
Donetsk	4	21
Kharkiv	3	14
Lviv	3	41
Mykolaiv	1	8
Ternopil	2	16
Volyn	1	10
Kirovohrad	1	11
Chernivtsi	1	10
Vinnytsia	0	18
Dnipropetrovsk	2	18
Zhytomyr	0	12
Zakarpattia	0	11
Zaporizhzhia	3	11
Odesa	0	19
Poltava	1	15
Sumy	0	15
Kherson	0	9
Khmelnyskyi	2	11
Cherkasy	0	15

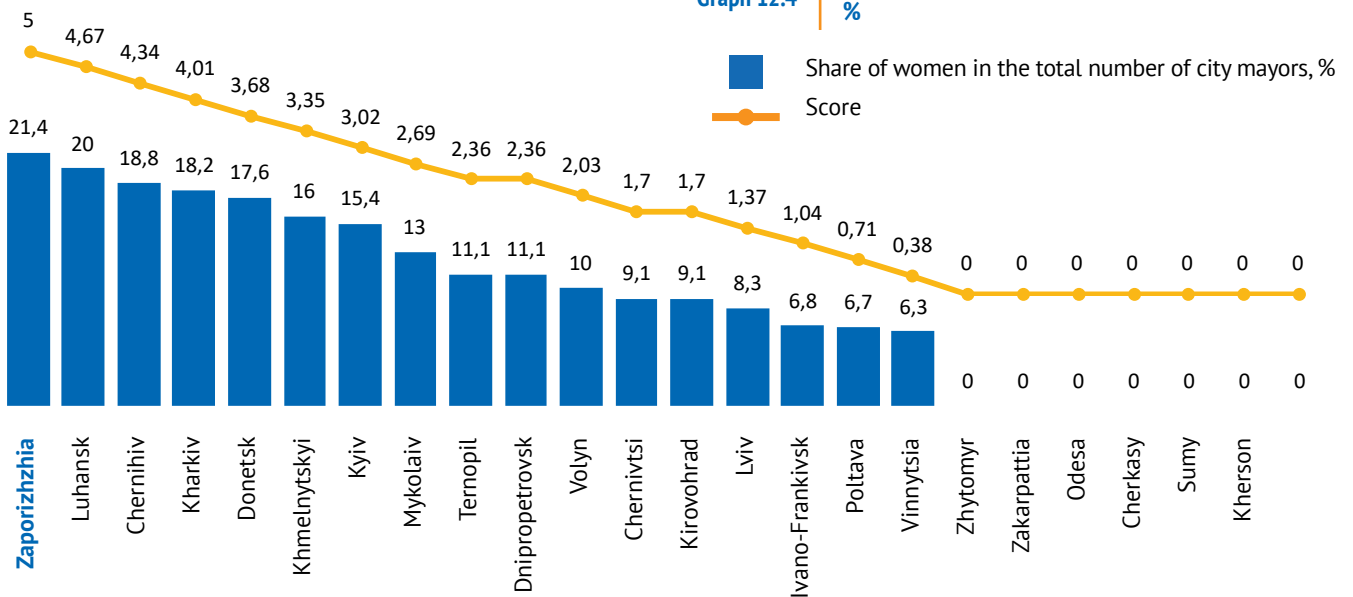


Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,33 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 15 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,33 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*This indicator includes all women and men who held (including as acting) positions of mayors of the region's cities (both regional and rayon significance), as of December 31, 2019. Luhansk and Donetsk regions are represented by Severodonetsk and Kramatorsk City Councils. Kyiv as a city with a special status was not included in the list of cities of Kyiv region.

Graph 12.4

Share of women in the total number of city mayors, %





## 12.5. Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2019)

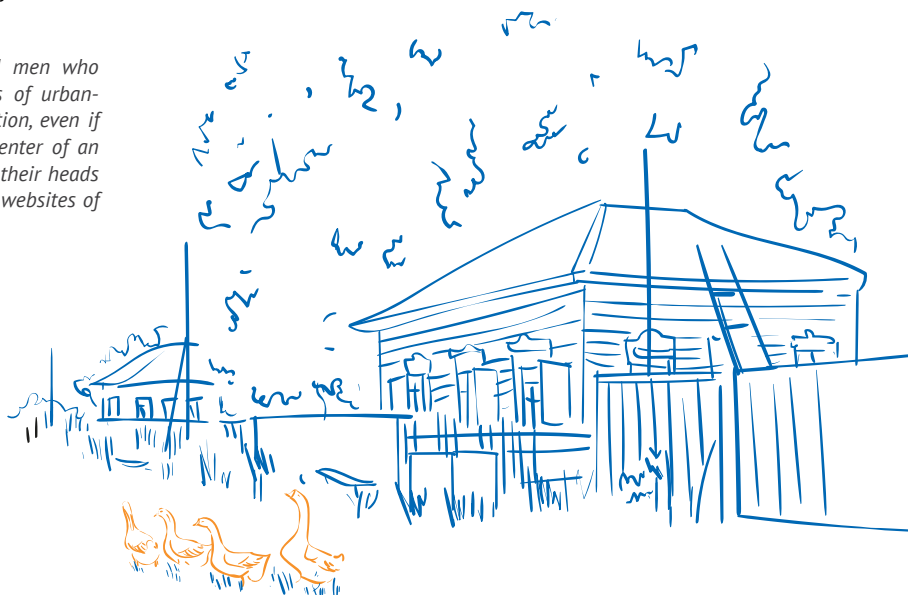
Table. 12.5

Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of women among heads of urban-type settlements	Number of men	Share of women in the total number of heads of urban-type settlements, %	Score
<b>Donetsk</b>	16	23	41	5
Chernihiv	10	17	37	4,75
Zaporizhzhia	7	15	31,8	4,5
Odesa	10	23	30,3	4,25
Kyiv	9	21	30	4
Vinnytsia	8	21	27,6	3,75
Luhansk	5	16	23,8	3,5
Khmelnyskyi	5	18	21,7	3,25
Sumy	4	16	20	3
Kherson	6	25	19,4	2,75
Volyn	4	18	18,2	2,5
Mykolaiv	3	14	17,6	2,25
Ternopil	3	14	17,6	2,25
Dnipropetrovsk	7	36	16,3	2
Lviv	5	28	15,2	1,75
Poltava	3	17	15	1,5
Cherkasy	2	12	14,3	1,25
Chernivtsi	1	6	14,3	1,25
Zhytomyr	4	28	12,5	1
Rivne	2	14	12,5	1
Kirovohrad	3	24	11,1	0,75
Kharkiv	6	54	10	0,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	2	19	9,5	0,25
Zakarpattia	0	19	0	0

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,28 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 18 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,28 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*This indicator includes all women and men who held (including as temporary acting) the positions of heads of urban-type settlements of regions as of December 31, 2019. In addition, even if a certain urban-type settlement became the administrative center of an amalgamated territorial community or became part of an ATC, their heads were still included in this indicator. Kyiv region: data from the websites of urban-type settlements of the region.

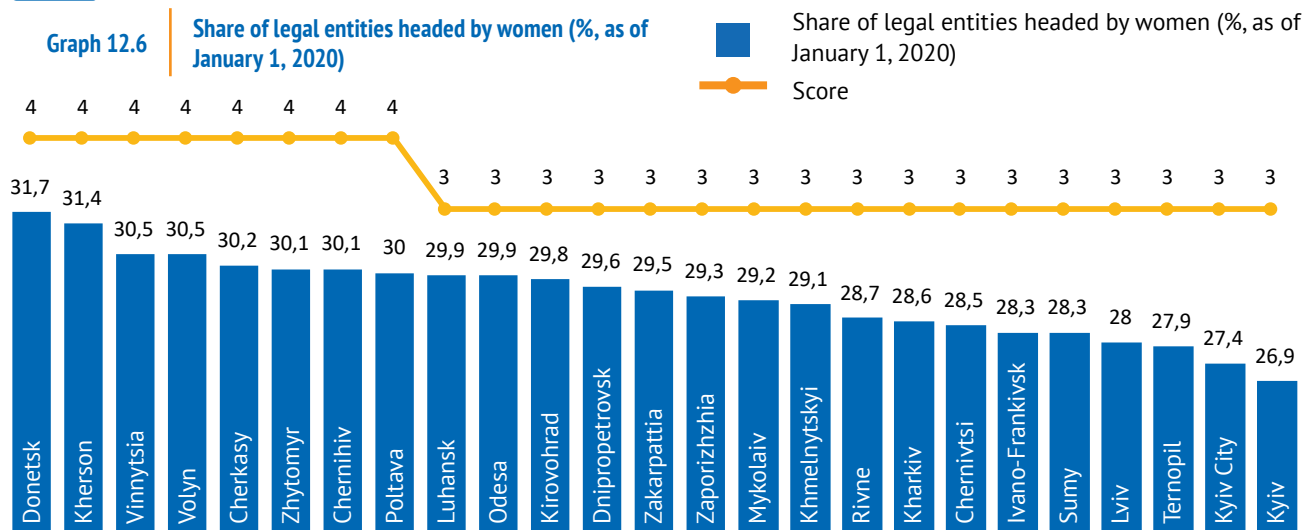




## 12.6. Share of legal entities headed by women (% , as of January 1, 2020)

Graph 12.6

Share of legal entities headed by women (% , as of January 1, 2020)



Indicator weight is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, given the small difference in the shares of legal entities headed by women, the perfect ratio of women to men was selected as 40–50%. More details:

### Score calculation

%	Score
40-50	5
30-40	5
20-30	3
10-20	2
0-10	1

**Data clarification:** \*Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, data given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

[http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/edrpoj/Gender/Gender0120\\_u.htm](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/edrpoj/Gender/Gender0120_u.htm)



## 12.7. Share of women among deputies of Regional Councils (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Table. 12.7

Share of women among deputies of Regional Councils (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of women among deputies of Regional Councils	Number of men	Share of women in the total number of deputies of Regional Councils, %	Score
Sumy	14	50	21,9	5
Dnipropetrovsk	25	94	21	4,76
Chernihiv	13	51	20,3	4,52
Kharkiv	24	96	20	4,28
Zaporizhzhia	16	67	19,3	4,04
Khmelnytskyi	15	69	17,9	3,8
Mykolaiv	11	53	17,2	3,56
Lviv	14	70	16,7	3,32
Kyiv	13	69	15,9	3,08
Kherson	10	54	15,6	2,84
Ivano-Frankivsk	13	71	15,5	2,6
Chernivtsi	9	54	14,3	2,36
Kirovohrad	9	55	14,1	2,12
Cherkasy	11	73	13,1	1,88
Volyn	8	55	12,7	1,64
Rivne	8	56	12,5	1,4
Poltava	10	73	12	1,16
Ternopil	7	57	10,9	0,92
Zakarpattia	7	57	10,9	0,92
Vinnytsia	9	75	10,7	0,68
Odesa	8	76	9,5	0,44
Zhytomyr	6	57	9,5	0,44
Luhansk	0	0	0	0,2
Donetsk	0	0	0	0,2

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,24 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,24 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Luhansk and Donetsk regions: Regional Councils are temporarily unavailable.



## 12.8. Share of women among deputies of City Councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2019)

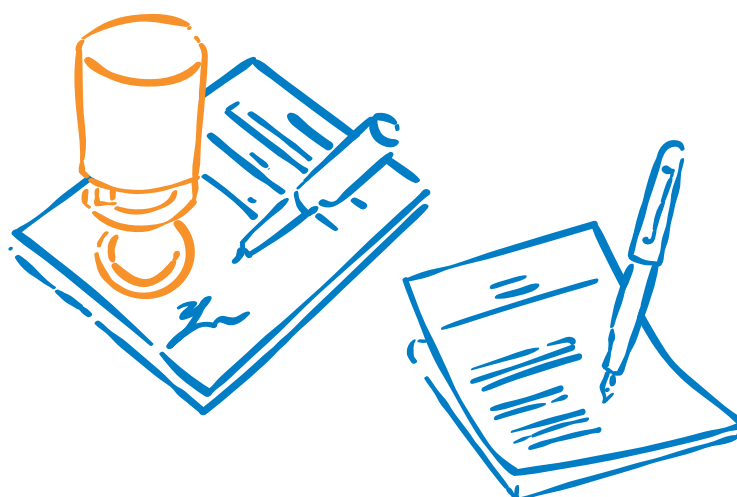
Table. 12.8

Share of women among deputies of City Councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2019)

Region	Number of women among deputies of City Council of the regional center	Number of men among deputies of City Council of the regional center	Share of women in the total number, %	Score
<b>Luhansk</b>	12	22	35,3	5
Donetsk	12	30	28,6	4,71
Chernihiv	12	30	28,6	4,71
Cherkasy	10	26	27,8	4,42
Lviv	17	47	26,6	4,13
Odesa	15	49	23,4	3,84
Mykolaiv	12	42	22,2	3,55
Kharkiv	18	66	21,4	3,26
Volyn	9	33	21,4	3,26
Rivne	9	33	21,4	3,26
Kherson	11	43	20,4	2,97
Dnipropetrovsk	13	52	20	2,68
Kyiv City	23	97	19,2	2,39
Sumy	8	34	19	2,1
Ternopil	8	34	19	2,1
Zhytomyr	8	34	19	2,1
Khmelnytskyi	7	35	16,7	1,81
Vinnytsia	9	45	16,7	1,81
Zaporizhzhia	10	54	15,6	1,52
Kirovohrad	6	36	14,3	1,23
Poltava	6	36	14,3	1,23
Chernivtsi	5	36	12,2	0,94
Ivano-Frankivsk	4	38	9,5	0,65
Zakarpattia	3	33	8,3	0,36

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,29 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,29 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \* Chernivtsi region: data obtained from the website of Chernivtsi City Council; the regional state administration and regional center did not provide any information. Source: <http://chernivtsy.eu/portal/>.





CHAPTER

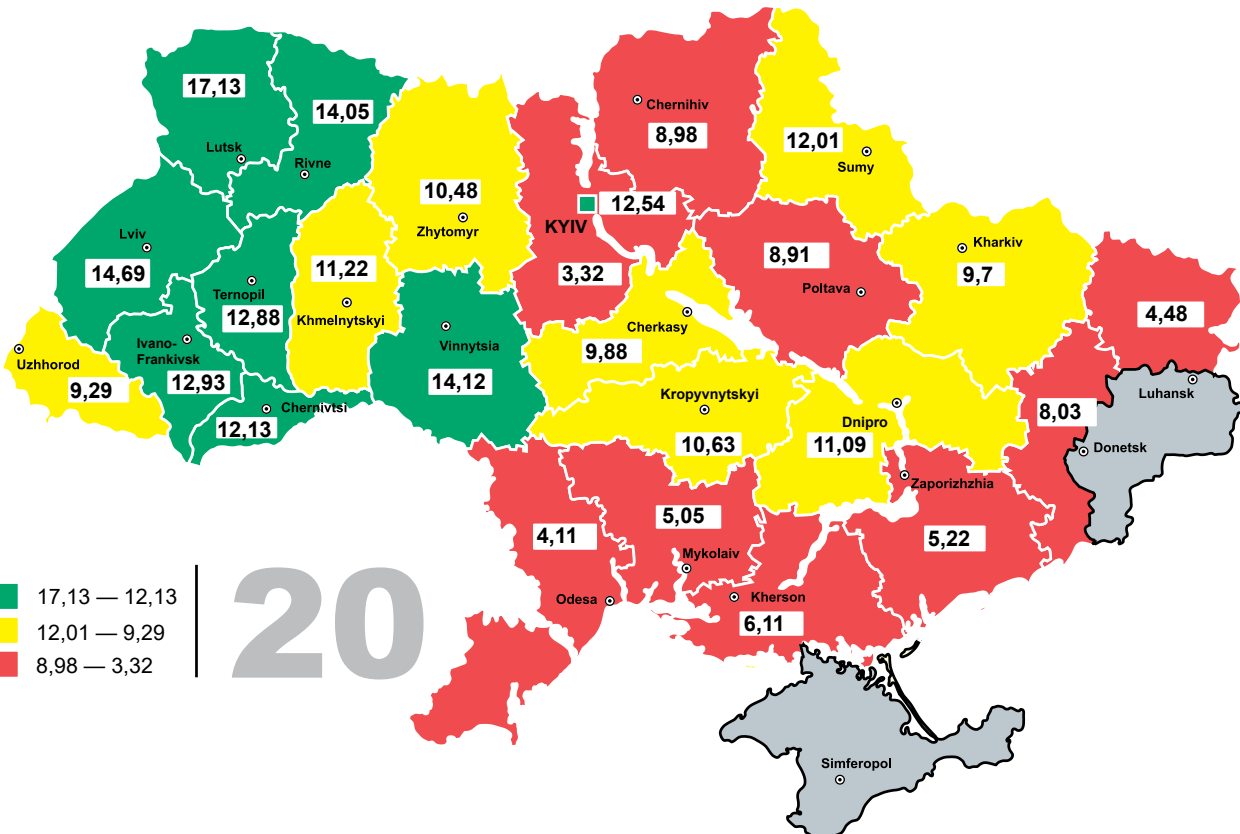
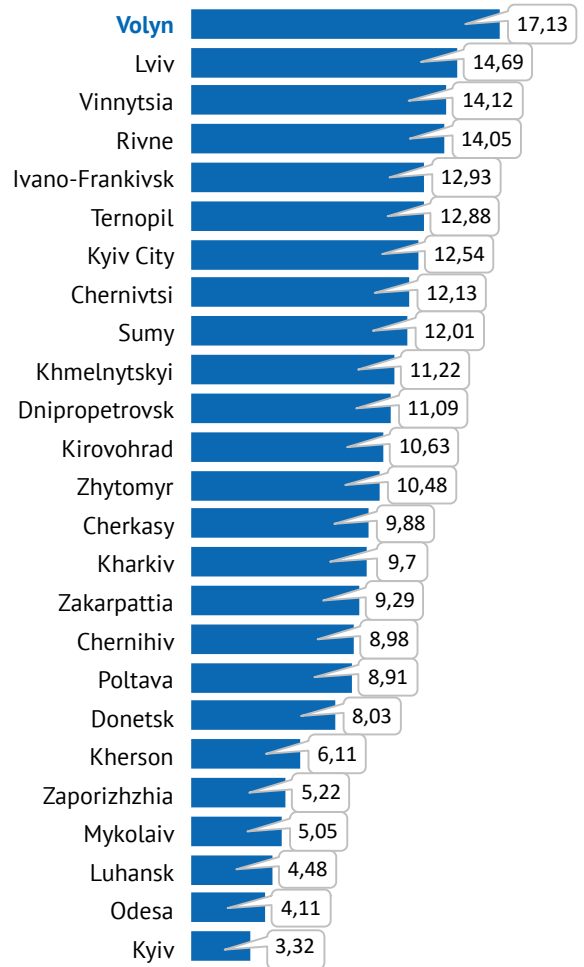
# 13



## COMMUNICATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

# 20

20 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 According to analysts of the New Europe Center, Volyn, Rivne, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Sumy regions are among the leaders in terms of the number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration of Ukraine. Overall, most regions received 1,5 points out of 3 possible.
- 2 According to the fifth all-Ukrainian municipal poll, conducted in September-October 2019, the highest level of support for the accession to the EU has been observed in the Western and Central regional centers of Ukraine. At the same time, regional centers from the South and East of Ukraine, which are more skeptical about European integration, were at the end of the ranking.
- 3 In terms of the number of Euroclubs that cooperate with the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, between each other and are registered on the platform supported by the EU Delegation to Ukraine, the leaders were Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Donetsk regions. At the same time, the number of actual Euroclubs in the regions of Ukraine differs significantly from the number of active structures.



## EUROPEAN INTEGRATION EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

The communication of European integration among the residents of the regions is an important component of the promotion of Ukraine's European integration path and depends to a large extent on local authorities. However, some representatives of local authorities still perceive European integration as something far from local development and rely on the actions of the central government, embassies of EU member states, or the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine.

The New Europe Center asked the regional state administrations and city councils of the regional centers to provide information on the number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration, its promotion and supported/initiated by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (in 2018 and 2019). However, the information received by analysts did not allow to unify the responses of the regions and form a rating (not all local institutions provided detailed data). Those regions whose responses contained a detailed list of events and activities with a summary/titles (not only within the framework of the Europe Days 2018/2019) received a maximum of 3 points. The regions that provided information on the number of events held as part of the Europe Days without mentioning other events or activities in 2018–2019 received 1,5 points. In addition, if such events/activities were mentioned in the responses of local authorities, but their number was

insignificant, the region also received 1,5 points. The lowest score was given to the regions that provided only quantitative indicators without clarification/decoding of data or provided a response that did not meet the request of the New Europe Center.

**In the end, among the leaders were Volyn, Rivne, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Sumy regions, which received 3 points. However, in general, most regions received 1,5 points for this indicator.**

Most regions provided detailed information on events and activities held as part of the Europe Days, and some of them indicated their number. For example, last year, most events were held in Kyiv region (2 680). On average, UAH 30 000 to 100 000 was spent on celebrating the Europe Days in the regions of Ukraine. The following events and activities were most often mentioned in the responses: informational and thematic educational hours, lectures in schools and higher educational institutions, cultural and educational events, library lessons, exhibitions, virtual tourism in EU countries, drawing competitions, quizzes and literary competitions, concerts, etc.

The European Olympiad 2018, a contest of knowledge about Europe and the European Union among schoolchildren of Lutsk, students from partner and friendly cities of the Republic of Poland (Rzeszów, Zamość, Lublin, Olsztyn, Bartoszyce) and the Republic of Belarus (Brest), was particularly noteworthy. In addition, many events in the Volyn region were dedicated to environmental issues. For instance, the children's ecofestival "Green School" organized within the framework of the Ukrainian-German project "Ecological Friendship Across Borders" by the Lutsk City Council and the Administration of the Lippe Region (Germany), as well as the ecological flashmob "Recycle a used battery or light bulb, save a hedgehog, and get candy."

As part of the Europe Day in the Kherson region in 2018, the "Prince Trubetsky Chateau" in the village of Vesele hosted a tourist hub for amalgamated territorial communities named "Development of tourism in new communities," which brought together, among others, representatives of 75 amalgamated communities from 8 regions of Ukraine.

At the same time, the "Wings of Europe" air show and the "Waves of Europe" sailing regatta were hosted at the passenger complex of the Odesa Seaport in honor of the Europe Day.

As for events and activities related to the promotion of European integration and held outside the framework of the Europe Days, the open conference of IT developers "Smart Picnic 2019" in Donetsk region, during which the experience of EU countries was promoted and the launch of Smart projects in the region was discussed, is of particular interest.



## EUROCLUBS AND INFORMATION CENTERS

Euroclubs are a form of self-organization of young people, which promotes their creative activity, involvement in European initiatives, civic activities, dissemination of information on European integration, and the implementation of non-formal education projects among peers<sup>92</sup>. The activities of Euroclubs are aimed not only at schoolchildren but also at students.

It is worth noting that the communication of European integration is critical for young people, the most mobile part of the population. Therefore, such initiatives as Euroclubs need full support. Moreover, they allow young people to get acquainted with such aspects as ensuring democracy, government accountability, or human rights, i.e. bring the youth of Ukraine closer to adopting European values and standards.

**Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Donetsk regions became the leaders in the number of Euroclubs that actively cooperate with the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, between each other and are registered on the platform supported by the EU Delegation.**

In turn, Zakarpattia, Odesa, Ternopil, and Kherson regions do not have such Euroclubs.

At the same time, according to regional state administrations, the leaders in the number of existing Euroclubs, as of December 31, 2019, were Volyn, Sumy, Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia regions. The lowest number of Euroclubs was recorded in Zaporizhzhia and Zakarpattia regions. Thus, the number of actual Euroclubs in the regions of Ukraine differs significantly from the number of such active structures.

In addition, some regions have significantly expanded the network of Euroclubs over the past two years. For example, in the Donetsk region in 2018, 5 Euroclubs were opened, and last year, there were 85.

As for the EU information centers, they exist in every region of Ukraine, except Poltava and Zaporizhzhia regions. Three centers are located in Kyiv City, two each in Vinnytsia and Dnipropetrovsk regions, and there are 26 in total. It should be noted that the weight of this indicator was reduced to 2 points, as the decision to open such centers depends on the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, not only local authorities.



## ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EU

Attitude towards the European Union is one of the key indicators of the success of the implementation and communication of European integration on the ground. Obviously, the activities of local authorities are of great importance. Today, Ukraine's European integration depends not only on the actions of the central government and Kyiv, as local authorities are also responsible for implementing the country's European integration course.

**According to the fifth all-Ukrainian municipal poll, conducted in September-October 2019, the highest level of support for the accession to the EU was recorded in the Western and Central regional centers. In particular, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil were in the top three.**

At the same time, at the end of the ranking were regional centers from the South and East of Ukraine, which are more skeptical about European integration.

Although in the Southern and Eastern regions there are many examples of successful European integration indicators, which are probably not known to all residents of those regions. It is noteworthy that the first edition of the "European Map of Ukraine" study has already proved that European integration accomplishments are present in all regions of Ukraine, not only in the West of the country. Another confirmation was the results of "European Map of Ukraine-2." For example, last year, Donetsk region has become a leader in the number of projects financed by the EIB and the EBRD, as well as projects aimed at implementing energy efficiency with the support of the EU.

Kharkiv region has become one of the leaders in the sector "Educational, academic, cultural integration." Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk regions became the leaders in terms of population of capable communities (amalgamated territorial communities, cities of regional significance). Moreover, Mariupol and Dnipro are also at the forefront of the Transparency International Ukraine's city transparency rating (2019).

However, the results of opinion polls suggest that residents of the Eastern and Southern regions of Ukraine are not always aware about local European integration success stories and their importance for regional development. In addition, they often do not link these accomplishments to the European integration course, because local authorities don't link them with European integration in their communication. Therefore, activities in this direction should be intensified.

<sup>92</sup> Євроклуби України. Retrieved from <https://euroquiz.org.ua/network-eu/about/view/176>



### 13.1. Number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration and supported by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (2018-2019)

Table 13.1

Number of events and activities, dedicated to the European integration and supported by local authorities or financed/co-financed by local funds (2018-2019)

Region	Score
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	3
Kharkiv	3
Donetsk	3
Volyn	3
Sumy	3
Rivne	3
Kherson	1,5
Vinnytsia	1,5
Zhytomyr	1,5
Kirovohrad	1,5
Cherkasy	1,5
Poltava	1,5
Chernivtsi	1,5
Chernihiv	1,5
Mykolaiv	1,5
Zaporizhzhia	1,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,5
Ternopil	1,5
Odesa	1,5
Lviv	1
Luhansk	1
Kyiv	1
Kyiv City	1
Khmelnyskyi	1
Zakarpattia	1

Indicator weight is 3 points. The information received by the analysts of the New Europe Center did not allow to unify the responses of the regions and form a rating. At the same time, most regional state administrations and city councils provided detailed information. Therefore, those regions whose responses contained the most detailed lists of events and activities, dedicated to the promotion of the European integration, with a summary/titles (not only within the framework of the Europe Days in 2018/2019) received 3 points. The regions that provided information on the number of events held within the framework of the Europe Days without specifying other events that would be aimed at communication and promotion of the European integration or its individual components in 2018-2019 received 1,5 points. In addition, if such events or activities were specified, but their number was insignificant, the region also received 1,5 points. The lowest score was given to the regions that provided only quantitative indicators without clarification/decoding of data or whose response did not fully meet the request of the New Europe Center (for example, this applies to working visits of the representatives of regional state administrations and city councils to EU countries, their participation in various trainings, etc.).



### 13.2. Number of EU information centers (as of December 31, 2019)

Table 13.1

Number of EU information centers (as of December 31, 2019)

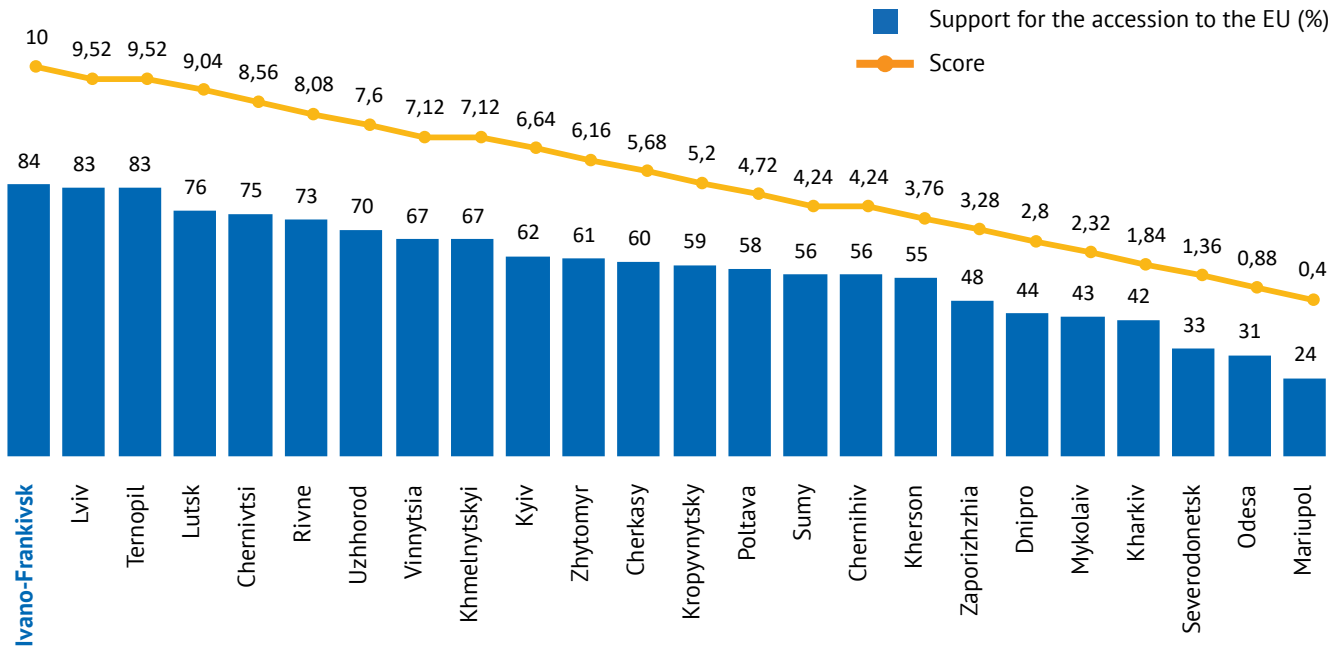
Region	Number of EU information centers	Score
<b>Kyiv City</b>	3	2
Vinnytsia	2	1,33
Dnipropetrovsk	2	1,33
Volyn	1	0,66
Donetsk	1	0,66
Zhytomyr	1	0,66
Zakarpattia	1	0,66
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	0,66
Kyiv	1	0,66
Kirovohrad	1	0,66
Luhansk	1	0,66
Lviv	1	0,66
Mykolaiv	1	0,66
Odesa	1	0,66
Rivne	1	0,66
Sumy	1	0,66
Ternopil	1	0,66
Kharkiv	1	0,66
Kherson	1	0,66
Khmelnyskyi	1	0,66
Cherkasy	1	0,66
Chernivtsi	1	0,66
Chernihiv	1	0,66
Zaporizhzhia	0	0
Poltava	0	0

Indicator weight is 2 points. The increment between scores was 0,67 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2 points / 3 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,67 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: <https://euroquiz.org.ua/network-eu/contacts>.



13.3. Support for the accession to the EU in regional centers (according to the data of the poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on September 6 – October 10, 2019)



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores was 0,48 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,48 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

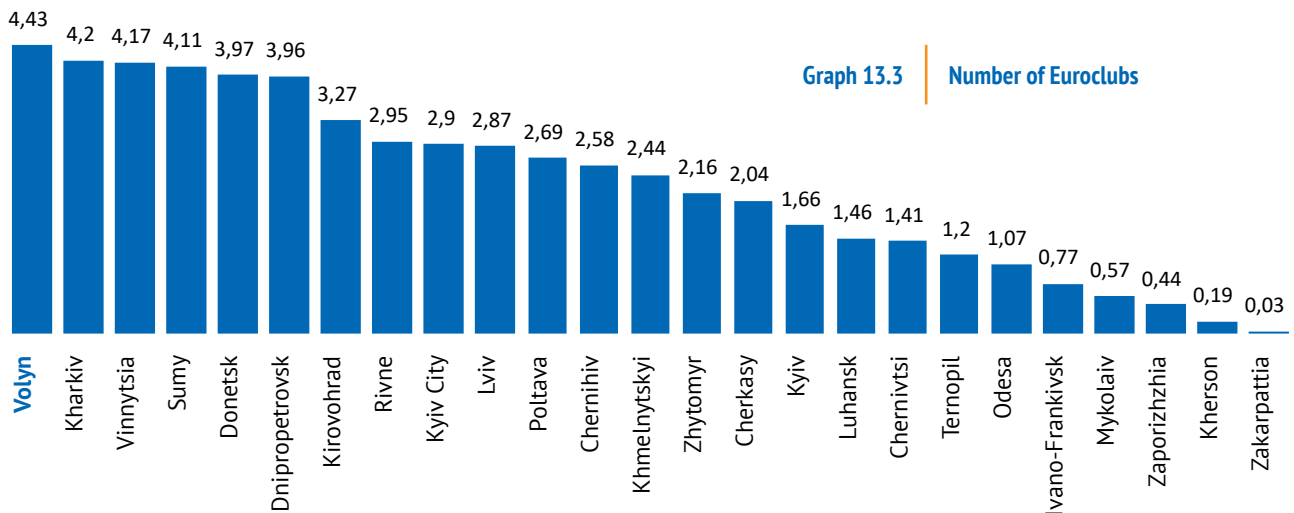
Survey Research of the International Republican Institute from September 6 to October 10, 2019. Donetsk and Luhansk regions were represented by Mariupol and Severodonetsk, the rest of the regions were represented by regional centers.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: the fifth all-Ukrainian municipal poll conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on behalf of the Center for Insights in

The following question was selected for the "European Map of Ukraine" study: "If Ukraine could join only one international economic union, it should be..." Possible answers to this question were: the European Union; the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan; different answer; hard to answer / no answer.



13.3. Number of Euroclubs



Graph 13.3 | Number of Euroclubs

Table 13.3

Number of active Euroclubs (according to the EU Delegation to Ukraine, as of May 2020)<sup>93</sup>

Region	Number of active Euroclubs (according to the EU Delegation to Ukraine, as of May 2020)	Score
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	42	2,5
Kharkiv	16	2,31
Donetsk	15	2,12
Lviv	13	1,93
Vinnitsia	13	1,93
Volyn	13	1,93
Sumy	11	1,74
Zhytomyr	11	1,74
Kirovohrad	10	1,55
Rivne	8	1,36
Cherkasy	8	1,36
Poltava	8	1,36
Luhansk	7	1,17
Kyiv	6	0,98
Kyiv City	5	0,79
Chernivtsi	4	0,6
Chernihiv	4	0,6
Mykolaiv	3	0,41
Zaporizhzhia	3	0,41
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	0,22
Khmelnyskyi	1	0,22
Zakarpattia	0	0
Odesa	0	0
Ternopil	0	0
Kherson	0	0

Table 13.4

Number of Euroclubs (as of December 31. 2019)

Region	Number of Euroclubs (as of December 31. 2019)	Score
<b>Volyn</b>	229	2,5
Sumy	152	2,37
Khmelnyskyi	150	2,24
Vinnitsia	150	2,24
Kyiv City	129	2,11
Chernihiv	96	1,98
Kharkiv	90	1,85
Donetsk	90	1,85
Kirovohrad	62	1,72
Rivne	48	1,59
Dnipropetrovsk	47	1,46
Poltava	40	1,33
Ternopil	22	1,2
Odesa	18	1,07
Lviv	13	0,94
Chernivtsi	11	0,81
Cherkasy	10	0,68
Kyiv	10	0,68
Ivano-Frankivsk	9	0,55
Zhytomyr	8	0,42
Luhansk	7	0,29
Mykolaiv	6	0,16
Kherson	2	0,03
Zaporizhzhia	2	0,03
Zakarpattia	2	0,03

Indicator weight is 5 points. The indicator was divided into two parts: the number of active Euroclubs according to the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine (as of May 2020) and the number of existing Euroclubs as of December 31, 2019 (according to the regional state administrations). The total score is the sum of the composite scores for the two parts of the indicator.

In the first part, the increment between scores was 0,19 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,19 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Regions that don't have such Euroclubs received 0 points.

As for the second part, the increment between scores was 0,13 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 20 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,13 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Zakarpattia region: data provided by Uzhhorod City Council were taken into account. Lviv and Luhansk regions: the regional state administrations did not provide any information, so the data were taken from the Euroquiz website. Zhytomyr region: the data provided by the regional state administrations differed from the data presented on the Euroquiz website and in the response provided by the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, so the latter sources were selected to fill in the data for this region.

<sup>93</sup> Data provided by the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine at the request of the New Europe Center as of May 2020. They include only those Euroclubs that have been registered on the Euroquiz platform and are actively cooperating with the EU Delegation and between each other.

CHAPTER

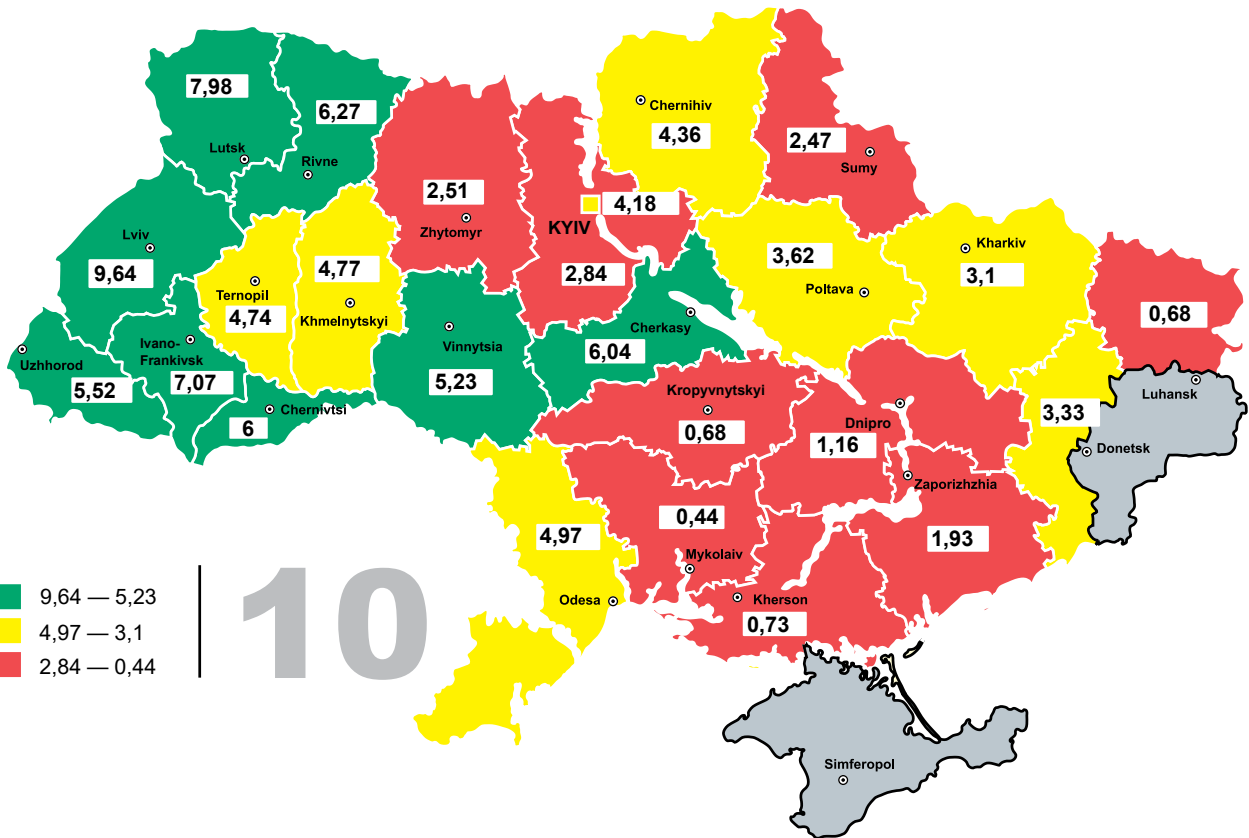
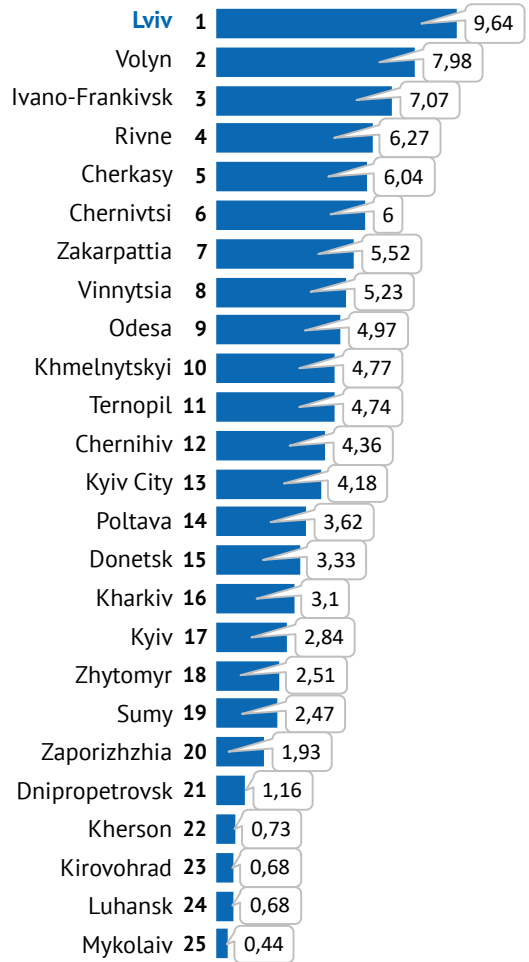
14



BROADER PARTNERSHIP

10

10 points is the maximum possible score in this category.





## MAIN FINDINGS:

- 1 The mechanism of interaction between twin cities or partner cities is insufficiently used by representatives of Ukrainian local authorities. For instance, according to data of 2019, only in 7 regions of Ukraine at least 10 activities and initiatives were organized at the level of regional centers with twin cities or partner cities from EU member states. In addition, most regional centers have certain partnership and twinning agreements with European cities that are rather declarative and not used as a full-fledged tool for inter-municipal cooperation.
- 2 Despite the great potential for cross-border cooperation, not all border regions of Ukraine are in the lead in terms of the number of joint activities with twin cities and partner cities from the EU. Obviously, the potential of such cooperation is underestimated.
- 3 Lviv and Volyn regions became the absolute leaders of the rating in terms of the number of agreements in force in 2019 with local authorities from EU countries (207 and 103 respectively). In general, the top ten includes the Western and Central regions of Ukraine.
- 4 Some agreements with local authorities of EU countries have been signed in the 1990s and need to be renewed. At the same time, in 2018–2019, no more than few new agreements were signed at the level of separate regions.



## JOINT ACTIVITIES WITH TWIN CITIES FROM EU MEMBER STATES

Today Ukraine's European integration is closely linked to the deepening of cooperation not only between central executive bodies and relevant partners in EU countries, but also between local authorities and territorial communities.

Twin cities are one of the tools that contribute to the development of such interaction<sup>94</sup>. According to data of 2019, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn, Rivne regions and Kyiv City were in the top five in terms of the number of joint activities with twin cities or partner cities. The same regions were leaders in 2018. It is especially worth noting the border Volyn and Ivano-Frankivsk regions, where the number of activities in the aforesaid years is equal to the respective total number of such activities in half of the regions of Ukraine.

<sup>94</sup> *Twin cities, partner cities are two cities, usually from different countries, that have permanent friendly relations aimed at mutual acquaintance with life, history, and culture, as well as at achieving better mutual understanding, strengthening cooperation and friendship between their populations, and sharing experiences in solving similar problems faced by municipal authorities and organizations.*

It should be noted that border Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia regions are also in the top ten in terms of the number of joint activities and initiatives in 2019. These regions could also show better performance given the great potential for cross-border cooperation with neighbouring EU partner countries. Obviously, there is room for improving the interaction and increasing the number of joint initiatives.

**Overall, in 2019, in 7 regions of Ukraine at least 10 activities or initiatives were organized at the level of regional centers with twin cities or partner cities from EU member states.**

In addition, most regional centers have certain agreements with EU cities on the establishment of partnerships or twinning that are rather declarative and are not used as a useful basis for inter-municipal cooperation to deepen ties with European partners.

Moreover, the twinning tool is becoming more and more relevant against the background of the completion of the decentralization process and the creation of amalgamated territorial communities, which are interested in appropriate cooperation with partners from EU countries. For example, from February 2018 to February 2019, the "Peer-to-Peer" pilot project has been implemented with the support of the "U-LEAD with Europe" program, which provided for building a partnership between Ukrainian ATCs and communities from the EU countries<sup>95</sup>. The cooperation was carried out through the organization of study visits, internships, etc. For instance, Shyroke ATC cooperated with the community of Barleben (Germany), and based on the results of this cooperation, the community has adjusted its Development Strategy and developed a project of the Small and Medium Business Support Program.



## AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF EU MEMBER STATES

Interregional cooperation is a powerful tool for implementing European best practices, which allows to focus on applied aspects of cooperation, the results of which will be felt primarily by residents of Ukrainian regions.

In general, interregional cooperation is seen as interaction at the level of local executive bodies and local governments. The purpose of such cooperation is to strengthen trade and economic interaction, academic, technical, socio-humanitarian

<sup>95</sup> *Програма U-LEAD підсумувала проміжні результати проекту «Рівний-рівному». Retrieved from <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/2545491-programa-ulead-pidsumuvala-promizni-rezultati-proektu-rivnij-rivnomu.html>*



cooperation, to facilitate the intensification of interpersonal contacts, etc.

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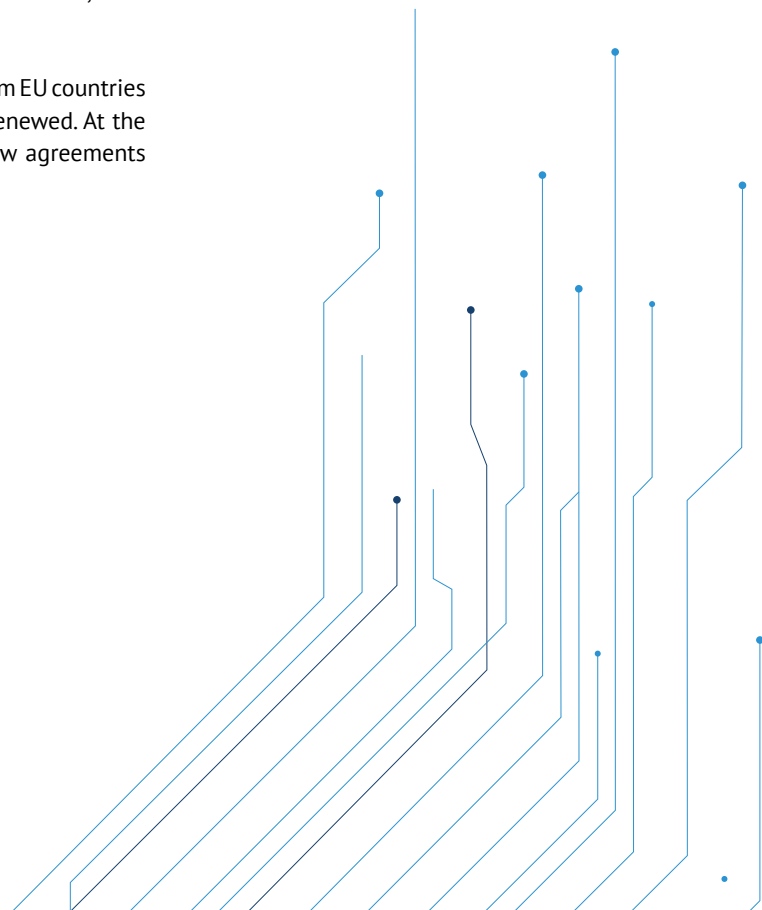
**Border Lviv and Volyn regions became the absolute leaders of the rating in terms of the number of agreements in force in 2019 with local authorities from EU countries (207 and 103 respectively). In general, the top ten includes the Western and Central regions of Ukraine.**

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It is noteworthy that the most common area of interaction at the regional level is the development of cross-border cooperation. For instance, Ukraine participates in several neighbourhood programs developed by the European Commission, including the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine neighbourhood program (Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv regions); the Hungary-Slovakia-Ukraine neighbourhood program (Zakarpattia region), etc. Therefore, the leadership of Volyn and Lviv regions in this indicator is quite predictable.

The bottom five in this ranking is occupied by Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Kharkiv regions, i.e. mainly Eastern regions of Ukraine. However, this result was also influenced by the quality of responses received by analysts of the New Europe Center from local authorities (i.e. whether information was provided on agreements signed not only by regional state administrations, but also by cities, districts, ATCs of the region).

Finally, some agreements with local authorities from EU countries have been signed in the 1990s and need to be renewed. At the same time, in 2018–2019, no more than few new agreements were signed at the level of separate regions.





### 14.1. Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (at the level of regional centers; data for 2018 and 2019)

Table 14.1.1					Table 14.1.2		
Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (at the level of regional centers; data for 2018 and 2019)					Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (at the level of regional centers; data for 2018 and 2019)		
Region	Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (2018)	Number of activities and initiatives (2019)	Increase	Score	Region	Number of joint activities and initiatives with twin cities from EU countries (2019)	Score
<b>Cherkasy</b>	1	3	200	2,5	<b>Lviv</b>	55	2,5
Chernihiv	1	3	200	2,5	Ivano-Frankivsk	49	2,33
Lviv	27	55	103,7	2,14	Volyn	40	2,16
Zakarpattia	4	8	100	1,78	Rivne	21	1,99
Donetsk	2	4	100	1,78	Kyiv City	16	1,82
Kharkiv	6	10	66,7	1,42	Odesa	12	1,65
Volyn	32	40	25	1,06	Chernivtsi	10	1,48
Ivano-Frankivsk	42	49	16,7	0,7	Kharkiv	10	1,48
Vinnitsia	6	7	16,7	0,7	Sumy	9	1,31
Poltava	6	6	0	0,7	Zakarpattia	8	1,14
Khmelnyskyi	4	4	0	0,34	Vinnitsia	7	0,97
Ternopil	1	1	0	0,34	Poltava	6	0,8
Kirovohrad	0	0	0	0	Donetsk	4	0,63
Luhansk	0	0	0	0	Zhytomyr	4	0,63
Kyiv City	19	16	-15,8	0	Khmelnyskyi	4	0,63
Rivne	26	21	-19,2	0	Cherkasy	3	0,46
Odesa	15	12	-20	0	Chernihiv	3	0,46
Chernivtsi	12	10	-16,7	0	Kherson	2	0,29
Sumy	13	9	-30,8	0	Zaporizhzhia	2	0,29
Zhytomyr	6	4	-33,3	0	Ternopil	1	0,12
Kherson	6	2	-66,7	0	Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	6	2	-66,7	0	Kirovohrad	0	0
Mykolaiv	1	0	-100	0	Luhansk	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	1	0	-100	0	Mykolaiv	0	0

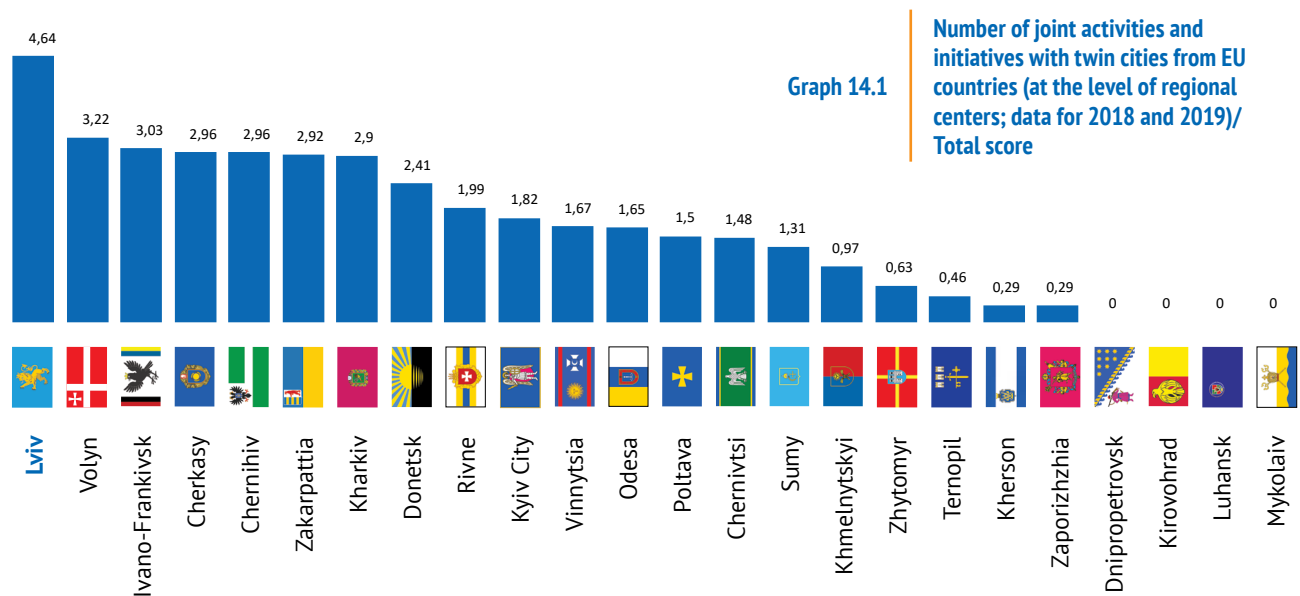
Indicator weight is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the evaluation has been divided into two parts: the increase in the number of activities and initiatives with twin cities from the EU and the number of relevant activities and initiatives in 2019 (at the level of regional centers).

In the first part, the increment was 0,36 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 7 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,36 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

As for the number of activities and initiatives in 2019, the increment was 0,17 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 2,5 points / 15 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking was rated 0,17 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Kirovohrad region: no activities were organized in 2018/2019; Mykolaiv region: no activities were organized in 2019; Dnipropetrovsk region: Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration and Dnipro City Council did not provide any data, information from open sources: <https://dniprorada.gov.ua/uk/articles/item/25035/zahid-proektu-znajomtes-mista-pobratimi>;

Zaporizhzhia region: Zaporizhzhia Regional State Administration and Zaporizhzhia City Council did not provide any data, information from open sources: <https://zp.gov.ua/uk/page/pobratymy>; Donetsk region: in view of the complicated security situation, all data on the number of activities organized with twin cities or partner cities from the EU on the territory controlled by the Ukrainian Government have been included.



## 14.2. Number of valid agreements with the local authorities of EU member states (2019)

Table 14.1.2

Number of valid agreements with the local authorities of EU member states (2019)

Region	Number of valid agreements with the local authorities of EU member states (2019)	Score
Lviv	207	5
Volyn	103	4,76
Chernivtsi	61	4,52
Rivne	46	4,28
Ternopil	46	4,28
Ivano-Frankivsk	44	4,04
Khmelnyskyi	41	3,8
Vinnytsia	39	3,56
Odesa	35	3,32
Cherkasy	33	3,08
Kyiv	32	2,84
Zakarpattia	30	2,6
Kyiv City	25	2,36
Poltava	31	2,12
Zhytomyr	21	1,88
Zaporizhzhia	20	1,64
Chernihiv	17	1,4
Sumy	16	1,16
Dnipropetrovsk	16	1,16
Donetsk	14	0,92
Kirovohrad	9	0,68
Luhansk	9	0,68
Kherson	8	0,44
Mykolaiv	8	0,44
Kharkiv	5	0,2

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment was 0,24 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0,24 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Source: responses of regional state administrations and city councils of regional centers. Kyiv, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia regions: the year of signing of the relevant agreements was not specified, but we assume that those agreements were valid in 2019. Kharkiv region: agreements signed only by the Kharkiv RSA and Kharkiv Regional Council. Mykolaiv region: agreements signed only by the Mykolaiv RSA and Mykolaiv City Council. Kherson region: agreements signed only by the Kherson Regional State Administration and Kherson City Council. Kirovohrad region: agreements signed only by the Kirovohrad RSA.



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