



EUROPEAN MAP-3

RATING OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN REGIONS





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INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN
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ABOUT THE NEW EUROPE CENTER



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.






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INTRODUCTION



Alyona Getmanchuk,
Director of the New Europe Center

What you have in your hands is now the third edition of “Euomap”, a unique analytical study presented as a European integration ranking of Ukrainian regions. Truth be told, we did not expect that the assessment of European integration at the regional level would be so popular – and that the government would reach out to us from year to year with a request to assess the European integration efforts in the regions again. This should not come as a surprise as long as there is an understanding: it is not only Kyiv moving towards the EU but Ukraine in its entirety. This understanding has become the basis of “Euomap”.

Our study is aimed at measuring the depth of European integration in different regions over a certain time frame by means of a number of criteria and indicators, whilst also ascertaining how to make use of the opportunities offered by this process for the development of regions and human capital. An important goal of the analysis is also attracting the attention of regional stakeholders, since European integration is not just about the activities of central authorities; rather, it is related to the entire state and, accordingly, to all levels of government.

The first “Euomap”, was presented in Autumn 2019 and contained the analysis of European integration of regions over five years from 2014 to 2018 inclusive. The second “Euomap”, presented in 2020, was produced based on improved methodology. The new assessment approaches enabled us to analyze eurochanges at the local level annually. The third “Euomap” has undergone several methodological modifications, but the core indicators are preserved, allowing us to draw some comparisons and come to more reasonable conclusions (see the details in section Methodology).

The “Euomap” study has become part of life at the New Europe Center. Every spring, our analysts begin collecting data. This process is not always simple: sometimes local authorities provide answers with a considerable delay. For instance, this year, it took some regional state administrations almost three months after the initial request of our analytical center to provide certain figures. Much time is spent on verifying the data obtained, as the data of local government and the central authorities on the same indicator often differ. That is why you will see extensive methodological explanations, where we argue for possible deviations in numbers next to each chart in “Euomap”. The presentation of the “Euomap” study in Kyiv and

many regional centers of Ukraine takes place in autumn and winter. Thus, there are two questions: what have we noticed in the last three years of living with “Euromap” in our minds, and what are our main observations?

First things first, **“Euromap” has become more recognizable**, therefore making data much easier to find. Obtaining answers for the first “Euromap” proved to be an arduous exercise, since regional state administrations often did not understand why we were collecting such a large amount of information. After three years, regional state administrations asked fewer additional questions, and delays in answers were mostly caused by difficulties in obtaining statistics, rather than, as it might seem at first, bureaucratic sabotage. The New Europe Center is extremely grateful to all those who provided quick answers without requiring special treatment, namely dozens of additional letters and calls from us.

Secondly, **“Euromap” is perceived as an effective local communication mechanism for European integration** (in fact, this is one of the major ideas behind our assessment). At first, some regional state administrations considered “Euromap” a kind of a punitive measure (low place in the ranking was considered almost a doomsday). Most local administrations, however, used the document to promote European integration in their respective regions. We were especially pleased to see some regional state administrations invite NEC’s analysts to the regional center for an additional presentation of the findings of our paper. It should be noted though that these administrations were far from leading our ranking. A little hint for local authorities: there are no losers in our rating, because each region can find its strengths in certain sections of the document, according to certain indicators.

Thirdly, **“Euromap” has become an important source, a kind of a guide for regional state administrations working out their own development strategies**, with reference made to our ranking. For instance, “Euromap” is reflected in the target program of international cooperation of the Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Fourthly, **there is competition for the best data**; now we also have to achieve competition for the best results. This is going to be the task of next “Euromaps”. Unfortunately, the regions of Ukraine still show little progress in the field of European integration. Moreover, according to many “Euromap” indicators,

there is a noticeable setback, i.e. a drop in previously achieved indicators. The main reason for that, obviously, is the impact of the pandemic. For example, there has been a decrease in exports of goods and services and an outflow of investment, which has been typical for many countries. However, it is worth acknowledging that many regions are still not fully aware of the importance of European integration that is the country’s strategic course enshrined in the Constitution. Progress is also being made on issues where there is sufficient political will: the latter, in particular, was manifested last year in the repair of new roads. Where such political will is lacking, the situation is worsening or stagnating. Here is just one example: last year, 4.6 percent of household waste in Ukraine ended up in recycling points and waste processing lines. For comparison, 47.7 percent of municipal waste is recycled in the EU. Unfortunately, there are many such negative examples in terms of European integration.

Finally, there is the fifth – but perhaps the most important – observation: **“Euromap” is not just an initiative of the New Europe Center’s team**. This is a study in which the Government Office for Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration expressed its interest three years ago. And although the names of heads of office have changed, the institutional demand for the promotion of European integration at the local level remains stable. It is especially important for the New Europe Center to be part of this institutional process. We are grateful to both the Cabinet of Ministers and the local authorities for their support in preparing and promoting the results of the study at various stages. Special thanks go to the International Renaissance Foundation; the Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine; USAID/ENGAGE activity, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by Pact.

One of the major tasks of the New Europe Center is to promote European standards and practices in Ukraine. Ukrainians should not go to the EU to see, feel and share the benefits of European integration; rather, European values and practices should become the standard in Ukraine itself. We seek to show that European integration depends not only on the capital but also on the local authorities. The assessment of European integration at the regional level under the capacious name “Euromap” is aimed at making the European dream a reality. “Euromap” is a real route that gives directions to a successful Ukraine in New Europe.

METHODOLOGY

Nine areas were selected for the “European map-3. Rating of European integration of regions” study:

- *Economic integration,*
- *Infrastructure,*
- *Local democracy and accountability,*
- *Educational, scientific and cultural integration,*
- *Healthcare,*
- *Environment and energy policy,*
- *Gender equality,*
- *Communicating European integration,*
- *Wider partnership.*

The choice of such sectors stems from the fact that European integration is not only about trade and investment but also openness in government, gender equality, educational opportunities, proper communication of the European integration process, etc.

Therefore, in addition to traditional indicators of European integration, the study includes aspects which Ukrainians consider as signs of a successful European integration in the regions (according to the opinion poll commissioned by the New Europe Center in November 2020). These are, for example, improved transport infrastructure (first of all, repaired roads), accountability of local authorities, improved services in social infrastructure institutions, etc.

The study comprises 49 indicators divided into three groups depending on their weight, i.e. importance in assessing the proximity of a particular region to the standards and best practices of EU member states. The indicators with the highest weight were evaluated at ten points, those with average weight – at seven points, those with the least weight – at five points. The highest score that could be obtained is 333.

The sole exception was the following indicator: the number of European integration events and activities supported by local authorities or funded/co-financed from local sources (2019–2020). The information received by the analysts of the New Europe Center did not allow harmonizing the responses of the regions to form a ranking on this indicator. However, most regions still provided detailed information on such events. As a result, we decided to value this indicator at three points.

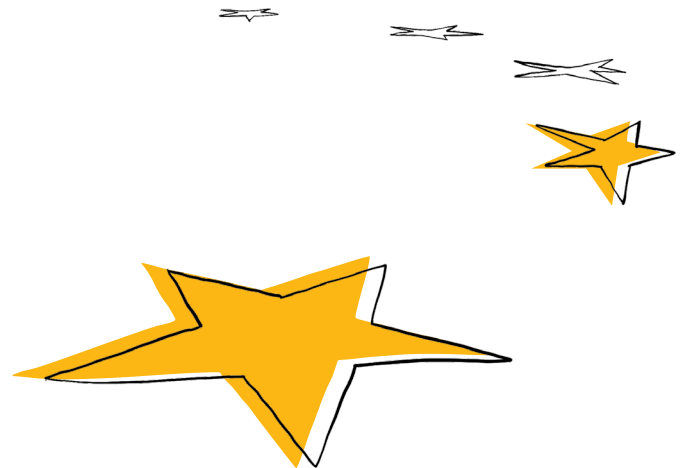
In general, the assessment was carried out based on the proportional rating method – from the best score on a given indicator to the worst – using the appropriate step. A detailed description of the calculation is given next to the table for each indicator. The ranking is composed based on the total number of points scored by the regions and the city of Kyiv on all the indicators.

There can be distinguished the following major challenges that the analysts faced while preparing the study:

- Lack of relevant statistics, which influenced the editing of indicators and the exclusion of some of them from the third edition of the study;
- Different interpretations by local authorities of the same indicator or some of its parts;
- Hierarchy of local authorities and their internal communication, which influenced the quality of responses on some indicators;
- Some of the indicators required data refinement or reformulation since evaluation based on such criteria or general information collection had never been carried out on the ground.

To improve the assessment findings, changes were also made to the methodology of the previous edition of the study by:

- Defining the period for which the assessment is conducted: 2019–2020;
- Updating the wording of some indicators to provide greater clarity and relevant comparison of regional results;
- Introducing a two-level system for evaluating individual indicators;
- Excluding indicators that contain data which are not registered in most regions of Ukraine. For example, this applies to the indicator “Share of innovative products in the sold industrial products of the region” because the publication of relevant statistics occurs biennially (in 2019 and 2021, respectively).



CHAPTER

3

LIST OF INDICATORS

INDICATORS		Points	INDICATORS		Points
ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (5)		42	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION (7)		49
1	Exports of goods to the EU (growth in exports of goods to the EU in 2019–2020 and volume of exports of goods in 2020)	10	15	Share of higher education establishments (universities, institutes) that took part in the implementation of Erasmus+ projects (2019/2020) in total number of such establishments	10
2	Exports of services to the EU (growth in services exports to the EU in 2019–2020 and volume of services exports in 2020)	10	16	Number of higher education establishments that took part in the implementation of Jean Monnet's projects (2020)	5
3	Share of direct investments from the EU in the total stock (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2020, %)	10	17	Number of higher education establishments that took part in Horizon 2020 (2020)	5
4	Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in 2019–2020 and share of these groups of goods in total exports to the EU in 2020)	7	18	Number of students that took part in long-term (one semester and more) study programs in EU members states (2020)	10
5	Number of current projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD (2020)	5	19	Number of professional exchange programs and number of their participants (professors and students) (2020)	7
INFRASTRUCTURE (5)		32	20	Number of participants who scored from 160 to 200 points in the External Independent Testing (EIT) in English from the total number of participants of the EIT (% , 2020)	5
6	Length of state and local roads repaired in 2019–2020	10	21	Number of current joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, EU Delegation to Ukraine (2020)	7
7	Modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund (number of projects and volume of foreseen funding, 2020)	7	HEALTHCARE (6)		52
8	Direct flight connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2020)	5	22	Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2019)	10
9	Railway connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2020)	5	23	Average life expectancy at age 65 (both sexes, 2019)	10
10	Bus connections with EU countries (Ukrainian regional centers, December 31, 2020)	5	24	Percentage of performed scheduled vaccinations in 2020 (DPT-3 vaccine before one year of age, Hepatitis B3 before one year of age, ADT (adults), MMR-1)	10
LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY (4)		29	25	Share of signed first aid declarations in total population of the region (as of December 31, 2020)	10
11	Investment transparency level in regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2020)	10	26	Number of residents and medical establishments that joined Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020)	7
12	Approval of activities of city councils (according to the survey of the Sociological Group "Rating", carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020)	7	27	Number of reconstructed/repaired/created rest areas and length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020)	5
13	Administrative service centers (number of administrative service centers and number of citizens per one ASC as of December 31, 2020)	7	ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY POLICY (7)		49
14	Number of agreements in force on inter-municipal cooperation between territorial communities (as of December 31, 2020)	5	28	Number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2019–2020)	7
			29	Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2019–2020)	7

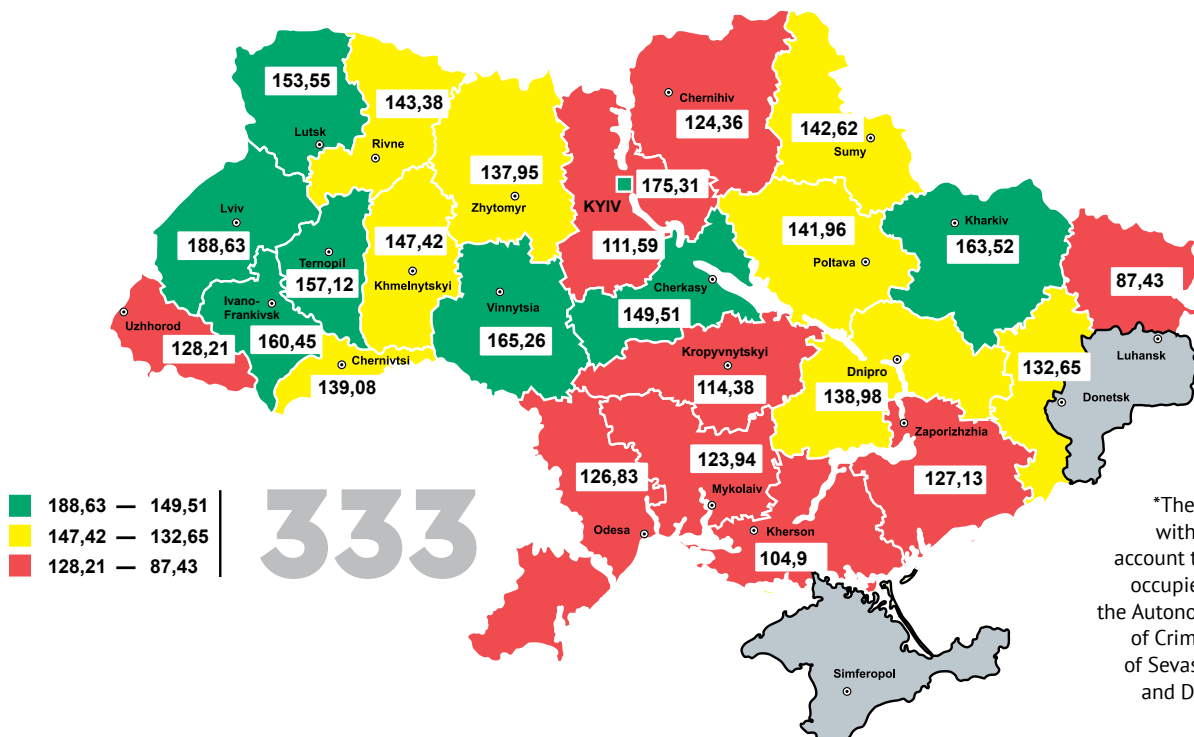
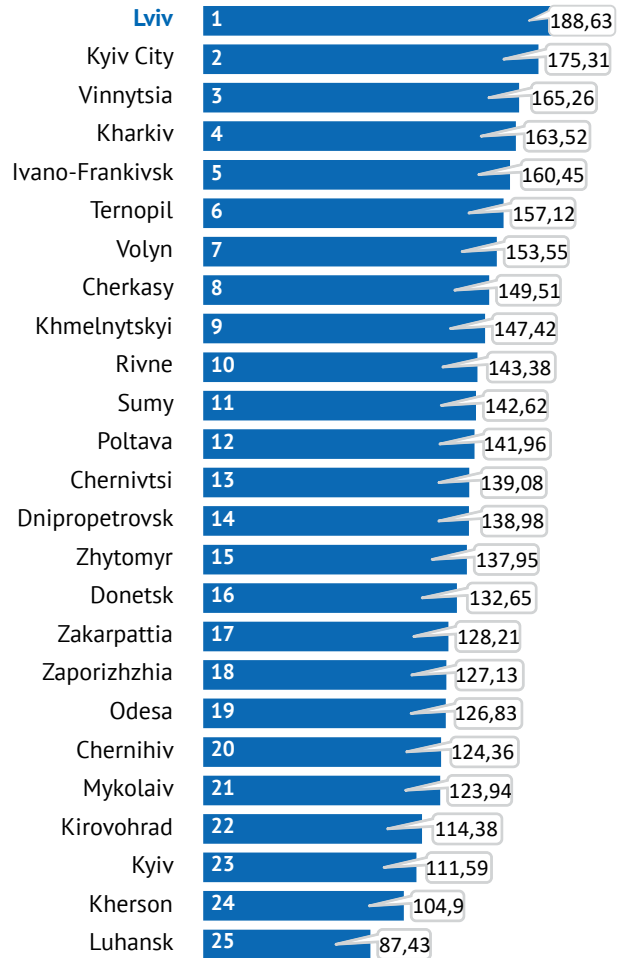
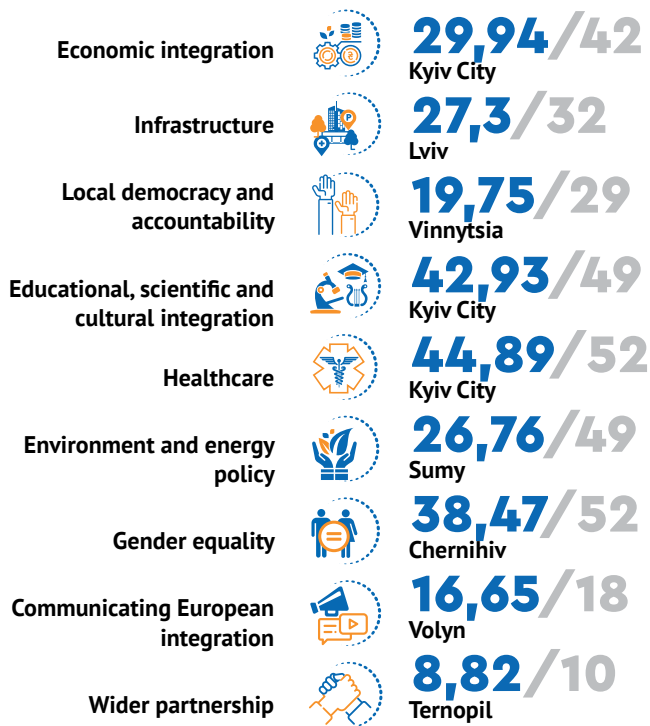
INDICATORS		Points	INDICATORS		Points
30	Number of “warm loans” received by persons and housing co-operatives/building co-operatives (2019-2020)	7	WIDER PARTNERSHIP (2)		10
31	Share of electricity (renewables) in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019-2020)	7	48	Number of events/initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (at the level of regional centers, 2019–2020)	5
32	Carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons, 2020)	7	49	Number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies from EU member states (2020)	5
33	Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2019–2020)	7			
34	Number of registered electric cars (2019–2020)	7			
GENDER EQUALITY (10)		52			
35	Women's average monthly wages compared to men's wages in 2020	7			
36	Share of men in total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
37	Share of women among heads of amalgamated territorial communities (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
38	Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
39	Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
40	Share of legal persons run by women (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
41	Share of women among deputies of regional councils (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
42	Share of women among deputies of city councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
43	Availability of gender passports among local self-government bodies in regions (% , as of December 31, 2020)	5			
44	Funds allocated from regional budgets on gender equality (thousands of UAH, 2019–2020)	5			
COMMUNICATING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (3)		18			
45	Number of events, dedicated to European integration and carried out with support from/on the initiative of local authorities or funded/co-funded at their expense (2019-2020)	3			
46	Number of existing Euroclubs (as of December 31, 2020)	5			
47	Support for EU accession in regional centers (according to the survey of the Sociological Group “Rating”, carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020)	10			

CHAPTER

4

EUROPEAN MAP-3

Leaders of sectoral ratings



*The data are given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

CHAPTER

5

KEY FINDINGS

- 1 **Lviv region has won the title of a regional leader in European integration for the third year in a row.** The top three list also includes Kyiv, which has moved up two positions thanks to the first place in the sectoral ranking for economic integration, and Vinnytsia region, which remains in the top three for the third time. Luhansk region has come in last once again. Cherkasy, Zakarpattia and Rivne regions have shown the greatest progress.
- 2 Our study has once again proven that **European integration is not related to Western Ukraine only; rather, successful results in European integration exist in all regions of Ukraine.** In particular, for the second year in a row, Donetsk region is one of the leaders in infrastructure modernization through the State Regional Development Fund, also taking first place in the share of legal entities headed by women as of January 1, 2021.
- 3 Falling exports of goods and services to the EU became an inevitable feature of the last pandemic year. **As compared to the previous “Euromap”, when the decline in exports of goods to the EU was observed in ten regions, this year’s number has increased to 16.** According to estimates from 2020, the EU remained a key trading partner of Ukraine with a share of 40.7 percent (up from 40.1 percent in 2019), but the general volume of trade in goods and services with the EU decreased by 9 percent and amounted to \$48.1 billion.
- 4 **Foreign investment has dropped in the overwhelming majority of regions (20 out of 25),** with quarantine measures being one of the main reasons. The net outflow of foreign direct investment last year amounted to \$868.2 million (for the first time since 2015). The volume of capital investments in the Ukrainian economy fell by 38 percent. Investment growth occurred only in five regions: Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Rivne and Ternopil.
- 5 **In 2020, four times as many state roads were repaired as in 2019:** 4056 km last year compared to 847 km the year before. This is one of the few indicators that has not decreased in the wake of the pandemic.
- 6 **Cooperation between amalgamated territorial communities in Ukraine is steadily growing.** Over five years (2014–2019), 528 agreements on cooperation of territorial communities were signed in Ukraine, and in 2020 alone, their number increased by more than a hundred - for instance, as of December 31, 2020, 631 such agreements were in force in Ukraine. These agreements provide communities with the opportunity to work together to address issues such as road repairs, waste management, etc.
- 7 **Ukraine is a leader among the Eastern Partnership countries in terms of participation in Erasmus+ projects.** There was also a slight increase in the number of Ukrainian universities and institutes that participated in the projects of this Program: from 172 to 197, which is 43% of the total number of such institutions in the regions of Ukraine.
- 8 The average life expectancy in Ukraine is significantly lower than in the European Union (72.01 vs. 75.3 years). Moreover, Ukraine shows **almost three times higher difference in life expectancy between men and women (10.06 and 3.5 years, respectively).** The leaders in terms of life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65+ are Kyiv and western regions of Ukraine.
- 9 **The year of green energy.** The share of renewable energy sources (solar, wind energy and biomass) in the total volume of electricity produced in Ukraine in the first ten months of 2020 has more than doubled (8 percent vs. 3.6 percent in the same period of 2019). In general, the share of renewable energy sources in electricity production in 2020 stood at 12.1 percent (including the share of hydropower plants).
- 10 **Female deputies.** On average in Ukraine, women make up about a third of deputies of regional and city councils, which coincides with the EU level of 34 percent. It is also important that after the local elections in October 2020, the representation of women among deputies of regional councils increased by 40%, while among deputies of city councils in regional centers their number has increased by a third.
- 11 **The average wage gap between men and women is the best (18.8 percent) in the three years examined in “Euromap”** and the closest to the corresponding figure in the EU (14.1 percent). Ukraine’s results are better than those of Germany (19.2 percent), Austria (19.9 percent), Latvia (21.2 percent) and Estonia (21.7 percent).

CHAPTER

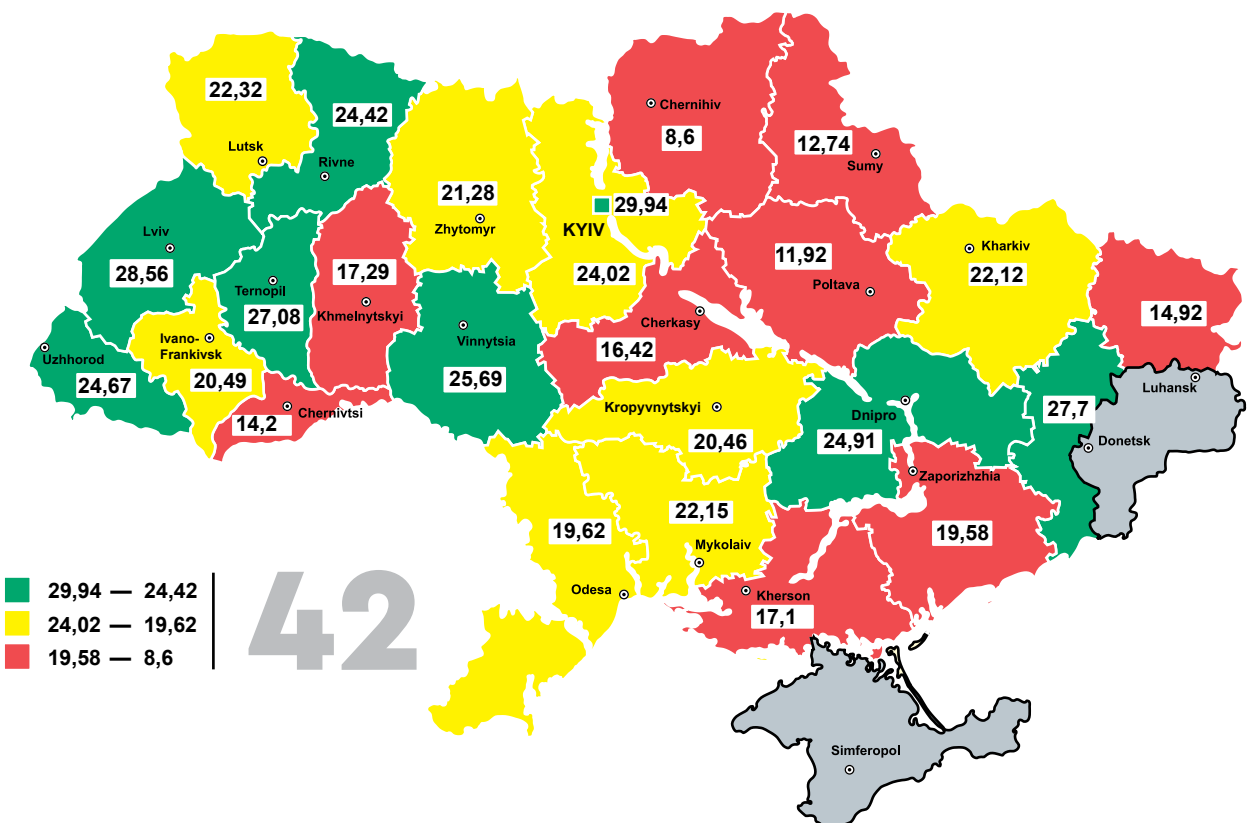
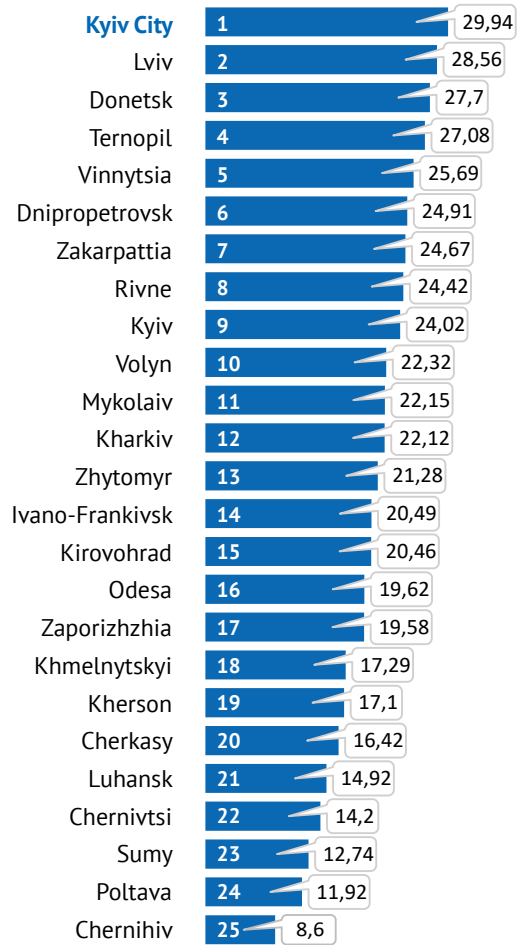
6



ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

42

42 points – the highest possible score in this category.



42



KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 This year, the city of Kyiv has taken the first place in the economic bloc of “Euromap”, whereas last year, the capital ranked tenth. The rise of Kyiv has been caused by an increase in the export share of tentatively high-tech goods. The situation with services exports has also improved (especially against the background of the regions where the indicator has seen a marked deterioration). Lviv region, formerly in the eighth place, has moved up to the second. Compared to last year, Donetsk region has risen from the fourth place to the third.
- 2 The decline in exports of goods and services to the EU became an inevitable feature of the last pandemic year; the decline occurred in 16 regions.
- 3 The overwhelming majority of regions (20 out of 25) saw a decrease in foreign investment, with quarantine measures being one of the major reasons. The net outflow of foreign direct investment last year amounted to \$868.2 million (for the first time since 2015). Investment growth occurred only in five regions: Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Rivne and Ternopil.
- 4 Donetsk has retained its leading position in the ranking in terms of the number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Tens of millions of euros have been channeled to projects in education, social protection, medicine and culture. Cities in the region got a possibility to purchase new public transport, upgrade outdoor lighting, etc.


EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE EU

The COVID-19 pandemic has certainly affected all spheres of life, and European integration could not be an exception. However, even against the background of the last year's crisis, some regions were able not only to sustain high performance but also to somewhat augment it. This, of course, pales against the overall picture, as most regions have shown a significant setback compared to the previous European integration ranking. For example,

in the last “Euromap”, the decline in exports of goods to the EU was observed in ten regions (and quite a minor one at that), whereas this year the number has increased to 16 regions.

At the same time, while in Sumy region the decline was rather insignificant (from \$312 to \$309 million), Dnipropetrovsk

(\$500 million) or Zhytomyr (40 percent drop) saw a more solid regression.

The situation with the indicator of services exports is even worse:

in “Euromap-2”, there were only three regions with a negative indicator, while this year there are 12.

Leading in this indicator a year ago, in this year's rating Sumy region placed last. The decline in services exports occurred here twice. The region, which in the previous “Euromap” looked like a genuine European integration miracle, has ceded its primacy.

An interesting phenomenon of the last two studies is Kirovohrad region, which unexpectedly stormed into the lead last year and was able to remain among this year's best in terms of exports growth. The total exports indicator of Kirovohrad region is rather insignificant, with exports of goods standing at \$249.9 million (20th place) and services exports amounting to only \$23.7 million (16th place). That said, the region is gradually enhancing its performance from year to year: for example, exports of goods have increased by 22.4 percent and services exports have seen an almost 230 percent rise. One of the goals of the “Euromap” is to notice such insignificant but tangible progress and to encourage those who generate growth without having any resources to break records. The key export items of Kirovohrad region include products of vegetable origin (almost 30 percent of the total volume) and fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (37 percent of the total volume).

The five leaders in terms of growth in exports of goods to the EU are Kirovohrad, Rivne, Kharkiv, Kherson and Lviv regions. Compared with the leaders of last year's “Euromap”, two regions – Cherkasy and Sumy – have fallen out of the top five. Instead, Rivne region has risen significantly in terms of the indicator, improving from the 12th place in terms of growth in exports of goods last year to second place this year. The growth of exports from Rivne region has been observed in virtually all commodity items: exports of chemical products has increased by \$10 million (up to \$36.7 million); sales of wood and wood products has grown from almost \$118 million up to \$126 million; exports of glass products is up from \$48 million to nearly \$55 million; furniture exports has risen from \$41 million to almost \$44 million.

Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Rivne, Ternopil and Kirovohrad regions are the top five in terms of the total indicator of services exports to the EU.

To summarize the situation with trade between Ukraine and the EU as a whole, the indicators have predictably decreased. Although last year the EU remained Ukraine's key trading partner with a share of 40.7 percent (40.1 percent in 2019), the volume

of trade in goods and services with the EU has decreased by 9 percent and amounted to \$48.1 billion¹. Last year, Ukraine exported \$21.9 billion worth of goods and services to the EU, which is also almost 10 percent less than in 2019. Exports of services stood at \$4.3 billion².



In the field of European investment, the situation is similar and saw a marked decline. The pandemic is one of the main reasons, leading to the fall not only in Ukraine but all over the world. Last year, global foreign direct investment flows decreased by 42 percent compared to 2019³. Global foreign direct investment amounted to only \$859 billion, down from \$1.5 trillion in 2019⁴. For comparison,

the net outflow of foreign direct investment in Ukraine last year amounted to \$868.2 million (for the first time since 2015).

The volume of capital investment in the Ukrainian economy fell by 38 percent⁵.

Despite the decline in foreign investment in most regions (20 out of 25), some of the key trends we noted in the previous editions of “Euomap” are observed this time as well. In particular, Cyprus remains the largest foreign investor in Ukraine (companies registered in this country have invested almost \$15 billion in Ukraine)⁶. Apparently, this is primarily about money of Ukrainian origin. The runner-up is the Netherlands (\$10 billion) and the United Kingdom comes in third (almost \$3 billion). The European Union has accounted for a total of two-thirds of investment (almost \$35 billion)⁷. The previous editions of this research also confirmed the leading positions of EU funding (or rather, in many cases, the funding of Ukrainian oligarchs).

As for new trends, some regions have slipped in the ranking of the share of European investment due to Brexit (accordingly, these funds are not taken into account). For example, in Luhansk region, foreign direct investment has totaled \$158.4 million, while investment from the United Kingdom has accounted for one-third of this amount (\$51.1 million). In Khmelnytskyi region, the total volume of foreign investment is \$118.4 million

(British investment – \$27.9 million). Of the \$447 million of foreign investment in Chernihiv region, a significant portion is accounted for by British funds – \$354 million. Therefore, what is observed here is not so much a virtual decline in European investment as a methodological one (we take into account funds only from EU member states, in no way diminishing the importance of investment from other countries worldwide or from the continent).

However, most regions, as already mentioned, have been primarily affected by the pandemic: a reduction in foreign investment has been recorded in most regions. To understand the dramatic situation, we suggest paying attention to the table “Changes in direct investment from EU countries (2019–2020)”⁸. Investment growth has occurred only in five regions: Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kirovohrad, Rivne and Ternopil. Nonetheless, the growth rates in these regions are not comparable with the decline rates elsewhere. The largest losses of direct investment of EU origin has occurred in Kyiv (\$2.6 billion less), Dnipropetrovsk region (\$719.9 million less) and Donetsk region (\$511.3 million less). What countries have provided less investment? For instance, Dnipropetrovsk region has seen a decline in investments from Germany (from \$701.7 million to \$586.1 million) and the Netherlands (from \$2.3 billion to \$1.6 billion). Outflows in Donetsk region have been accounted for by the Netherlands (from \$1.6 to \$1.3 billion) and Cyprus (from \$318.6 million to \$219.2 million).



Statistical calculations have already shown that Ukraine's exports to the EU are not limited solely to raw materials, dispelling the myth of Ukraine as a “raw-material appendage” that was especially popular in the discourse of opponents of Ukraine's European integration. In general, raw materials accounted for 35 percent of Ukrainian merchandise exports in 2020⁹. As regards exports to the EU, the share of raw materials has decreased to only 29 percent and the share of processed goods instead increased from 43 to 49 percent over the year¹⁰.

Meanwhile, the New Europe Center decided to analyze the level of exports from the groups of items that could be classified as high-tech. Unfortunately, there are no proper records kept in Ukraine¹¹. In the EU, the analysis of trade statistics uses the so-called “product approach,” which results in a list of knowledge-intensive goods (with a high ratio of research costs to total

1 Ukraine's foreign trade in goods and services in 2020

2 Ibid.

3 Global foreign direct investment fell by 42% in 2020, 24 January 2021, <https://news.un.org/ru/story/2021/01/1395002>

4 Ibid.

5 State Statistics Service, “Capital Investment Index per type of economic activity,” http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2013/ibd/iki_ed/iki_ed_u/arh_ikedvp_u.html

6 National Bank of Ukraine, Direct investment to Ukraine, <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external#5>

7 Ibid.

8 National Bank of Ukraine, Direct investment to Ukraine, <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external#5>

9 Movchan, V. “Less and less room for Russia: how the pandemic year influenced Ukrainian trade,” *European Pravda*, March 17, 2021, <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/articles/2021/03/17/7120886/>

10 Ibid.

11 Chubenko, V. “Concept of High-Technological and Scientific Production as Objects of Legal Relations of State Improvement of Development and Delivery,” *Pravo ta innovatsiine suspilstvo*, No 1(10), http://apir.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Chubenko_10.pdf

Table 1		'Changes in direct investment from EU countries (2019–2020)'	
Region	Volume of direct investment from EU countries in 2019 (\$ billions)	Volume of direct investment from EU countries in 2020 (\$ billions)	
Mykolaiv	226.7	321.8	
Ivano-Frankivsk	257.8	340.1	
Kirovohrad	118.2	142.7	
Rivne	200.7	226.3	
Ternopil	40.2	43.7	
Cherkasy	172.1	168.6	
Zakarpattia	232.4	225.1	
Kherson	151.1	145.9	
Lviv	1,465.9	1,403.7	
Poltava	401.9	381.6	
Kyiv	1054.4	975.9	
Chernivtsi	50.6	44.3	
Kharkiv	547	474.4	
Dnipropetrovsk	5,119.4	4,399.5	
Kyiv City	14,549.1	11,935.7	
Sumy	349.3	280.5	
Zhytomyr	381.4	302.3	
Donetsk	2,125.5	1,614.2	
Zaporizhzhzia	1,583.8	1,185.3	
Volyn	281.3	210.1	
Odesa	909.3	675.7	
Vinnytsia	538.09	324.05	
Luhansk	151.3	91.5	
Khmelnytskyi	134.4	67.6	
Chernihiv	433.6	69.3	

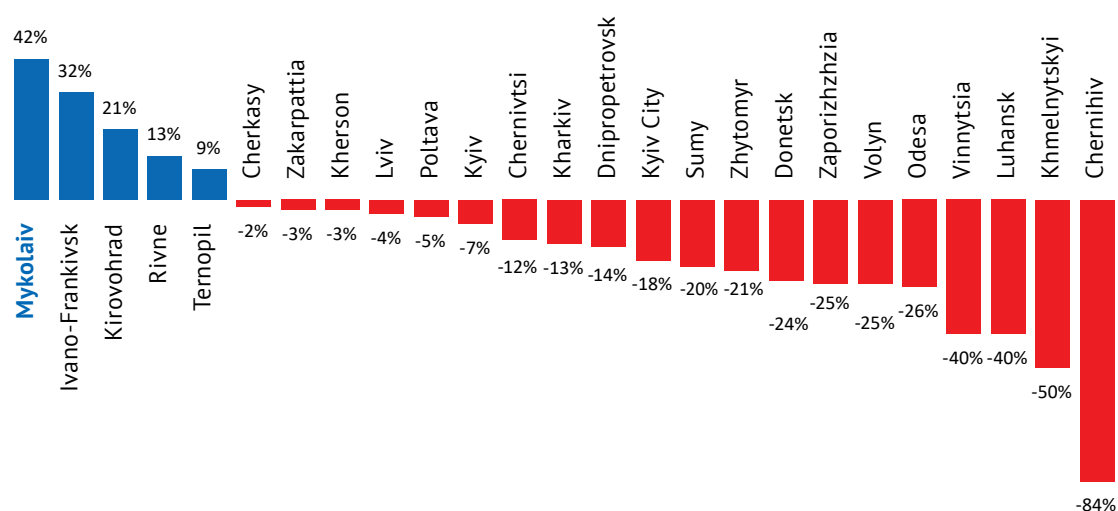
sales). Such goods are considered high-tech^{12 13}. Analysts of the New Europe Center decided to analyze the level of exports of high-tech goods from Ukraine to the EU in three groups: 1) machinery, equipment and mechanisms; electrical equipment; 2) means of land transport, aircraft, floating vehicles; 3) optical and photographic devices and equipment. It should be noted that the attribution of a product to a certain category does not mean that it automatically belongs to the high-tech field. Thus, in our study it is more appropriate to talk about exports of tentatively high-tech goods.

For now, one can speak of a certain increase in exports of goods falling under these three groups amidst a general decline in trade turnover.

Last year, for instance, the share of exports of tentatively high-tech goods from Ukraine to the EU reached 16.3 percent.

In 2019, this figure was 14.9 percent¹⁴. We assessed the progress of regions within this indicator under two parameters: an increase in the share of exports of tentatively high-tech goods and the share of exports of these goods. Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Donetsk regions, the city of Kyiv and Mykolaiv region are the five best ones in terms of the two parameters. None of last year's top-ranked regions has retained the lead. Luhansk

Graph 1 Changes in direct investment from EU countries (2019–2020). Percentage difference between 2020 and 2019



¹² Krasovska, O., Movchan, V. "Ukraine's exports beacons: what do we strive for," *Yevropeiska pravda*, October 28, 2015, <https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/articles/2015/10/28/7039941/>

¹³ Fedulova, L. "Development of the High-Tech Industry Sector as a Strategic Direction of Strengthening Socio-Economic Development of Ukraine," <http://econtlaw.nlu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/41-62.pdf>

¹⁴ State Statistics Service, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/zd/tsztt_ES/tsztt_ES_u/tsztt_ES_19_u.htm

region, last year's leader, has slipped to the penultimate place. At the same time, the ranking, which assessed regions by the share of tentatively high-tech groups of goods in total exports, has remained largely unchanged. The leaders are virtually the same: Ternopil, Zakarpattia and Volyn regions. Therefore, the winners in this indicator had to be determined by the increase in the share. Consequently, Donetsk, Mykolaiv, Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Cherkasy regions came out on top, with Donetsk jumping from last year's fourth to the first place and Mykolaiv improving from the fifth to the second. The city of Kyiv is the record holder, climbing up almost 20 places at once, from the 20th to the third.



In the economic section, the indicator of the number of projects financed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has remained virtually unchanged. In general, the number of projects in regions has changed by 1 or 2, which has not affected the ranking picture as a whole.

The list of leaders of 2019 remained the same in 2020: the top five regions on this indicator are Donetsk, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv regions and the city of Kyiv.

The geographical distribution is also quite logical and proportional: a significant amount of money goes to the region that is most affected by Russia's aggressive actions. It is also not surprising that the capital is an attractive destination for many projects.

The leader in this indicator, Donetsk region, has received significant funds primarily for the restoration of social infrastructure. For instance, within the framework of the Extraordinary Loan Program for the Reconstruction of Ukraine for 2015–2021, 118 sub-projects with a total estimated value of UAH 3.49 billion have been implemented in Donetsk region. Last year, 74 sub-projects worth more than UAH 500 million were funded. More specifically, under another EIB program, the city of Mariupol will receive €11.6 million for the modernization of urban lighting: the current 26 000 lamps will be replaced with modern LED lamps. The EIB is allocating another €27.3 million for the reconstruction of the Mariupol water supply system. Mariupol has bought 72 new trolleybuses worth €18 million thanks to the EBRD, and this year has marked the beginning of the reconstruction of one of the depots. Owing to EBRD funds (€18.5 million), Mariupol has also received an opportunity to build a new waste recycling plant.

The city of Kyiv has managed to obtain €37.6 million from the EIB for the implementation of the project “Improving road safety in Ukraine.” The capital has received a €30-million loan for the overhaul of outdoor lighting networks, which involves the replacement of mercury and sodium lamps with LED ones. Kyiv

will receive €180 million from the EBRD for the modernization of public transport.

The fewest such projects are found in Kirovohrad, Sumy, Kherson and Chernivtsi regions – one per each region (these ranked last in the previous “Euomap” as well).

In total, as of September 1, 2021, the overall amount of financial resources provided by the EIB to Ukraine both in the public and private sectors, was over €7.5 billion¹⁵. As for EBRD loans, as of the beginning of September 2021, the total amount of funding allocated to Ukraine amounted to €15.2 billion within 504 projects¹⁶. Eight joint projects with the EBRD with a total loan of €1.7 billion are under implementation¹⁷.



¹⁵ Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, European Investment Bank, <https://mof.gov.ua/uk/eib>

¹⁶ Ministry of Finance of Ukraine European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, <https://mof.gov.ua/uk/ebrr>

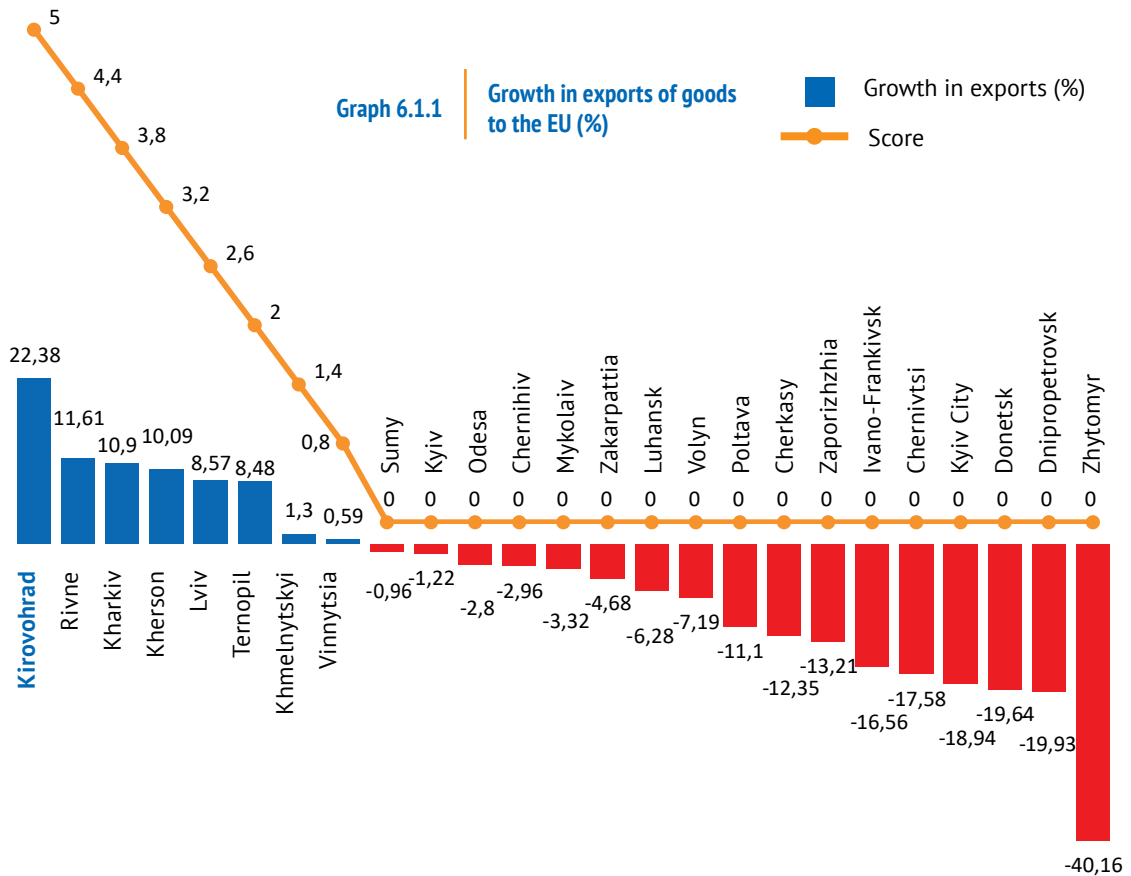
¹⁷ *Ibid.*



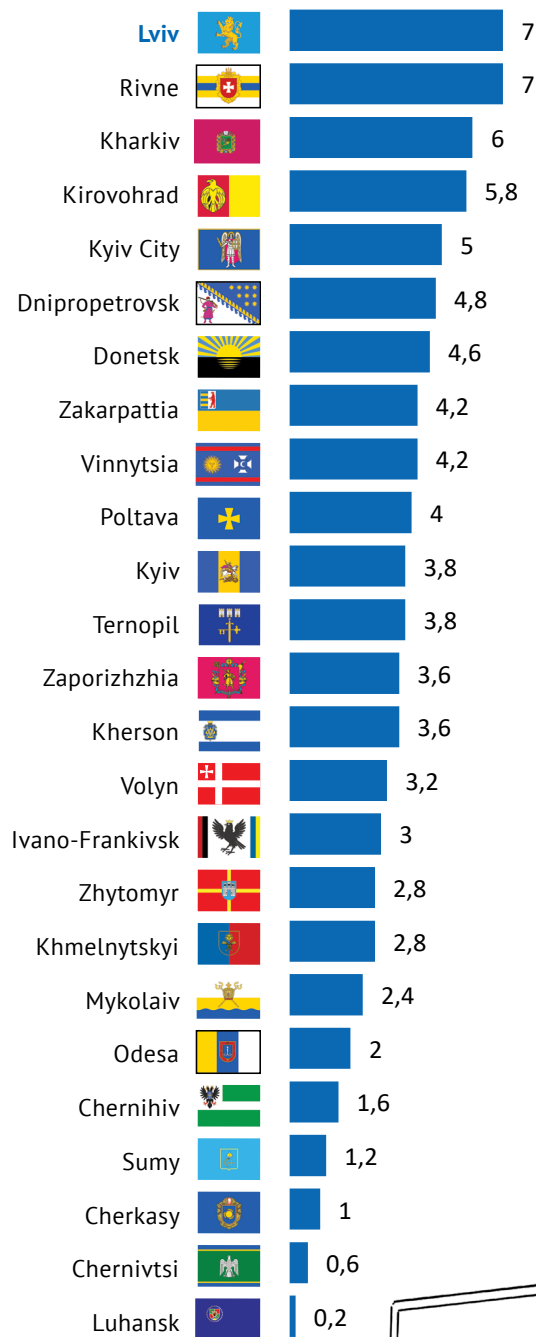
6.1 Exports of goods to the EU (growth in exports of goods to the EU in 2019–2020 and volume of exports of goods in 2020)

Table 6.1 Volume of exports of goods to the EU

Region	Volume of exports of goods to the EU (million USD, 2020)	Score
Kyiv City	3795	5
Dnipropetrovsk	2030,5	4,8
Donetsk	1822,9	4,6
Lviv	1784,1	4,4
Zakarpattia	1349,7	4,2
Poltava	813,1	4
Kyiv	765,4	3,8
Zaporizhzhia	703,6	3,6
Vinnytsia	546,1	3,4
Volyn	501,1	3,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	449,1	3
Zhytomyr	430,4	2,8
Rivne	385,5	2,6
Mykolaiv	364,2	2,4
Kharkiv	363,2	2,2
Odesa	344,7	2
Ternopil	336,5	1,8
Chernihiv	328,4	1,6
Khmelnyskyi	327	1,4
Sumy	309	1,2
Cherkasy	303,7	1
Kirovohrad	249,9	0,8
Chernivtsi	134,1	0,6
Kherson	127,7	0,4
Luhansk	73,1	0,2



Graph 6.1.2 Exports of goods to the EU. General score



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the volume of exports of goods to the EU in 2020 and the growth in exports of goods to the EU in 2019-2020. The maximum weight of one part is 5 points.

In case of the volume of exports of goods the "step" between scores was 0.2 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.2 points less.

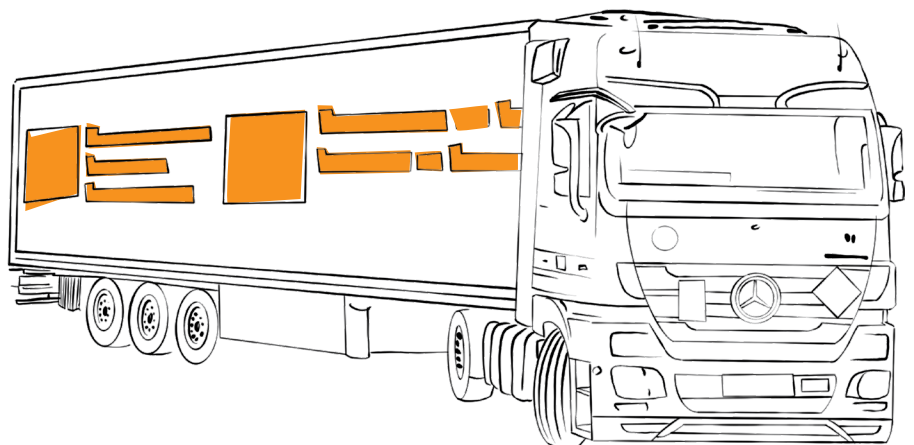
Regarding the growth in exports of goods for 2019-2020, the «step» between scores was 0.6 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 8 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.6 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores. Regions with negative growth in exports of goods to the EU received zero points.

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

Source: answers of regional state administrations and Kyiv City State Administration.

Zakarpattia region: data of the regional statistics department from the response of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration.

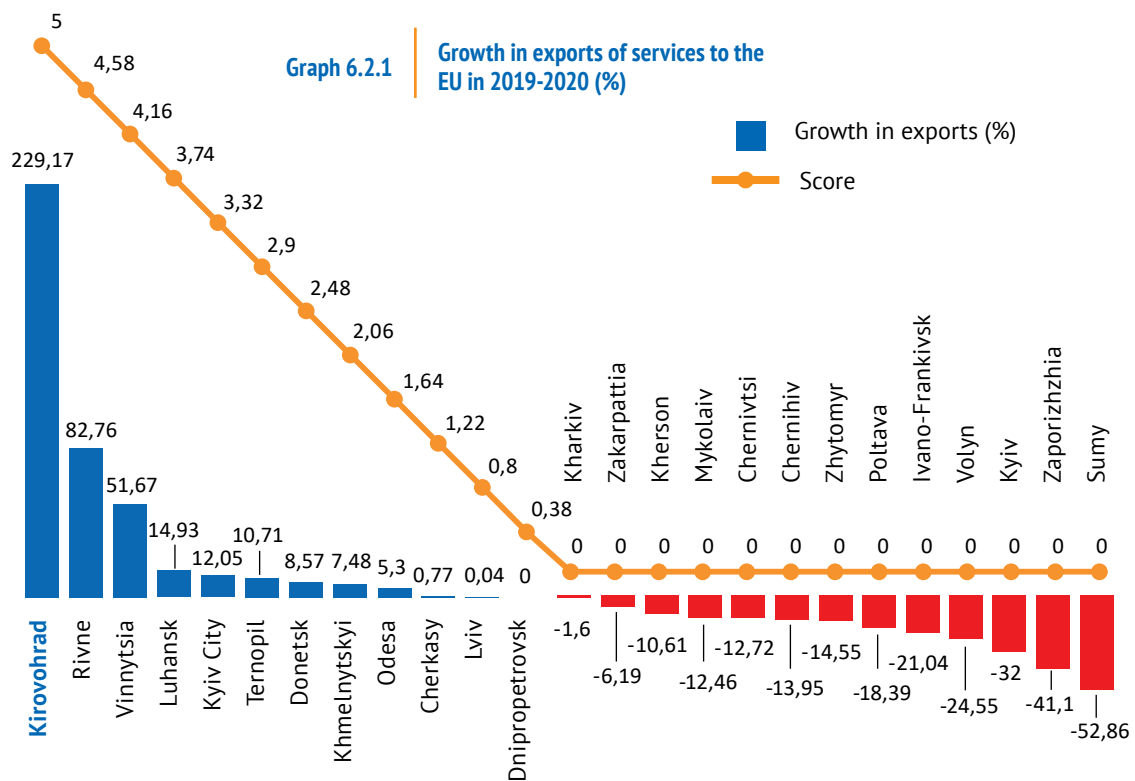
Odesa region: data of the regional statistics department, September 2021.



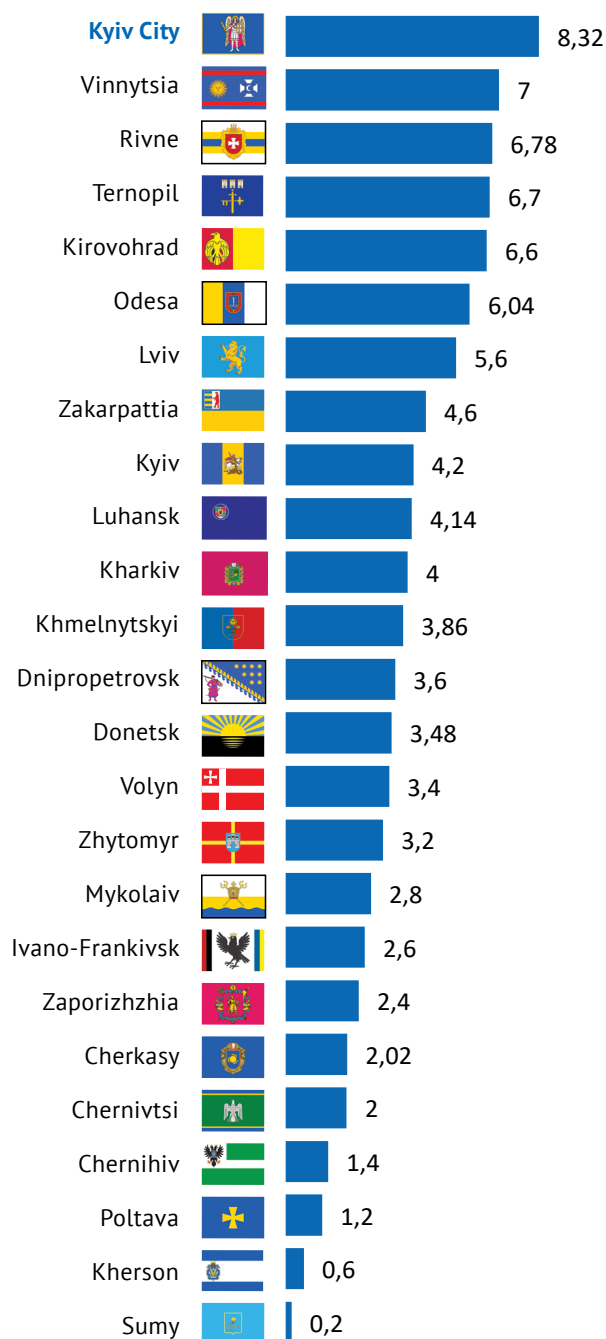


6.2 Exports of services to the EU (growth in exports of services to the EU in 2019–2020 and volume of exports of services in 2020)

Table 6.2 Exports of services to the EU in 2020		
Region	Volume of exports of services to the EU (million USD, 2020)	Score
Kyiv City	2 032,9	5
Lviv	507,7	4,8
Zakarpattia	293,9	4,6
Odesa	287,9	4,4
Kyiv	150,5	4,2
Kharkiv	135,5	4
Ternopil	96,1	3,8
Dnipropetrovsk	85,5	3,6
Volyn	79,6	3,4
Zhytomyr	70,5	3,2
Vinnytsia	54,6	3
Mykolaiv	52,7	2,8
Ivano-Frankivsk	45,4	2,6
Zaporizhzhia	38,9	2,4
Rivne	37,1	2,2
Chernivtsi	30,2	2
Khmelnyskyi	24,4	1,8
Kirovohrad	23,7	1,6
Chernihiv	18,5	1,4
Poltava	18,2	1,2
Donetsk	15,2	1
Cherkasy	13,1	0,8
Kherson	11,8	0,6
Luhansk	7,7	0,4
Sumy	6,6	0,2



Graph 6.2.2 Exports of services to the EU. General score



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the volume of exports of services to the EU in 2020 and the growth in exports of services to the EU in 2019-2020. The maximum weight of one part is 5 points.

In case of the volume of exports of services the "step" between scores was 0.2 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.2 points less.

Regarding the growth in exports of services for 2019-2020, the «step» between scores was 0.42 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 12 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.42 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores. Regions with negative growth in exports of services to the EU received zero points. The region with zero growth rate (Dnipropetrovsk) received the minimum score for this indicator.

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

Source: answers of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration.

Zakarpattia region: data of the regional statistics department from the response of the Zakarpattia Regional State Administration.

Odesa region: data of the regional statistics department, September 2021.

Luhansk region: the data are given in accordance with the response of the Luhansk Regional State Administration for 2021, there are differences with the data of the second edition of the "Euromap" obtained from the administration in 2020.



6.3. Share of direct investments from the EU in the total stock (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2020, %)

Graph 6.3

Share of direct investments from the EU in the total stock (equity instruments, as of December 31, 2020, %)

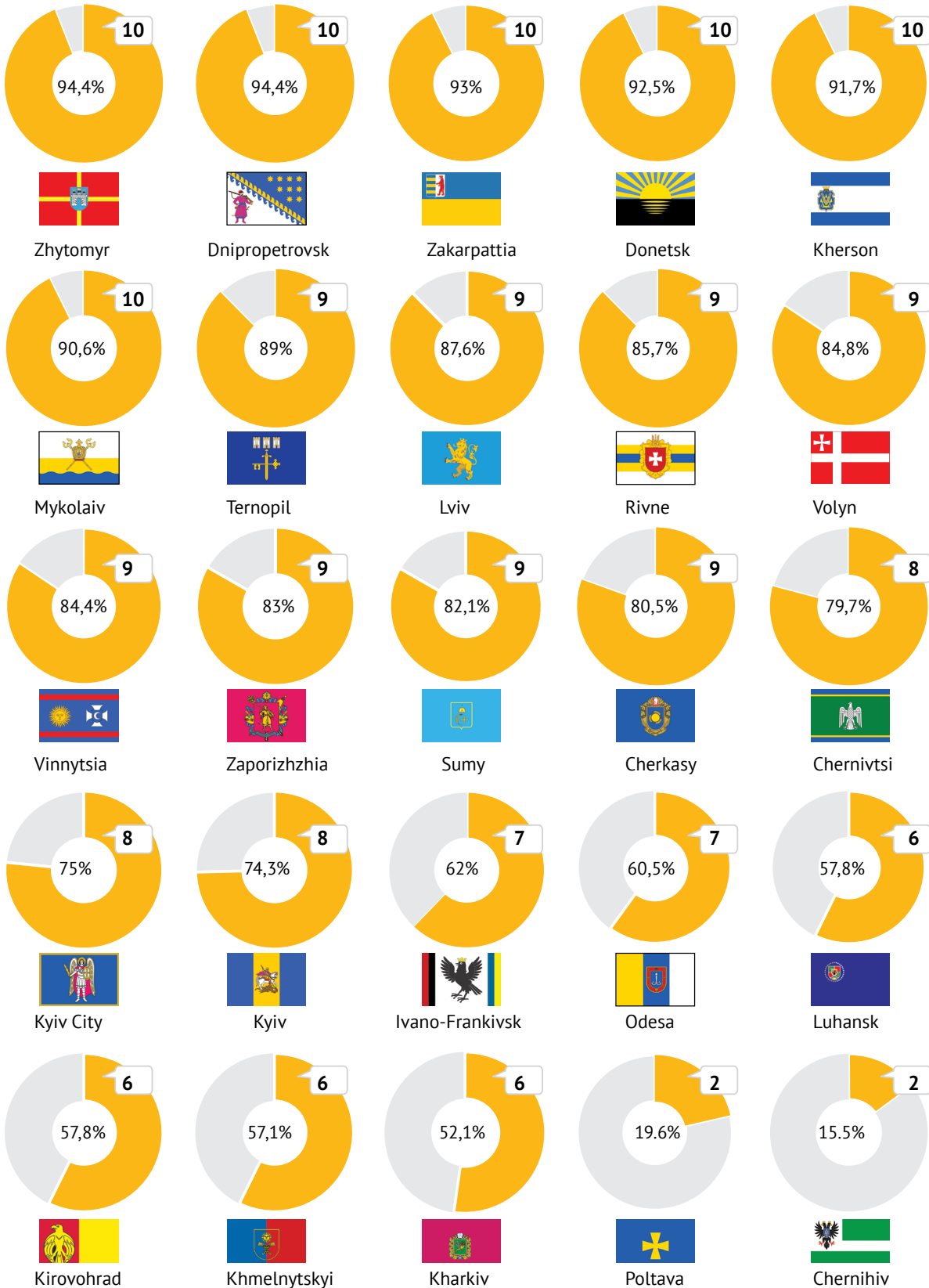


Table 6.3

Direct investments (equity instruments) in the region's economy as of December 31, 2020 (million USD)

Region	Direct investments (equity instruments) in the region's economy as of December 31, 2020 (million USD)	EU countries
Zhytomyr	320,4	302,3
Dnipropetrovsk	4 661,7	4399,5
Zakarpattia	242	225,1
Donetsk	1745,3	1614,2
Kherson	159,1	145,9
Mykolaiv	355,2	321,8
Ternopil	49,1	43,7
Lviv	1 601,5	1403,7
Rivne	264	226,3
Volyn	247,9	210,1
Vinnitsia	384,1	324,1
Zaporizhzhia	1 427,8	1185,3
Sumy	341,5	280,5
Cherkasy	209,4	168,6
Chernivtsi	55,6	44,3
Kyiv City	15923,3	11935,7
Kyiv	1 313,3	975,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	548,6	340,1
Odesa	1116,7	675,7
Luhansk	158,4	91,5
Kirovohrad	174,6	142,7
Khmelnyskyi	118,4	67,6
Kharkiv	910,4	474,4
Poltava	1947	381,6
Chernihiv	447,7	69,3

The weight of the indicator is 10 points. Given that the share of direct investments from the EU (equity instruments) in the total stock in many regions is similar, the assessment was made according to the following formula: 90-100% - 10 points; 80-90% - 9 points; 70-80% - 8 points; 60-70% - 7 points; 50-60% - 6 points; 40-50% - 5 points; 30-40% - 4 points; 20-30% - 3 points; 10-20% - 2 points; 0-10% - 1 point.

The maximum score was given to the regions in which the share of direct investments from the EU in their total stock (equity instruments) was over 90%.

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

From June 2020 the National Bank of Ukraine is responsible for calculating and publishing statistics on foreign direct investments. Source: <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external#5>.

As of December 31, 2020, the data are given without taking into account the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Data for the end of 2020 are listed using the data of annual financial statements of enterprises.





6.4. Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in 2019–2020 and share of these groups of goods in total exports of goods to the EU in 2020)

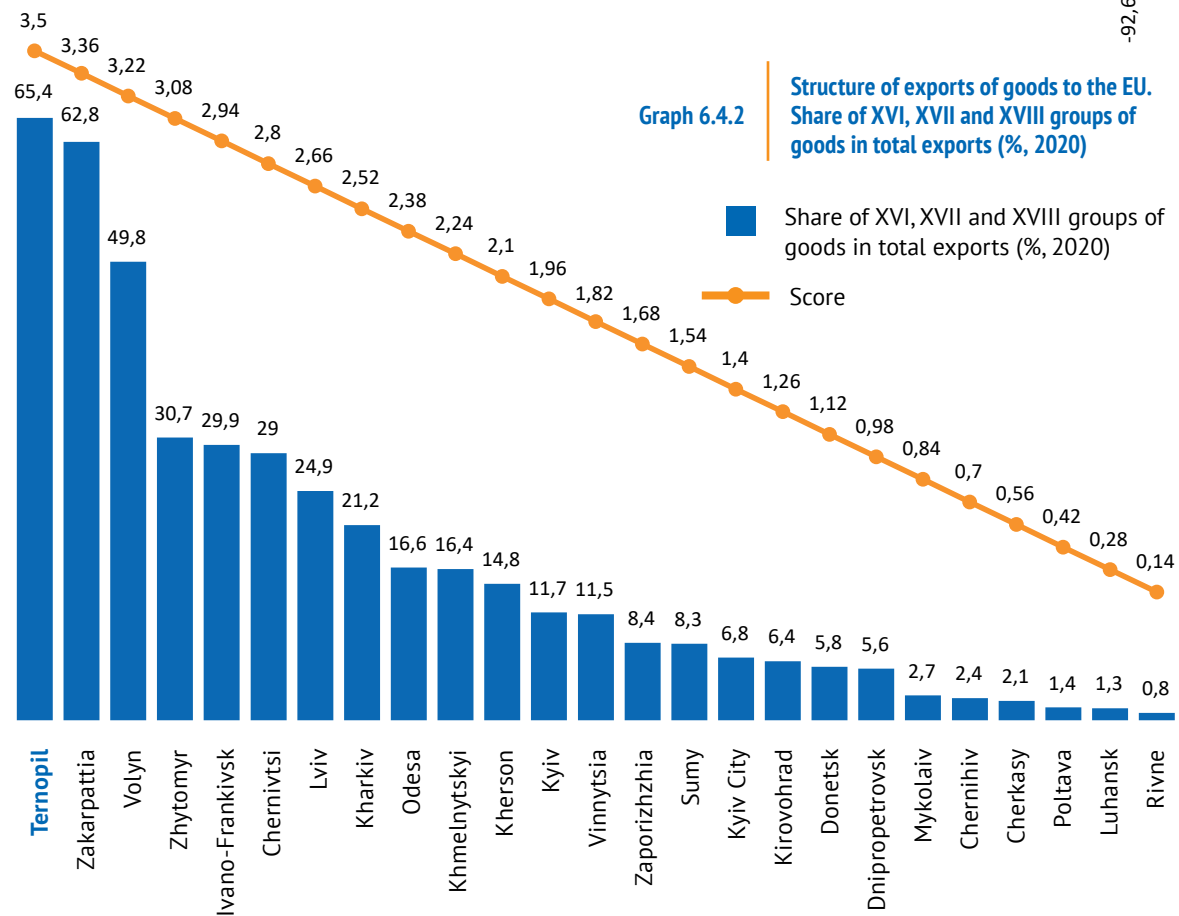
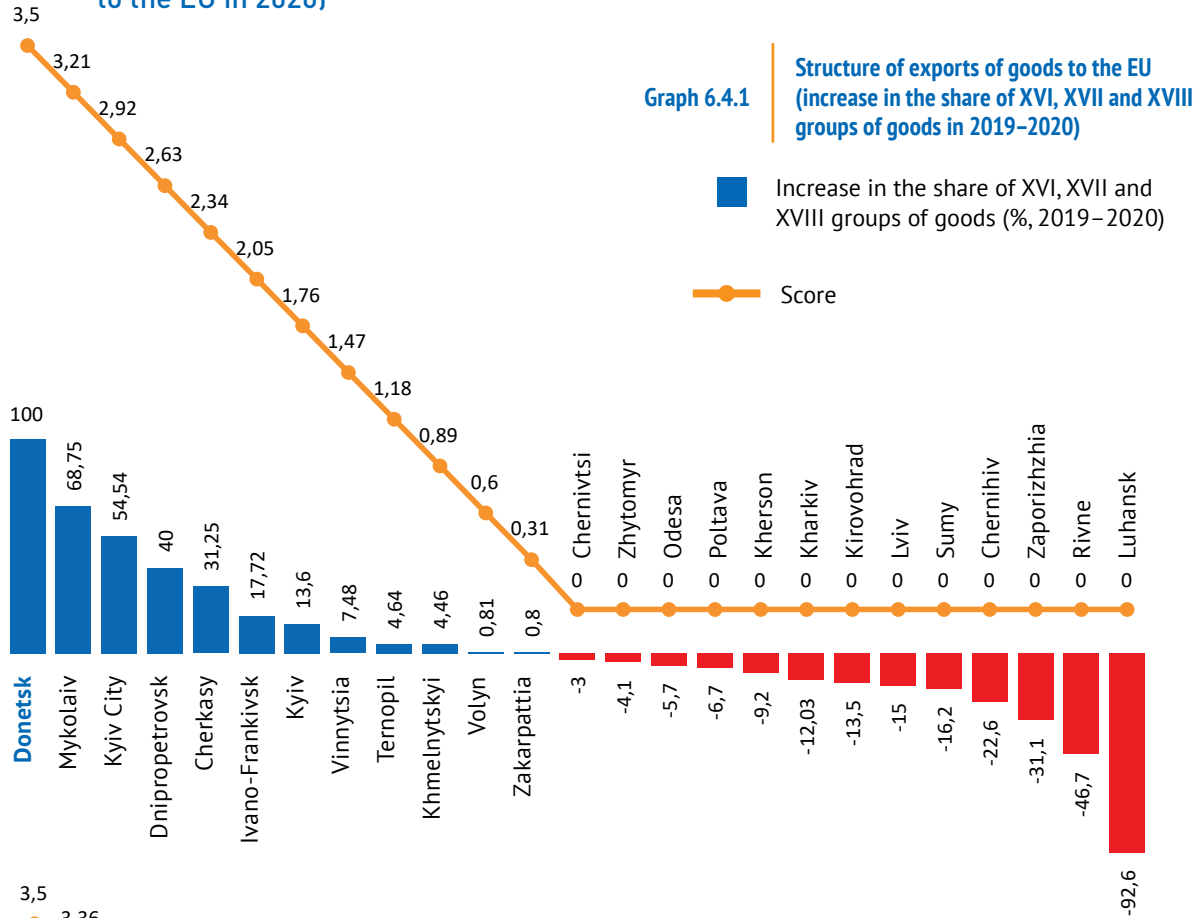


Table 6.4

Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in 2019–2020 and share of these groups of goods in total exports of goods to the EU in 2020)

Region	Share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in total exports (% ,2019)	Share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in total exports (% ,2020)
Donetsk	2,9	5,8
Mykolaiv	1,6	2,7
Kyiv City	4,4	6,8
Dnipropetrovsk	4	5,6
Cherkasy	1,6	2,1
Ivano-Frankivsk	25,4	29,9
Kyiv	10,3	11,7
Vinnitsia	10,7	11,5
Ternopil	62,5	65,4
Khmelnitskyi	15,7	16,4
Volyn	49,4	49,8
Zakarpattia	62,3	62,8
Chernivtsi	29,9	29
Zhytomyr	32	30,7
Odesa	17,6	16,6
Poltava	1,5	1,4
Kherson	16,3	14,8
Kharkiv	24,1	21,2
Kirovohrad	7,4	6,4
Lviv	29,3	24,9
Sumy	9,9	8,3
Chernihiv	3,1	2,4
Zaporizhzhia	12,2	8,4
Rivne	1,5	0,8
Luhansk	17,5	1,3

The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in total exports of goods to the EU in 2020 and the increase in the share of these groups of goods in 2019-2020. The maximum weight of one part is 3.5 points.

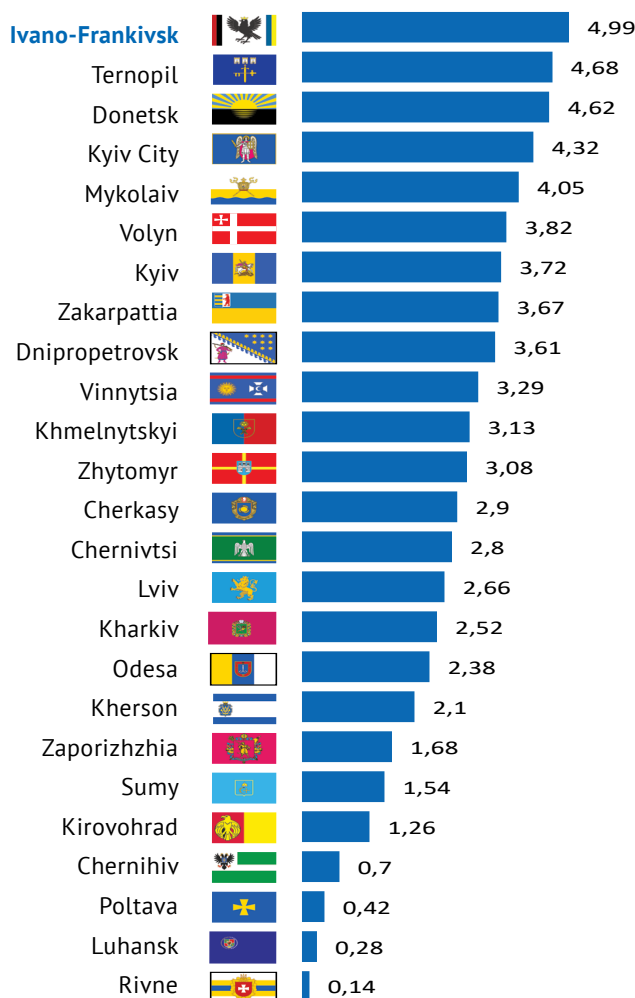
In case of the increase in the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in the total exports of goods to the EU for 2019-2020 the “step” between scores was 0.29 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 12 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.29 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores. Regions with negative growth received zero points.

Regarding the share of these groups of goods in 2020, the «step» between scores was 0.14 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.14 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same 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. Therefore, analysts of the New Europe Center decided to analyze the level of exports of high-tech goods from Ukraine to the EU in three groups: XVI. machinery, equipment, and mechanisms;

Graph 6.5.3

Structure of exports of goods to the EU (increase in the share of XVI, XVII and XVIII groups of goods in 2019–2020 and share of these groups of goods in total exports of goods to the EU in 2020). General score



electrical equipment; XVII. Land vehicles, aircraft, floating vehicles; XVIII. 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.

Kyiv region: data obtained from the regional department of statistics at the request of the New Europe Center.

Zakarpattia region: there are differences in the statistical data for 2019, received from the regional state administration in 2021, and the regional department of statistics for the second edition of the «Euromap» study. Therefore, for the «Euromap-3» we used data from the regional department of statistics for 2019 and data from the regional state administration for 2020.

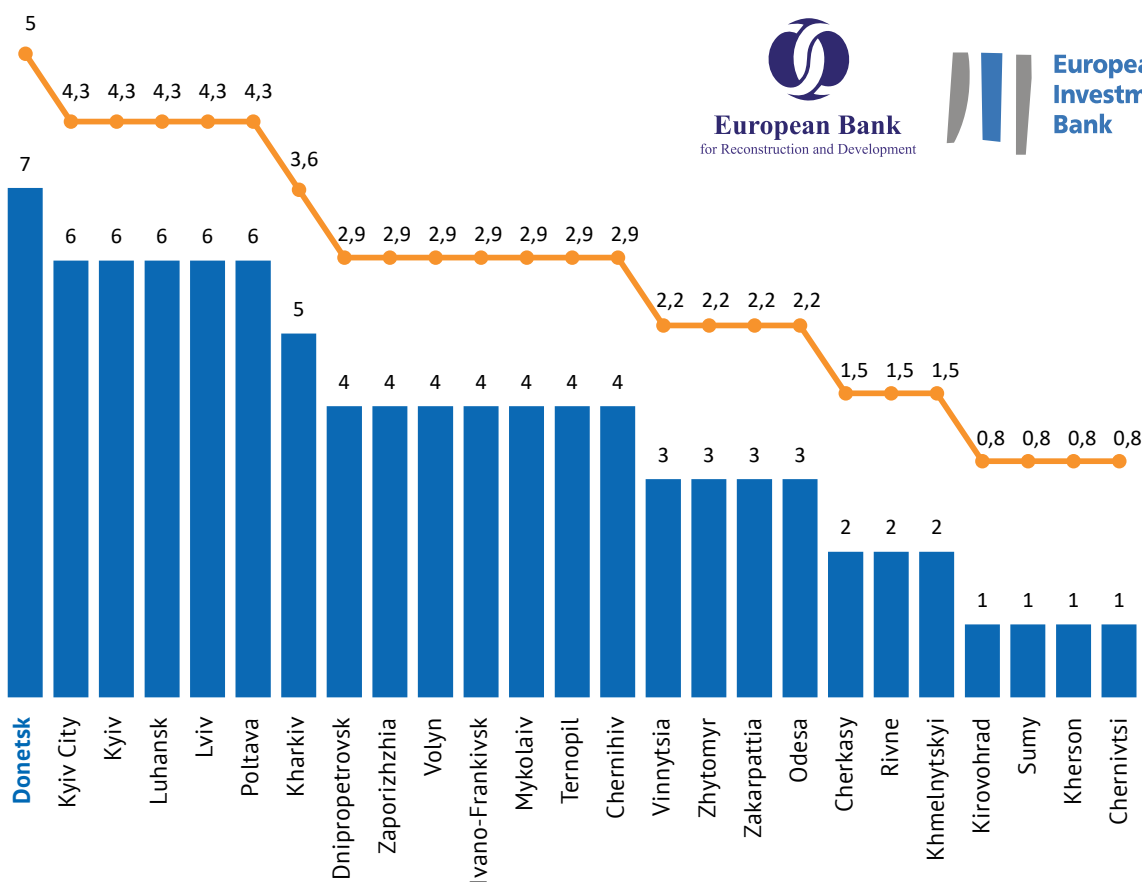
Luhansk region: used data for 2019 from the response of the regional state administration for the second edition of «Euromap», which were based on information from the State Customs Service of Ukraine. Data for 2020 are given in accordance with the response of the regional statistics department to the request of the New Europe Center, September 2021.

Zaporizhzhia region: data are given in accordance with the response of the regional state administration, July 2021.

Odesa region: data are given in accordance with the response of the regional department of statistics to the request of the New Europe Center, September 2021.



6.5. Number of current projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD (2020)



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.7 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 7 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.7 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Several regions mentioned among the projects EU4Business offices, which are currently represented in 15 regions of Ukraine, so this aspect was not included as an additional project of a certain region. In the case of Donetsk, Luhansk and several other regions, the Extraordinary Loan Programme for the Reconstruction of Ukraine was considered as one project, while the aspects indicated in the answers of these regions as sub-projects.

Sources: responses of regional state administrations, the Kyiv City State Administration, as well as the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center.

Mykolaiv region: loans for the enterprise of the agro-industrial complex, as well as for the support of the working capital of the agricultural enterprise of the region during the pandemic, specified in the response of the regional state administration, were not included as projects.



CHAPTER

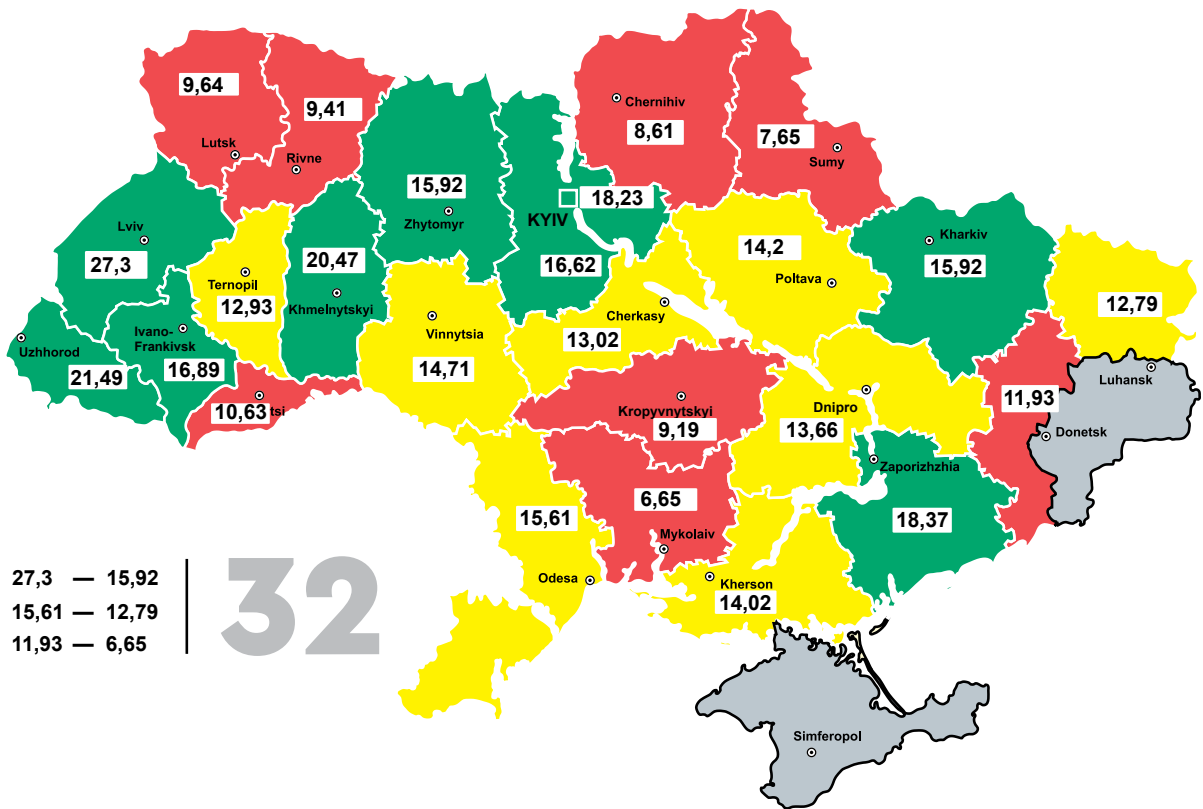
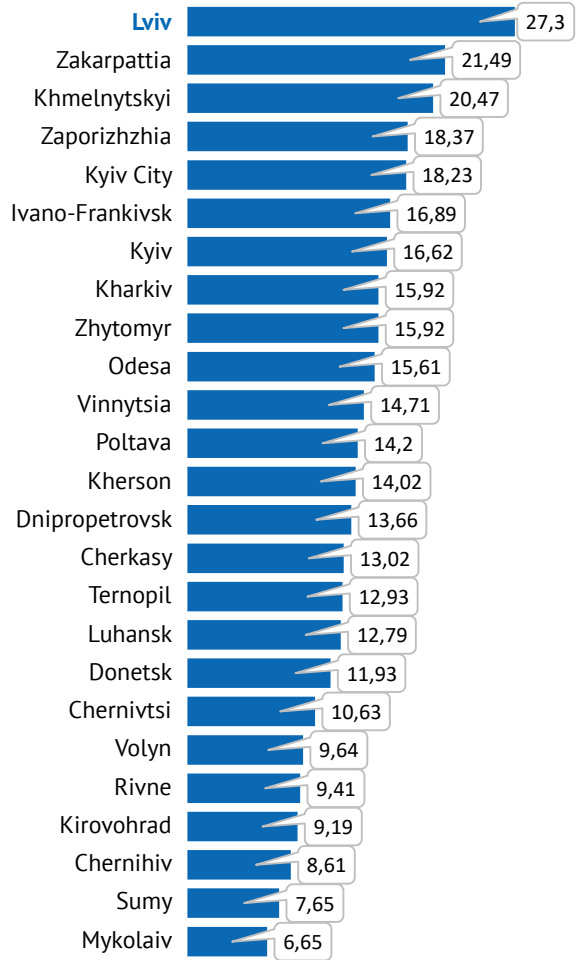
7



INFRASTRUCTURE

32

32 points – the highest possible score in this category.



■ 27,3 — 15,92
■ 15,61 — 12,79
■ 11,93 — 6,65

32



KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 This section is headed by Lviv, Zakarpattia and Khmelnytskyi regions. Last year's leader, the city of Kyiv, ranks fifth this time; this year's leader Lviv region came in fourth last year. Khmelnytskyi region demonstrates stability, finishing third both this year and in the previous edition of the "Euromap" study.
- 2 One of last year's most noticeable trends was road repairs. The "Euromap" study found that in 2020, more than four times more state roads were repaired than in 2019: 4056 km last year compared to 847 km the year before. This is one of the few indicators that has not decreased in the wake of the pandemic.
- 3 All regions have seen an increase in the length of repaired roads. At the same time, more than 200 km of roads in eight regions have been repaired in a year.
- 4 Donetsk, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Luhansk and Ternopil regions are the leaders in infrastructure modernization through the State Regional Development Fund in 2020. As can be seen, this indicator is in a certain way geographically balanced, representing both eastern and western regions.
- 5 The air and rail connections of Ukrainian regions with the EU countries have not undergone any positive changes over the past year. On the contrary, the situation is complicated by quarantine restrictions.



ROAD REPAIRS

In Ukrainian realities, the old saying "all roads lead to Rome" could sound like "all roads lead to nowhere" because they are completely destroyed. The presentation of the Ukrainian transport strategy Drive Ukraine 2030 begins with a disappointing confession: "All the virtual 'hyperloops' that we launch mentally in Ukraine are shattered by a discouraging reality: 95 percent of roads are battered; 90 percent of roads have not been repaired during the last 30 years; road fatalities rate is the highest in Europe; only 3–4 percent of Ukrainians use air transport..."¹⁸

As you know, European integration is premised on four basic freedoms: free movement of goods, services, people and capital. The Ukrainian transport reality is probably the most visible barrier on the way to the all-European free space. This is evidenced by the constant complaints of Ukrainians themselves, and the culture shock of foreigners who decided to drive beyond regional centers. At the end of the day, this

is demonstrated by the Ukrainian authorities' awareness of how serious the situation is. Road repairs have become one of the key elements of Volodymyr Zelenskyy's presidency. According to a report submitted by Ukravtodor to the New Europe Center,

more than four times more state roads were repaired in 2020 than in 2019: 4056 km last year against 847 km the year before¹⁹.

This seems to be one of the few indicators that has not declined in the wake of the pandemic. The adoption of European standards is one of the major tasks set forth in the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine 2030²⁰ (the strategy was developed during Petro Poroshenko's presidency, and the action plan for its implementation was approved in April 2021 by the government of Denys Shmyhal)²¹.

The New Europe Center has estimated that over the past two years, most roads have been repaired in the following regions: Lviv, Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Zakarpattia, Kharkiv and Poltava (more than 400 km). They received the highest scores on the relevant indicator in our latest "Euromap".

We have also compiled an additional rating that reflects the overall trend in road repairs across the country (see Table "Road repairs trends in Ukrainian regions: a comparison of 2020 with 2019"). It shows that all regions without exception saw an increase in the length of repaired roads. At the same time, more than 200 km of roads in Khmelnytskyi, Zakarpattia, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Lviv, Sumy, Donetsk and Ivano-Frankivsk regions were repaired in a year.

¹⁸ Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Drive Ukraine 30, <https://mtu.gov.ua/files/projects/str.html>

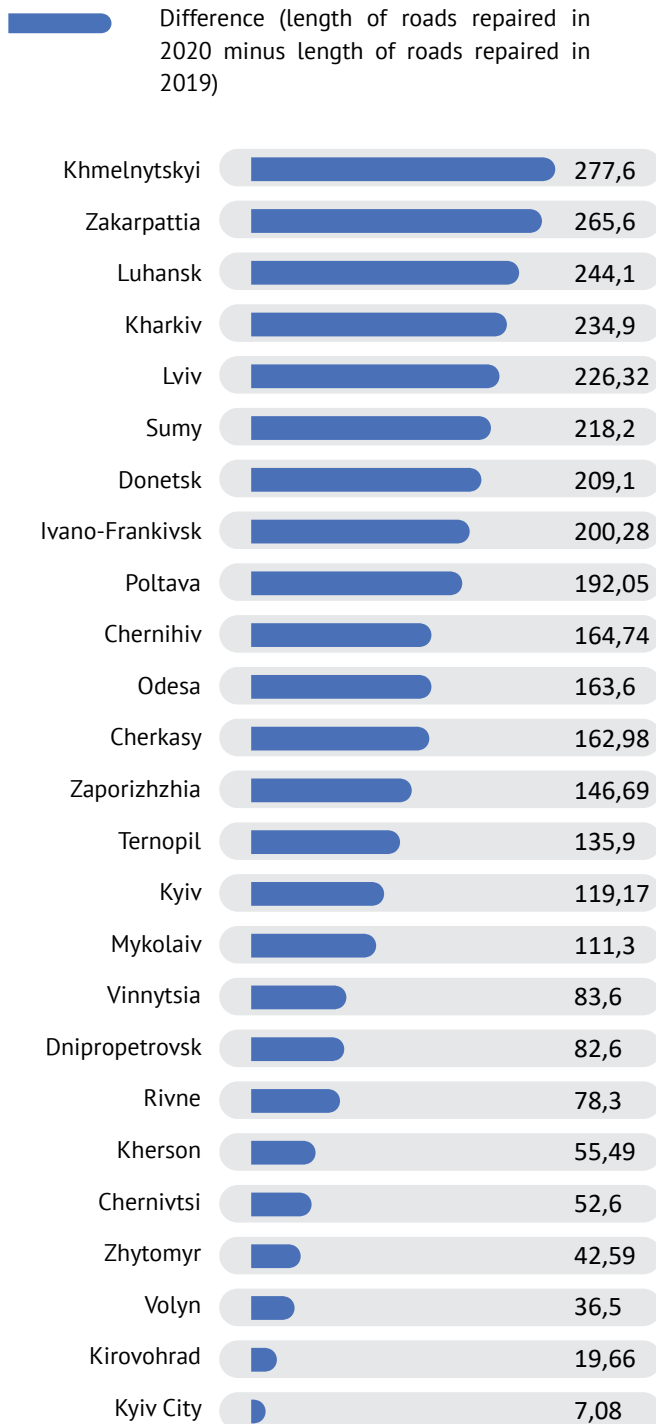
¹⁹ Data on the total amount of works on construction, reconstruction and repairs of state roads for 2019-2020 were provided by the State Agency of Motor Roads of Ukraine at the request of the New Europe Center.

²⁰ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Order dated May 30, 2018 "On the Approval of the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine 2030," <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/430-2018-p#n13>

²¹ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Order dated May 7, 2021 "On the Approval of Action Plan for the Realization of the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine 2030," <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-zatverdzhennya-planu-zahodiv-z-realizaciyi-nacionalnoyi-transportnoyi-strategiyi-ukrayini-na-period-do-2030-roku-321-070421>

Graph

Road repairs trends in Ukrainian regions: a comparison of 2020 with 2019



MODERNIZATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH THE STATE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

The State Regional Development Fund (hereinafter – SRDF) is an instrument that provides opportunities to implement investment programs and regional development projects. The latter contributes to increasing the competitiveness of regions and reducing their socioeconomic disparities, particularly through creating new jobs, promoting energy efficiency, improving the quality of services, etc.

According to the number of infrastructure facilities that were repaired at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund in 2020, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions made the top five.

Sustainability in this indicator is demonstrated by two regions – Ivano-Frankivsk and Donetsk – which also made it to the top five in the previous “Euromap”. This year’s leader, Ternopil region, implemented 34 projects last year. The region has carried out the largest number of projects in the field of education: 15 schools and kindergartens were either reconstructed or built. That said, in terms of actual funding in 2020, Donetsk region, the city of Kyiv and Kharkiv region took leading positions. Donetsk also bore the palm on this indicator in the previous “Euromap”. For comparison, the amount of funding for Donetsk region practically reached UAH 500 million (UAH 461.7 million). Kyiv, which took the second place in this indicator, had UAH 200 million less. Another comparison: Ternopil region, which had the highest number of objects, finished 13th in terms of funding with the amount of UAH 174.84 million. By the way, Kyiv, which is among the top three in funding terms, has implemented only five projects (seven times less than Ternopil region). That is why we assessed two indicators: both the number of projects and the amount of funding. Based on this overall indicator, the leaders are Donetsk, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Luhansk and Ternopil regions. Therefore, as we can see, in the field of infrastructure modernization through the SRDF, a certain geographical balance is observed, since the list of leaders includes both eastern and western regions.



DIRECT AIR SERVICE WITH EU COUNTRIES

Seven airports in Ukraine currently account for 98 percent of Ukraine's passenger traffic. The government aims to repair 16 of the 19 existing airports and open more than 30 new ones. In accordance with the relevant strategy, Ukraine should have 50 operating airports by 2030²².

No significant progress has been made on this issue thus far.

The pandemic in general has had a catastrophic impact on global mobility. Just as in the previous "Euromap", only nine airports in Ukraine had direct flights with EU countries.

Quite predictably, Kyiv is the leader; in addition, there were flights to the European Union from Lviv (14), Dnipro (9), Odesa (8), Uzhhorod (7), Kharkiv (6), Zaporizhzhia (5) and Kherson (3). The most noticeable changes are observed in the city of Dnipro, with one flight in the previous "Euromap" and nine in this year's paper.



RAILWAY SERVICE WITH EU COUNTRIES

Nowadays, the world and the European Union in particular are seeing a competition for sustainable mobility and reduction of transport emissions. Another challenge is congestion on highways and airways, which reduces transport availability. Therefore, EU countries are implementing government programs to stimulate the development of rail transportation. In Ukraine, the railway network also needs structural changes and appropriate investment that would boost demand for railway connection with EU countries.

In accordance with the train schedule for 2020/2021, Ukraine has a direct international rail connection with the following EU countries: Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovakia, Hungary and Austria.

As for the changes compared to the previous "Euromap", Romania is not on the list, but additions include Lithuania, Latvia (Kyiv-Riga train); Hungary (trains Kyiv-Vienna; Mukachevo-Záhony; Mukachevo-Budapest; Chop-Záhony). Last year, the following regions had direct railway connection with EU countries: Kyiv, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Vinnytsia, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Zhytomyr and Odesa.



BUS SERVICE WITH EU COUNTRIES

In terms of the number of EU countries reachable by bus from regional centers, the leading positions were held by Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi regions and the city of Kyiv. At the same time, in some regions the number of connections increased. There were 11 such connections in Kyiv (compared to ten in 2019) and 17 in Zhytomyr region (eight the year before); Chernivtsi region had bus connections with nine EU countries, down from four the previous year.

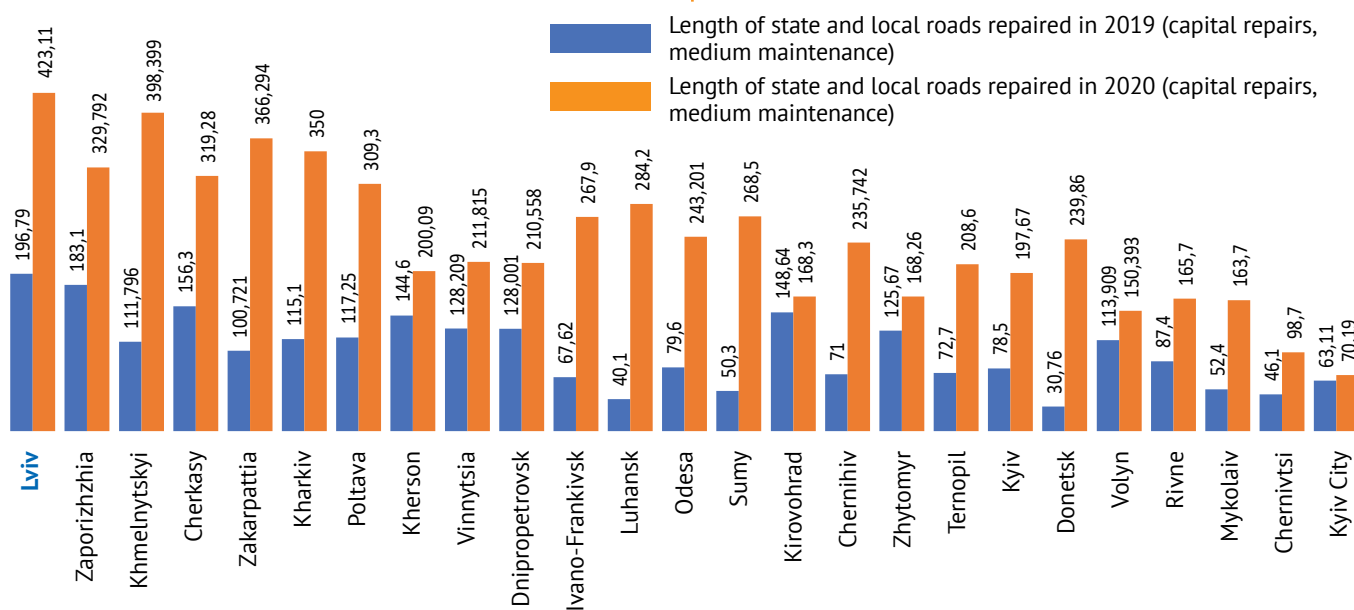


²² Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Drive Ukraine 2030, <https://mtu.gov.ua/files/projects/str.html>

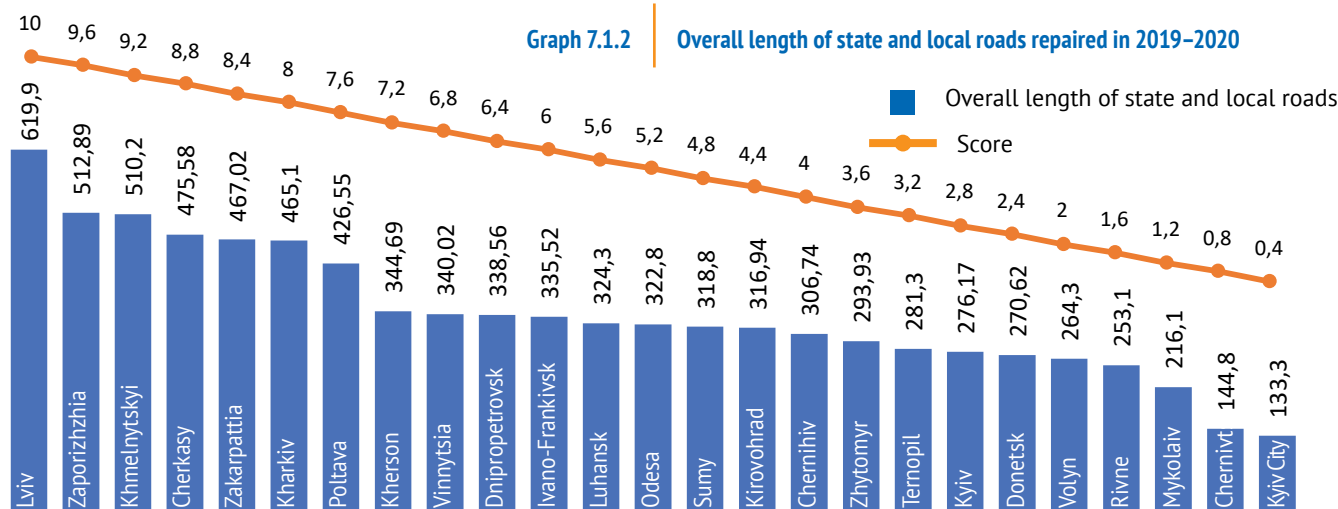


7.1. Length of state and local roads repaired in 2019–2020

Graph 7.1.1 Length of state and local roads repaired in 2019–2020



Graph 7.1.2 Overall length of state and local roads repaired in 2019–2020



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. The “step” between scores was 0.4 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 10 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.4 points less. The ranking was carried out in accordance with the added two absolute indicators on the length of public roads of state and local importance repaired in 2019 and 2020.

Data clarification: *This indicator does not take into account current minor repairs and maintenance of state and local roads as well as repairs of streets and roads in municipal ownership in localities, recorded in cubic meters.

Data on local roads were provided by regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (these data illustrate the amount of repair and construction works performed during capital repairs and medium maintenance of roads in 2019–2020).

Data on state roads were provided by the State Agency of Motor Roads of Ukraine at the request of the New Europe Center. The rating also drew on the data about the volume of repair and construction works performed during capital repairs and medium maintenance of state and local roads in 2019–2020.

Finally, although data on the construction and reconstruction of state and local roads were not included in the rating, some regional state administrations provided relevant information.

These include, in particular, Rivne region (4.8 km – reconstruction of local roads in 2019–2020), the city of Kyiv (10.61 km – reconstruction of roads and streets in Kyiv), Zaporizhzhia region (1,117 km – reconstruction of local roads in 2020).

Reconstruction and construction of state roads in 2019–2020 (according to the State Agency of Motor Roads of Ukraine):

Volyn region – 8.2 km; Dnipropetrovsk region – 25.8 km; Zhytomyr region – 11.9 km; Ivano-Frankivsk region – 0.1 km; Kirovohrad region – 18.8 km; Lviv region – 17.5 km; Poltava region – 57.9 km; Sumy region – 0.3 km; Khmelnytskyi region – 4.2 km; Cherkasy region – 12.9 km; Chernivtsi region – 3.4 km. Total: 161.1 km in 2019–2020.



7.2. Modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund (number of projects and volume of foreseen funding, 2020)

Table 7.2.1

Number of projects of modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund (2020)

Region	Number of projects	Score
Ternopil	34	3,5
Vinnitsia	30	3,28
Donetsk	30	3,28
Ivano-Frankivsk	29	3,06
Chernivtsi	27	2,84
Zhytomyr	25	2,62
Kherson	25	2,62
Zakarpattia	23	2,4
Luhansk	23	2,4
Lviv	23	2,4
Khmelnyskyi	23	2,4
Kharkiv	20	2,18
Zaporizhzhia	17	1,96
Kyiv	15	1,74
Poltava	14	1,52
Volyn	13	1,3
Rivne	13	1,3
Chernihiv	13	1,3
Cherkasy	11	1,08
Odesa	11	1,08
Kirovohrad	9	0,86
Sumy	9	0,86
Dnipropetrovsk	7	0,64
Kyiv City	5	0,42
Mykolaiv	4	0,2

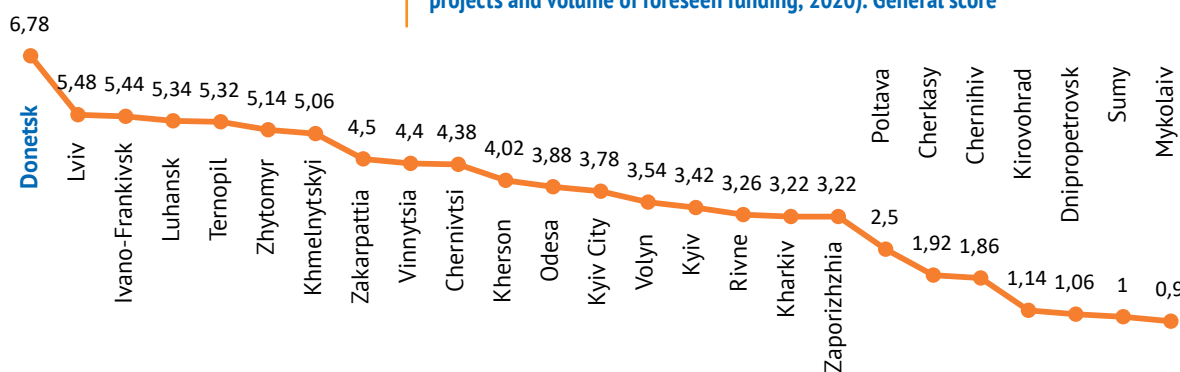
Table 7.2.2

Volume of foreseen funding of modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund (million UAH, 2020)

Region	Volume of foreseen funding, million UAH	Score
Donetsk	461,7	3,5
Kyiv City	274,96	3,36
Kharkiv	247,7	3,22
Lviv	235,03	3,08
Luhansk	226,8	2,94
Odesa	219,96	2,8
Khmelnyskyi	216,17	2,66
Zhytomyr	214,27	2,52
Ivano-Frankivsk	210,96	2,38
Volyn	190,3	2,24
Zakarpattia	184,64	2,1
Rivne	176,7	1,96
Ternopil	174,84	1,82
Kyiv	166,64	1,68
Chernivtsi	166,29	1,54
Kherson	157,83	1,4
Zaporizhzhia	157,8	1,26
Vinnitsia	143,5	1,12
Poltava	128,33	0,98
Cherkasy	105,66	0,84
Mykolaiv	95,76	0,7
Chernihiv	92,68	0,56
Dnipropetrovsk	92,1	0,42
Kirovohrad	87,24	0,28
Sumy	42,88	0,14

Graph 7.2

Modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund (number of projects and volume of foreseen funding, 2020). General score



The weight of this indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the volume of foreseen funding of modernization of infrastructure through the State Regional Development Fund and the number of projects in 2020. The maximum weight of one part is 3.5 points.

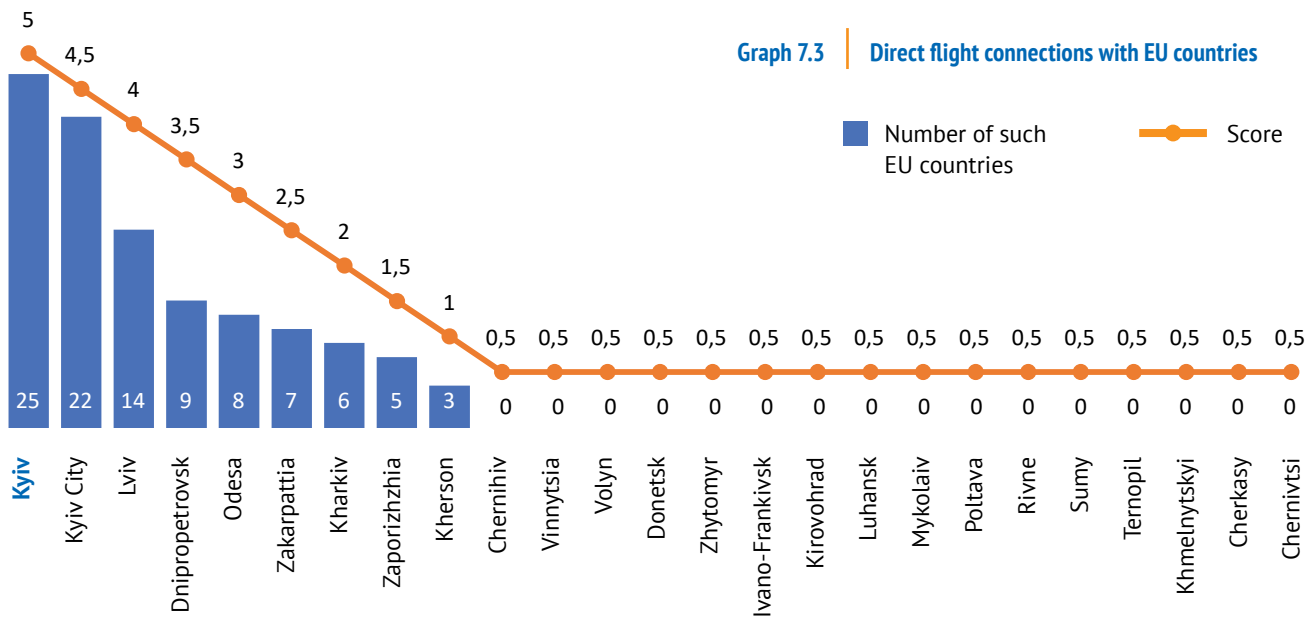
As for the number of projects, the "step" between scores was 0.22 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 16 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.22 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores. The final ranking was carried out in accordance with the added two parts of the indicator.

In case of the volume of foreseen funding the "step" between scores was 0.14 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.14 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Poltava region: data from the response of the regional state administration, concerning cash expenditures at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund (funds spent), were used. Kirovohrad region: the approved amount of funding from the State Regional Development Fund for 2020 from the response of the regional state administration.



7.3. Direct flight connections with EU countries (as of December 31, 2020)



The weight of this indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.5 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 10 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.5 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: “Regions that do not have direct flight connections with EU countries received a minimum score of 0.59, because, for example, the infrastructure in Donetsk region was damaged as a result of hostilities and, in particular, the airport, so providing a minimum score for regions without flight connections contributed to a relevant assessment of this indicator.

Dnipropetrovsk region: there were no regular flights from Dnipro International Airport to EU countries. Charter flights to the following EU countries were performed: France, Germany, Austria, Latvia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Cyprus.

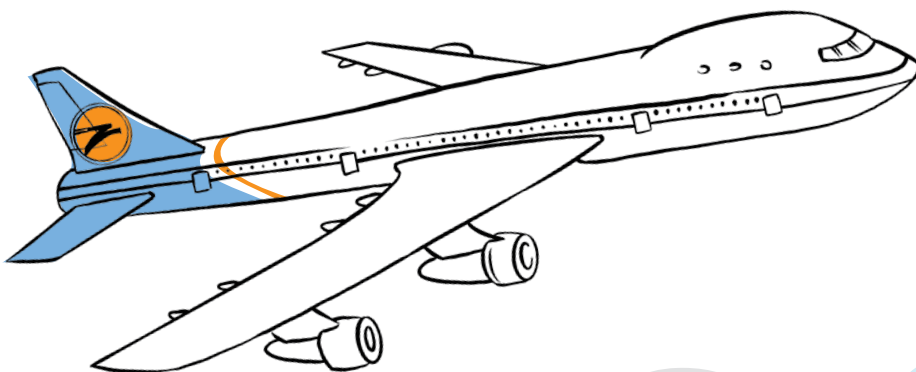
Kherson region: in the first half of 2020 there were flights to several cities: Krakow, Katowice (Poland), Burgas (Bulgaria), Vienna (Austria).

Kyiv City: the response includes direct, charter and regular flights to 22 EU countries.

Kyiv region: data from Boryspil International Airport, taking into account seasonal flights (from the response of the Kyiv Regional State Administration).

Zakarpattia region: during 2020 charter flights to 7 EU countries were performed: Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Austria, Croatia and Greece.

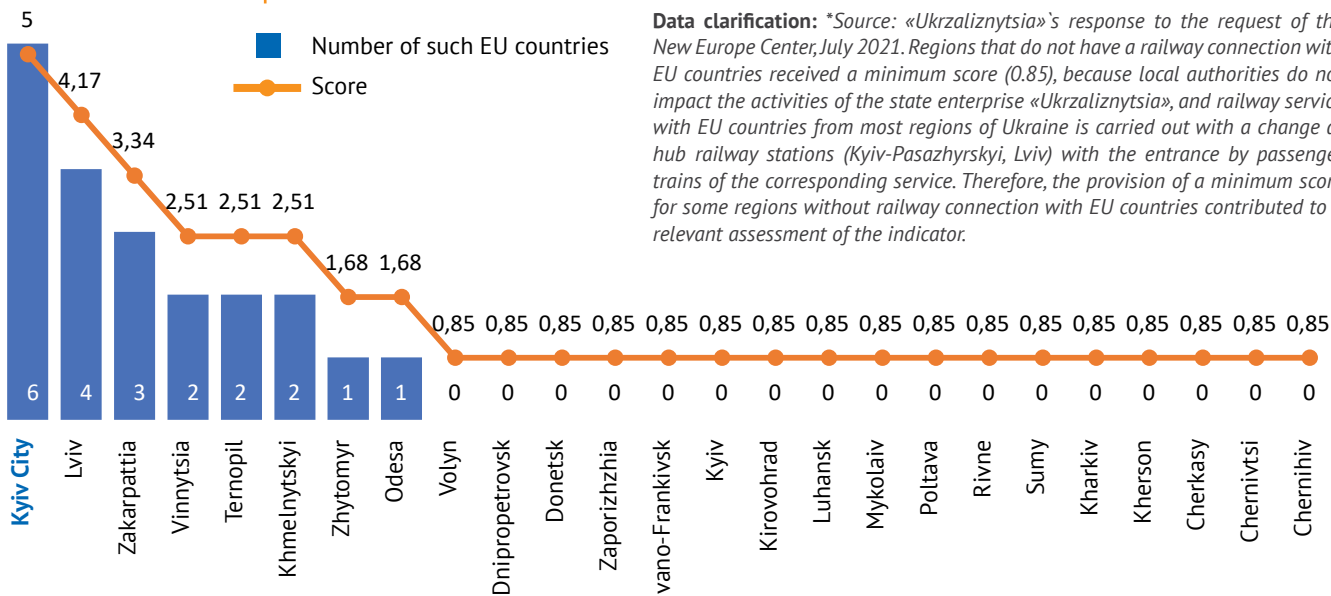
Kharkiv region: the data from the response of the regional state administration as of July 31, 2021.





7.4. Railway connection with EU countries (as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 7.4 Railway connection with EU countries



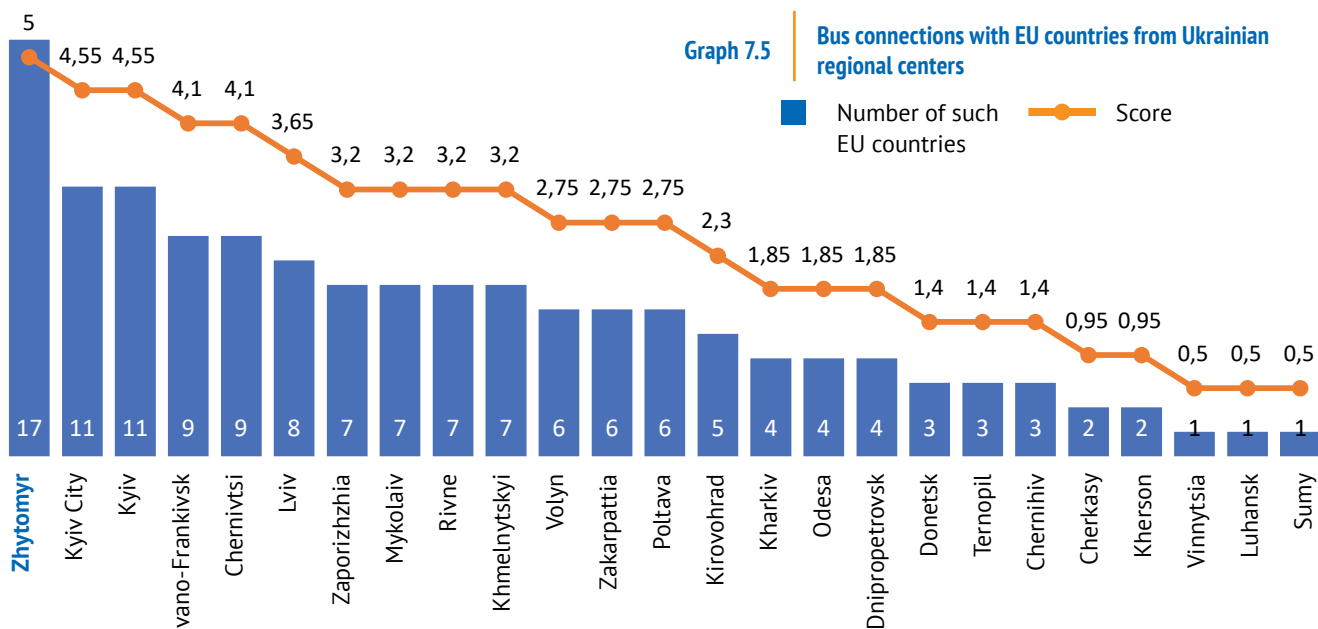
The weight of this indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.83 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 6 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.83 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: «Ukrzaliznytsia»’s response to the request of the New Europe Center, July 2021. Regions that do not have a railway connection with EU countries received a minimum score (0.85), because local authorities do not impact the activities of the state enterprise «Ukrzaliznytsia», and railway service with EU countries from most regions of Ukraine is carried out with a change at hub railway stations (Kyiv-Pasazhyrskyi, Lviv) with the entrance by passenger trains of the corresponding service. Therefore, the provision of a minimum score for some regions without railway connection with EU countries contributed to a relevant assessment of the indicator.



7.5. Bus connections with EU countries (Ukrainian regional centers; as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 7.5 Bus connections with EU countries from Ukrainian regional centers



The weight of this indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.45 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 11 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.45 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: responses of regional state administrations. The number of EU countries was indicated, taking into account not only the direct bus connections, but also the transit ones. Luhansk region

is presented by Severodonetsk in the response of the regional state administration.

Data from regions (Lviv, Kharkiv, Vinnitsia) and the city of Kyiv that did not provide an answer to the indicator or provided inaccurate data were supplemented with information from the website <https://mtu.gov.ua/files/projects/bus.html>, which contains a list of carriers indicating the validity of their licenses. When calculating the indicator for the above mentioned regions, bus connections from regional centers were considered.

Kyiv region and the city of Kyiv received the same score for this indicator.

CHAPTER

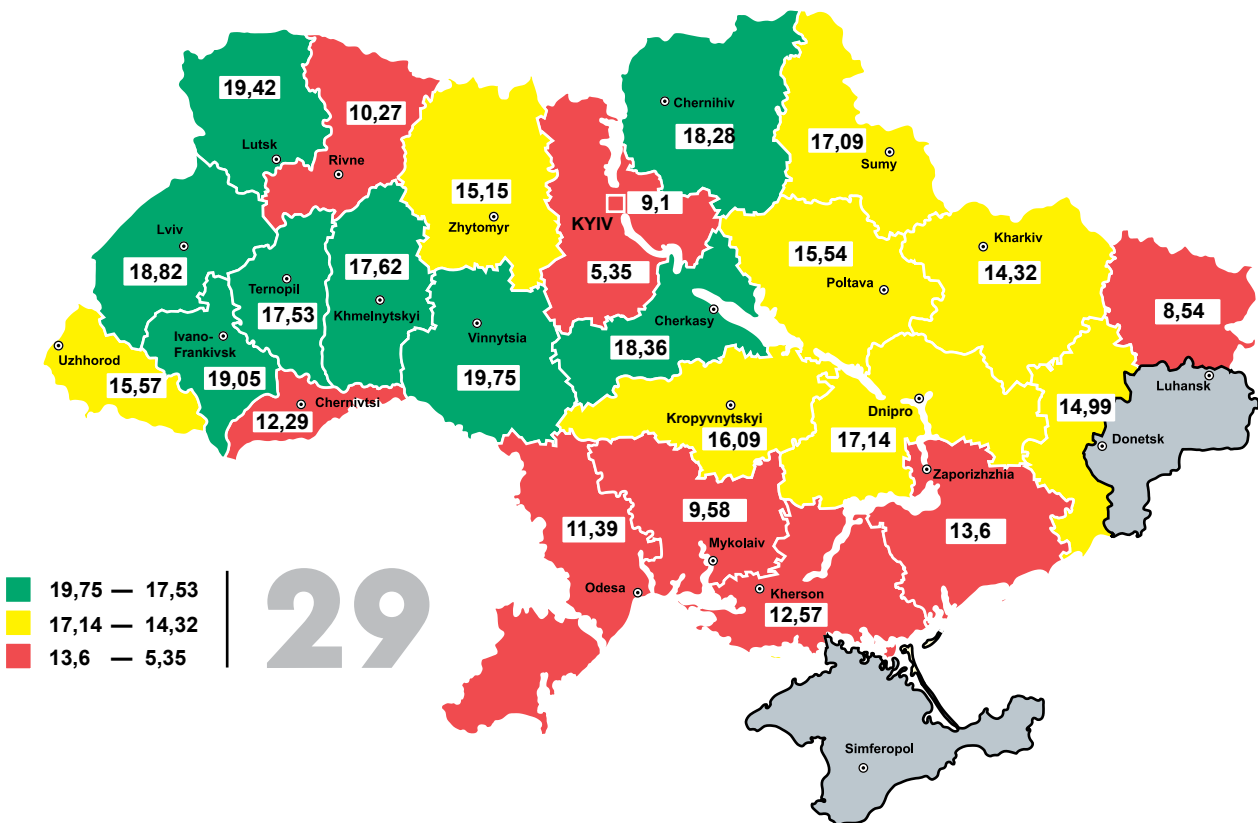
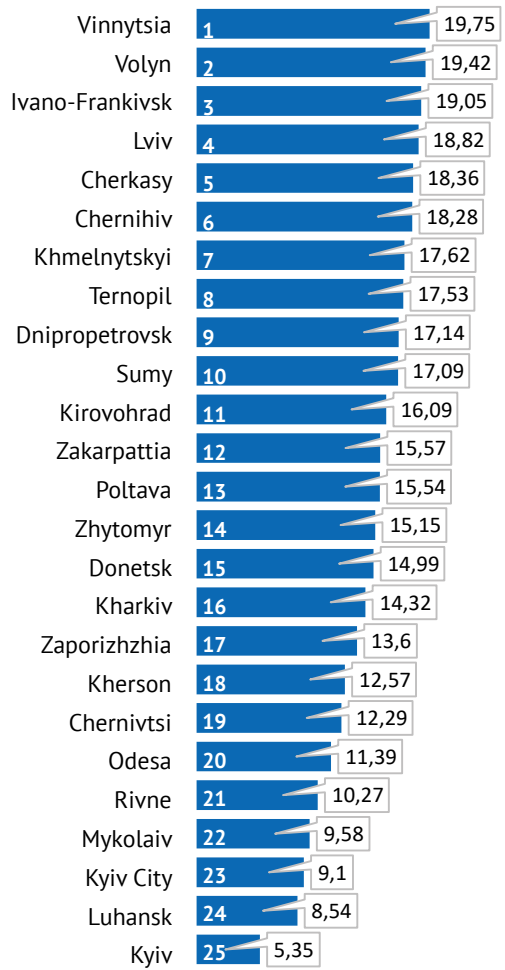
8



LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

29

29 points – the highest possible score in this category.



■ 19,75 — 17,53
■ 17,14 — 14,32
■ 13,6 — 5,35

29



KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 While a number of indicators show western regions ahead of eastern ones, the indicator “Transparency of city authorities” shows no correlation between the success of a city and its geographical location (East or West). The regional balance is clearly demonstrated by the top five leaders: Mariupol, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Ternopil and Dnipro. At the same time, in 2020, two cities (Mariupol and Lviv) surpassed the 80-point mark and fell into the category of “transparent” for the first time in the history of measuring transparency.
- 2 For the second year in a row, there is a significant difference between Donetsk and Luhansk regions in a number of indicators. “Trust in the city authorities” is no exception. For instance, a significant part of the population – 62 percent – trust the authorities in Mariupol, while only 15 percent do the same in Severodonetsk.
- 3 Community cooperation in Ukraine is steadily growing. Over five years (2014–2019), 528 agreements on cooperation of territorial communities were signed in Ukraine, and in 2020 alone, their number increased by more than one hundred. As of December 31, 2020, 631 such agreements were in force in Ukraine. These agreements provide communities with the opportunity to work together to address issues such as road repairs, waste management, providing for the fire service, etc.
- 4 Ivano-Frankivsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Zakarpattia regions have the best indicators in terms of the number of administrative service centers (ASCs), while Volyn, Kirovohrad and Ivano-Frankivsk regions are the leaders in terms of the number of citizens per one administrative service center. This means that in these regions, citizens theoretically have better access to such centers and queues are less likely, as the number of citizens covered by one ASC is smaller.



TRANSPARENCY OF CITY AUTHORITIES

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

This indicator is based on the assessment of Transparency International Ukraine, which has monitored the transparency of 100 Ukrainian cities for three years in a row. The rating assesses the openness of local self-government bodies: how proactively they provide information to citizens, what measures are being taken to prevent corruption, etc. For the purposes of the “Euromap-3” study, only regional centers of Ukraine were selected from the Transparency International ranking.

While a number of indicators show western regions ahead of eastern ones, the indicator “Transparency of city authorities” shows no correlation between the success of a city and its geographical location (East or West). The regional balance is clearly demonstrated by the top five leaders: Mariupol, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Ternopil and Dnipro, where the transparency level ranges from 70 to almost 87 percent.

At the same time, in 2020, two cities (Mariupol and Lviv) surpassed the 80-point mark and fell into the category of “transparent” for the first time in the history of measuring transparency.

Rivne and Poltava came up last with a rather good rate of 47 and 44 percent, respectively.

As for the all-Ukrainian indicator, despite an upward tendency, the growth rate of urban transparency is declining. The overall transparency level measured in 100 cities increased by 38.5 percent in 2018, by 10.4 percent in 2019 and by 4.4 percent in 2020²³.



TRUST IN CITY COUNCILS OF REGIONAL CENTERS

The aforementioned government transparency also enhances public confidence in local self-government, i.e. the more transparent the activities of local authorities are, the more citizens trust them.

In 2020, the leaders and outsiders of the local self-government trust rating hardly changed compared to 2019. Residents of Khmelnytskyi, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Vinnytsia trust the representatives of the city councils the most (almost 70 percent in each of the regions).

At the same time, some eastern cities are showing good results here – Mariupol is among the top five (62 percent) and Kharkiv (61 percent) has almost the same figure.

Severodonetsk, Poltava and Kherson show the least trust in government (about 15 percent).

At the same time, it will be fair to note that in the third edition of “Euromap” in general there is no direct correlation between the indicators “Transparency of city authorities” and “Level of trust (approval of activities of city councils)”.

²³ *Transparency Ranking of 100 Largest Ukrainian Cities (2020)*, Transparency International Ukraine, <https://ti-ukraine.org/en/research/the-results-of-the-transparency-ranking-of-100-largest-ukrainian-cities-and-the-accountability-ranking-2020-of-50-ukrainian-cities/>



ACCESS TO ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Decentralization of administrative services, improvement of their quality and their greater accessibility to citizens is one of the important indicators of local democracy.

An administrative service center (ASC) is a place where citizens can receive the most necessary administrative services in a comfortable environment (registration of subsidies, acquisition of certificates, registration of residence, etc.). The EU actively supported the creation of ASCs, as their opening in capable communities is an important part of the decentralization reform.

Ukrainians often associate successful European integration with practical things, including the work of ASCs, which many citizens consider to be centers of Europeanness at the local level. As of the end of 2020, there were 1 306 centers in Ukraine²⁴.

Ivano-Frankivsk (88), Dnipropetrovsk (85) and Transcarpathia (78) regions have the best results regarding the number of ASCs.

Kirovohrad (29), Rivne (28) regions and the city of Kyiv (15) have the fewest centers.

According to the ratio “number of citizens per one ASC”, Volyn, Kirovohrad and Ivano-Frankivsk regions hold a leading position. This means that in these regions citizens theoretically have better access to such centers and queues are less likely, as the number of citizens covered by one ASC is smaller.



INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

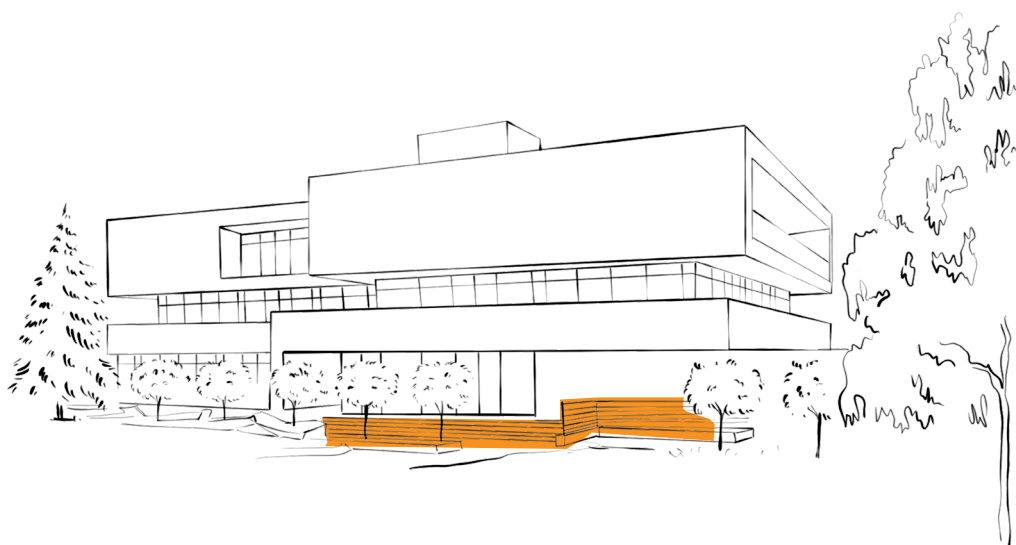
Inter-municipal cooperation is a powerful tool for decentralization, demonstrating the ability of communities to establish horizontal relationships with partners and work together to solve complex problems that they cannot deal with alone (for example, provision for public utilities, etc.).

The mechanism of such inter-municipal consolidation is provided by the Law “On Cooperation of Territorial Communities”, approved in 2014²⁵. Since then, hundreds of communities have improved the quality of services provided in their territory by concluding cooperation agreements.

Community cooperation in Ukraine is steadily growing.

Over five years (2014–2019), 528 agreements on cooperation of territorial communities were signed in Ukraine, and in 2020 alone, their number increased by more than one hundred. As of December 31, 2020, 631 such agreements were in force in Ukraine²⁶.

Poltava and Vinnytsia regions occupy the leading positions in terms of the number of concluded agreements on inter-municipal cooperation (67 and 66 agreements were signed, respectively). Instead, the fewest partnership agreements with other communities were signed in Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Odesa, Zakarpattia and Kherson regions (only two in each).



²⁴ DIIA, *Centers in numbers*, <https://center.dii.gov.ua/cnap-analytics>

²⁵ Law of Ukraine “On Cooperation of Territorial Communities,” Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1508-18#Text>

²⁶ Register of agreements on cooperation of territorial communities. Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/rozvytok-mistsevoho-samovryaduvannya/rejestr/rejestr/>



8.1. Investment transparency level in regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2020)

Table 8.1

Investment transparency level in regional centers (according to Transparency International Ukraine, 2020)

Regional center	Transparency International Ukraine's rating score	Score
Mariupol	86,6	6,3
Lviv	85,2	6,3
Vinnitsia	76,6	5,6
Ternopil	75,1	5,6
Dnipro	71,9	5,6
Kyiv	68,2	4,9
Khmelnytskyi	68	4,9
Odesa	61,5	4,9
Lutsk	60,8	4,9
Sumy	60,1	4,9
Uzhhorod	58,7	4,2
Chernivtsi	58,5	4,2
Zhytomyr	56,2	4,2
Chernihiv	56,1	4,2
Mykolaiv	55,6	4,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	55,3	4,2
Cherkasy	55,2	4,2
Kropyvnytsky	53	4,2
Zaporizhzhia	51,8	4,2
Severodonetsk	51,5	4,2
Kherson	49,4	3,5
Kharkiv	48,9	3,5
Rivne	47,6	3,5
Poltava	44,4	3,5

The weight of the indicator is 7 points. Data of the Transparency International Ukraine's rating (2020) were used to calculate the indicator. The maximum score (7) for this indicator could be obtained by the region that would score 90-100 points in the Transparency International Ukraine's rating.

Detailed calculations: 90-100% - 7 points; 80-90% - 6.3 points; 70-80% - 5.6 points; 60-70% - 4.9 points; 50-60% - 4.2 points; 40-50% - 3.5 points; 30-40% - 2.8 points; 20-30% - 2.1 points; 10-20% - 1.4 points; 0-10% - 0.7 points.

The "step" between scores was 0.7 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 7 points / 10 groups of rates of the indicator). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.7 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: <https://transparentcities.in.ua/transparency-rating>. Cities such as Mariupol and Severodonetsk were chosen to represent Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



8.2. Approval of activities of city councils (according to the survey of the Sociological Group "Rating", carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020)

Table 8.2

Approval of activities of city councils (according to the survey of the Sociological Group "Rating", carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020)

City council	Level of trust (approval of activities of the city council) (%)	Score
Khmelnytskyi	71	5,6
Ivano-Frankivsk	69	4,9
Vinnitsia	68	4,9
Chernihiv	64	4,9
Mariupol	62	4,9
Kharkiv	61	4,9
Kropyvnytsky	54	4,2
Ternopil	54	4,2
Zhytomyr	46	3,5
Zaporizhzhia	42	3,5
Odesa	41	3,5
Dnipro	40	3,5
Lviv	40	3,5
Cherkasy	38	2,8
Sumy	34	2,8
Kyiv	30	2,8
Volyn	28	2,1
Rivne	28	2,1
Uzhhorod	26	2,1
Mykolaiv	19	1,4
Chernivtsi	17	1,4
Severodonetsk	15	1,4
Poltava	14	1,4
Kherson	13	1,4

The weight of the indicator is 7 points. The maximum score (7) for this indicator could be obtained by the region where the level of approval of activities of the city council of the regional center would be 90-100%.

Detailed calculations: 90-100% - 7 points; 80-90% - 6.3 points; 70-80% - 5.6 points; 60-70% - 4.9 points; 50-60% - 4.2 points; 40-50% - 3.5 points; 30-40% - 2.8 points; 20-30% - 2.1 points; 10-20% - 1.4 points; 0-10% - 0.7 points.

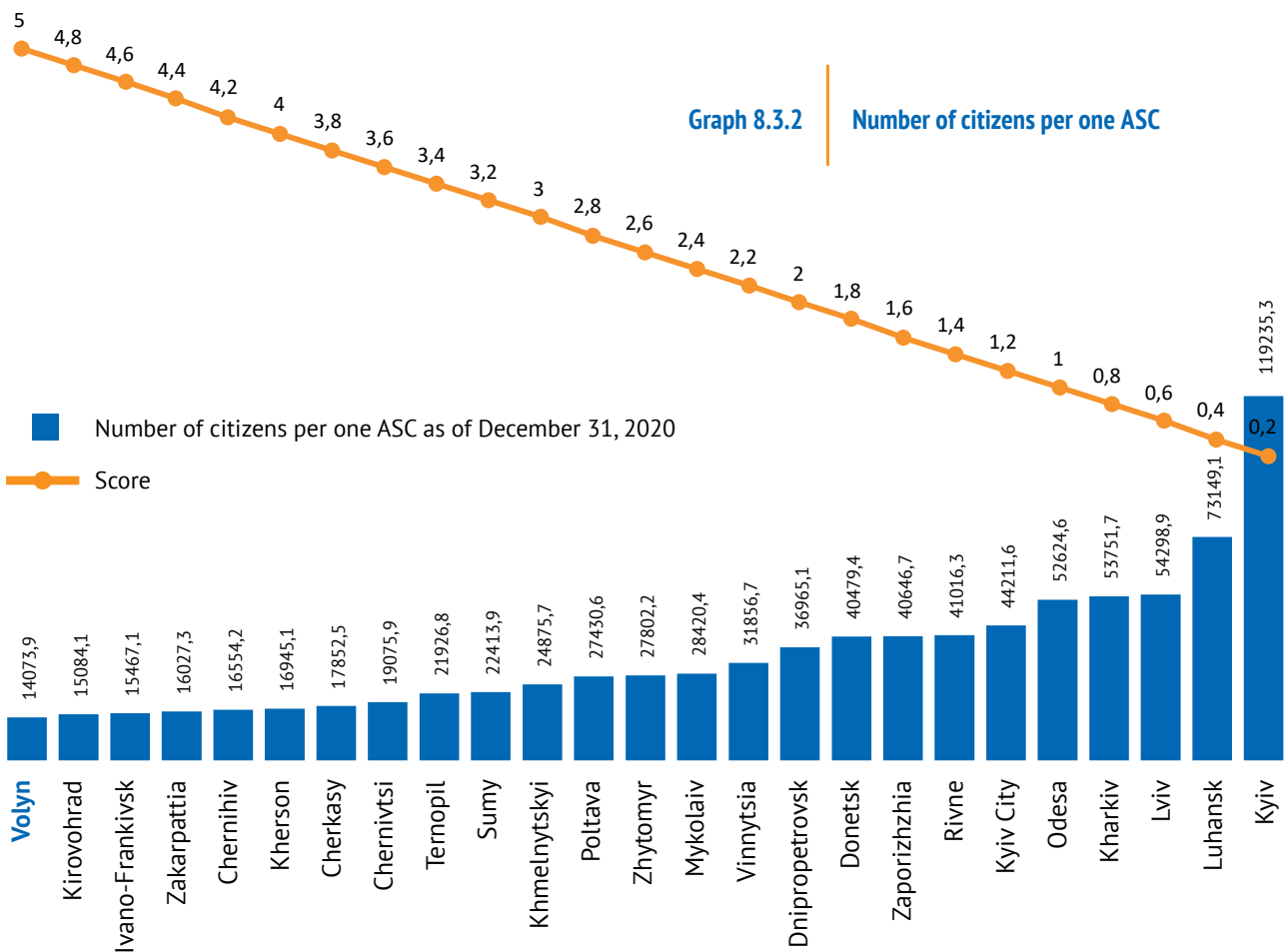
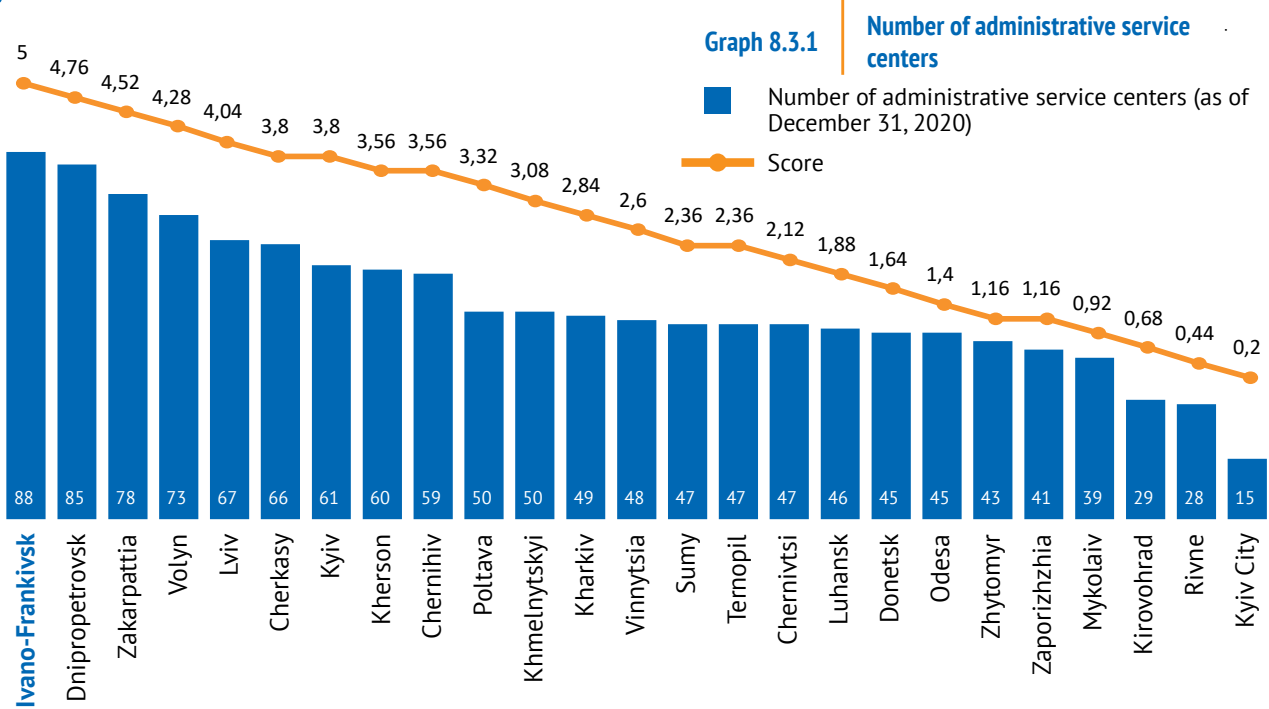
The "step" between scores was 0.7 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 7 points / 10 groups of rates of the indicator). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.7 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: sixth municipal survey, carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020: http://ratinggroup.ua/research/regions/shestoy_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 our rating: I fully approve; rather approve.

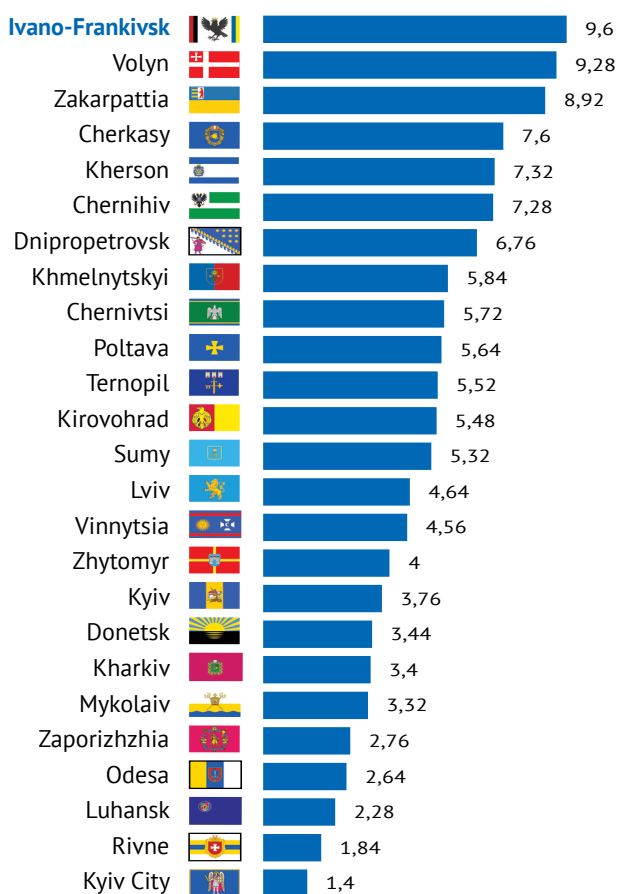


8.3. Administrative service centers (number of administrative service centers and number of citizens per one ASC as of December 31, 2020)



Graph 8.3.3

Administrative service centers (number of administrative service centers and number of citizens per one ASC as of December 31, 2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the number of administrative service centers and number of citizens per one ASC as of December 31, 2020. The maximum weight of one part is 5 points.

In case of number of ASCs, the "step" between scores was 0.24 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 21 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.24 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

As for the number of citizens per one ASC, the "step" between scores was 0.2 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.2 points less. The overall score was formed by summing the scores for the above-mentioned parts.

Data clarification: *Source: <https://center.diaa.gov.ua/cnap-analytics>. The indicator includes both administrative service centers and their territorial subdivisions, remote workplaces and mobile ASCs. The data are given as of the 4th quarter of 2020.

Data on the total number of residents of regions and the city of Kyiv, which were used to count the number of citizens per ASC, are given in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2021 (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>). Data on the population of Donetsk region refer only to the territory controlled by the Ukrainian authorities and were provided by the Regional Department of Statistics at the request of the New Europe Center, September 2021.

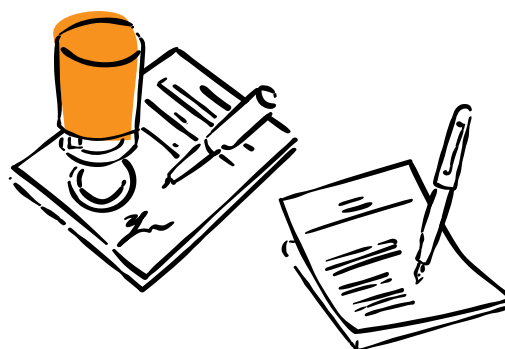


8.4. Number of agreements in force on inter-municipal cooperation between territorial communities (as of December 31, 2020)

Table 8.4		Number of agreements in force on inter-municipal cooperation between territorial communities (as of December 31, 2020)
Region	Number of agreements in force on inter-municipal cooperation between territorial communities (as of December 31, 2020)	Score
Poltava	67	5
Vinnytsia	66	4,69
Lviv	46	4,38
Sumy	32	4,07
Cherkasy	26	3,76
Zhytomyr	21	3,45
Zaporizhzhia	20	3,14
Volyn	20	3,14
Rivne	18	2,83
Kharkiv	14	2,52
Kirovohrad	11	2,21
Ternopil	11	2,21
Chernihiv	10	1,9
Kyiv	9	1,59
Dnipropetrovsk	8	1,28
Khmelnyskyi	8	1,28
Chernivtsi	5	0,97
Luhansk	4	0,66
Mykolaiv	4	0,66
Zakarpattia	2	0,35
Donetsk	2	0,35
Ivano-Frankivsk	2	0,35
Odesa	2	0,35
Kherson	2	0,35

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 0.31 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 16 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.31 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: Register of agreements on cooperation of territorial communities. <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/rozvytok-mistsevoho-samovvryaduvannya/rejestr/rejestr/>.



CHAPTER

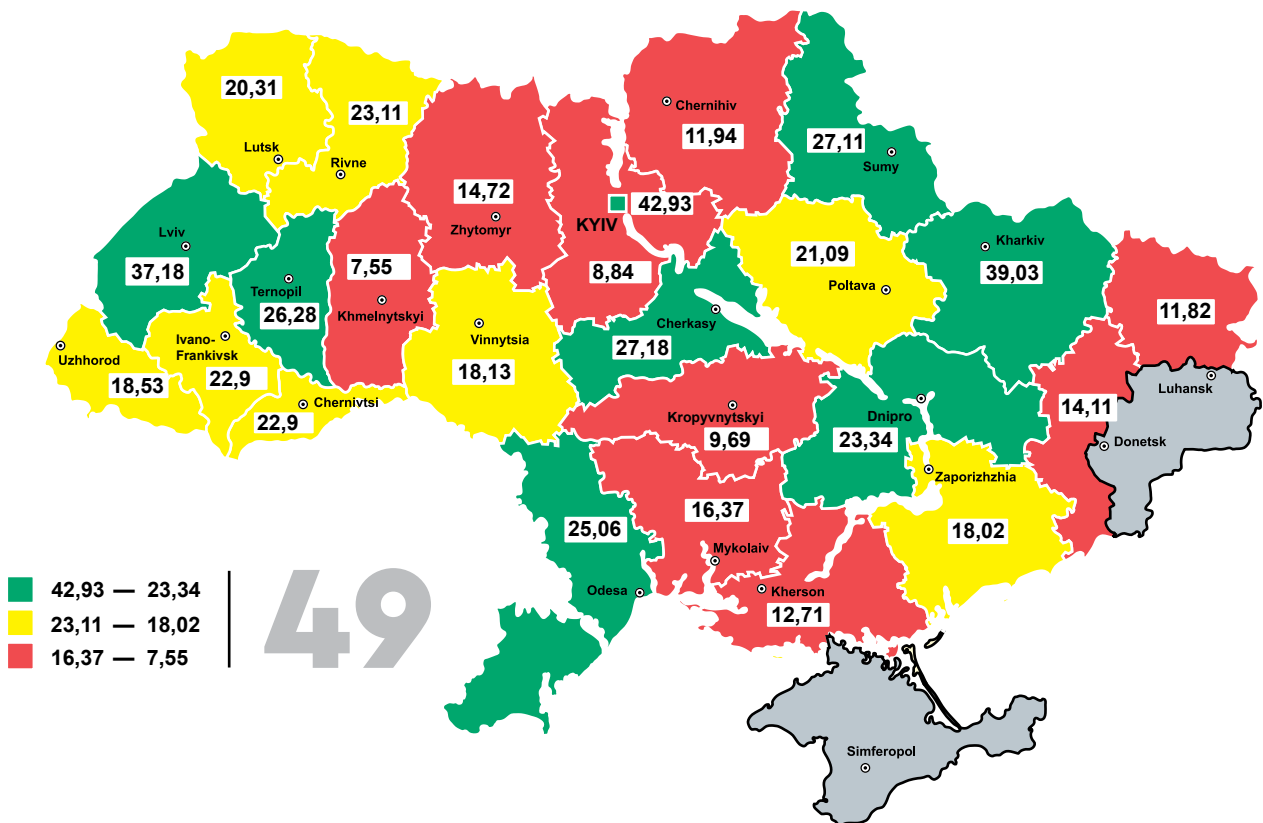
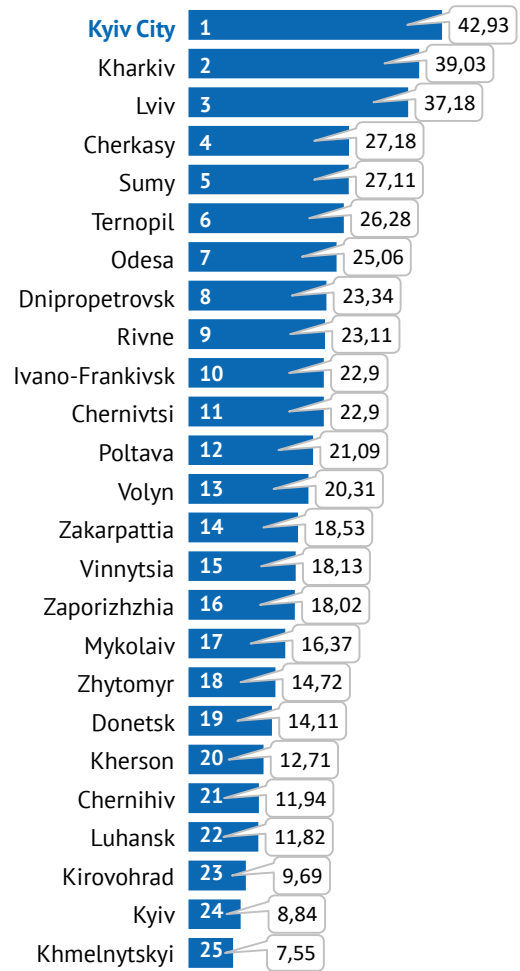
9



EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION

49

49 points – the highest possible score in this category.



■ 42,93 — 23,34
■ 23,11 — 18,02
■ 16,37 — 7,55

49



KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 43 percent of the total number of Ukrainian universities and institutes participated in the Erasmus+ Programme (2019–2020), showing an increase of 2.3 percent compared to the results of the previous “Euromap”. In terms of the number of such institutions, the city of Kyiv (39), Kharkiv (21) and Odesa (14) regions hold leading positions for the second year in a row.
- 2 In 2020, 1 536 students from Kyiv and regions of Ukraine took part in long-term study programs in EU member states. For the second year in a row, most participants came from the city of Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv regions.
- 3 A total of 280 cultural projects/initiatives in cooperation with EU institutions and organizations were implemented in Ukraine in 2020, which is almost 40 percent less than in the previous year (461). Obviously, this is one of the manifestations of the pandemic’s impact on culture. Lviv region is the consistent leader in this category (74 projects), while in 70 percent of regions the number of joint cultural initiatives / projects does not exceed ten per region.
- 4 English proficiency provides greater opportunities not only for businesses but also for the intellectual development of society. The results of the External Independent Testing in English provide important guidance. In accordance with our study, the leaders in the number of participants who scored from 160 to 200 points in the External Independent Testing in English (2020) were the city of Kyiv, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil regions.



Erasmus+

ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

Academic exchanges, internships, mobility in the field of youth and sports – these are just some of what the Erasmus+ Programme, well-known in Ukraine and the largest educational program in the European Union, offers for students, teachers and youth workers.

According to the results of 2019–2020 competitions, 197 Ukrainian higher education institutions were involved in the implementation of Erasmus+ projects in the following areas: KA1 – International Mobility in Higher Education (including, inter alia, academic / credit mobility); KA2 – Capacity building for Higher Education; Capacity Building for Youth, Strategic Partnerships; European University Alliance; Jean Monnet and the Joint Partnership in Sport²⁷.

Participation in the Erasmus+ Programme, in particular, involves academic exchanges of students and teachers. Ukrainian students can go for a short-term study at a European higher education institution or to undergo an internship within the educational program under which they study at a Ukrainian university. Teachers, administrative staff and researchers can do internships, trainings or teach at a partner higher education institution in Europe.

For instance, in 2019–2020, 2 030 Ukrainian students (bachelors, masters, postgraduate students) studied in EU countries and 2 190 employees of higher education institutions taught and improved their skills in European higher education establishments. At the same time, more than 2 000 students and teachers from EU member states visited Ukraine.

Moreover, 74 Ukrainians (41 in 2019; 33 in 2020) received a grant to study joint master’s programs (Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees).

According to the Ministry of Education and Science, 43 percent of the total number of Ukrainian universities and institutes participated in the Erasmus+ Programme (2019–2020).

In terms of the number of such institutions, the city of Kyiv (39), Kharkiv (21) and Odesa (14) regions hold leading positions for the second year in a row. Odesa, Cherkasy and Chernivtsi regions occupy the first positions in terms of involving universities and institutes to Erasmus+ projects (over 60 percent of the total number of such establishments in these regions).

Among higher education establishments of the city of Kyiv, the largest number of Erasmus+ projects (KA1 direction) in 2019–2020 were implemented by Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute” and National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

In other regions, it is worth noting the following higher education institutions: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Sumy State University, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University.

²⁷ Reply of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, July 2021

In general, Ukraine is the leader among the Eastern Partnership countries in involving higher education establishments to Erasmus+ projects.

That said, opportunities within competitions that require justification of the innovation potential are not fully used. In particular, this applies to such areas as *Strategic Partnerships* (aimed at sharing and implementing innovative practices in the field of education, training and youth, as well as the implementation of joint initiatives to develop cooperation and exchange experience at European level) and *Knowledge Alliances* (aimed at promoting innovation in higher education, business and the wider socioeconomic environment)²⁸.

In 2021, a new phase of the Erasmus+ Programme began that will last until 2027. Its budget is estimated at €26.2 billion, which is almost twice the funding of the previous program. The new program attaches great attention to inclusion and gender equality, green and digital transformations, and the promotion of more active participation of young people in democratic life of society²⁹.



One of the components of the Erasmus+ Programme is Jean Monnet Actions, promoting research in the field of European Union studies and European integration issues. Grants are awarded to higher education institutions and other organizations for the teaching of disciplines related to European integration and the development of scientific activities in this field, as well as support to associations of European studies.

The disciplines are mostly related to the history of European integration, European law, politics, economics, etc. Moreover, professors from European universities and research institutions come to Ukraine to deliver lectures within the framework of Jean Monnet projects.

In 2020, Ukraine submitted 274 project applications for the Jean Monnet projects` competition, which is the second largest in the world, and won grants to fund 38 projects (10.5% of all Jean Monnet funding in 2020)³⁰.

The winners of the competition became 5.6 percent of Ukrainian universities and institutes. These are universities of the city of Kyiv and ten regions.

Higher education establishments of Sumy, Kharkiv and Lviv regions were the most active participants of program`s projects.

On the contrary, compared to “Euromap-2” data, the number of regions where higher education institutions participated in this program has increased (eight and ten regions, respectively).

It is worth noting that Sumy State University in 2020 implemented the largest number of projects under Jean Monnet Actions (7). Obviously, the initiative of the management and representatives of higher education institutions, availability of the development strategy and appropriate infrastructure to support international cooperation are of great importance for the implementation of Jean Monnet projects.



The EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 allows Ukrainian researchers and scholars to share the experience of European countries and work on development projects in EU higher education and research institutions. This program also encourages cooperation between the public and private sectors to make progress on innovation.

According to the Ministry of Education and Science, 11 higher education institutions located in Kyiv and two regions participated in the Horizon 2020 program last year. The most active were higher education establishments of the city of Kyiv and Kharkiv region, where four universities took advantage of the benefits offered by the program. The vast majority of

²⁸ National Erasmus+ Office in Ukraine, <https://erasmusplus.org.ua/en/erasmus/ka2-cooperation-for-innovation-and-good-practices/knowledge-alliances.html>

²⁹ More details on the new program are available at the website of the National Erasmus+ Office in Ukraine: <https://erasmusplus.org.ua/novyny/3478-2021-2027-26-2.html>

³⁰ Reply of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, July 2021

Ukrainian higher education institutions did not join the program during this period.

Last year, the Horizon 2020 program, which was designed for 2014–2020³¹, ended.

Since 2014, Ukrainian participants have implemented 225 projects under this program³².

Among higher education institutions, the most active participants in the program were the universities of Kyiv and Kharkiv, namely National Aerospace University “Kharkiv Aviation Institute” (seven projects), National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute” (6) and Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (7)³³.

Ukraine plans to become an associate member of the successor to Horizon 2020 – the Horizon Europe program, designed for 2021–2025³⁴.



LONG-TERM STUDY PROGRAMS

European academic exchange programs provide an opportunity for Ukrainian students to get acquainted with the peculiarities of the higher education system of EU member states and improve the quality of their education, focusing on European educational practices. Long-term study programs in EU countries also help Ukrainian students to better integrate into the European academic community, improve foreign language skills and communication skills, and promote European values.

It is worth noting that most of these exchanges take place under the Erasmus+ Programme (KA1: International Mobility in Higher Education), but there are also many different exchange programs offered by individual European universities as well

as cooperation arrangements (including student exchanges) between higher education institutions of Ukraine and European partners.

In 2020, 1 536 students from Kyiv and regions of Ukraine took part in long-term study programs in EU member states.

Most such students for the second year in a row come from the city of Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv regions. At the same time, some regions again showed low results on this indicator, namely Chernihiv, Khmelnytskyi and Kyiv regions.



PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Professional exchange programs help Ukrainian students learn about the best educational practices in EU countries and assist professors in getting acquainted with teaching practices in EU universities, thus bringing the quality of Ukrainian education closer to European standards.

In part, these exchanges take place under the Erasmus+ Programme. Within KA1 there are teaching and trainings for employees of higher education establishments (for up to 2 months). While KA2 (Capacity Building in Higher Education) provides for the development of staff through training sessions, work in international teams, study visits and other events at enterprises in partner countries, etc. Besides, there are separate agreements between higher education institutions in Ukraine and partner higher education institutions/organizations from EU countries.

Compared to the previous year (898), the number of exchange programs in which Ukrainian higher education institutions participated decreased by 42 percent in 2020 (522). As of 2020, professional exchange programs were most actively used in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk regions and the city of Kyiv. The lowest activity is observed in higher education institutions of Chernihiv and Kyiv regions.

During 2020, 4166 people took part in professional exchange programs in EU countries. Kharkiv, Zhytomyr and Sumy regions lead the way in terms of the number of program participants.

³¹ The overall budget of the program was nearly €80 billion.

³² Reply of the EU Delegation to Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, August 2021

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Final stage of official negotiations with European Commission on Ukraine's accession to Horizon Europe and Euratom takes place, <https://bit.ly/3uhb31Z>

The last places on this indicator belong to Kyiv and Chernihiv regions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly had a major impact on most spheres of public life, and education is no exception. Therefore, the indicator on professional exchange programs and the number of their participants in 2020 was affected by coronavirus restrictions in the form of border closures, cancellation of offline events and offline internships. Nonetheless, a large number of exchanges took place online (especially for teaching staff).



EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT TESTING

According to the English Proficiency Index study conducted by the educational organization Education First since 2011³⁵, English proficiency provides greater opportunities not only for businesses but also for the intellectual development of society. Moreover, researchers emphasize the strong correlation between the command of English and the general socioeconomic development of countries.

The results of 2.2 million adults from 100 countries who took English language tests in 2019 were analyzed to create the 2020 English Proficiency Index³⁶. In the 2020 rating, Ukraine ranked 44th and entered the category of countries with a moderate level of English language proficiency.

Compared to the results of the previous year, Ukraine has moved up five places in the ranking; Georgia has climbed up nine positions, Russia and Belarus have improved seven places. In general, since 2014 up to now, Ukraine's result in the above ranking has improved by no more than three points. It consistently falls into the category of countries with low or moderate language proficiency³⁷.

The results of the External Independent Testing in English provide important guidance. In accordance with our study, the

leaders in the number of participants who scored from 160 to 200 points in the External Independent Testing in English (2020) were the city of Kyiv, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil regions.

Instead, Zhytomyr, Mykolaiv, Donetsk and Luhansk regions had the worst results.



JOINT CULTURAL PROJECTS/INITIATIVES

Joint cultural projects and initiatives promote better mutual understanding between the people of the EU and Ukraine, as well as draw attention to the common heritage of Ukraine and individual states of the European Union. Moreover, culture is a powerful resource of Ukraine's "soft power" through which Ukraine can improve the way it is perceived in the EU.

In our study, cultural projects/initiatives include the organization of festivals, exhibitions, concerts and other cultural events with the assistance or participation of EU member states or the EU Delegation; creation of artistic products – film, books, etc. with the assistance of or in partnership with the institutions of EU member states. This also comprises events/initiatives funded locally with the invitation of foreign guests/participants from EU member states but does not consider the tours of Ukrainian performers and the participation of Ukrainian groups in cultural events in EU member states.

Among other things, this indicator includes projects/initiatives that were implemented in Ukraine with the support of the House of Europe and Creative Europe programs – the largest European program to support cultural and creative projects in 2014–2020. The Culture sub-program, as part of the latter, covers all sectors of the cultural and creative industries (except the audiovisual sector and cinema)³⁸.

As for House of Europe³⁹, it launched 24 programs for Ukrainians and their colleagues from the EU and the UK in the first year of work, with culture and creative industries receiving the largest amount of support. Moreover, it was the first program in Ukraine to support the cultural sphere during the crisis: a month after the quarantine started, it had allocated €800 000.

³⁵ Education First, <https://www.ef.com/wwen/about-us/>

³⁶ This edition of EF EPI is based on tests of more than 2.2 million participants, who took either a standard English language test EF (EF SET) or one of Education First English language tests in 2019. It has been found that scores in EF EPI 2020 strongly correlate with scores in TOEFL iBT 2018 and IELTS Academic Test 2018. The correlation shows that, although these tests have different designs and profiles of participants, they discover similar tendencies in the command of English.

³⁷ EF EPI Reports, <https://www.ef.com/wwen/eipi/downloads/>

³⁸ Creative Europe Ukraine, <https://creativeeurope.in.ua/p/about>

³⁹ A program funded by the EU and created to support professional and creative exchanges between Ukrainians and their colleagues in the EU and the UK. The program is focused on culture and creative sector, education, medicine, social entrepreneurship, media and work with youth.

In total, 280 cultural projects/initiatives were implemented in Ukraine in 2020 in cooperation with EU institutions and organizations, which is almost 40 percent less than in the previous year (461). Apparently, this is one of the manifestations of the pandemic's impact on culture.

In 2020, the largest number of joint cultural initiatives were implemented in Lviv region (59), the city of Kyiv (22) and Zakarpattia region (19). Kirovohrad, Kherson, Chernihiv and Khmelnytskyi regions each have less than five projects/initiatives over the year and thus show the worst result.

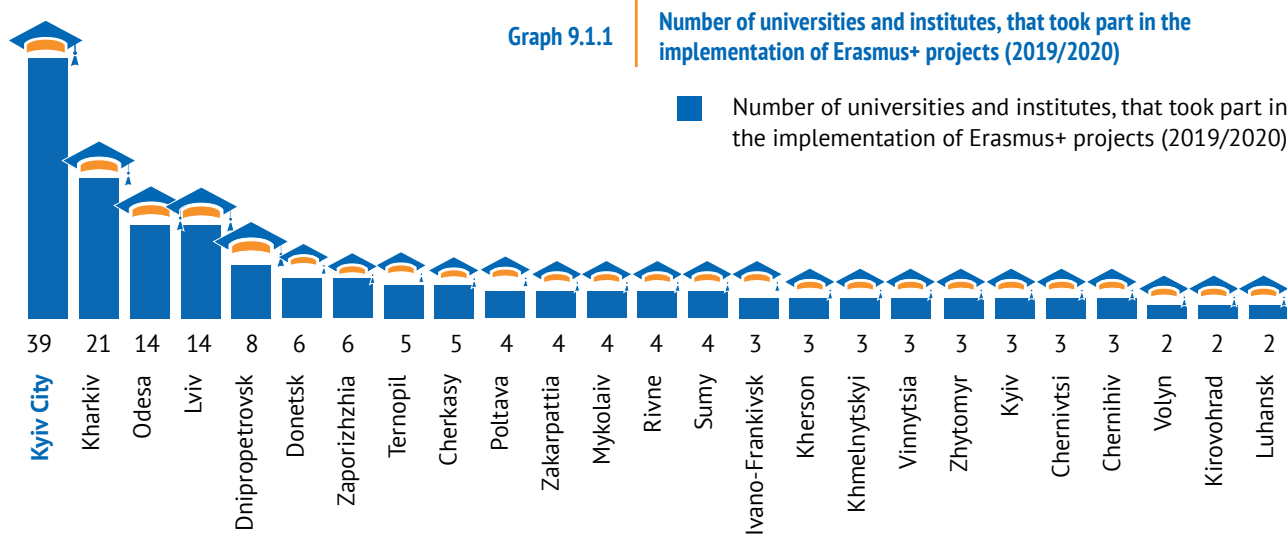
Among the examples of joint cultural projects/initiatives reported by regional state administrations there is the project "New life of the old city: revitalization of monuments of historical and cultural heritage of Lutsk and Lublin" (*Volyn region*). The overarching goal of the project is to restore tourist sites, create public spaces around them and promote medieval culture ⁴⁰. What is also interesting is the International Art Festival "Anne de Kyiv Fest," organized by the Kyiv City State Administration together with the NGO "Four Queens" and the Embassy of France in Ukraine (*the city of Kyiv*). The aim is to encourage the study of historical heritage and the history of international relations. Finally, there is the Carpathian Wine Heritage Academy, which seeks to preserve and promote wine traditions as part of the cultural heritage of the Carpathian region (*Lviv and Zakarpattia regions*).



⁴⁰ Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014–2020, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/ua/projects2020/232>

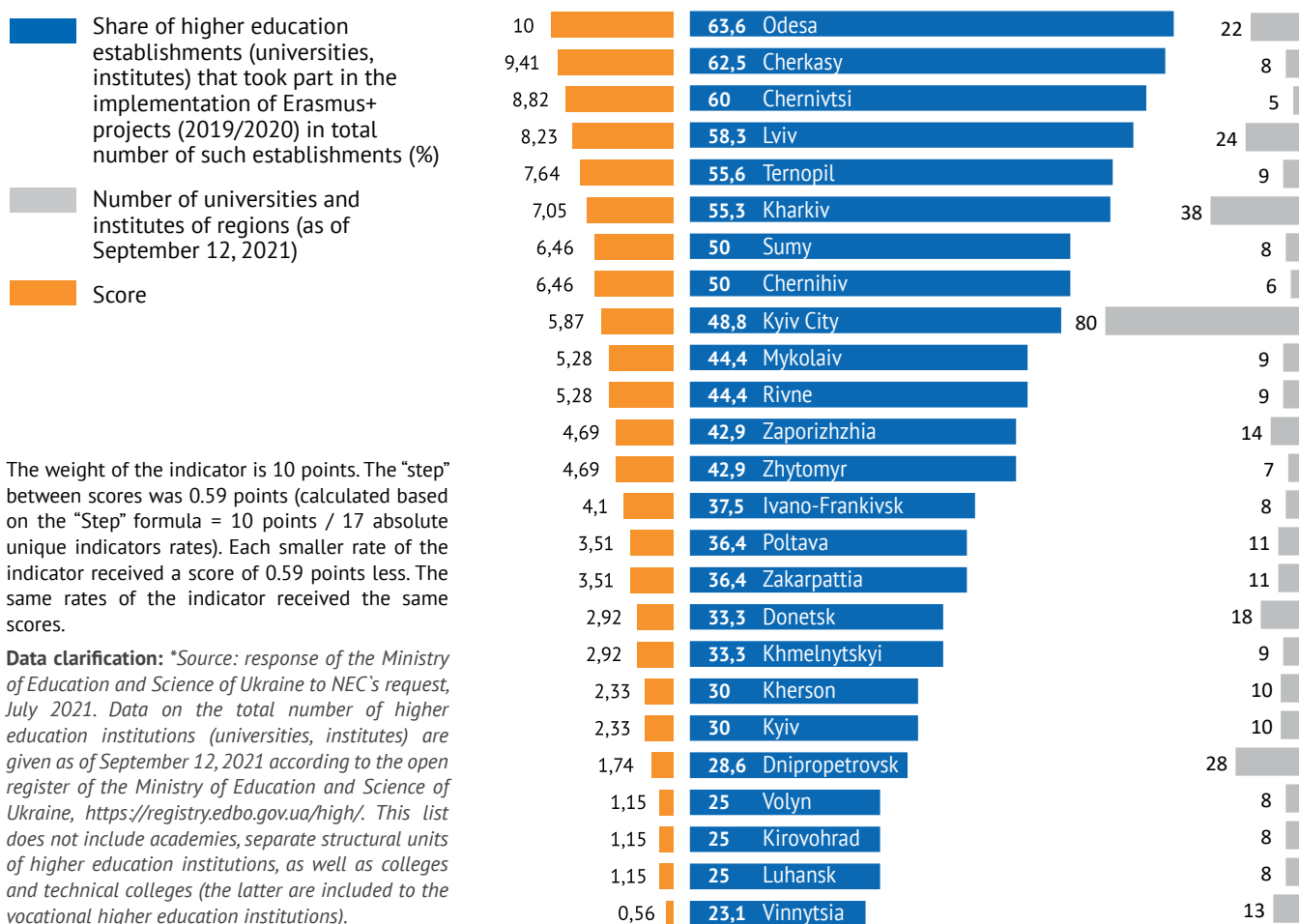


9.1. Share of higher education establishments (universities, institutes) that took part in the implementation of Erasmus+ projects (2019/2020) in total number of such establishments



Graph 9.1.2

Share of higher education establishments (universities, institutes) that took part in the implementation of Erasmus+ projects (2019/2020) in total number of such establishments





9.2. Number of higher education establishments that took part in the implementation of Jean Monnet's projects (2020)

Region	Number of higher education establishments that took part in the implementation of Jean Monnet's projects (2020)	Score
Kyiv City	8	5
Sumy	3	3,75
Lviv	2	2,5
Kharkiv	2	2,5
Vinnitsia	1	1,25
Donetsk	1	1,25
Zakarpattia	1	1,25
Zaporizhzhia	1	1,25
Mykolaiv	1	1,25
Poltava	1	1,25
Ternopil	1	1,25
Volyn	0	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Luhansk	0	0
Odesa	0	0
Rivne	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Khmelnytskyi	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0
Chernihiv	0	0

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 1.25 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 4 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 1.25 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to NEC's request, July 2021. Regions, where higher education institutions did not participate in the Jean Monnet projects, received zero points.



9.3. Number of higher education establishments that took part in Horizon 2020 (2020)

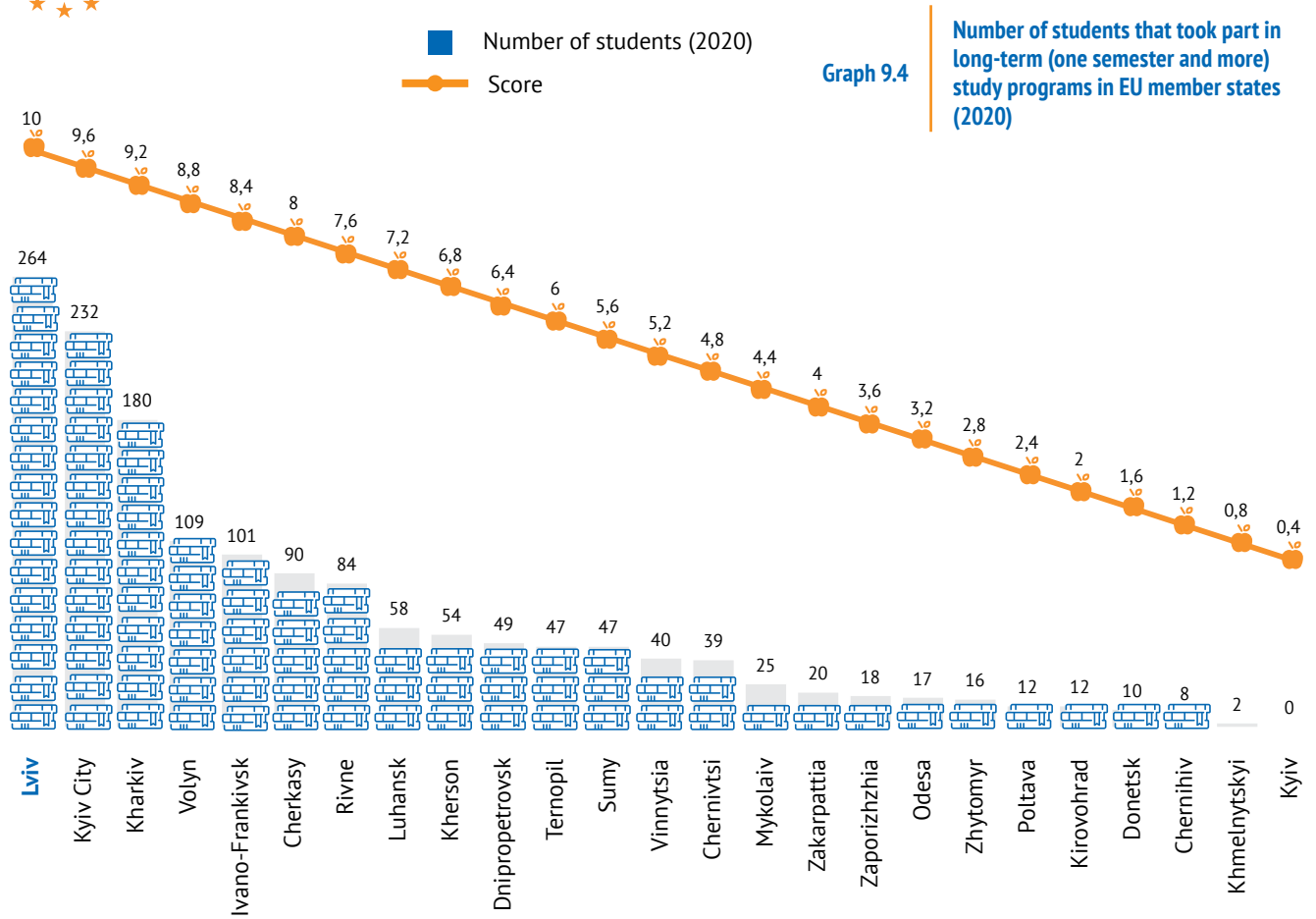
Region	Number of higher education establishments that took part in Horizon 2020 (2020)	Score
Kyiv City	4	5
Kharkiv	4	5
Dnipropetrovsk	3	2,5
Vinnitsia	0	0
Zhytomyr	0	0
Zakarpattia	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Luhansk	0	0
Lviv	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0
Sumy	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0
Chernihiv	0	0
Volyn	0	0
Donetsk	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Odesa	0	0
Poltava	0	0
Rivne	0	0
Ternopil	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Khmelnytskyi	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 2.5 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 2 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 2.5 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: response of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to NEC's request, July 2021. Regions, where higher education institutions did not participate in Horizon 2020, received zero points.



9.4. Number of students that took part in long-term (one semester and more) study programs in EU member states (2020)



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. The “step” between scores was 0.4 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 10 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.4 points less. Regions that did not provide information received a minimum score.

Data clarification: *Source: answers of regional state administrations and inquiries to separate higher education institutions.

The city of Kyiv: data are given only for 17 higher education institutions, inquiries were sent to all institutions that participated in the Erasmus + program in 2019/2020 according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (50 institutions in total).

Zaporizhzhia region: data of the Berdyansk State Pedagogical University and Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, obtained at the request of the New Europe Center, were added to the information, achieved from the regional state administration.

Kherson region: data of the Kherson State University and Kherson National Technical University.

Khmelnitskyi region: according to the regional state administration, higher education institutions of the region did not participate in long-term study programs in EU countries; data are given for Kamianets-Podilskiy Ivan Ohienko National University

Kyiv region: the regional state administration did not provide data, higher education institutions of the region did not respond to the request of the New Europe Center.

Odesa region: the regional state administration did not provide data, data are given by the Odessa National Academy of Music, South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushunsky. Several higher educational institutions noted in their answer that there were no such students in 2020.

Lviv region: data of the regional state administration are supplemented by information received at the request of the New Europe Center from the Lviv National Academy of Arts and the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Zakarpattia region: data of the Uzhhorod National University from the answer of the regional state administration.

Zhytomyr region: data of the Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University and Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University.

Chernihiv region: data of the Chernihiv Polytechnic National University from the regional state administration’s answer.



9.5. Number of professional exchange programs and number of their participants (professors and students) (2020)

Table 9.5.1 Number of professional exchange programs (2020)		
Region	Number of exchange programs (2020)	Score
Kharkiv	104	3,5
Dnipropetrovsk	49	3,31
Kyiv City	47	3,12
Sumy	38	2,93
Ternopil	34	2,74
Odesa	34	2,74
Ivano-Frankivsk	29	2,55
Cherkasy	29	2,55
Poltava	17	2,36
Lviv	17	2,36
Donetsk	16	2,17
Zaporizhzhia	15	1,98
Kirovohrad	14	1,79
Chernivtsi	12	1,6
Zhytomyr	11	1,41
Kherson	9	1,22
Khmelnyskyi	9	1,22
Vinnytsia	8	1,03
Mykolaiv	8	1,03
Volyn	7	0,84
Rivne	5	0,65
Zakarpattia	4	0,46
Luhansk	4	0,46
Chernihiv	2	0,27
Kyiv	0	0,08

Table 9.5.2 Professional exchange programs (number of participants, 2020)		
Region	Number of participants (2020)	Score
Kharkiv	1400	3,5
Zhytomyr	459	3,35
Sumy	289	3,2
Vinnytsias	264	3,05
Poltava	209	2,9
Kyiv City	180	2,75
Dnipropetrovsk	176	2,6
Cherkasy	165	2,45
Lviv	149	2,3
Mykolaiv	137	2,15
Ternopil	129	2
Volyn	105	1,85
Odesa	104	1,7
Zaporizhzhia	91	1,55
Ivano-Frankivsk	72	1,4
Donetsk	67	1,25
Rivne	58	1,1
Khmelnyskyi	35	0,95
Kirovohrad	27	0,8
Zakarpattia	23	0,65
Kherson	14	0,5
Luhansk	7	0,35
Chernivtsi	6	0,2
Kyiv	0	0,05
Chernihiv	0	0,05

The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions and the city of Kyiv, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the number of programs/exchanges with EU countries in 2020 and number of participants (students and professors), which took part in such exchanges in 2020. The maximum weight of one part is 3.5 points. The overall score was formed by summing the scores for the above-mentioned parts.

In case of number of programs/exchanges, the "step" between scores was 0.18 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 19 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.18 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

As for the number of participants, the "step" between scores was 0.15 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 24 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.15 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: answers of regional state administrations and inquiries to separate higher education institutions. The programs / exchanges mentioned in the indicator are aimed at improving the skills of higher education institutions' staff, internships of students in EU countries. They do not include academic student exchanges and double diplomas.

The city of Kyiv: data are given only for 17 higher education institutions, inquiries were sent to all institutions that participated in the Erasmus +

Program in 2019/2020 according to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (50 institutions in total).

Zaporizhzhia region: data of the Berdyansk State Pedagogical University and Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, obtained at the request of the New Europe Center, were added to the information, achieved from the regional state administration.

Kherson region: data of the Kherson State University and Kherson National Technical University.

Khmelnyskyi region: the regional state administration didn't provide data; data are given for Kamianets-Podilskyi Ivan Ohienko National University.

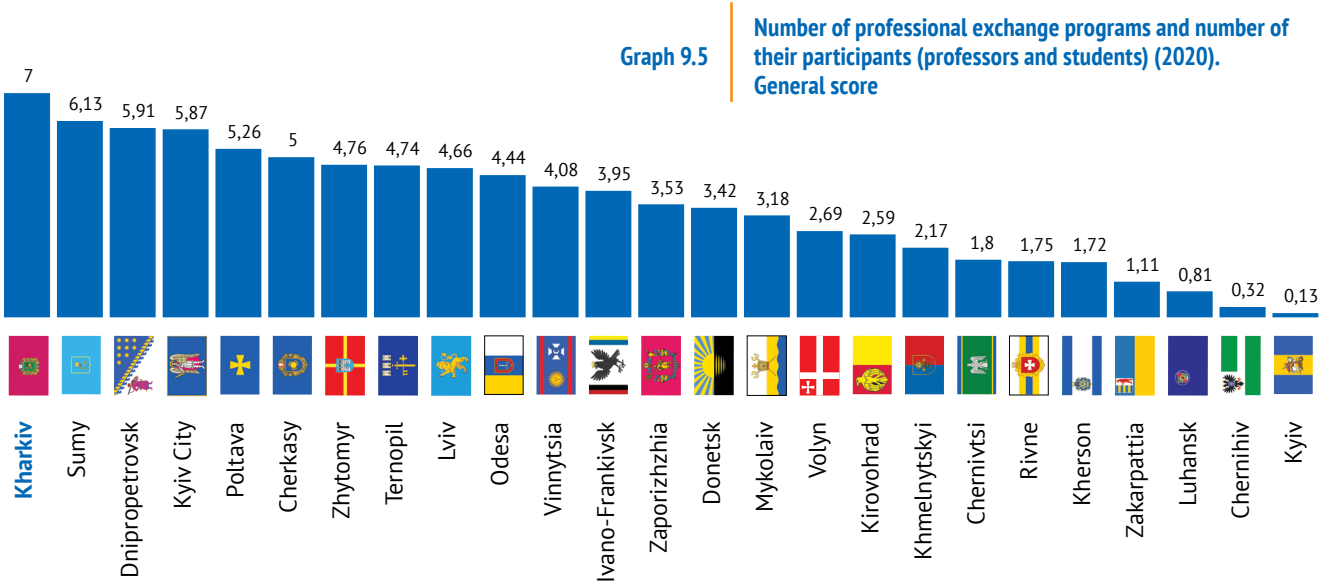
Kyiv region: the regional state administration did not provide data, higher education institutions of the region did not respond to the request of the New Europe Center.

Odesa region: the regional state administration did not provide data, data are given by the Odessa National Academy of Music, South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushunsky.

Lviv region: data of the regional state administration are supplemented by information received at the request of the New Europe Center from the Lviv National Academy of Arts and the Ukrainian Catholic University.

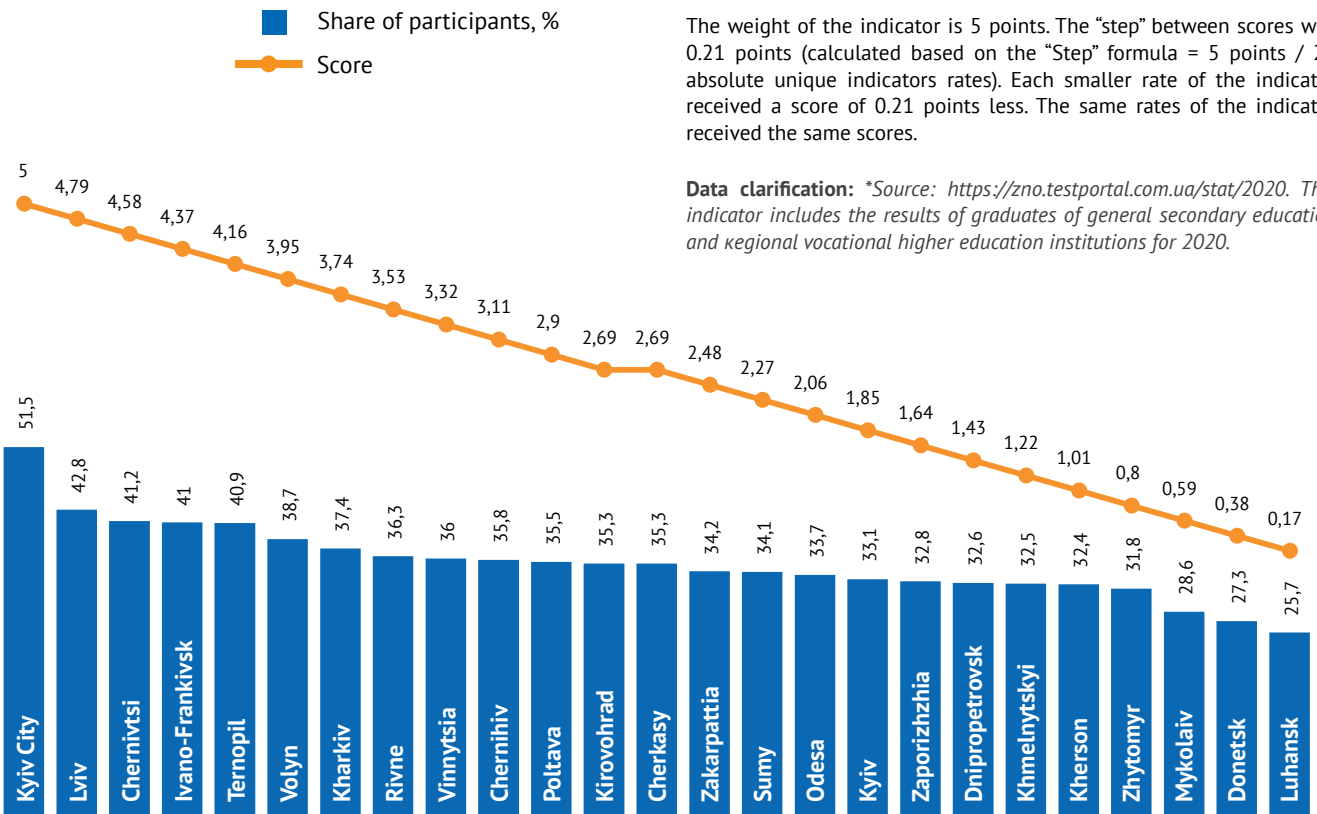
Zakarpattia region: data of the Uzhhorod National University from the answer of the regional state administration.

Chernihiv region: the regional state administration did not provide information on the number of participants of professional exchanges, the information provided concerned only two exchange programs.



9.6. Share of participants who scored from 160 to 200 points in the External Independent Testing (EIT) in English from the total number of participants of the EIT (%), 2020

Graph 9.6 Share of participants who scored from 160 to 200 points in the External Independent Testing (EIT) in English from the total number of participants of the EIT (%), 2020

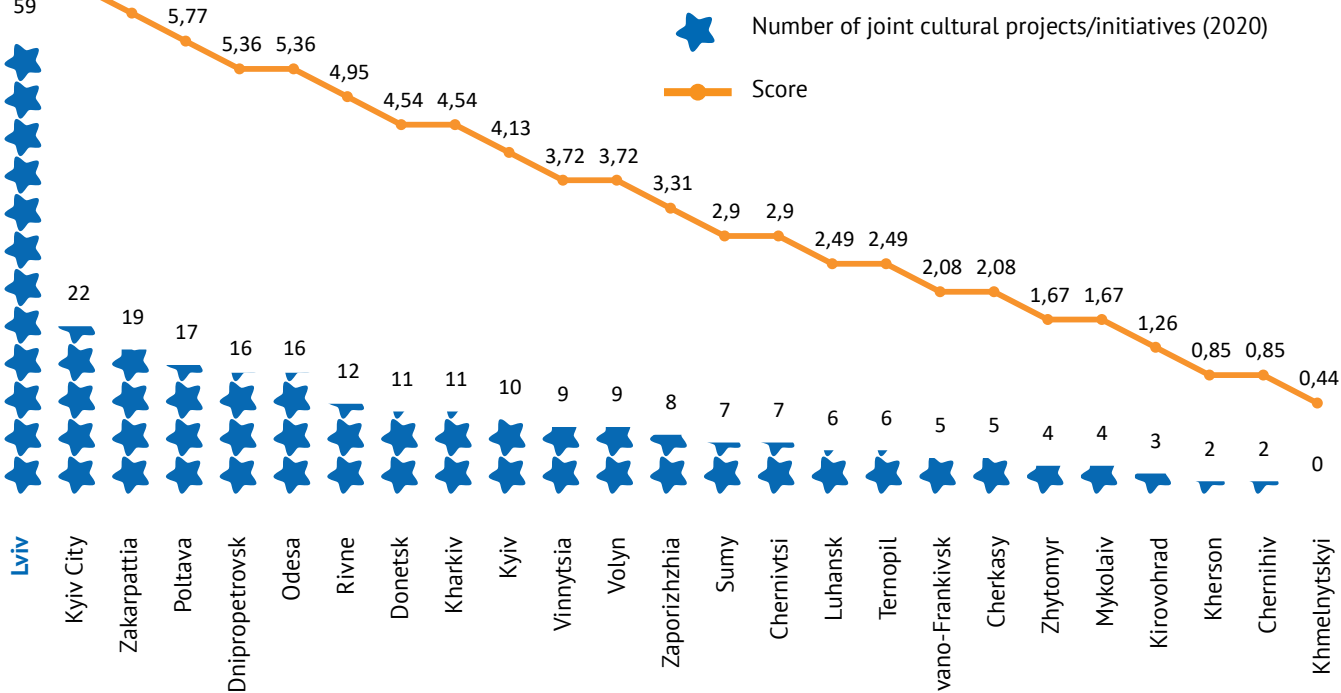




9.7. Number of current joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, EU Delegation to Ukraine (2020)

Graph 9.7

Number of current joint cultural projects/initiatives between cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations of Ukraine and EU member states, EU Delegation to Ukraine (2020)



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. The "step" between scores was 0.41 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 7 points / 17 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.41 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: responses of regional state administrations and city councils of regional centers. In addition, we monitored the web-sites of regional non-governmental organizations that could potentially have joint cultural projects / initiatives with partner organizations / foundations from EU countries.

Khmelnitskyi region: the regional state administration did not provide data, but we assume that such projects / initiatives were present in the region.

Cultural projects / initiatives include the organization of a festival, exhibition, concerts, other cultural events with the assistance or participation of EU countries or the EU Delegation to Ukraine; creation of artistic products - films, books, etc. with the assistance or in partnership with the institutions of EU member states. Activities / initiatives carried out at local expense with the invitation of guests / participants from EU countries were also included.

CHAPTER

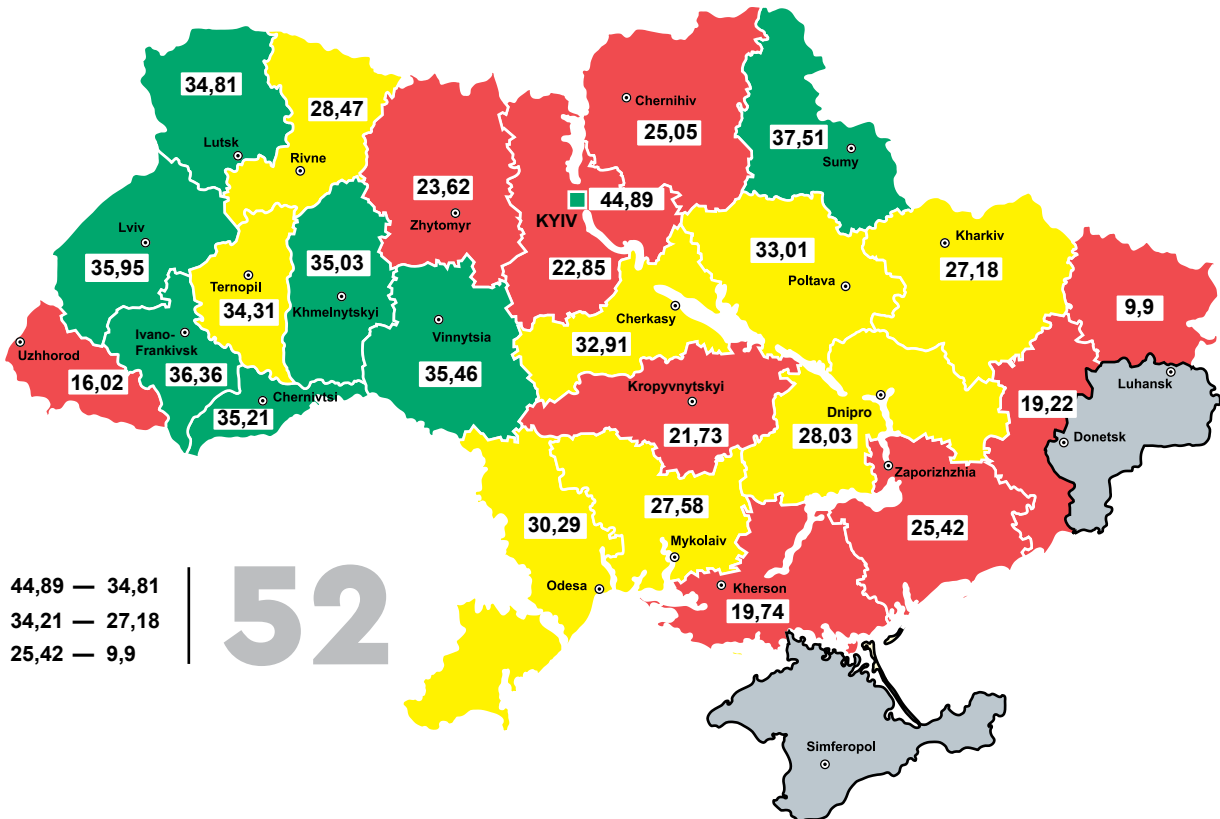
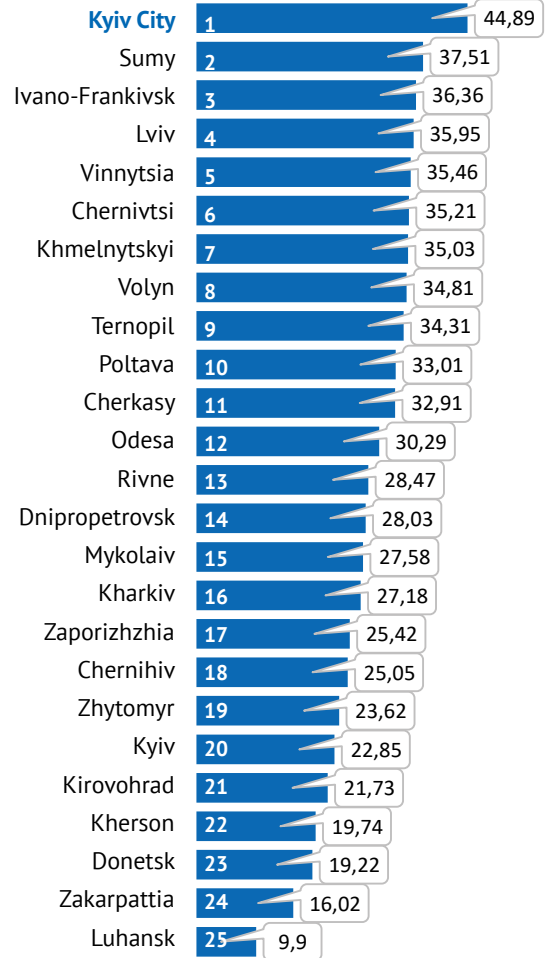
10



HEALTHCARE

52

52 points – the highest possible score in this category.





KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 Average life expectancy in Ukraine is noticeably lower than in the European Union (72.01 vs. 75.3 years). Moreover, Ukraine has an almost three times higher difference in life expectancy of men and women (10.06 and 3.5 years, respectively). Leading positions in life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65+ belong to Kyiv and western regions of Ukraine.
- 2 Ukraine currently does not meet European indicators in most scheduled vaccinations. Moreover, 2020 saw a decline in the volume of all scheduled vaccinations mentioned in the study, especially with regard to the inoculation of adults.
- 3 In 2020, the number of declarations signed with primary healthcare providers increased by 5 percent, or almost by 1 million declarations. For the second year in a row, Kyiv, Vinnytsia and Lviv regions became the leaders in terms of the share of signed declarations in the total population.
- 4 Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the development of two-wheeled transport, which contributes to environmental protection, has become even more popular in EU countries. However, Ukraine is one of the few countries in Europe which, until fairly recently, did not start elaborating a national cycling strategy. Most cities are only making inroads into developing a cycling infrastructure concept, whereas the existing cycling infrastructure does not meet the ever-growing demand, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average life expectancy at birth is the most integral indicator of health, living and working conditions. According to data from 2019, in Ukraine, this figure was 72.01 years, 66.92 among men and 76.98 among women. Western regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv lead the way for the second year in a row. The difference in life expectancy between men and women is 10.06 years⁴¹.

In EU member states, average life expectancy at birth was 75.3 years (2019), the difference in life expectancy between men and women amounted to 3.5 years⁴². Thus,

average life expectancy in Ukraine is lower than in the European Union, and Ukraine has almost three times higher the difference in life expectancy between men and women.

That said, it is worth noting that over the last 10 years Ukraine's life expectancy at birth has been, albeit slowly, growing. At the same time, the difference in life expectancy between men and women has become even greater, compared to last year's "Euromap".

We assume that this difference stems not only from biological processes and socioeconomic factors but also from men's lifestyle (smoking, alcohol consumption, unhealthy diet, etc.) and their attitude towards their health. For instance, according to the study *Health Index. Ukraine-2019*, women are more likely to seek medical attention for preventive care, and this applies to all forms of medical examinations included in this study, namely photofluorography, electrocardiogram, cytology, dental, gynecological and urological examinations⁴³. Furthermore, Ukraine has a high mortality rate among men of working age.

Finally, according to 2019 data, average life expectancy at the age of 65+ was 15.26 years in Ukraine and 16.1 years in the European Union⁴⁴. For the second year in a row, the list of leaders in Ukraine includes western regions and the city of Kyiv.

PERCENTAGE OF PERFORMED SCHEDULED VACCINATIONS⁴⁵

No less important is the vaccination rate. In 2019, 40.7 percent of respondents in the *Health Index: Ukraine* survey felt very positive about vaccination, another 39.7 percent were rather positive, which makes a total of 80.4 percent of respondents.

At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic and the development of the coronavirus vaccine have sparked heated debates about the need for vaccination, with most Ukrainians questioning the need for inoculation and its safety for their own health. And although the indicators in our study include only data on a number of scheduled vaccinations, the pandemic has affected

⁴¹ Demographic Yearbook "Population of Ukraine" (2019), http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/publnasel_u.htm

⁴² Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_17&lang=en

⁴³ *Health Index Ukraine-2019. Results of the all-national survey*, <http://health-index.com.ua>

⁴⁴ Eurostat, https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_17&lang=en

⁴⁵ This indicator of "Euromap-3" includes only data on a number of scheduled vaccinations (adsorbed diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine before one year of age and for adults; Hepatitis B3 before one year of age and the first dose of vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella).

public attitudes towards inoculation and has created tensions in the healthcare system, where the focus has primarily shifted to countering coronavirus.

Ukraine is no exception. In particular, according to the WHO, 23 million children missed scheduled vaccination in 2020, which is 3.7 million more than in 2019, and this is the largest number of children since 2009.

The city of Kyiv, Sumy and Mykolaiv regions became the leaders in terms of the percentage of scheduled vaccinations performed in 2020.

The percentage of vaccinations performed against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT-3) in Ukraine before one year of age reached 80.1 percent. At the same time, in such EU countries as, for example, Slovakia, Sweden, Lithuania and Germany, this figure stood at over 90 percent⁴⁶. Mykolaiv region bore the palm with 94.6 percent⁴⁷.

As for the level of vaccination against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR-1, one year), the rate was 83.8 percent in Ukraine (the city of Kyiv took the lead with 94.6 percent in vaccination coverage) and 94 percent in the EU (only for measles) (2018)⁴⁸. By contrast, the level of Hepatitis B3 vaccination before one year of age is 79.8 percent in Ukraine, with Dnipropetrovsk region leading the way (95.1 percent)⁴⁹. For comparison, the results of individual EU countries are as follows: Bulgaria – 91 percent, Greece – 94 percent, Latvia – 99 percent, Romania – 87 percent⁵⁰.

Finally, last year, the vaccination rate among adults (ADT) in Ukraine was 47 percent. It is noteworthy that in 13 regions less than half of the planned number of adult people were vaccinated. The city of Kyiv took the first spot (82.8 percent)⁵¹.

In general, although Ukrainian inoculation rates cannot be considered low, we currently fail to reach European levels in most scheduled vaccinations; therefore, we must continue to actively promote vaccination. In addition, all of the above vaccination rates have seen a decline over the year, especially among adults.

⁴⁶ The Global Health Observatory, WHO, [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/diphtheria-tetanus-toxoid-and-pertussis-\(dtp3\)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/diphtheria-tetanus-toxoid-and-pertussis-(dtp3)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-(-))

⁴⁷ Center for Health Statistics, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, <http://medstat.gov.ua/ukr/statdan.html>

⁴⁸ Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases, <https://atlas.ecdc.europa.eu/public/index.aspx>

⁴⁹ Center for Health Statistics, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, <http://medstat.gov.ua/ukr/statdan.html>

⁵⁰ The Global Health Observatory, WHO, [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/hepatitis-b-\(hepb3\)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/hepatitis-b-(hepb3)-immunization-coverage-among-1-year-olds-(-))

⁵¹ Center for Health Statistics, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, <http://medstat.gov.ua/ukr/statdan.html>



DECLARATIONS WITH PRIMARY HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

In 2018, Ukraine saw the beginning of the primary healthcare reform, provided for in the Association Agreement with the EU. Assistance provided by a general practitioner, primary care physician or pediatrician is currently fully paid for by the state and is free of charge for ordinary Ukrainians⁵². It includes a doctor's consultation on the symptoms of the disease, a healthy lifestyle, scheduled vaccinations and basic tests, preventive examinations and referrals to highly specialized doctors, prescriptions for affordable medicines, etc. In fact, primary healthcare providers are responsible for maintaining a satisfactory condition of patients.

Ukrainians personally choose a general practitioner/primary care physician/pediatrician and sign with him a medical services agreement. One can choose a doctor regardless of their place of residence and work station, be it an outpatient clinic, private hospital or their own practice.

Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi and Volyn regions lead the way in the number of signed primary healthcare declarations in the total population of the regions.

It bears mentioning that the first four regions top the ranking for the second year in a row on this indicator. In total, as of January 1, 2021, more than 30.99 million Ukrainians signed declarations with primary healthcare providers, i.e. 74.5 percent of the country's population⁵³. In 2020, the number of declarations virtually increased by almost 1 million (in comparison, there were 29.14 million signed declarations as of December 31, 2019).



CONNECTION TO E-HEALTH SYSTEM

The introduction of the electronic healthcare system – eHealth – coincided with the start of the medical reform in Ukraine. The key goal is to bring the standards of medical care closer to the level of EU member states and to provide Ukrainians with access to medical services of higher quality.

⁵² The Ukrainian medical reform stipulates changes in funding for the healthcare system. The adoption of the "money follows the patient" principle implies that the remuneration of primary healthcare provider will depend on the number of their patients and quality of services. A person chooses a doctor and a medical establishment to seek help from. Budgetary funds for the provision of medical assistance will be allocated to these doctors and medical establishment pursuant to specified prices.

⁵³ Statistics regarding signed primary healthcare declarations, <https://nszu.gov.ua/e-data/dashboard/declar-stats>

The eHealth system has made it possible to put most medical records into electronic form and to systematize this information. At the patient level, this provides opportunities for remote appointments, access to one's own medical information and online consultations. For doctors and medical institutions, this is particularly about the automation of work processes. Besides, this system allows analyzing data on the medical needs of regions and the general operation of the healthcare system in Ukraine.

Kyiv, Vinnytsia and Volyn regions lead the way in terms of the number of residents who have joined the e-Health system. However, according to the number of healthcare providers that have connected to the system, the leaders are the city of Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv regions.



REST AREAS AND BIKE LANES

Unlike EU member states, the Ukrainian authorities do not routinely collect data on those regularly going in for sports, gym visitors, length of bike lanes, availability of cycling infrastructure, etc. At the same time, the Association Agreement with the EU provides for updating Ukrainian legislation in terms of promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Consequently, the availability of rest areas in regions and the development of cycling infrastructure are becoming pressing issues. Moreover, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the development of two-wheeled transport, which contributes to environmental protection, has become even more popular. Many European cities have included street micro-mobility measures as one of the urgent actions in the fight against coronavirus.

That said, Ukraine is one of the few countries in Europe where there is no national strategy for the development of bicycles, and most cities are only starting to make inroads into elaborating a cycling infrastructure concept. In this respect, it is worth noting the activities of U-cycle (NGO "Kyiv Cyclists' Association"), which has been helping mayors' offices to develop and implement such documents.

According to a study conducted by U-cycle, the existing cycling infrastructure in Ukraine does not meet the ever-growing demand. As of October 2020, only a few cities had small bicycle infrastructure networks (Kyiv, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk), and several dozen cities and ATCs had one or more bike lanes (Kharkiv, Odesa, Poltava, Myrhorod). Suburban, inter-city and inter-village bicycle routes were absent⁵⁴.

However, quarantine restrictions have given impetus to the development of cycling infrastructure in Ukrainian cities as well. Besides, Ukraine has started elaborating a national-level cycling strategy, as set forth in the National Transport Strategy of Ukraine 2030⁵⁵.

According to the data from 2020, the city of Kyiv, Odesa and Chernivtsi regions led the way in the length of constructed bike lanes.

It is noteworthy that the city of Kyiv and Chernivtsi region were also among the leaders in the previous "Euromap" study. Volyn and Odesa regions, in turn, saw the highest number of reconstructed or newly created rest areas.

Finally, it is worth mentioning several interesting projects related to cycling infrastructure. Specifically, the Center for Social and Business Initiatives (Yaremche) and the Agency for Sustainable Development of the Carpathian Region "FORZA" (Uzhhorod) are working on strategic documents for the construction of cycling routes within the project "Bike Accent: Bicycle Accessibility Networking Territories" together with partners from Slovakia.

The VeloMista 2.0 project, implemented by Spilno HUB with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), aims to deepen knowledge and skills in the development of bicycles in several cities of Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions.

⁵⁴ Findings of the study "Demand for bicycle transport development and impediments to its realization in cities and regions of Ukraine," <https://u-cycle.org.ua/articles/rezul-taty-doslidzhennia-potreba-u-rozvytku-velotransportu-ta-pereshkody-do-ii-realizatsii-u-mistakh-ta-rehionakh-ukrainy/>

⁵⁵ Proposals to the draft of the National Cycling Strategy, <https://u-cycle.org.ua/news/propozytsii-velospil-noty-shchodo-zmistu-natsional-noi-velosypednoi-stratehii/>



10.1. Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2019)

Table 10.1

Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2019)

Region	Average life expectancy at birth (both sexes, 2019)	Score
Chernivtsi	74,08	10
Kyiv City	73,96	9,57
Ternopil	73,69	9,14
Ivano-Frankivsk	73,59	8,71
Lviv	73,45	8,28
Vinnitsia	72,69	7,85
Khmelnyskyi	72,64	7,42
Sumy	72,43	6,99
Cherkasy	72,16	6,56
Rivne	71,99	6,13
Volyn	71,94	5,7
Poltava	71,92	5,27
Kharkiv	71,84	4,84
Zaporizhzhia	71,39	4,41
Odesa	71,35	3,98
Mykolaiv	71,32	3,55
Kirovohrad	71,22	3,12
Dnipropetrovsk	71,07	2,69
Zakarpattia	71,04	2,26
Kherson	70,77	1,83
Chernihiv	70,68	1,4
Kyiv	70,46	0,97
Zhytomyr	70,28	0,54
Donetsk	0	0
Luhansk	0	0

The weight of the indicator is 10 points. The "step" between scores was 0.43 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 10 points / 23 absolute unique indicators rates). The region with the highest average life expectancy at birth received the best rate, each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.43 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, https://ukrstat.org/uk/druk/publicat/kat_u/2020/zb/10/zb_nas_2019.pdf. The data on Luhansk and Donetsk regions is absent.



10.2. Average life expectancy at age 65 (both sexes, 2019)

Table 10.2

Average life expectancy at age 65 (both sexes, 2019)

Region	Average life expectancy at age 65 (both sexes, 2019)	Score
Kyiv City	16,26	10
Lviv	15,76	9,57
Ivano-Frankivsk	15,75	9,14
Chernivtsi	15,62	8,71
Ternopil	15,48	8,28
Odesa	15,46	7,85
Cherkasy	15,44	7,42
Khmelnyskyi	15,42	6,99
Vinnitsia	15,4	6,56
Sumy	15,27	6,13
Volyn	15,22	5,7
Mykolaiv	15,17	5,27
Chernihiv	15,17	4,84
Zaporizhzhia	15,16	4,41
Kharkiv	15,13	3,98
Dnipropetrovsk	15,12	3,55
Zhytomyr	15,12	3,12
Rivne	15,07	2,69
Kirovohrad	15,05	2,26
Poltava	14,86	1,83
Kherson	14,75	1,4
Kyiv	14,22	0,97
Zakarpattia	14,14	0,54
Donetsk	0	0
Luhansk	0	0

The weight of the indicator is 10 points. The "step" between scores was 0.43 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 10 points / 23 absolute unique indicators rates). The region with the highest average life expectancy at age 65 received the best rate, each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.43 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, https://ukrstat.org/uk/druk/publicat/kat_u/2020/zb/10/zb_nas_2019.pdf. The data on Luhansk and Donetsk regions is absent.



10.3. Percentage of performed scheduled vaccinations in 2020 (DPT-3 vaccine before one year of age, Hepatitis B3 before one year of age, ADT (adults), MMR-1)

Graph 10.3

Percentage of performed scheduled vaccinations in 2020 (DPT-3 vaccine before one year of age, Hepatitis B3 before one year of age, ADT (adults), MMR-1).
General score

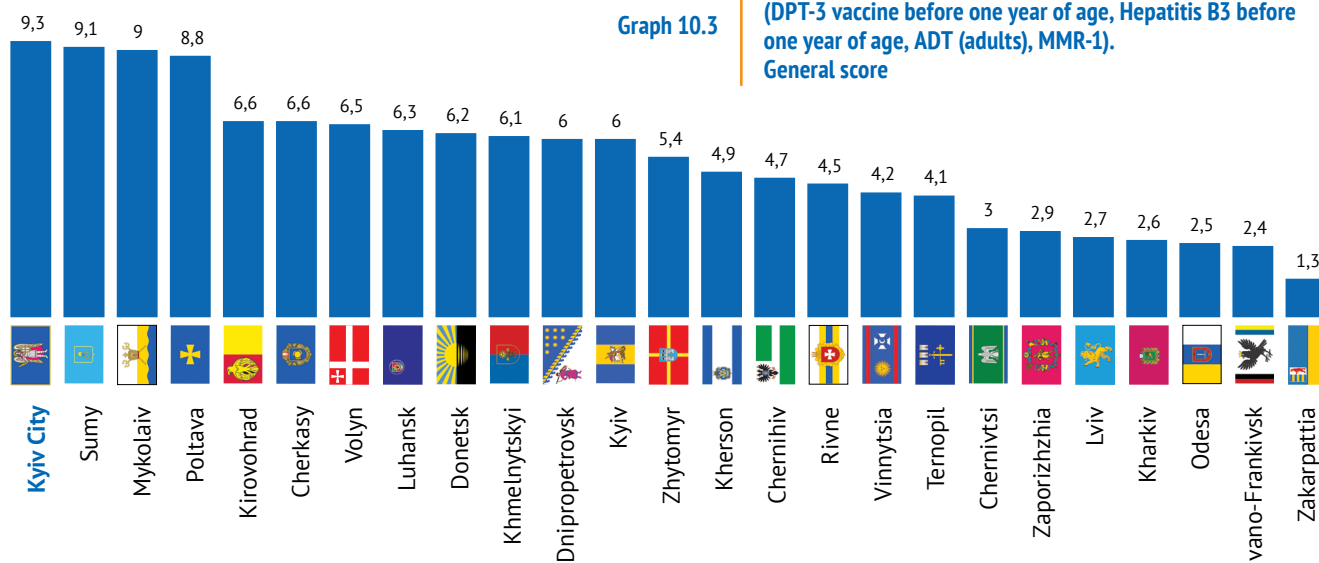


Table 10.3.1

DPT-3 vaccine before one year of age

Region	Plan	Number of performed vaccinations	%	Score
Mykolaiv	7 920	7 494	94,6	2,5
Sumy	6 429	6 049	94,1	2,4
Kyiv City	27 017	25 184	93,2	2,3
Kirovohrad	6 101	5 671	93	2,2
Poltava	9 304	8 352	89,8	2,1
Zhytomyr	9 568	8 456	88,4	2
Cherkasy	7 555	6 527	86,4	1,9
Luhansk	3 192	2 740	85,8	1,8
Khmelnytskyi	9 559	8 202	85,8	1,8
Chernihiv	6 084	5 142	84,5	1,7
Volyn	10 371	8 503	82	1,6
Rivne	12 175	9 755	80,1	1,5
Dnipropetrovsk	22 303	17 828	79,9	1,4
Kyiv	15 464	12 318	79,7	1,3
Donetsk	9 180	7 276	79,3	1,2
Kherson	8 322	6 588	79,2	1,1
Ivano-Frankivsk	12 132	9 141	75,3	1
Vinnytsia	12 288	9 232	75,1	0,9
Lviv	21 605	16 010	74,1	0,8
Zaporizhzhia	11 475	8 497	74	0,7
Kharkiv	17 875	12 973	72,6	0,6
Chernihiv	8 180	5 923	72,4	0,5
Ternopil	7 877	5 609	71,2	0,4
Zakarpattia	12 895	9 065	70,3	0,3
Odesa	20 789	14 328	68,9	0,2

Table 10.3.2

Hepatitis B3 vaccine before one year of age

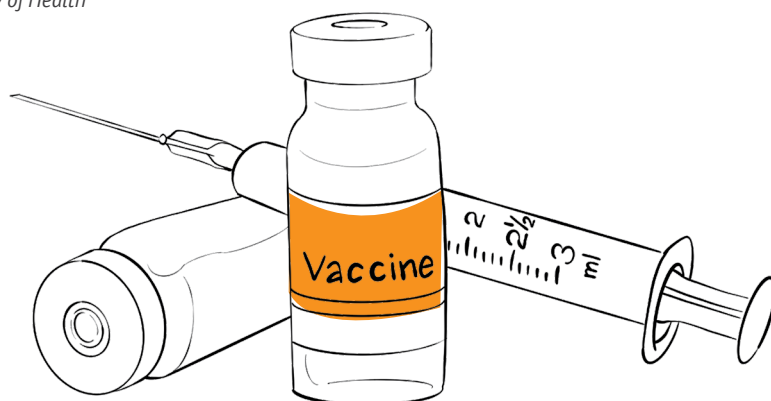
Region	Plan	Number of performed vaccinations	%	Score
Dnipropetrovsk	22 303	21 216	95,1	2,5
Mykolaiv	7 920	7 440	93,9	2,4
Sumy	6 429	6 026	93,7	2,3
Volyn	10 371	9 527	91,9	2,2
Poltava	9 304	8 545	91,8	2,1
Kyiv City	27 017	24 474	90,6	2
Luhansk	3 192	2 884	90,4	1,9
Kirovohrad	6 101	5 358	87,8	1,8
Cherkasy	7 555	6 594	87,3	1,7
Kyiv	15 464	13 472	87,1	1,6
Zhytomyr	9 568	8 304	86,8	1,5
Chernihiv	6 084	5 106	83,9	1,4
Khmelnytskyi	9 559	7 839	82	1,3
Donetsk	9 180	7 519	81,9	1,2
Vinnytsia	12 288	9 706	79	1,1
Chernivtsi	8 180	6 403	78,3	1
Zaporizhzhia	11 475	8 829	76,9	0,9
Kherson	8 322	6 315	75,9	0,8
Rivne	12 175	9 058	74,4	0,7
Ternopil	7 877	5 600	71,1	0,6
Kharkiv	17 875	12 698	71	0,5
Lviv	21 605	14 729	68,2	0,4
Ivano-Frankivsk	12 132	7 730	63,7	0,3
Zakarpattia	12 895	8 036	62,3	0,2
Odesa	20 789	12 538	60,3	0,1

Table 10.3.3		ADT (adults)			Table 10.3.4		MMR-1		
Region	Plan	Number of performed vaccinations	%	Score	Region	Plan	Number of performed vaccinations	%	Score
Kyiv City	108 609	89 892	82,8	2,5	Kyiv City	26 353	25 412	96,4	2,5
Sumy	91 071	70 999	78	2,4	Poltava	9 723	9 221	94,8	2,4
Mykolaiv	108 747	84 680	77,9	2,3	Kirovohrad	6 101	5 728	93,9	2,3
Poltava	180 965	138 969	76,8	2,2	Luhansk	3 249	3 027	93,2	2,2
Odesa	201 179	122 466	60,9	2,1	Donetsk	9 180	8 502	92,6	2,1
Cherkasy	83 203	49 148	59,1	2	Sumy	7 039	6 490	92,2	2
Kherson	80 226	46 717	58,2	1,9	Dnipropetrovsk	24 974	22 978	92	1,9
Ternopil	59 922	33 968	56,7	1,8	Mykolaiv	9 020	8 007	88,8	1,8
Donetsk	143 077	78 608	54,9	1,7	Khmelnyskyi	9 508	8 358	87,9	1,7
Kyiv	124 621	66 565	53,4	1,6	Volyn	11 226	9 561	85,2	1,6
Vynnytsia	134 035	71 064	53	1,5	Kyiv	16 542	14 049	84,9	1,5
Rivne	81 215	42 043	51,8	1,4	Zhytomyr	10 523	8 918	84,7	1,4
Khmelnyskyi	193 145	83 476	43,2	1,3	Ternopil	7 928	6 692	84,4	1,3
Kharkiv	227 944	92 901	40,8	1,2	Zaporizhzhia	11 475	9 549	83,2	1,2
Volyn	71 679	28 883	40,3	1,1	Kherson	8 322	6 829	82,1	1,1
Lviv	172 013	60 426	35,1	1	Cherkasy	8 515	6 990	82,1	1
Chernivtsi	59 916	20 743	34,6	0,9	Rivne	12 175	9 889	81,2	0,9
Chernihiv	69 843	22 674	32,5	0,8	Chernihiv	6 718	5 333	79,4	0,8
Ivano-Frankivsk	95 918	30 721	32	0,7	Vynnytsia	12 982	10 293	79,3	0,7
Zakarpattia	87 861	27 339	31,1	0,6	Chernivtsi	8 746	6 896	78,8	0,6
Zhytomyr	101 235	30 339	30	0,5	Lviv	23 074	17 747	76,9	0,5
Luhansk	48 285	13 706	28,4	0,4	Ivano-Frankivsk	12 745	9 538	74,8	0,4
Kirovohrad	52 876	10 230	19,3	0,3	Kharkiv	19 416	14 475	74,6	0,3
Dnipropetrovsk	220 011	39 984	18,2	0,2	Zakarpattia	13 729	10 006	72,9	0,2
Zaporizhzhia	124 983	16 856	13,5	0,1	Odesa	23 097	15 790	68,4	0,1

The weight of the indicator is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions and the city of Kyiv, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the four types of performed vaccinations. The maximum weight of one part is 2.5 points.

For each part the "step" between scores was 0.1 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 2,5 points / 24 absolute unique indicators rates). The region with the highest percentage of performed vaccinations received the best rate, each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.1 points less.

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





10.4. Share of signed first aid declarations in total population of the region (as of January, 1, 2021)

Table 10.4	Share of signed first aid declarations in total population of the region (% , as of January, 1, 2021)		
Region	Number of signed first aid declarations (mln, as of January 1, 2021)	Share of signed first aid declarations in total population of the region (% , as of January, 1, 2021)	Score
Kyiv	1 592 612	89,05	9
Vinnitsia	1 336 042	87,37	9
Lviv	2 166 254	86,73	9
Khmelnyskyi	1 078 552	86,72	9
Volyn	885 567	86,2	9
Rivne	983 223	85,61	9
Zhytomyr	1 022 305	85,51	9
Sumy	898 269	85,27	9
Chernihiv	828 307	84,81	9
Poltava	1 156 895	84,35	9
Ternopil	862 253	83,67	9
Cherkasy	982 145	83,36	9
Ivano-Frankivsk	1 134 357	83,34	9
Zakarpattia	1 041 424	83,31	9
Dnipropetrovsk	2 586 055	82,31	9
Chernivtsi	737 533	82,26	9
Zaporizhzhia	1 360 472	81,64	9
Kharkiv	2 144 459	81,42	9
Kherson	814 850	80,15	9
Kirovohrad	719 976	78,25	8
Donetsk	1 389 352	76,4	8
Mykolaiv	844 514	76,19	8
Odesa	1 756 280	74,16	8
Kyiv City	2 175 364	73,44	8
Luhansk	495 652	23,37	3

The weight of the indicator is 10 points. For considering the small difference between the shares of signed declarations in most regions, 90-100% was taken as the ideal indicator. Accordingly, the region with this result would receive 10 points. Each next group of regions received a score of 1 point less.

Details about calculations: 90-100%: 10 points; 80-90%: 9 points, 70-80%: 8 points; 60-70: 7 points; 50-60%: 6 points, 40-50%: 5 points; 30-40%: 4 points; 20-30%: 3 points; 10-20%: 2 points; 0-10%: 1 point.

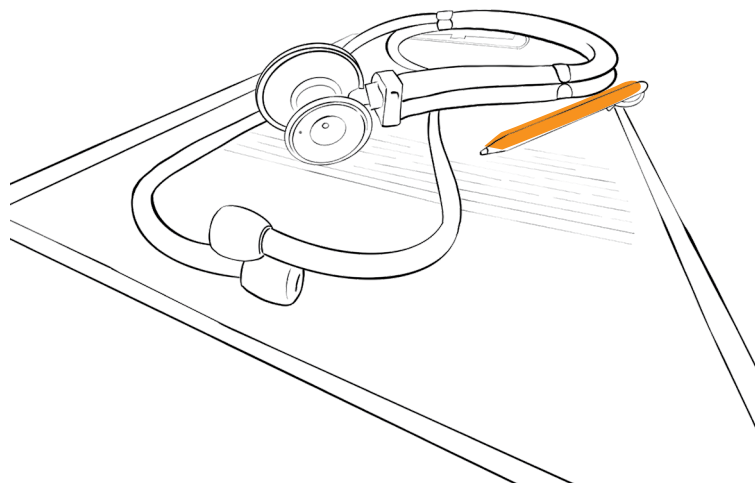
Data clarification: *To calculate the share of signed declarations used data from the State Statistics Service on the number of available population of regions and Kyiv as of January 1, 2021 (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>). The number of signed declarations is given according to the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, received at the request of the New Europe Center, August 2021.

Data on the total population of Donetsk region were provided by the regional department of statistics at the request of the New Europe Center as of September 14, 2021 and relate only to the territory controlled by the Ukrainian authorities.



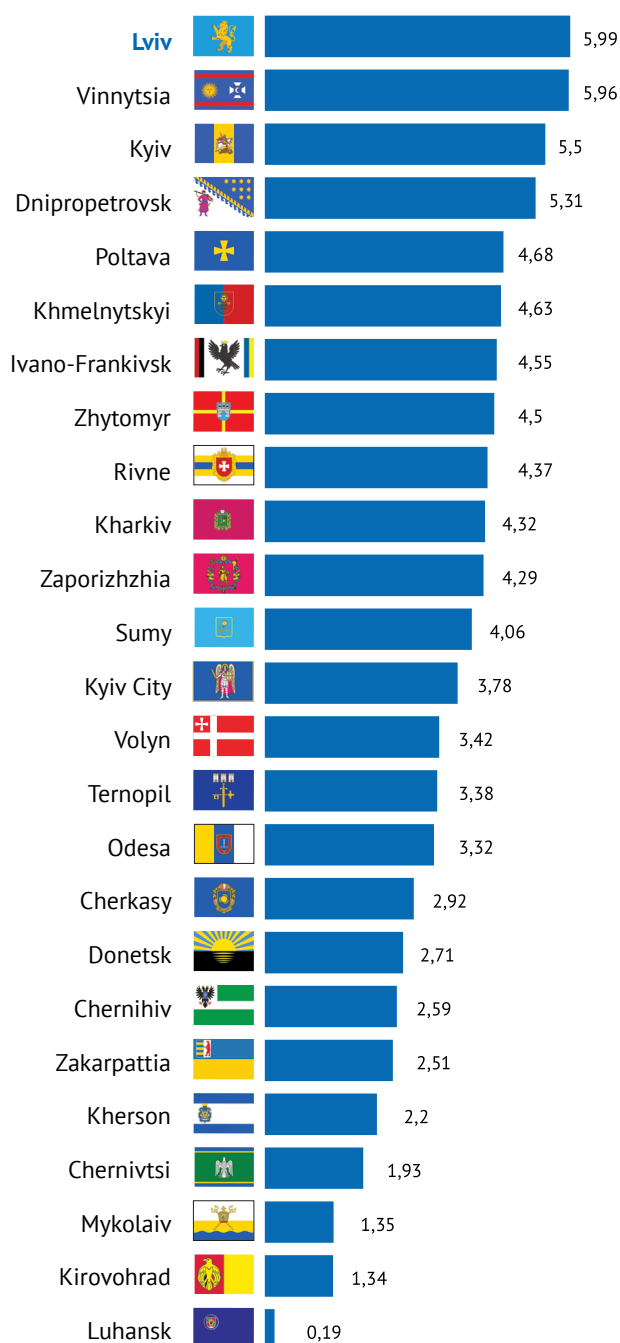
10.5. Number of residents and medical establishments that joined Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020)

Table 10.5.1				Table 10.5.2		
Number of residents who joined eHealth system				Number of medical establishments that joined eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020)		
Region	Number of residents who joined eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020)	Share of these residents in total population (% as of January 1, 2021)	Score	Region	Number of medical establishments that joined eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020)	Score
Kyiv	1 717 163	96	3,5	Kyiv City	345	3,5
Vinnitsia	1 391 793	91,02	3,36	Dnipropetrovsk	327	3,35
Volyn	922 072	89,75	3,22	Kharkiv	292	3,2
Khmelnitskyi	1 113 303	89,51	3,08	Lviv	266	3,05
Lviv	2 219 795	88,87	2,94	Odesa	257	2,9
Zhytomyr	1 059 365	88,61	2,8	Zaporizhzhia	191	2,75
Sumy	929 317	88,22	2,66	Vinnitsia	174	2,6
Rivne	1 011 825	88,1	2,52	Ivano-Frankivsk	173	2,45
Poltava	1 203 383	87,74	2,38	Poltava	159	2,3
Chernihiv	853 981	87,44	2,24	Donetsk	153	2,15
Ivano-Frankivsk	1 182 734	86,89	2,1	Kyiv	152	2
Dnipropetrovsk	2 715 541	86,43	1,96	Rivne	143	1,85
Cherkasy	1 017 401	86,35	1,82	Ternopil	138	1,7
Ternopil	882 723	85,65	1,68	Zhytomyr	138	1,7
Zaporizhzhia	1 426 408	85,59	1,54	Khmelnitskyi	135	1,55
Kherson	868 114	85,38	1,4	Sumy	134	1,4
Zakarpattia	1 062 842	85,02	1,26	Zakarpattia	133	1,25
Kharkiv	2 226 790	84,55	1,12	Cherkasy	125	1,1
Chernivtsi	757 417	84,48	0,98	Chernivtsi	117	0,95
Kirovohrad	762 067	82,82	0,84	Kherson	114	0,8
Mykolaiv	894 990	80,75	0,7	Mykolaiv	108	0,65
Donetsk	1 448 319	79,51	0,56	Kirovohrad	107	0,5
Odesa	1 833 560	77,43	0,42	Chernihiv	103	0,35
Kyiv City	2 287 976	77,24	0,28	Volyn	99	0,2
Luhansk	510 859	24,08	0,14	Luhansk	68	0,05



Graph 10.5

Number of residents and medical establishments that joined Ukrainian eHealth system (as of December 31, 2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions and the city of Kyiv, the final score became the result of combining estimates for the number of residents who joined the eHealth system as of December 31, 2020 and the number of healthcare providers who joined the eHealth system as of December 31, 2020. The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points.

Regarding the number of healthcare providers, the "step" between scores was 0.15 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 24 absolute unique indicators rates). The region with the highest percentage of performed vaccinations received the best rate, each smaller rate of the indicator received a score, which is 0.15 points less.

For the number of residents who joined the eHealth system, the "step" between scores was 0.14 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each subsequent region received 0.14 points less.

Data clarification: "Data on the citizens and healthcare providers that joined the eHealth system were received from the Ministry of Health of Ukraine at the request of the New Europe Center, August 2021.

Since some Ukrainian citizens indicated their registered place of residence in the eHealth system, data from the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhans'k regions are available in the answer.

To calculate the share of regional residents who joined the eHealth system, the authors used data from the State Statistics Service on the current population of regions and the city of Kyiv as of January 1, 2021 (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>).

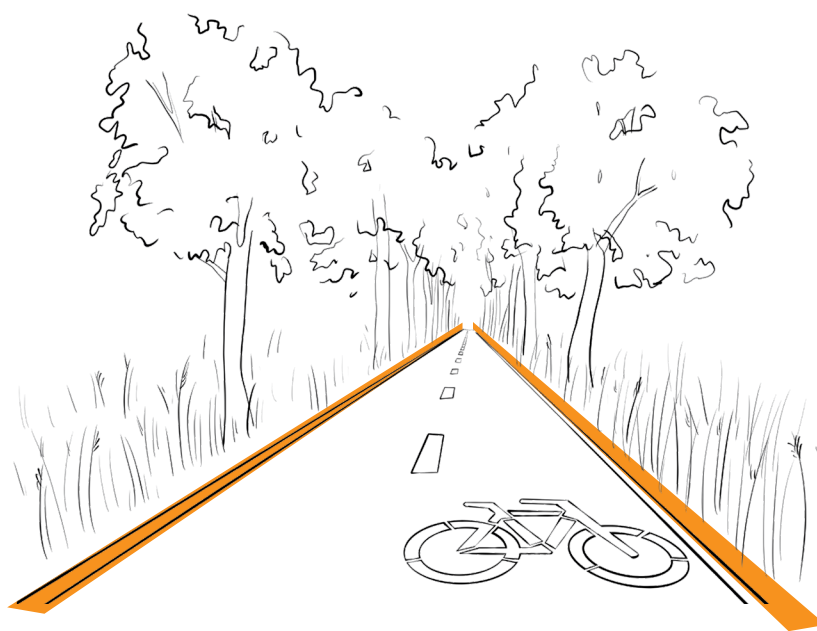
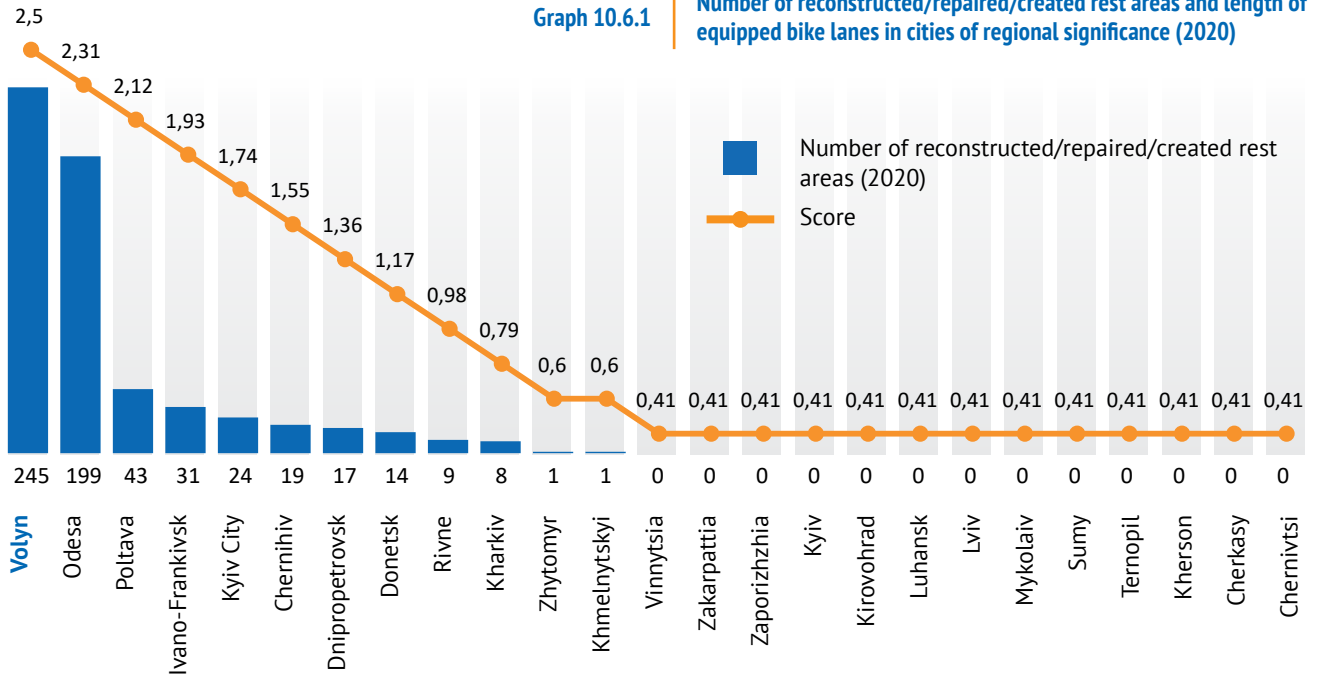
The data on the total population of Donetsk region were provided by the regional statistics department at the request of the New Europe Center as of September 14, 2021 and concern only the territory controlled by the Ukrainian authorities.



10.6. Number of reconstructed/repaired/created rest areas and length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020)

Graph 10.6.1

Number of reconstructed/repaired/created rest areas and length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020)



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The indicator was divided into two parts: number of reconstructed/repaired/created rest areas in 2020 and length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020). The highest weight of each part is 2.5 points.

In case of number of rest areas, the "step" between scores was 0.19 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 2.5 points / 13 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.19 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

As for the bike lanes, the "step" between scores was 0.17 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 2.5 points / 15 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.17 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

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

In the case of reconstruction / repair of rest areas regions, which did not provide information, received the minimum score, because we assume that in their cities of regional importance certain rest areas were reconstructed/ repaired.

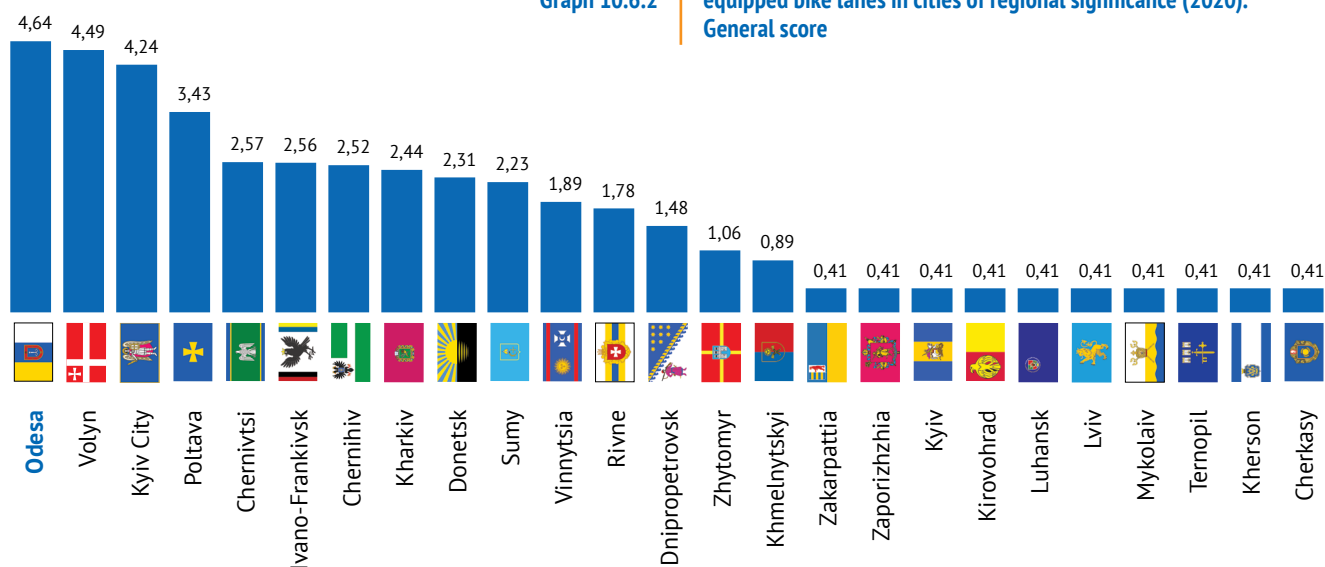
Table 10.6

Length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020)

Region	Length of equipped bike lanes (2020)	Score
Kyiv City	25,3	2,5
Odesa	25	2,33
Chernivtsi	15	2,16
Volyn	14	1,99
Sumy	12,4	1,82
Kharkiv	11,5	1,65
Vinnitsia	9	1,48
Poltava	8,3	1,31
Donetsk	8,1	1,14
Chernihiv	6,9	0,97
Rivne	3,3	0,8
Ivano-Frankivsk	2,7	0,63
Zhytomyr	2,1	0,46
Khmelnyskyi	2	0,29
Dnipropetrovsk	1,8	0,12
Zakarpattia	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	0	0
Kyiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0
Luhansk	0	0
Lviv	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0
Ternopil	0	0
Kherson	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0

Graph 10.6.2

Number of reconstructed/repaired/created rest areas and length of equipped bike lanes in cities of regional significance (2020). General score



CHAPTER

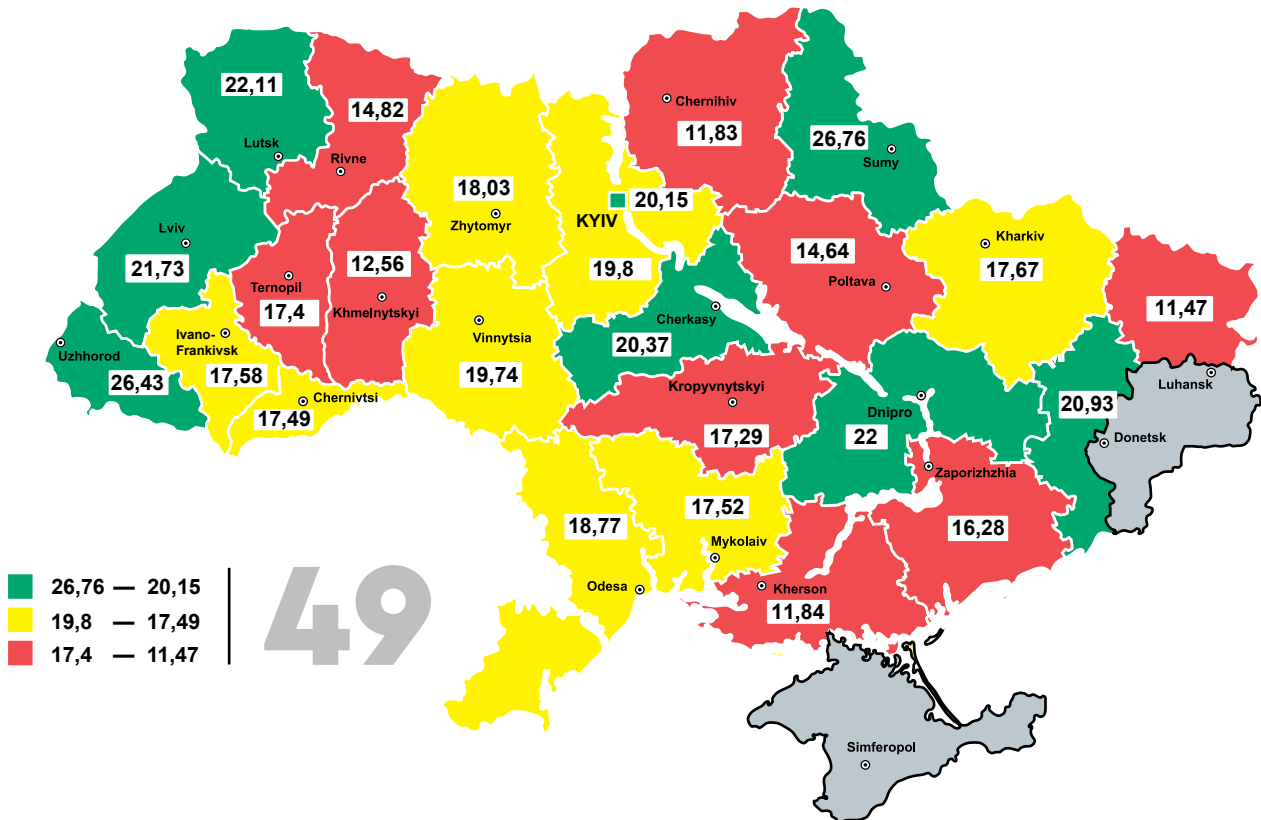
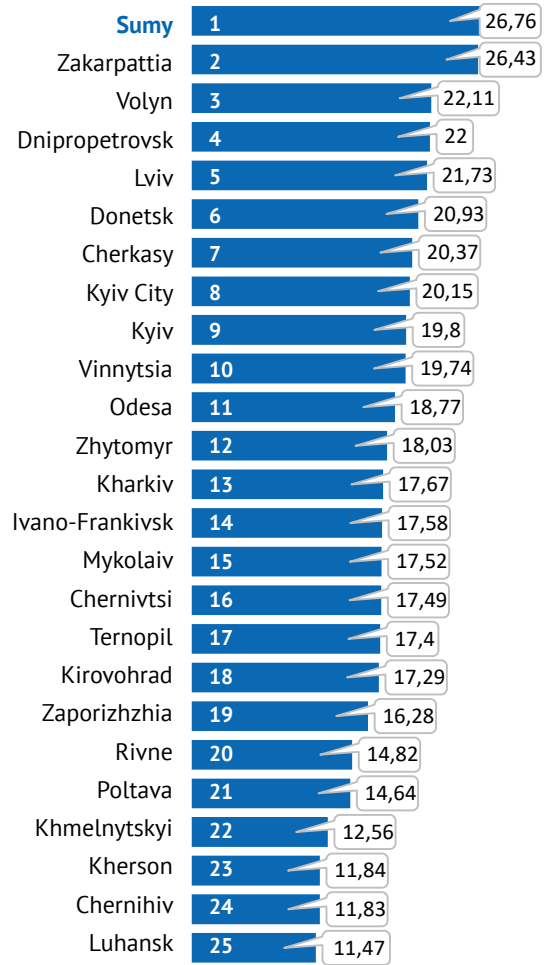
11



ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY POLICY

49

49 points – the highest possible score in this category.



■ 26,76 — 20,15
■ 19,8 — 17,49
■ 17,4 — 11,47

49

**KEY FINDINGS:**

- 1 In 2019–2020, most regions saw a decline in the number of environmental and energy efficiency projects, which was obviously caused by the pandemic. In addition, most of last year's existing projects were aimed at taking energy efficiency measures.
- 2 The share of such renewable energy sources as sun, wind and biomass in the total amount of electricity produced in Ukraine for ten months of 2020 more than doubled (8 percent vs. 3.6 percent for the same period in 2019). In general, the share of renewable energy in power generation in 2020 was 12.1 percent (including the share of hydropower plants).
- 3 For the second year in a row, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia regions, which are among the most industrially developed regions of Ukraine, have shown the worst results in terms of CO₂ emissions.
- 4 In Ukraine, most of the waste ends up in landfills. In 2020, only 4.6 percent of household waste was recycled. The list of leaders includes Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Mykolaiv, Donetsk regions and the city of Kyiv.
- 5 Demand for electric cars in Ukraine is gradually increasing, and the transition to these cars is a necessary condition for the abandonment of fossil fuels to combat climate change. The city of Kyiv (1 938), Odesa (1 308) and Kyiv (1 134) regions became the leaders in the number of registered electric cars in 2020, accounting for a total of 48.3 percent of electric car registrations.

**ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS**

In the 2020 Environmental Performance Index⁵⁶, which measures how close countries are to the set goals of environmental policy, Ukraine ranks 60th among 180 countries. The high scores of the countries in the index confirm sustainable policies and programs for public health, conservation of natural resources and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Obviously, Ukraine still has room for improvement in environmental policy, so it is useful to implement environmental and energy efficiency projects/initiatives with the support of the EU.

In 2020, Zakarpattia, Donetsk, Volyn, Lviv and Sumy regions were among the leaders in the number of projects aimed at environmental protection and energy efficiency and supported by the EU.

It is noteworthy that these border regions carried out the biggest number of projects related to environmental protection. For the second year in a row, Zakarpattia region is the undisputed leader in the number of such projects.

In general, environmental projects were implemented in the border regions of Ukraine thanks to relevant cross-border cooperation programs with EU countries. Conservation of biodiversity, improving water quality, prevention of emergencies, etc. were among the key areas of these projects.

A prominent example is the project “Polesia – Wilderness without borders: Protecting one of Europe’s largest natural landscapes,” which aims to raise the conservation status of Polesia to preserve its natural environment and biodiversity. In turn, the project “Roads to Healthy Forests: Resilient, Adaptive, Diverse and Sustainable Forests in Cross-border Region of Ukraine and Slovakia” is aimed at enhancing the stability and adaptation of forest ecosystems in the Carpathians to the effects of climate change. Finally, the project “Zero Waste: Theory for everybody, practice for everyone in the cross-border region” provides for the construction of a landfill for solid waste and a recycling plant in the village of Yanoshi, Berehove district (Zakarpattia region).

Donetsk region has once again become a leader thanks to numerous projects on energy efficiency measures (in particular, under the Emergency Loan Program for the Reconstruction of Ukraine).

In total, up to three environmental and energy efficiency projects/initiatives were implemented in 15 Ukrainian regions with the support of European partners in 2020.

Thus, there is a consistent trend towards the prevalence of energy efficiency initiatives, which creates a need to work systematically in order to increase the number of projects, dealing with climate change, waste management, clean air and water, etc.

⁵⁶ Environmental Performance Index 2020 results, <https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/component/epi>



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The adoption of the Law “On Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)”⁵⁷ marked the introduction of a European model of environmental assessment in Ukraine. From now on, the EIA procedure must be conducted with regard to any planned activity (construction, reconstruction, re-equipment, etc.) that will affect the environment.

Environmental impact assessment is a procedure involving a gradual performance of operations aimed at assessing the impact of an economic entity’s activities on the environment to obtain a conclusion based on the EIA as the end result⁵⁸. Conscientious conduct of this procedure contributes to environmental safety, the prevention of environmental damage as well as the rational use and reproduction of natural resources.

At the same time, if the inspection reveals a significant impact of an economic entity on human health or the environment, the planned activities may be suspended or terminated in accordance with effective legislation.

It is important to note that EIA is conducted for activities that are only planned but not for activities that are already being implemented. Exceptions are reconstruction, technical re-equipment, overhaul, re-profiling of economic entities, etc.⁵⁹.

In 2020, Poltava (105), Kyiv (91), Lviv (89), Dnipropetrovsk (77) and Ivano-Frankivsk (70) regions led the way in the number of positive EIA conclusions. However, according to the increase in the number of such conclusions in 2019–2020, Chernivtsi, Cherkasy, Luhansk, Volyn and Kyiv regions top the ranking.



WARM LOANS

Since October 2014, Ukraine has had a government program of “warm loans” for the purchase of energy-efficient equipment and materials for natural persons and associations of co-owners of multi-apartment buildings (housing co-operatives) and building cooperatives. The peculiarity of this type of loans is that the state provides compensation for part of the loan.

Over the last five years, this program has seen high demand from citizens. In particular,

according to a study by the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine for 2014–2020, more than 853,000 Ukrainian families have invested about UAH 8.7 billion in the energy efficiency of their homes⁶⁰.

Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Vinnytsia, Rivne and Sumy regions came out on top in the number of warm loans issued in 2020 (to housing/building co-operatives as well as persons). As we can see, not only western regions of Ukraine are among the leaders. At the same time, the number of such loans in 2019–2020 increased in Zakarpattia, Rivne, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions.

Finally, there are still active local programs to reduce the cost of “warm loans” (at regional, district or city levels and at the level of amalgamated territorial communities), which provide additional compensation for “warm loans.” There are currently 154 such local programs, which envisage funding.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy sources accounted for 19.7 percent of energy consumed in the European Union in 2019 (which is 0.3 percent less than the 2020 target for the EU – 20 percent)⁶¹. Thus, countries of the European Union are confidently moving towards energy decarbonization and increasing the share of renewable energy in final consumption.

It bears mentioning that the EU has also approved a large-scale program called the European Green Deal, which is expected to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050. Among other things, the European Green Deal envisages a complete abandonment of fossil fuels.

As for the results of some EU countries, they are as follows: Estonia (31.9 percent), Romania (24.3 percent), Latvia (41 percent), Denmark (37.2 percent) and Bulgaria (21.6 percent)⁶². The lowest share of renewables was recorded in Luxembourg (7 percent), Malta (8.5 percent), the Netherlands (8.8 percent) and Belgium (9.9 percent)⁶³.

⁵⁷ On Environmental Impact Assessment, <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19#Text>

⁵⁸ For more details on the stages of environmental impact assessment, see the said law: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19#Text>

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine, report, <https://saee.gov.ua/uk/activity/plany-ta-zvity>

⁶¹ Renewable energy statistics, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Renewable_energy_statistics

⁶² Share of energy from renewable sources, <https://bit.ly/3CV0tuk>

⁶³ *Ibid.*

At the same time, in Ukraine, the share of renewable energy⁶⁴ in the total amount of electricity produced during ten months of 2020 stood at 12.1 percent. It is noteworthy that alternative sources such as wind, solar energy and biomass amounted to 8 percent, thanks to increasing production by 110 percent in 2020 – from 4.57 billion kWh to 9.63 billion kWh (for comparison, at the end of 2019, the share of these sources was 3.6 percent)⁶⁵.

Instead, nuclear power plants have traditionally generated the largest share of electricity in total (52.6 percent).

According to data from 2020, the leaders in the share of electricity produced from renewable sources were Zhytomyr (100 percent), Ternopil (100 percent), Zakarpattia (100 percent), Odesa (92.12 percent), Kirovograd (88.1 percent) and Kherson (71.37 percent) regions. This being said, the share of renewable energy is less than 10 percent in half of regions.

The largest increase in 2019–2020 was observed in Kirovograd, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk, Volyn and Mykolaiv regions. At the same time, Poltava and Rivne regions saw a decline.

It should be noted that Ukraine has adopted an Energy Strategy for the period up to 2035 “Security, Energy Efficiency, Competitiveness,” pursuant to which Ukraine plans to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy balance to 25 percent and in electricity generation to over 25 percent by 2035⁶⁶.

Additionally, in 2018, the Low Carbon Development Strategy until 2050 was approved, which also provides for minimizing the use of fossil fuels and increasing investment in the development of renewable energy⁶⁷.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

Combating climate change is a global trend for the foreseeable future, which is being put to practice by the world's leading countries. According to the UN Emissions Gap Report 2020, despite a brief drop in carbon dioxide emissions (the main greenhouse gas leading to climate change) caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is still approaching temperatures

above 3°C by the end of the century, which will result in extremely negative repercussions for the environment and changes in various spheres of public life⁶⁸.

To prevent catastrophic climate change, the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015, which provides for a set of measures aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions from January 1, 2021. In furtherance of the Paris Agreement, the EU has approved the European Green Deal program, which is expected to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050. The European Green Deal envisages a significant transformation of the economy, particularly the abandonment of fossil fuels.

Ukraine was one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement, and in July 2021, the government approved an updated Nationally Determined Contribution to the agreement. The document stipulates the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 35 percent by 2030 compared to 1990.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2020, the volume of carbon dioxide emissions in the country amounted to 109.1 million tons. Compared to 2019, CO₂ emissions decreased by 10.1 percent (apparently, this is largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, since the reduction in CO₂ emissions in 2018–2019 was only 4.03 percent). In general, over the last ten years, Ukraine has reduced its emissions by 33.9 percent (2010–2020).

The lowest volumes of CO₂ emissions in 2020 were observed in Chernivtsi, Zakarpattia, Kherson, Volyn and Ternopil regions⁶⁹.

These same regions led the way in this indicator in 2019. At the same time, the worst results for 2020 were traditionally shown by such industrial regions as Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia.

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions from stationary sources of pollution in 2019–2020 was recorded in Odesa, Kherson, Zhytomyr, Kharkiv and Khmelnytskyi regions⁷⁰.

ELECTRIC CARS

Electric cars are confidently gaining traction in the EU car market: in 2010, 700 units of this kind were registered, whereas there were 550 000 of them in 2019. However, the deployment of charging infrastructure is not keeping pace with the registration and production of new automobiles. In general, the European Commission has set a goal of creating a fleet of at least 30

⁶⁴ Wind, solar and hydro power, biomass.

⁶⁵ A more than twofold increase. Ukraine sees green energy production grow over the year, <https://biz.nv.ua/ukr/markets/virobnictvo-elektroenergiji-v-ukrajini-obsyagi-zelenoji-energetiki-zroslo-bilsh-nizh-udvichi-50123460.html>

⁶⁶ Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Approval of the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2035 “Security, Energy Efficiency, Competitiveness,” No 605, dated August 18, 2017, <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/250250456>

⁶⁷ Ukraine 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy, <https://menr.gov.ua/files/docs/proekt%20strategii%20nizьkovoуглецевого%20rozvittuky%20ukraini%20.pdf>

⁶⁸ Emissions Gap Report 2020, <https://www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2020>

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Regional statistics, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

million zero-emission cars by 2030 and making the “European” fleet completely “green” by 2050⁷¹.

That said, according to the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2020, 9068 electric vehicles were registered in Ukraine in 2020. The increase in the number of such cars compared to 2018 was 2 percent. As of December 31, 2020, there were a total of 21 849 registered electric vehicles in Ukraine⁷².

The leaders in the number of registered electric cars in 2020 were the city of Kyiv (1 938), Odesa (1 308) and Kyiv (1 134) regions, together accounting for 48.3 percent of electric car registrations.

The same regions topped the ranking on this indicator in 2019. At the same time, Sumy, Luhansk and Zhytomyr regions became the leaders in terms of the increase in the number of electric cars in 2019–2020.

Thus, the demand for electric cars in Ukraine is gradually growing, and the transition to electric cars has a positive impact on the fight against climate change. However, replacing cars with internal combustion engines with electric cars is a good option only in the short term. One of the reasons, in particular, is that electric cars use electricity from fossil fuels. Besides, there is the problem of disposing of used batteries.



SOLID HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The problem of solid household waste has long been an issue of national scale in Ukraine and needs systemic solutions. According to the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development, more than 10 million tons of household waste were generated in Ukraine in 2020⁷³, which is 10.3 percent more compared to 2019. Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kirovohrad and Khmelnytskyi regions topped the ranking in terms of waste generated.

At the same time, most of the waste ends up in landfills (it is noteworthy that last year 22 600 unauthorized landfills were found in Ukraine, and some still do not meet environmental safety standards), and only a minimal part of the waste is recycled. In particular,

only 4.6 percent of this waste was recycled in 2020⁷⁴ (for comparison, this amount was 4.2 percent in 2019).

Ternopil, Mykolaiv, Vinnytsia, Donetsk regions and the city of Kyiv led the rating in terms of the share of waste recycled in 2020. The increase in the share of recycled household waste in 2019–2020 was recorded in 9 regions.

Another important element is spreading the culture of separate household waste collection. For instance, in 2020, only 1,725 localities in Ukraine practiced separate collection of household waste, which is 5.75 percent of the total number of localities⁷⁵.

At the same time, EU’s “garbage policy” comes down to minimizing waste generation and actively using alternative waste management methods. For example, 47.7 percent of municipal waste was processed in the EU in 2019 (materials processing and composting), and this percentage is constantly growing. As for individual countries, 34.1 percent of waste was recycled in Poland, 49.7 percent in Lithuania, 66.7 percent in Germany, 46.3 percent in France⁷⁶.

It is emblematic that Ukraine lags behind even the EU member states with the worst results in this indicator. For instance, Malta recycled 8.9 percent, Romania – 11.5 percent, Cyprus – 15 percent.

Finally, the National Waste Management Strategy of Ukraine 2030, which adopts European principles for the management of all types of waste, envisages that the share of household waste recycling should increase to 15 percent in 2023 and 50 percent in 2030⁷⁷. Judging from the available data from 2020, the indicators specified for 2023 will not be achieved.

⁷¹ European charging network does not keep pace with the growing car fleet, says study, <https://autogeek.com.ua/doslidzhennia-ievropejska-zariadna-merezha-ne-vstyhaie-za-zrostaiuchym-parkom-elektromobiliv/>

⁷² Reply of the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the request of the New Europe Center, September 2021.

⁷³ Waste management in Ukraine in 2020, <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/zhkh/terretory/stan-sfery-povodzhennya-z-pobutovymy-vidhodamy-v-ukrayini-za-2020-rik-2/>

⁷⁴ Municipal/household waste is one of the types of waste whose definitions were approved in the Law “On Waste Management,” adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on July 21, 2020. Our indicator includes municipal/household waste that was transported to waste recycling plants.

⁷⁵ Considering that there are nearly 30,000 localities in Ukraine. For more information on introducing modern methods and technologies in household waste management, see <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/zhkh/terretory/informacziya-shhodo-vprovadzhennya-suchasnyh-metodiv-ta-tehnologij-u-sferi-povodzhennya-z-pobutovymy-vidhodamy-za-2020-rik/>

⁷⁶ Recycling rate of municipal waste, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/t2020_rt120/default/table?lang=en

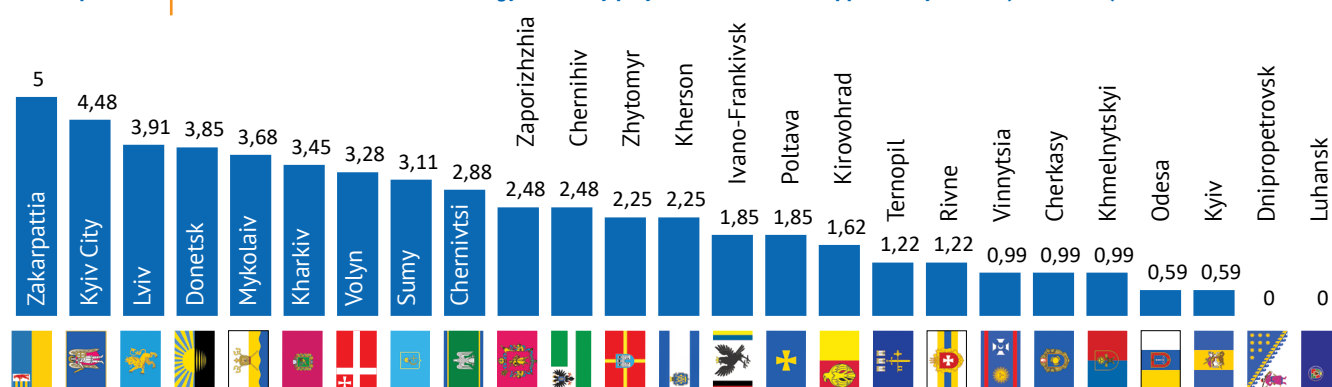
⁷⁷ On the Approval of the National Waste Management Strategy of Ukraine 2030, <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/820-2017-p#Text>



11.1. Number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2019-2020)

Table 11.1.1 Number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2020)			Table 11.1.2 Number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2019–2020)				
Region	Number of environment and energy efficiency projects (2020)	Score	Region	Number of environment and energy efficiency projects supported by the EU (2019)	Number of environment and energy efficiency projects supported by the EU (2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Zakarpattia	17	5	Kyiv City	0	4	400	2
Donetsk	11	4,37	Kharkiv	1	3	200	1,6
Volyn	9	3,74	Mykolaiv	2	4	100	1,2
Lviv	5	3,11	Lviv	4	5	25	0,8
Sumy	5	3,11	Chernivtsi	4	4	0	0,4
Zhytomyr	4	2,48	Kherson	3	3	0	0,4
Chernihiv	4	2,48	Cherkasy	1	1	0	0,4
Chernivtsi	4	2,48	Kirovohrad	2	2	0	0,4
Kyiv City	4	2,48	Khmelnyskyi	1	1	0	0,4
Mykolaiv	4	2,48	Volyn	10	9	-10	0
Zaporizhzhia	3	1,85	Sumy	6	5	-16,67	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	3	1,85	Chernihiv	5	4	-20	0
Kherson	3	1,85	Zaporizhzhia	4	3	-25	0
Kharkiv	3	1,85	Zakarpattia	24	17	-29,17	0
Poltava	3	1,85	Vinnytsia	3	2	-33,33	0
Vinnytsia	2	1,22	Donetsk	20	11	-45	0
Ternopil	2	1,22	Zhytomyr	8	4	-50	0
Rivne	2	1,22	Ternopil	4	2	-50	0
Kirovohrad	2	1,22	Kyiv	2	1	-50	0
Odesa	1	0,59	Ivano-Frankivsk	9	3	-66,67	0
Cherkasy	1	0,59	Rivne	8	2	-75	0
Kyiv	1	0,59	Odesa	4	1	-75	0
Khmelnyskyi	1	0,59	Poltava	22	3	-86,36	0
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0	Dnipropetrovsk	1	0	-100	0
Luhansk	0	0	Luhansk	1	0	-100	0

Graph 11.1 | Number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2019-2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the regions' results and the city of Kyiv the indicator was divided into two parts: growth in number of environment and energy efficiency projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2019-2020) and the number of such projects/initiatives in 2020. The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points.

Regarding the growth, the "step" between scores was 0.4 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 5 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.4 points less.

As for the second part, the "step" between scores was 0.63 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 8 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.63 points less.

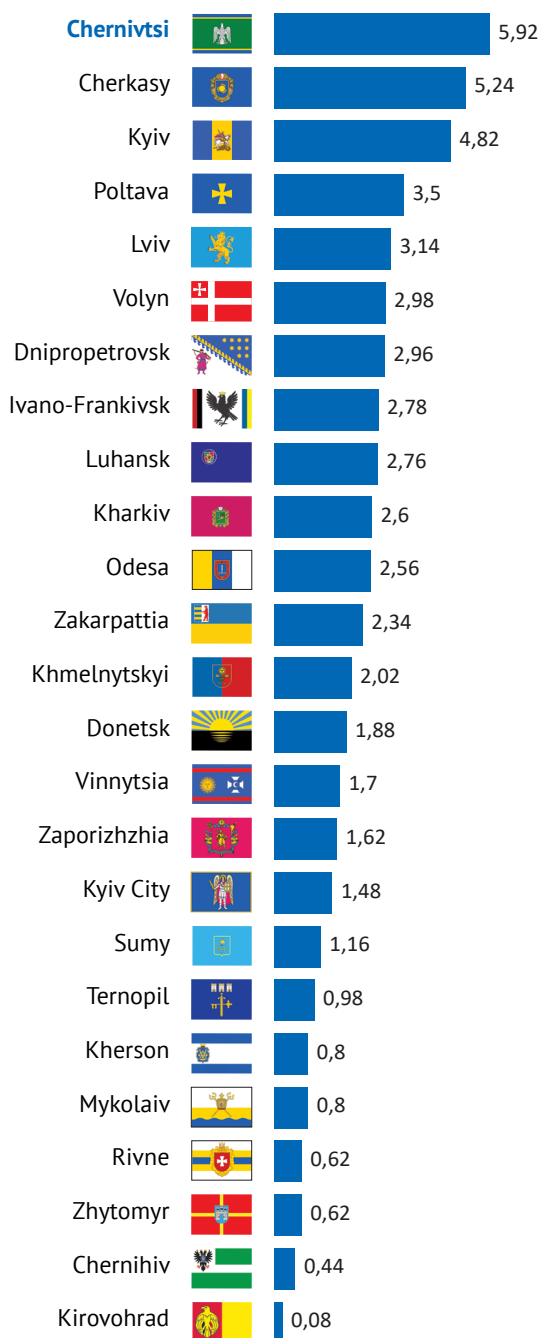
Data clarification: *Source: responses of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration. Besides, we used data from the response of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, given at the request of the New Europe Center (July 2021).



11.2. Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2019-2020)

Table 11.2.1 Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2020)			Table 11.2.2 Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2019-2020)				
Region	Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (2020)	Score	Region	Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (2019)	Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Poltava	105	3,5	Chernivtsi	28	54	92,86	3,5
Kyiv	91	3,32	Cherkasy	29	49	68,97	3
Lviv	89	3,14	Luhansk	15	19	26,67	2,5
Dnipropetrovsk	77	2,96	Volyn	26	31	19,23	2
Ivano-Frankivsk	70	2,78	Kyiv	77	91	18,18	1,5
Kharkiv	57	2,6	Zaporizhzhia	24	27	12,5	1
Chernivtsi	54	2,42	Kyiv City	31	31	0	0,5
Cherkasy	49	2,24	Odesa	46	46	0	0,5
Odesa	46	2,06	Ternopil	32	31	-3,13	0
Donetsk	38	1,88	Khmelnyskyi	37	35	-5,4	0
Vinnytsia	36	1,7	Rivne	29	27	-6,9	0
Khmelnyskyi	35	1,52	Zakarpattia	37	34	-8,1	0
Zakarpattia	34	1,34	Dnipropetrovsk	85	77	-9,41	0
Sumy	32	1,16	Poltava	125	105	-16	0
Ternopil	31	0,98	Ivano-Frankivsk	85	70	-17,65	0
Kyiv City	31	0,98	Lviv	114	89	-21,9	0
Volyn	31	0,98	Kherson	38	29	-23,68	0
Kherson	29	0,8	Vinnytsia	56	36	-35,71	0
Mykolaiv	29	0,8	Donetsk	60	38	-36,67	0
Zaporizhzhia	27	0,62	Kharkiv	91	57	-37,36	0
Rivne	27	0,62	Sumy	52	32	-38,46	0
Zhytomyr	27	0,62	Chernihiv	39	21	-46,15	0
Chernihiv	21	0,44	Mykolaiv	60	29	-51,67	0
Luhansk	19	0,26	Zhytomyr	76	27	-64,47	0
Kirovohrad	10	0,08	Kirovohrad	29	10	-65,52	0

Graph 11.2 Number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (2019-2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the regions' results and the city of Kyiv the indicator was divided into two parts: growth in number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (2019-2020) and the number of positive conclusions on the environmental impact assessment (2020). The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points.

Regarding the growth, the "step" between scores was 0.5 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 7 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.5 points less.

As for the second part, the "step" between scores was 0.18 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 20 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.18 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: responses of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration, as well as the response of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, July 2021.

Kirovohrad region: 10 conclusions for 2020 were taken from the response of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the regional state administration did not provide data on the conclusions for 2020. Data for 2019 are given according to the "Euromap-2" study.



11.3. Share of electricity (renewables) in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019–2020)

Table 11.3.1

Share of electricity (renewables) in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019–2020)

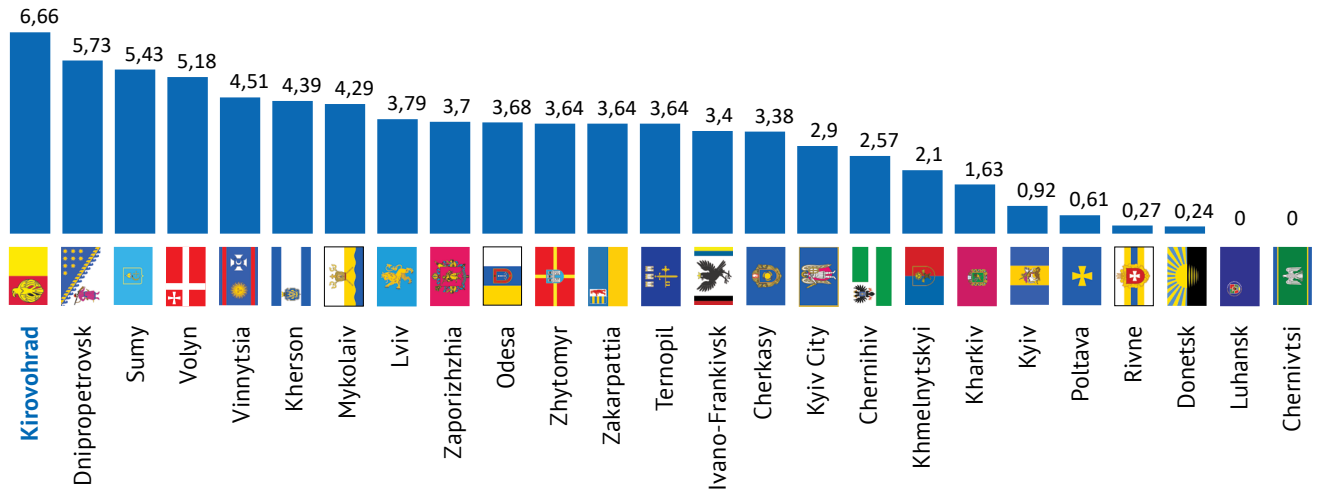
Region	Share of electricity from renewable sources (% , 2020)	Score
Zakarpattia	100	3,5
Ternopil	100	3,5
Zhytomyr	100	3,5
Odesa	92,12	3,33
Kirovohrad	88,1	3,16
Kherson	71,37	2,99
Cherkasy	46,04	2,82
Dnipropetrovsk	41,8	2,65
Vinnytsia	33,44	2,48
Volyn	29,3	2,31
Sumy	22,26	2,14
Lviv	19,1	1,97
Chernihiv	9,1	1,8
Mykolaiv	6,99	1,63
Zaporizhzhia	6,3	1,46
Kyiv City	5,4	1,29
Khmelnytskyi	4,4	1,12
Ivano-Frankivsk	3,7	0,95
Kyiv	2,21	0,78
Poltava	2	0,61
Kharkiv	1,07	0,44
Rivne	0,12	0,27
Donetsk	0,1	0,1
Luhansk	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0

Table 11.3.2

Share of electricity (renewables) in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019–2020)

Region	Share of electricity from renewable sources (% , 2019)	Share of electricity from renewable sources (% , 2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Kirovohrad	19,1	88,1	361,26	3,5
Sumy	7,2	22,26	209,17	3,29
Dnipropetrovsk	15,8	41,8	164,56	3,08
Volyn	11,3	29,3	159,29	2,87
Mykolaiv	3,1	6,99	125,48	2,66
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,7	3,7	117,65	2,45
Zaporizhzhia	3,4	6,3	85,29	2,24
Vinnytsia	20,99	33,44	59,31	2,03
Lviv	12,97	19,1	47,27	1,82
Kyiv City	3,7	5,4	45,95	1,61
Kherson	51,9	71,37	37,51	1,4
Kharkiv	0,81	1,07	32,1	1,19
Khmelnytskyi	3,4	4,4	29,41	0,98
Chernihiv	7,9	9,1	15,19	0,77
Cherkasy	44,01	46,04	4,6	0,56
Odesa	91	92,12	1,23	0,35
Kyiv	2,21	2,21	0	0,14
Zakarpattia	100	100	0	0,14
Ternopil	100	100	0	0,14
Donetsk	0,1	0,1	0	0,14
Zhytomyr	100	100	0	0,14
Luhansk	0	0	0	0
Chernivtsi	0	0	0	0
Poltava	2,5	2	-20	0
Rivne	0,6	0,12	-80	0

Graph 11.3 Share of electricity (renewables) in the total amount of electricity produced (% , 2019–2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, the indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the share of electricity from renewable sources in total power generation in 2019–2020 and the share of electricity from renewable sources in total power generation (2020). The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points. The total score is formed based on the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

As regards growth, the “step” between scores was 0.21 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 17 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.21 points less.

In the second part, the “step” between scores was 0.17 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 21 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.17 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: replies of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration. Data for 2019 are given according to information from the “Euromap-2” study.

Luhansk region: electricity generated in solar power plants is not calculated due to the fact that they are privately owned. There is no hydropower, wind energy and bioenergy output available in the region.

Kyiv: data from the Main Department of Statistics for the city of Kyiv from the reply of the Kyiv City State Administration. Only solar power plants are taken into account, other data are not specified.

Chernivtsi region: except volume, no data provided by the regional state administration on the share of renewable energy in the total power generation.

Khmelnytskyi region: in 2019, the regional state administration provided data on the share of renewable energy together with the energy produced at the Khmelnytskyi Nuclear Power Plant; therefore, for a relevant calculation of the increase in the share of renewable energy in the third edition of the study the authors used the data from this year’s response of the regional state administration for 2019–2020.

Cherkasy region: for an appropriate calculation of the increase in the share of renewable energy, data for 2019–2020 are presented in accordance with this year’s response of the regional state administration. Regarding “Euromap-2” study, the data provided by the regional state administration did not include large-scale hydropower plants.

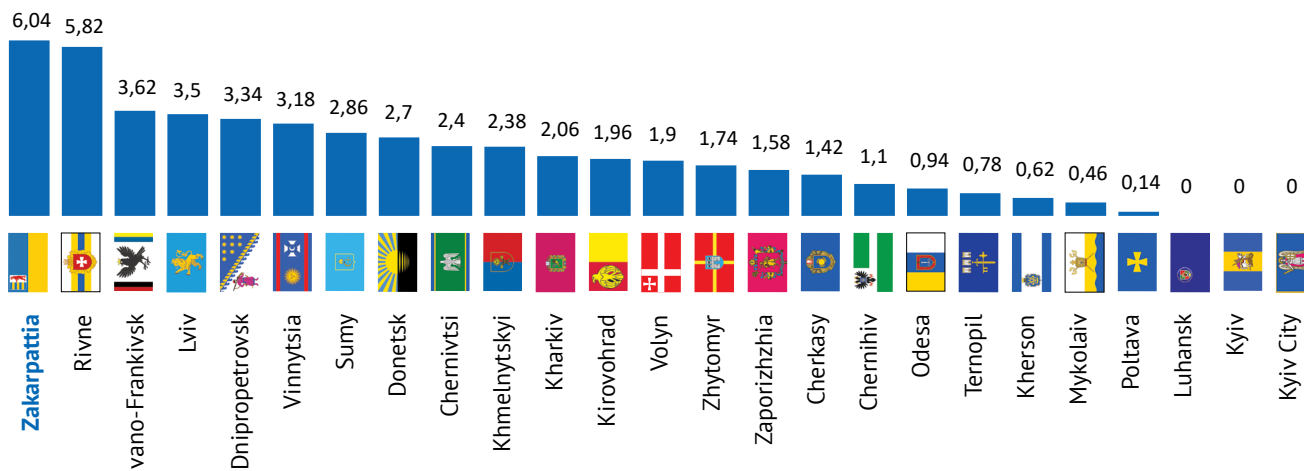




11.4. Number of “warm loans” received by persons and housing co-operatives/building co-operatives (2019-2020)

Table 11.4.1			Table 11.4.2				
Number of received “warm loans” (2020)			Number of received “warm loans” (2019-2020)				
Region	Number of received “warm loans” (2020)	Score	Region	Number of received “warm loans” (2019)	Number of received “warm loans” (2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Lviv	1828	3,5	Zakarpattia	615	697	13,3	3,5
Dnipropetrovsk	1170	3,34	Rivne	838	910	8,6	2,8
Vinnytsia	972	3,18	Chernivtsi	273	291	6,6	2,1
Rivne	910	3,02	Ivano-Frankivsk	649	682	5,1	1,4
Sumy	891	2,86	Kirovohrad	539	566	5	0,7
Donetsk	816	2,7	Luhansk	0	0	0	0
Zakarpattia	697	2,54	Kyiv City	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	686	2,38	Cherkasy	645	640	-0,77	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	682	2,22	Volyn	697	676	-3	0
Kharkiv	677	2,06	Sumy	990	891	-10	0
Volyn	676	1,9	Mykolaiv	459	412	-10,2	0
Zhytomyr	662	1,74	Kharkiv	765	677	-11,5	0
Zaporizhzhia	655	1,58	Donetsk	963	816	-15,3	0
Cherkasy	640	1,42	Chernihiv	664	557	-16,1	0
Kirovohrad	566	1,26	Ternopil	584	471	-19,3	0
Chernihiv	557	1,1	Vinnytsia	1212	972	-19,8	0
Odesa	535	0,94	Kherson	572	445	-22,2	0
Ternopil	471	0,78	Zhytomyr	886	662	-25,3	0
Kherson	445	0,62	Dnipropetrovsk	1584	1170	-26,1	0
Mykolaiv	412	0,46	Odesa	725	535	-26,2	0
Chernivtsi	291	0,3	Khmelnyskyi	982	686	-30,1	0
Poltava	264	0,14	Lviv	2940	1828	-37,8	0
Luhansk	0	0	Zaporizhzhia	1442	655	-54,6	0
Kyiv	0	0	Poltava	741	264	-64,4	0
Kyiv City	0	0	Kyiv	156	0	-100	0

Graph 11.4 Number of “warm loans” received by persons and housing co-operatives/building co-operatives (2019-2020). General score



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of the regions’ results and the city of Kyiv the indicator was divided into two parts: growth in number of “warm loans” received by persons and housing co-operatives/building co-operatives (2019-2020) and the number of “warm loans” received in 2020. The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points.

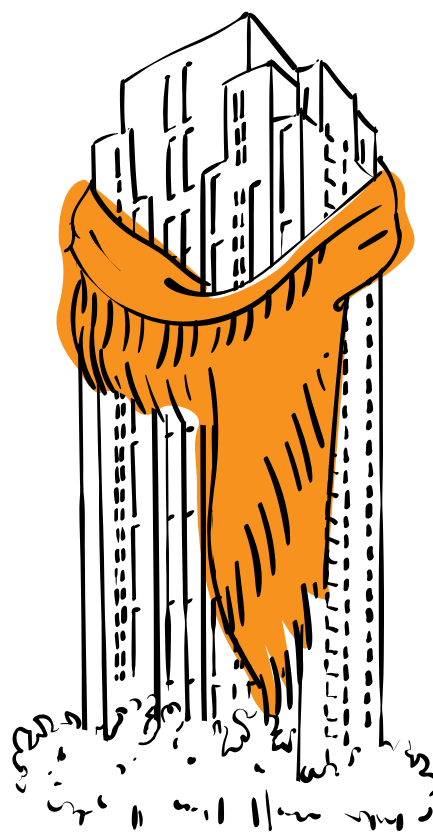
Regarding the growth, the “step” between scores was 0.7 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 5 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.7 points less.

As for the second part, the “step” between scores was 0.16 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 3.5 points / 22 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.16 points less.

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

Luhansk region, Kyiv: the military-civil administration and the Kyiv City State Administration did not provide data on this indicator.

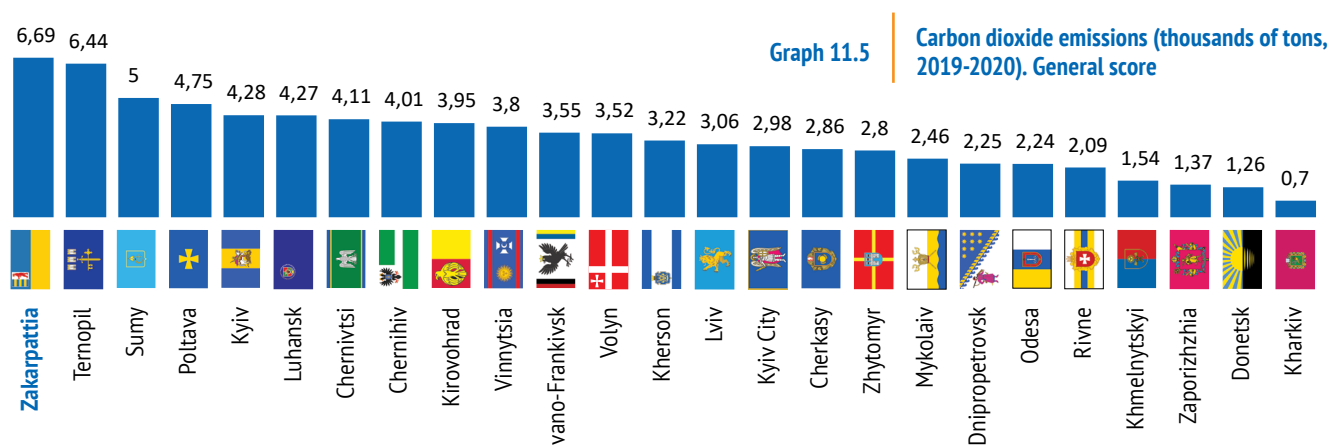
Zakarpattia region: the regional state administration provided data not on the number of “warm loans” received, but on the number of their recipients. The data were taken into account as follows: one recipient - one “warm loan”.





11.5. Carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons, 2019-2020)

Table 11.5.1			Table 11.5.2				
Carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons, 2020)			Carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons, 2019-2020)				
Region	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousands of tons (2020)	Score	Region	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousands of tons (2019)	Carbon dioxide emissions, thousands of tons (2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Donetsk	22258,3	0,14	Odesa	1189,1	1580	32,9	0
Dnipropetrovsk	20474,8	0,28	Kherson	311,2	329,2	5,8	0
Zaporizhzhia	12979,6	0,42	Zhytomyr	692,3	721,1	4,2	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	10207,1	0,56	Kharkiv	7595,8	7789,6	2,6	0
Kharkiv	7789,6	0,7	Khmelnyskyi	2242,2	2295,5	2,4	0
Kyiv City	4583	0,84	Rivne	2086,8	2071,7	-0,7	0,27
Vinnytsia	4249,5	0,98	Volyn	467,4	461,8	-1,2	0,44
Kyiv	3679	1,12	Chernivtsi	142,3	140	-1,6	0,61
Lviv	2968,4	1,26	Mykolaiv	2149,8	2093,2	-2,6	0,78
Cherkasy	2395,6	1,4	Zaporizhzhia	13663,3	12979,6	-5	0,95
Khmelnyskyi	2295,5	1,54	Donetsk	23528,1	22258,3	-5,4	1,12
Mykolaiv	2093,2	1,68	Kirovohrad	925,2	848,8	-8,3	1,29
Rivne	2071,7	1,82	Cherkasy	2616,8	2395,6	-8,5	1,46
Luhansk	2021,7	1,96	Chernihiv	1542,8	1366	-11,5	1,63
Poltava	1589,3	2,1	Lviv	3402,6	2968,4	-12,8	1,8
Odesa	1580	2,24	Dnipropetrovsk	23496,6	20474,8	-12,9	1,97
Chernihiv	1366	2,38	Kyiv City	5295,6	4583	-13,5	2,14
Sumy	1295,3	2,52	Luhansk	2403,6	2021,7	-15,9	2,31
Kirovohrad	848,8	2,66	Sumy	1587,1	1295,3	-18,4	2,48
Zhytomyr	721,1	2,8	Poltava	1970,5	1589,3	-19,3	2,65
Ternopil	487,4	2,94	Vinnytsia	5355,3	4249,5	-20,6	2,82
Volyn	461,8	3,08	Ivano-Frankivsk	12898,9	10207,1	-20,9	2,99
Kherson	329,2	3,22	Kyiv	4784,3	3679	-23,1	3,16
Zakarpattia	193,5	3,36	Zakarpattia	262,8	193,5	-26,4	3,33
Chernivtsi	140	3,5	Ternopil	672,5	487,4	-27,5	3,5



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of regions' results and the city of Kyiv, the indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the carbon dioxide emissions in 2019–2020 and the carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons, 2020). The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points. The total score is formed based on the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

As regards growth, the "step" between scores was 0.17 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 20 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.17 points

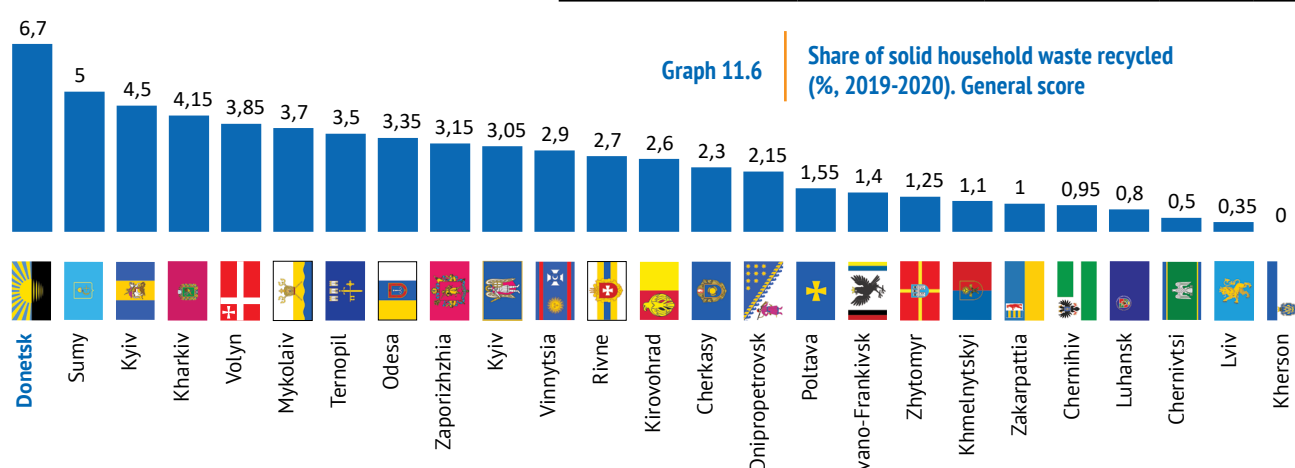
less. In the second part, the "step" between scores was 0.14 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.14 points less.

Data clarification: *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>. Data are provided from stationary sources of pollution, excluding the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



11.6. Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2019-2020)

Table 11.6.1			Table 11.6.2				
Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2020)			Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2019-2020)				
Region	Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2020)	Score	Region	Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2019)	Share of solid household waste recycled (% , 2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Ternopil	23,32	3,5	Donetsk	2,63	11,52	338,02	3,5
Mykolaiv	17	3,35	Sumy	0,3	1,21	303,3	3,15
Donetsk	11,52	3,2	Zaporizhzhia	0,01	0,03	200	2,8
Kyiv City	10,77	3,05	Kharkiv	0,24	0,71	195,8	2,45
Vinnytsia	9,79	2,9	Cherkasy	0,01	0,02	100	2,1
Kyiv	9,62	2,75	Kyiv	5,31	9,62	81,17	1,75
Kirovohrad	4,25	2,6	Volyn	2,32	4,19	80,6	1,4
Volyn	4,19	2,45	Odesa	2	3,25	62,5	1,05
Odesa	3,25	2,3	Rivne	1,9	2,46	29,47	0,7
Dnipropetrovsk	2,95	2,15	Zakarpattia	0,07	0,07	0	0,35
Rivne	2,46	2	Mykolaiv	17	17	0	0,35
Sumy	1,21	1,85	Kherson	0	0	0	0
Kharkiv	0,71	1,7	Kyiv City	10,96	10,77	-1,73	0
Poltava	0,51	1,55	Dnipropetrovsk	3,14	2,95	-6,05	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	0,49	1,4	Ternopil	24,87	23,32	-6,23	0
Zhytomyr	0,27	1,25	Vinnytsia	11,98	9,79	-18,28	0
Khmelnyskyi	0,22	1,1	Chernivtsi	0,05	0,04	-20	0
Chernihiv	0,11	0,95	Kirovohrad	5,35	4,25	-20,56	0
Luhansk	0,1	0,8	Poltava	0,67	0,51	-23,88	0
Zakarpattia	0,07	0,65	Luhansk	0,15	0,1	-33,33	0
Chernivtsi	0,04	0,5	Ivano-Frankivsk	0,9	0,49	-45,56	0
Lviv	0,03	0,35	Zhytomyr	0,6	0,27	-55	0
Zaporizhzhia	0,03	0,35	Chernihiv	0,28	0,11	-60,7	0
Cherkasy	0,02	0,2	Khmelnyskyi	0,76	0,22	-71,05	0
Kherson	0	0	Lviv	1,87	0,03	-98,4	0



The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of regions' results and the city of Kyiv, the indicator was divided into two parts: the increase in the share of solid household waste recycled in 2019-2020 and the share of solid household waste recycled (2020). The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points. The total score is formed based on the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

As regards growth, the "step" between scores was 0.35 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 10 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.35 points

less. In the second part, the "step" between scores was 0.15 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 23 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.15 points less.

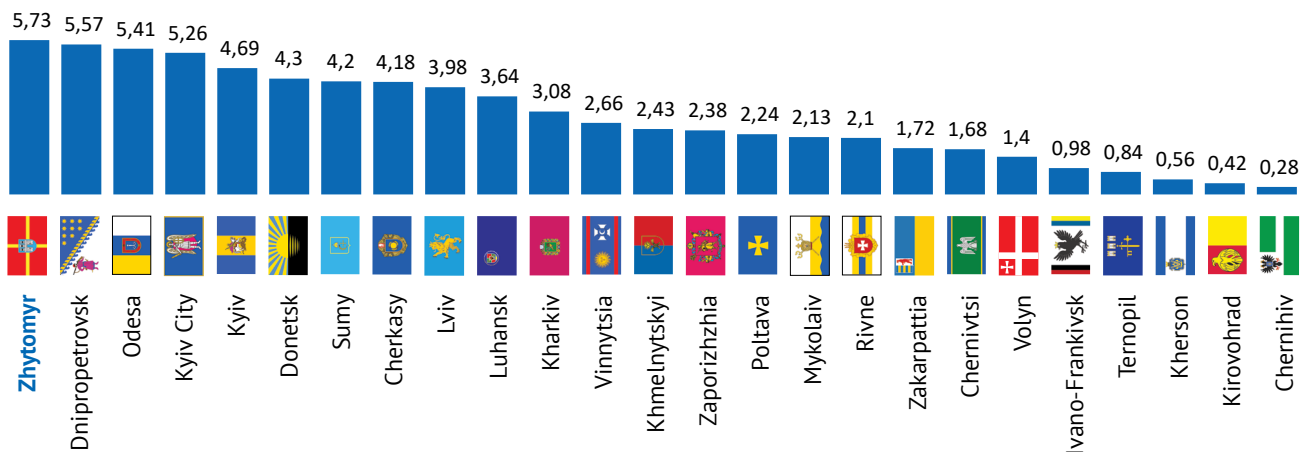
Data clarification: *Source: response of the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, July 2021.

11.7. Number of registered electric cars (2019-2020)⁷⁸

Table 11.7.1 Number of registered electric cars (2020)			Table 11.7.2 Number of registered electric cars (2019-2020)				
Region	Number of registered electric cars (2020)	Score	Region	Number of registered electric cars (2019)	Number of registered electric cars (2020)	Growth (%)	Score
Kyiv City	1938	3,5	Sumy	55	75	36,36	3,5
Odesa	1308	3,36	Luhansk	11	15	36,36	3,5
Kyiv	1134	3,22	Zhytomyr	214	272	27,1	3,21
Kharkiv	793	3,08	Cherkasy	101	123	21,78	2,92
Dnipropetrovsk	771	2,94	Dnipropetrovsk	660	771	16,82	2,63
Lviv	638	2,8	Donetsk	137	148	8,03	2,34
Vinnytsia	284	2,66	Odesa	1233	1308	6,08	2,05
Zhytomyr	272	2,52	Kyiv City	1835	1938	5,61	1,76
Zaporizhzhia	210	2,38	Kyiv	1077	1134	5,29	1,47
Poltava	179	2,24	Lviv	615	638	3,74	1,18
Rivne	163	2,1	Khmelnyskyi	127	131	3,15	0,89
Donetsk	148	1,96	Zakarpattia	118	120	1,7	0,6
Mykolaiv	140	1,82	Mykolaiv	138	140	1,45	0,31
Chernivtsi	139	1,68	Kharkiv	794	793	-0,13	0
Khmelnyskyi	131	1,54	Poltava	181	179	-1,1	0
Volyn	125	1,4	Kherson	65	62	-4,62	0
Cherkasy	123	1,26	Chernivtsi	146	139	-4,79	0
Zakarpattia	120	1,12	Vinnytsia	317	284	-10,41	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	118	0,98	Volyn	147	125	-14,97	0
Ternopil	102	0,84	Zaporizhzhia	250	210	-16	0
Sumy	75	0,7	Ivano-Frankivsk	146	118	-19,18	0
Kherson	62	0,56	Kirovohrad	61	42	-31,15	0
Kirovohrad	42	0,42	Rivne	240	163	-32,08	0
Chernihiv	38	0,28	Ternopil	154	102	-33,77	0
Luhansk	15	0,14	Chernihiv	64	38	-40,63	0

⁷⁸ Response of the Main service center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2021.

Graph 11.7 | Number of registered electric cars (2019-2020). General score

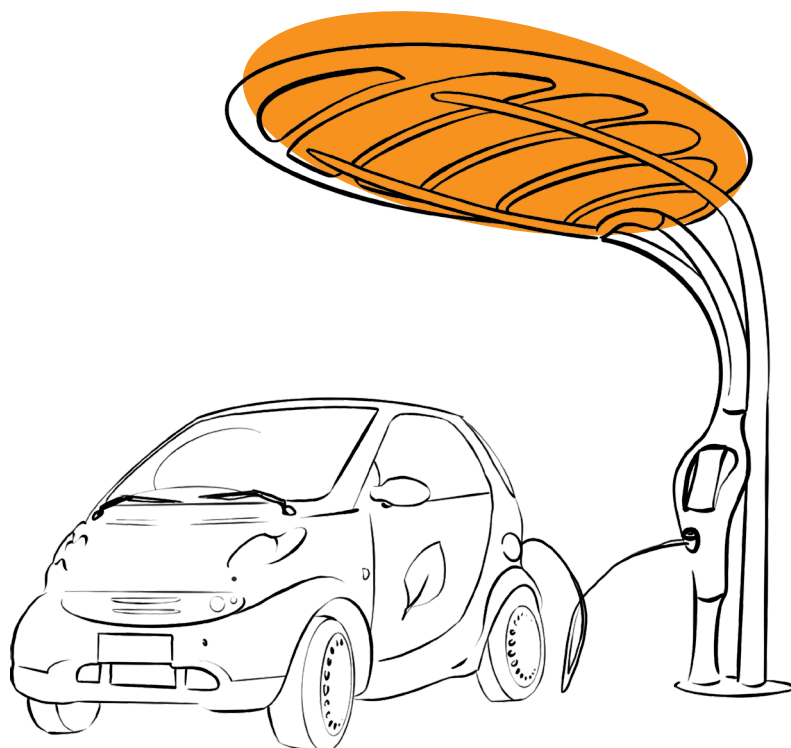


The weight of the indicator is 7 points. For a relevant comparison of regions' results and the city of Kyiv, the indicator was divided into two parts: the number of registered electric cars (2020) and the increase in the number of registered electric cars in 2019–2020. The highest weight of each part is 3.5 points. The total score is formed based on the sum of consolidated scores for the two parts of the indicator.

Data clarification: *Source: response of the Main Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center, June 2021. Data for Ukraine were taken from the "Euomap-2" study (achieved from the Main Service Center at the request of the New Europe Center, June 2020).

As for the number of registered electric cars (2020), the "step" between scores was 0.14 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 25 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.14 points less.

In the second part, the "step" between scores was 0.29 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 3.5 points / 12 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.29 points less.



CHAPTER

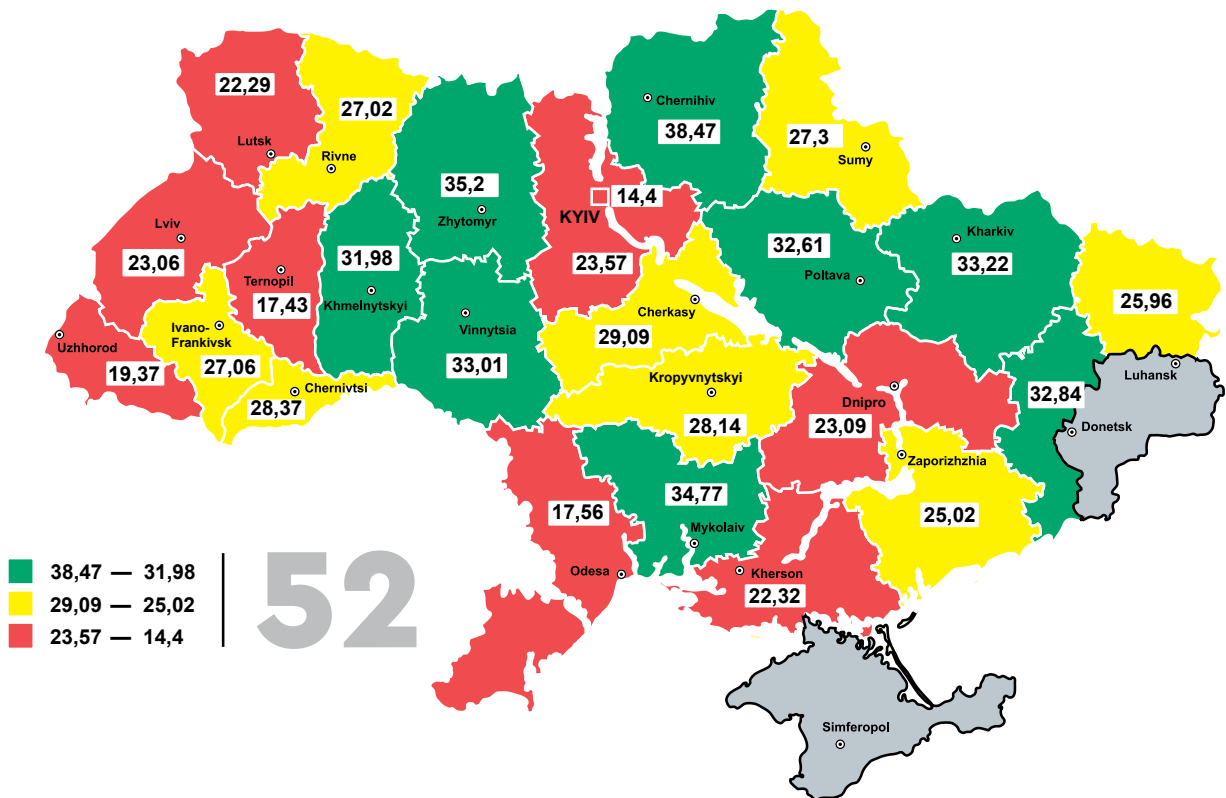
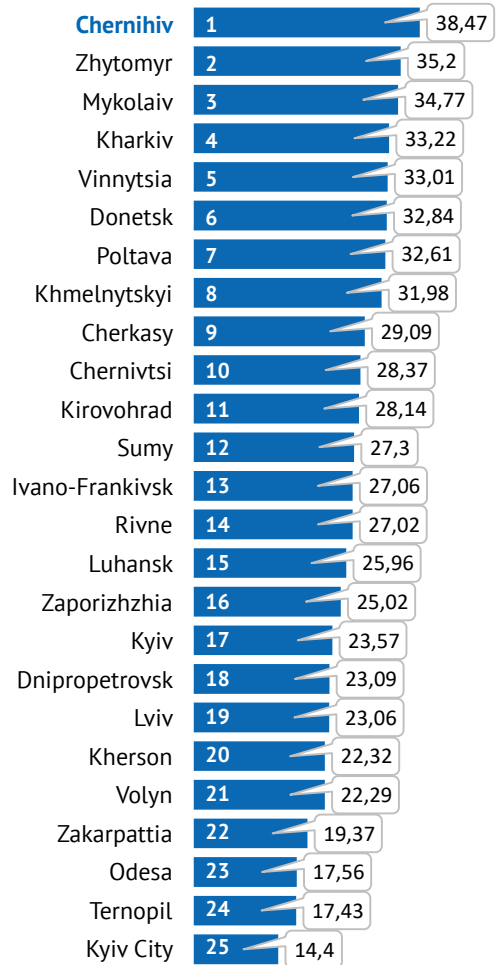
12



GENDER EQUALITY

52

52 points – the highest possible score in this category.





KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 The average wage gap between men and women is the best (18.8 percent) in the three years examined in “Euromap” and the closest to the corresponding figure in the EU (14.1 percent). Ukraine’s results are better than those of Germany (19.2 percent), Austria (19.9 percent), Latvia (21.2 percent) and Estonia (21.7 percent).
- 2 In a third of regions, none of the cities is headed by a woman. And although there are on average only 10 percent of female mayors in Ukraine, this is in line with the figures of some EU member states: Lithuania and Austria. The average rate of female mayors in EU countries is 17.2 percent.
- 3 On average in Ukraine, women make up about a third of the deputies of regional and city councils, which coincides with the EU level of 34 percent. It is also important that after the local elections in October 2020, the representation of women among deputies of regional councils has increased by 40%, and among deputies of city councils of regional centers - by a third.
- 4 Even though women make up about 2/3 of regional state administration staff, they almost do not hold managerial positions; only two out of 24 heads of regional state administrations are women (Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions). In the previous two analyzed years, the number of female leaders ranged from zero to four.



AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES

18.8 percent is the average wage gap between men and women in Ukraine in 2020.

Over three years of the “Euromap” study, this indicator is the highest (21.4 percent in 2019 and 20.7 percent in 2018) and the closest to the corresponding figure in the EU – 14.1 percent^{79,80}.

Compared to some EU member states, Ukraine currently has a better performance than Germany (19.2 percent), Austria (19.9 percent), Latvia (21.2 percent) and Estonia (21.7 percent). At the same time, Ukraine should consolidate the existing result and improve it further, following if not the leading countries in

this area, then at least the neighbors: the figures of Romania, Slovenia and Poland range from 3.3 percent to 8.5 percent⁸¹.

Chernivtsi (4.5 percent!), Zhytomyr (6.9 percent) and Kherson (10.1 percent) regions are leading this year. It is noteworthy that in recent years there has been some stability among the leaders in this indicator, namely

Chernivtsi and Kherson regions confidently enter the top three for a third straight year.

Zhytomyr region took a place in the top three for the first time (in previous years, it took 5th and 8th places). Eastern regions traditionally (as in 2018 and 2019) rank last. Donetsk region shows the worst result with a wage gap between men and women standing at 37.5 percent.



FEMALE MANAGERS

Urban-type settlements have the best representation of women among managers. The share of female heads of urban-type settlements in Ukraine is 16.9 percent (for comparison: 19 percent in 2019). However, there is an extremely large gap between the data of different regions: in Donetsk region, the share of female heads of urban-type settlements is 33.3 percent, while in Rivne and Ternopil regions it stands at 6-8 percent only. Sumy and Kherson regions are prone to the middle ground, showing the share of women at the level of 29–30 percent.

The worst indicators are seen at the level of amalgamated territorial communities, where the share of female heads is 15.7 percent (19 percent in 2019) on average in the country. At the same time, almost all western regions lag behind: Volyn, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil regions are at the end of the ranking (from 13 to 6 percent).

The situation with the number of female mayors remains extremely disappointing. On average, only 10 percent of mayors in Ukraine are women (9.1 percent in 2019). The most unfortunate thing, however, is that

in one third of the regions, none of the cities is headed by a woman.

Meanwhile, the average rate of female mayors in EU countries is 17.2 percent and it is gradually increasing compared to previous

⁷⁹ It is noteworthy that at the time of the preparation of “Euromap-3”, Eurostat contained only 2019 data. Thus, the authors had to compare Ukraine-related data for 2020 with EU-related data for 2019.

⁸⁰ Gender pay gap statistics, Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/edn-20210308-2>

⁸¹ Gender pay gap statistics, Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/edn-20210308-2>

years⁸². It is fair to say that **the 10-percent level of female mayors in Ukraine coincides with the level of Lithuania and Austria**, but we would suggest focusing on the best results of the Nordic countries, such as Finland and Iceland, which show the results of 39 and 36 percent of female mayors, respectively.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2021, women were managers of almost 30 percent of legal entities in Ukraine (29 percent as of January 1, 2020).



FEMALE DEPUTIES AND REGIONAL STATE ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES

On average in Ukraine, about a third of deputies of regional councils and city councils of regional centers are women (25 percent and 29 percent, respectively). This figure is quite high compared to the data of the previous analyzed year (15 percent and 20 percent in 2019). Thus, after the regular local elections in October 2020,

the representation of women among deputies of regional councils has increased by 40% and among deputies of city councils of regional centers – by a third.

Some regions show even better trends. The representation of female deputies in regional councils in Cherkasy region increased from 13 percent in 2019 to 39 percent in 2020 and the representation of female deputies in city councils has grown from 12 to 40 percent in Chernivtsi region. This increase was made possible by the introduction of a mandatory 40-percent gender quota in 2020⁸³.

It is important to note that **the rate of female deputies at the local level in Ukraine is also high compared to the EU, where on average 34 percent of members of municipal (city) councils are women**. The best indicators in the EU are shown by Iceland (46.5 percent) and, surprisingly enough, Albania (43.6 percent)⁸⁴.

Referring to the representation of women in regional state administrations, as in the previous two editions of the “Euromap” study, women make up about 2/3 of the staff but almost do not hold senior positions in regional state administrations. **Only two out of 24 heads of administrations are women** (Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions). In the previous two analyzed years, the

number of female leaders ranged from zero to four. Thus, men make up 25.5 percent of employees (on average in the country) and 92 percent of heads of regional state administrations.



GENDER PASSPORTS, SUCCESS STORIES AND FUNDS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

A gender passport of communities is a tool for collecting and analyzing gender-disaggregated statistics to identify inequalities. Based on the passport, local self-government bodies can assess the state of gender policy implementation in the community, identify the challenges faced by rural and urban communities, etc.

16 out of the 24 regions that provided data have gender passports of local self-government bodies. That being said, most of these regions have from one to two passports, while

the figures of the top three are relatively high: 17 passports in Luhansk region, 21 – in Ivano-Frankivsk and 22 – in Donetsk regions.

At the same time, as part of the new “Euromap” edition, we asked local authorities what they thought European integration success stories were in their regions. It is noteworthy that some of the regions referred to their eurosuccesses by mentioning the development of gender passports (Poltava region) and projects on their institutionalization (Volyn and Chernivtsi regions – UN projects with the support of the Government of Canada).

Other success stories include:

- opening of a shelter for temporary accommodation of women affected by domestic violence in Vinnytsia region (with the support of the UN and the British government);
- implementation of a project in Zakarpattia region that will promote self-realization of women in business (with the support of the EU within the framework of a cross-border cooperation with Hungary, Slovakia and Romania);
- inclusion of gender-differentiated priorities in 28 policy documents of five communities of Zaporizhzhia region, capacity-building activities for police officers, journalists, etc. (implemented by UN Women with the support of the Government of Norway);
- trainings and forums for female entrepreneurs in Ivano-Frankivsk region, creation of ten jobs for women in a business incubator;
- educational campaign on women's rights in Chernihiv region.

In 2019–2020, two thirds of regions (16 out of 25) allocated funds from the regional budgets for activities ensuring gender equality. Donetsk, Poltava and Vinnytsia regions are among the leaders in terms of allocated funds. At the same time, the amount of such funds also differs significantly – from UAH 34.000 to 303.000.

⁸² Local/municipal councils: mayors or other leaders and members. European Institute for Gender Equality, https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/wmidm_pol_parl_wmid_locpol/datatable

⁸³ Despite fears and skeptical attitudes, gender quotas at local elections worked – vice speaker, Ukrinform. November 25, 2020, <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-elections/3142777-genderni-kvoti-na-miscevih-viborah-spracuvali-popri-pobouvanna-i-skepsis-vicespikerka.html>

⁸⁴ Local/municipal councils: mayors or other leaders and members. European Institute for Gender Equality. September 5, 2021, https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/wmidm_pol_parl_wmid_locpol/datatable



12.1. Share of women's wage from the average monthly wage of men (% , 2020)

Table 12.1

Average monthly wage of men and women (% , 2020)

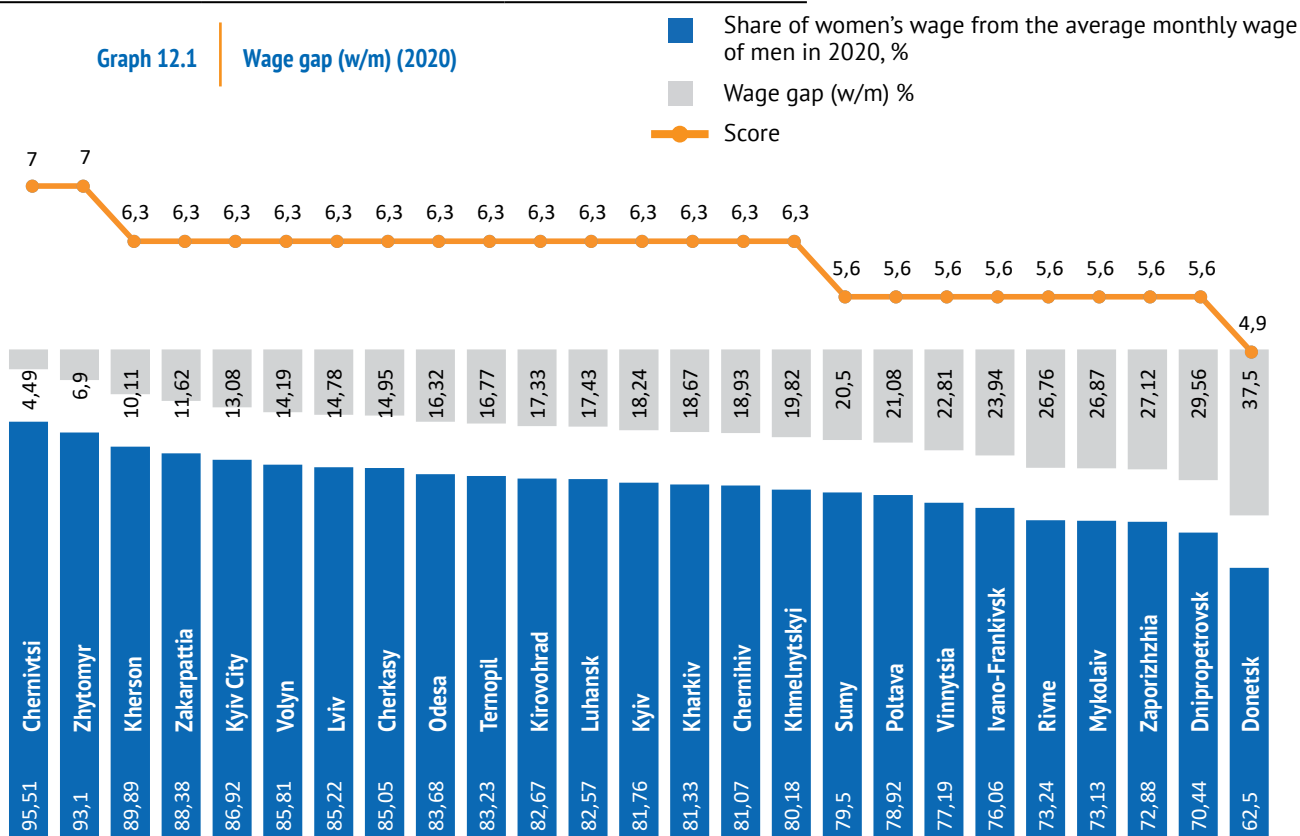
Region	Average monthly wage in 2020 (UAH, men)	Average monthly wage in 2020 (UAH, women)
Chernivtsi	9 413	8 990
Zhytomyr	9 445	8 793
Kherson	9 900	8 900
Zakarpattia	10 998	9 720
Kyiv City	18 374	15 970
Volyn	10 074	8 644
Lviv	11 192	9 538
Cherkasy	10 700	9 100
Odesa	11 345	9 494
Ternopil	10 380	8 639
Kirovohrad	10 574	8 741
Luhansk	11 265	9 301
Kyiv	14 433	11 801
Kharkiv	11 104	9 031
Chernihiv	10 743	8 709
Khmelnyskyi	11 100	8 900
Sumy	11 023	8 763
Poltava	13 127	10 360
Vinnysia	11 747	9 068
Ivano-Frankivsk	10 235	7 785
Rivne	12 105	8 866
Mykolaiv	13 400	9 800
Zaporizhzhia	13 486	9 829
Dnipropetrovsk	13 220	9 312
Donetsk	15 703	9 814

The weight of the indicator is 7 points. Given that the share of women's wage from the average monthly wage of men is similar in many regions, the estimate was based on the following formula: 90-100% - 7 points; 80-90% - 6.3 points; 70-80% - 5.6 points; 60-70% - 4.9 points; 50-60% - 4.2 points; 40-50% - 3.5 points; 30-40% - 2.8 points; 20-30% - 2.1 points; 10-20% - 1.4 points; 0-10% - 0.7 points.

The maximum score (7) for this indicator could be obtained by the region where the average monthly wage of men and women is almost the same. Each subsequent group of regions received a score of 0.7 points less.

Data clarification: *Chernihiv region: statistics on the average wage of women and men for the third quarter of 2020.

Graph 12.1 Wage gap (w/m) (2020)

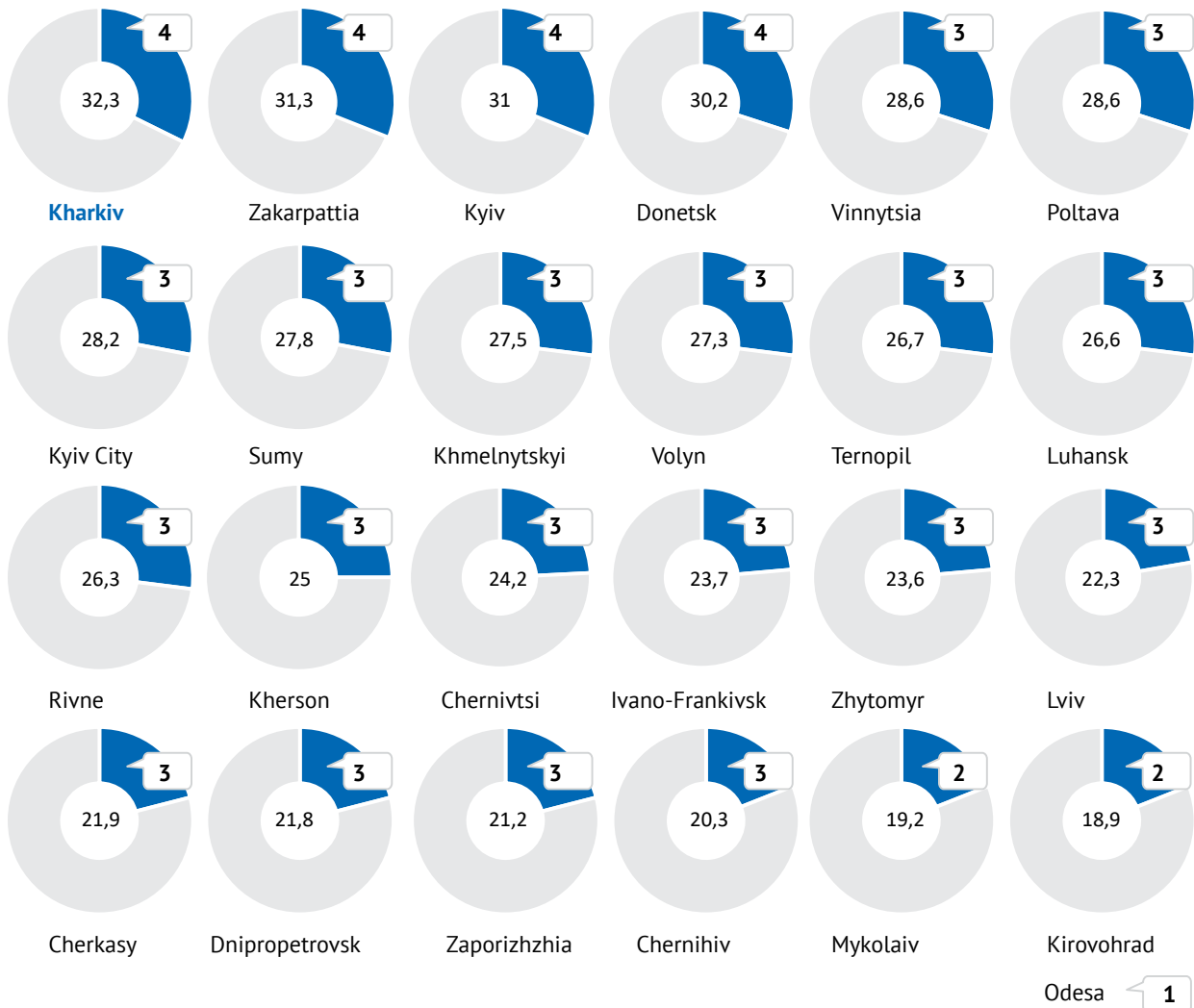




12.2. Share of men in total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 12.2 Share of men in total number of employees of regional state administrations and the Kyiv City State Administration (% , as of December 31, 2020)

x Score



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, considering the small difference in the share of men from the total number of employees of many regional state administrations, 40-50% was taken as the ideal ratio of women to men. Detailed calculations: 40-50% - 5 points; 30-40% - 4 points; 20-30% - 3 points; 10-20% - 2 points; 0-10% - 1 point.

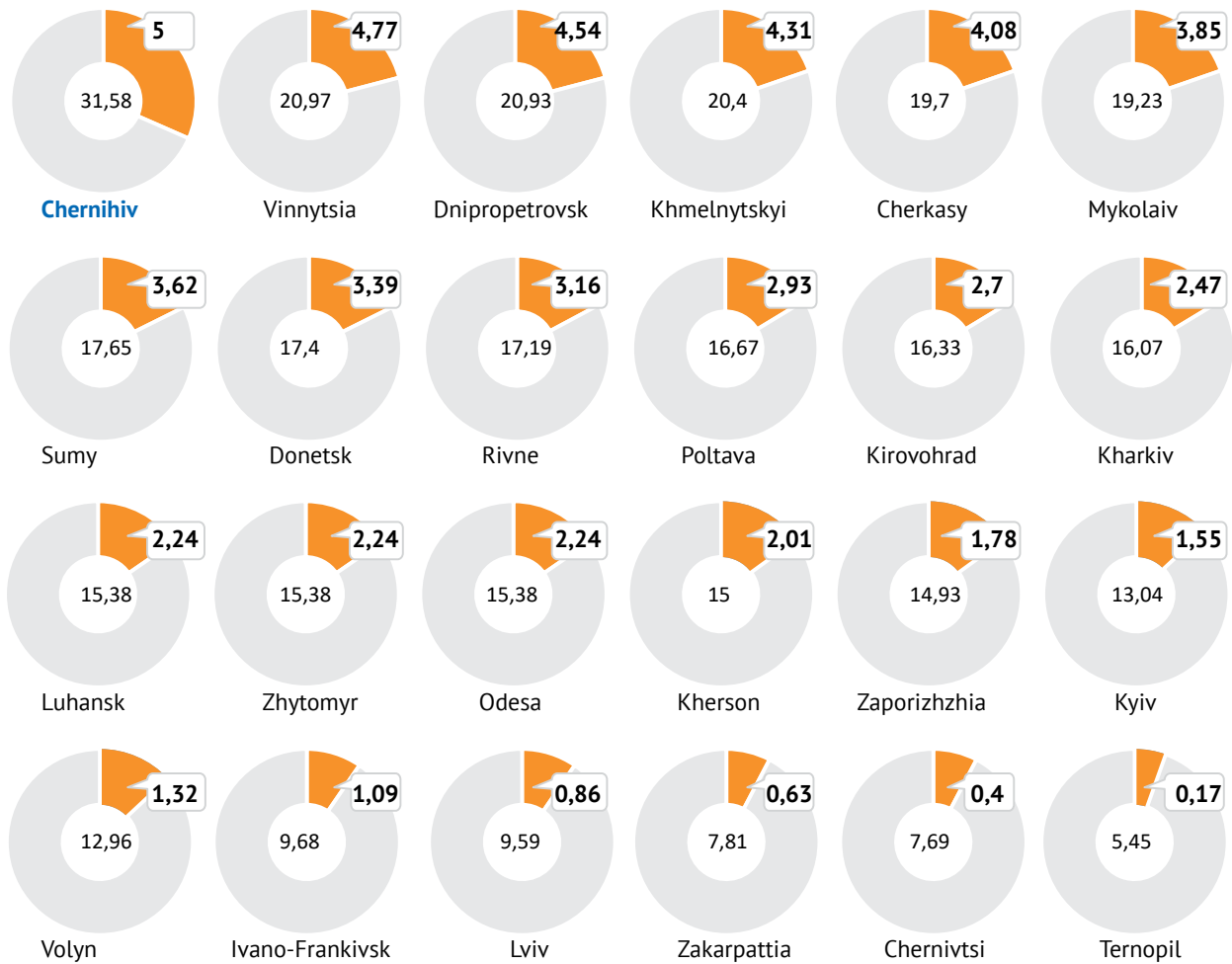
Data clarification: *Odesa region: the regional state administration provided incomplete data, that's why the region received a minimum score.



12.3. Share of women among heads of amalgamated territorial communities (% , as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 12.3 Share of women among heads of amalgamated territorial communities (% , as of December 31, 2020)

x Score



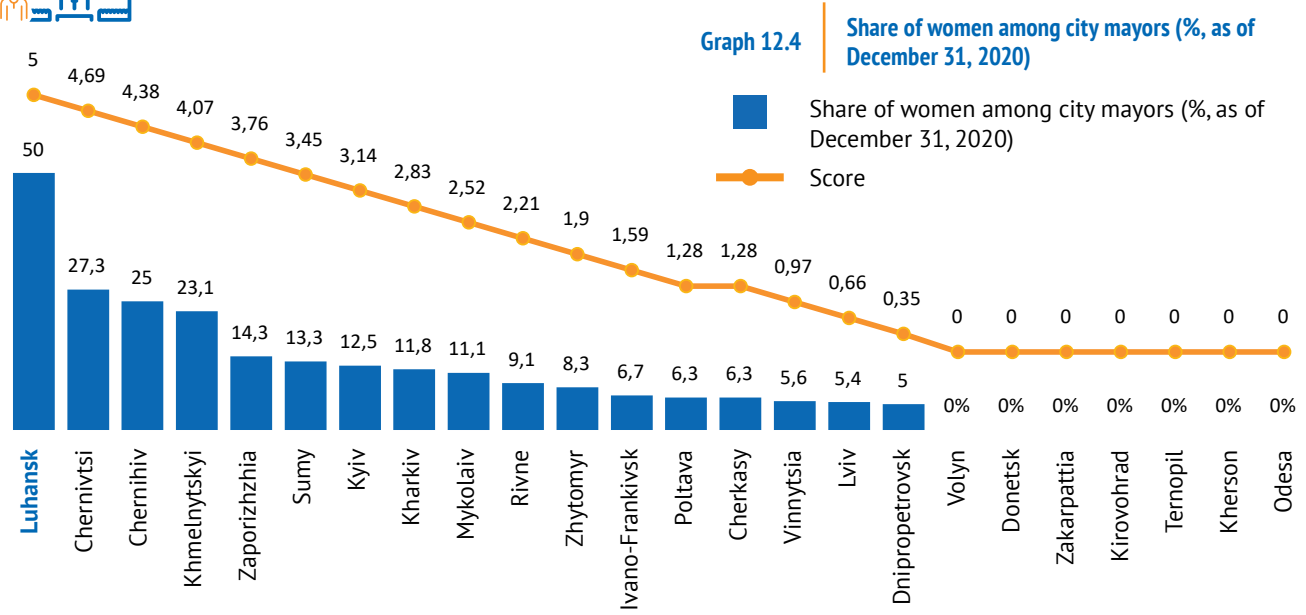
The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 0.23 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 22 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.23 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *The number of amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs) was checked as of December 31, 2020, source: <https://decentralization.gov.ua/newgromada>. Data for calculating the share of women among the heads of ATCs were collected through monitoring the websites of the amalgamated territorial communities of all Ukrainian regions.





12.4. Share of women among city mayors (% , as of December 31, 2020)

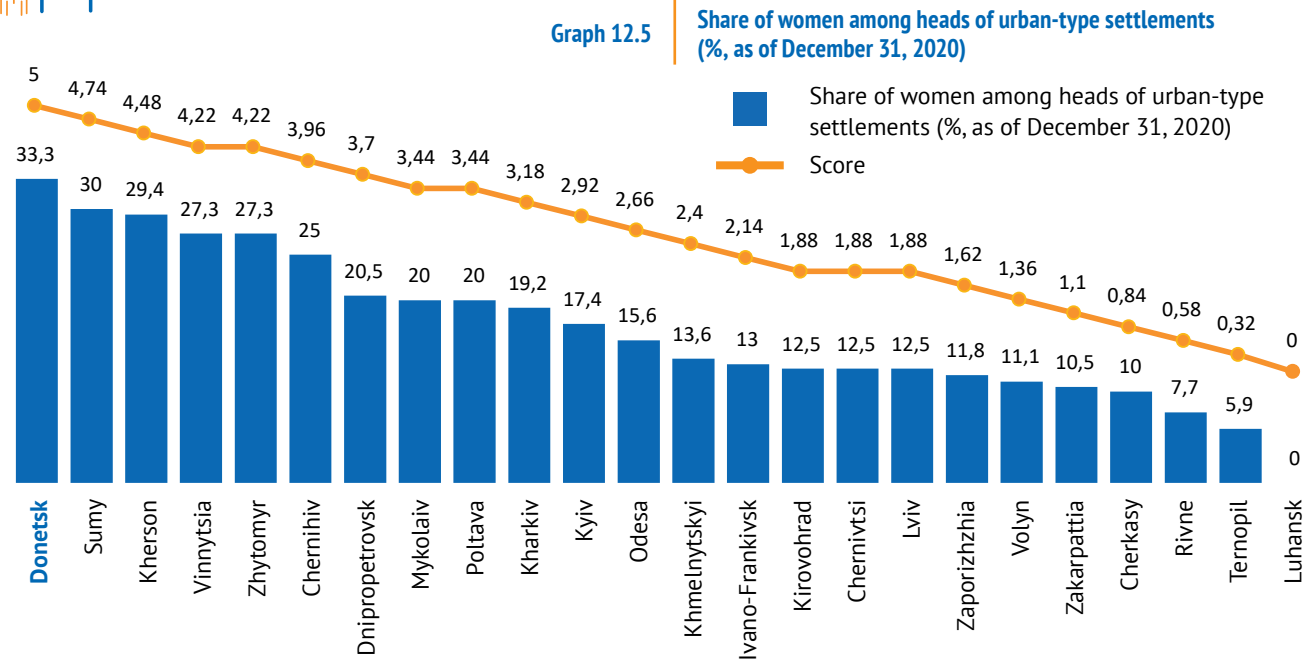


The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.31 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 16 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.31 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *This indicator includes all women and men who held (including as temporary acting) positions of mayors of all cities in the region (both regional and district importance) as of December 31, 2020. Kyiv as a city with a special status was not included in the list of cities of Kyiv region. Kyiv region: data were not provided. The data were achieved through the monitoring of city councils` websites.



12.5. Share of women among heads of urban-type settlements (% , as of December 31, 2020)



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.26 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 19 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.26 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *The indicator includes all women and men who held (in particular, as temporary acting) the positions of heads of urban-type settlements of the region as of December 31, 2020.

Kyiv, Zakarpattia regions: the regional state administrations did not provide any data, the data were obtained through monitoring the websites of all the urban-type settlements.

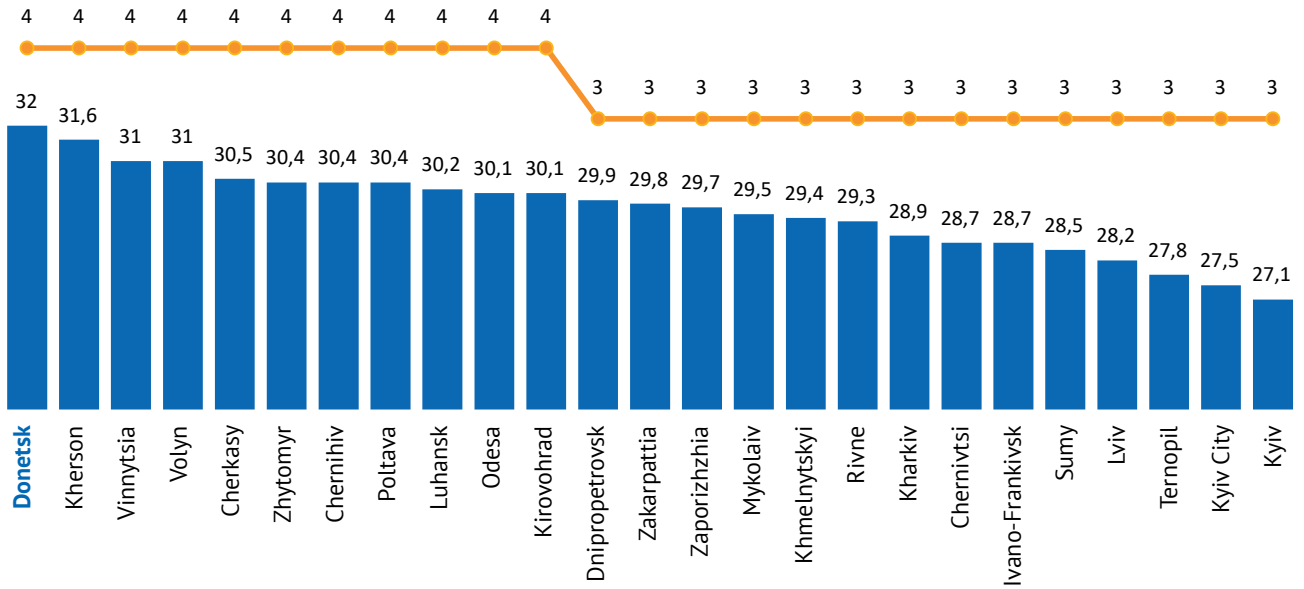


12.6. Share of legal persons run by women (% , as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 12.6

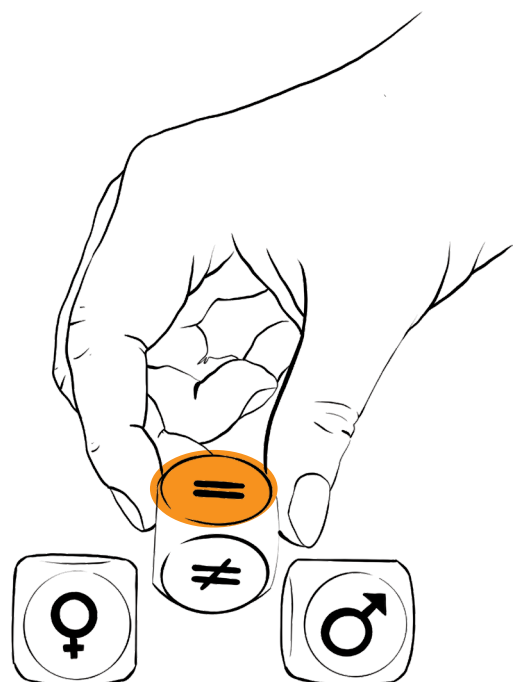
Share of legal persons run by women (% , as of December 31, 2020)

■ Share of legal persons run by women (% , as of December 31, 2020)
 —●— Score



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of the regions and the city of Kyiv, considering the small difference in the share of legal persons run by women, 40-50% was taken as the ideal ratio of women to men. Detailed calculations: 40-50% - 5 points; 30-40% - 4 points; 20-30% - 3 points; 10-20% - 2 points; 0-10% - 1 point.

Data clarification: *Source: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>.





12.7. Share of women among deputies of regional councils (% , as of December 31, 2020)

Table 12.7		Share of women among deputies of regional councils (% , as of December 31, 2020)		
Region	Number of women among deputies of regional councils (as of December 31, 2020)	Number of men among deputies of regional councils (as of December 31, 2020)	Share of women among deputies of regional councils (% , as of December 31, 2020)	Score
Cherkasy	18	28	39,13	5
Zaporizhzhia	29	55	34,52	4,74
Khmelnytskyi	22	42	34,38	4,48
Mykolaiv	19	45	29,69	4,22
Ivano-Frankivsk	24	60	28,57	3,96
Kharkiv	34	86	28,33	3,7
Zhytomyr	18	46	28,13	3,44
Chernihiv	18	46	28,13	3,44
Lviv	23	61	27,38	3,18
Rivne	17	46	26,98	2,92
Kyiv	22	62	26,19	2,66
Zakarpattia	16	48	25	2,4
Kirovohrad	16	48	25	2,4
Chernivtsi	16	48	25	2,4
Vinnytsia	20	64	23,81	2,14
Poltava	20	64	23,81	2,14
Kherson	14	45	23,73	1,88
Sumy	15	49	23,44	1,62
Odesa	19	65	22,62	1,36
Volyn	14	50	21,88	1,1
Dnipropetrovsk	25	95	20,83	0,84
Ternopil	13	51	20,31	0,58
Donetsk	-	-	0	0,32
Luhansk	-	-	0	0,32

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 0.26 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 19 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.26 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification:
*Donetsk, Luhansk regions: regional councils are temporarily absent, received the minimum score for this indicator.
Kyiv, Lviv regions: data from websites of regional councils (<https://kor.gov.ua>, <https://lvivoblrada.gov.ua>)



12.8. Share of women among deputies of city councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2020)

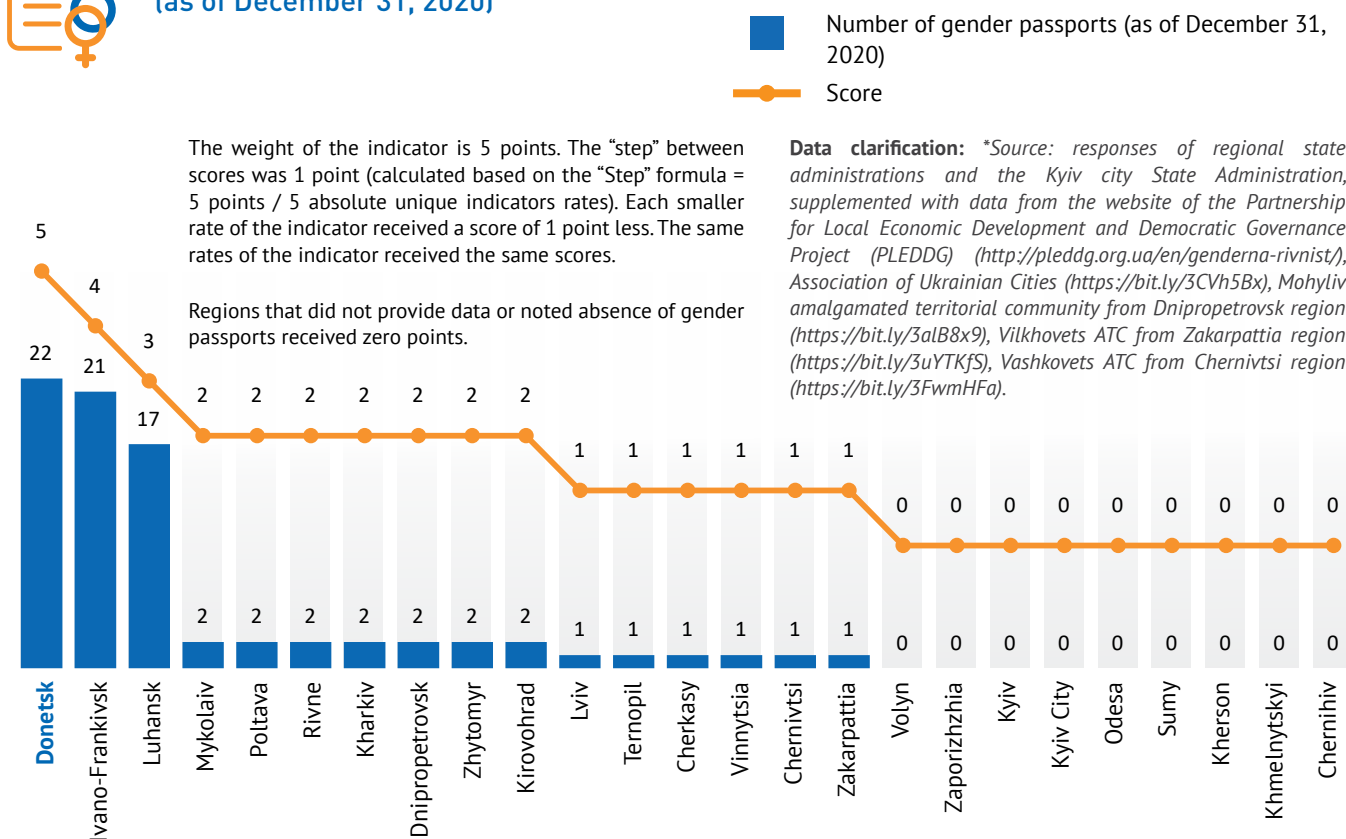
Table 12.8		Share of women among deputies of city councils of regional centers (% , as of December 31, 2020)		
Region	Number of women among deputies of city councils	Number of men among deputies of city councils	Share of women among deputies of city councils (% , as of December 31, 2020)	Score
Chernivtsi	13	19	40,63	5
Zhytomyr	17	25	40,48	4,71
Chernihiv	17	25	40,48	4,71
Khmelnytskyi	15	27	35,71	4,42
Mykolaiv	19	35	35,19	4,13
Rivne	14	28	33,33	3,84
Kirovohrad	14	28	33,33	3,84
Volyn	14	28	33,33	3,84
Poltava	14	29	32,56	3,55
Odesa	20	42	32,26	3,26
Vinnytsia	17	37	31,48	2,97
Ternopil	13	29	30,95	2,68
Ivano-Frankivsk	13	29	30,95	2,68
Kharkiv	25	59	29,76	2,39
Kyiv City	34	86	28,33	2,1
Lviv	18	46	28,13	1,81
Zaporizhzhia	16	48	25	1,52
Donetsk	10	32	23,81	1,23
Cherkasy	10	32	23,81	1,23
Sumy	10	32	23,81	1,23
Zakarpattia	9	29	23,68	0,94
Kherson	12	42	22,22	0,65
Dnipropetrovsk	13	51	20,31	0,36
Luhansk	-	-	-	0,07

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 0.29 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 17 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.29 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

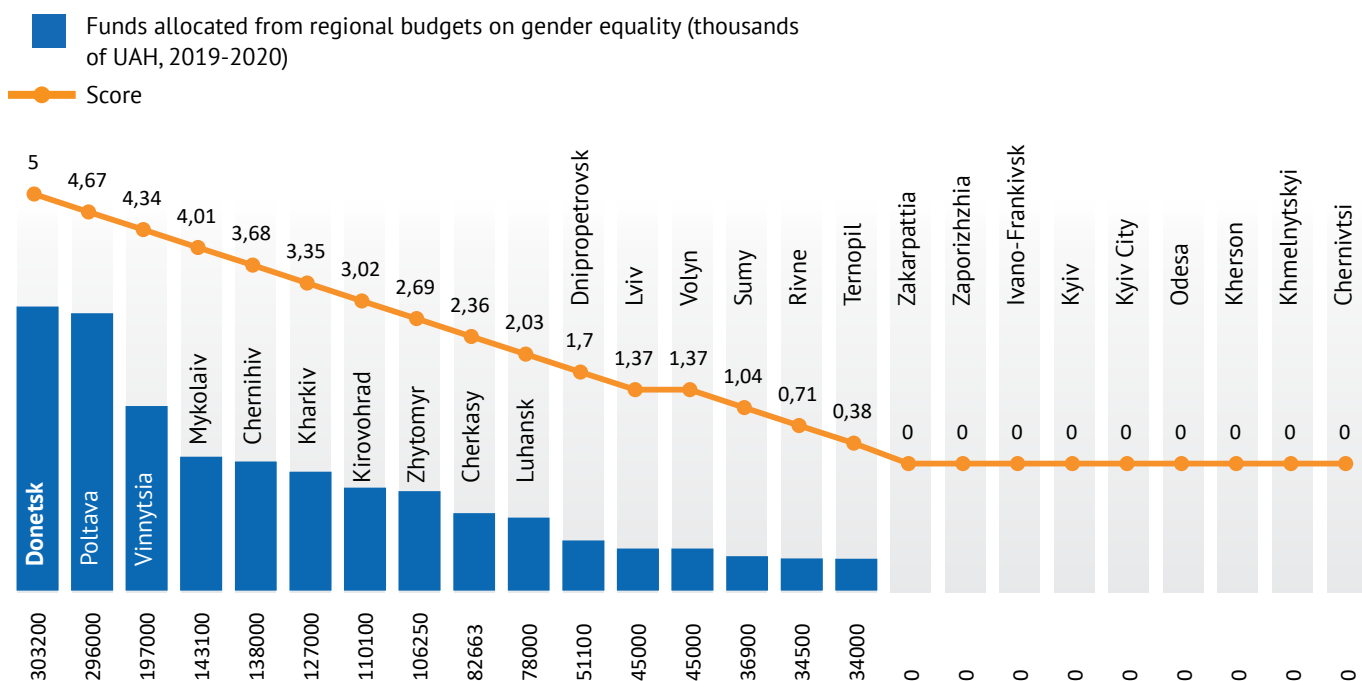
Data clarification: *Donetsk region: data of the Kramatorsk City Council, which temporarily performs the functions of the city council of the regional center. Luhansk region: local elections in the Severodonetsk City Council, which temporarily performs the functions of the city council of the regional center, were not held in 2020, that's why the region received a minimum score.
Kyiv City: data from the website of the Kyiv City State Administration).
Lviv region: data from the website of the Lviv City Council (<https://www.lvivrada.gov.ua>)
Poltava region: data from the website of the Poltava City Council (<https://bit.ly/2WXJZSR>).



12.9. Availability of gender passports among local self-government bodies in regions (as of December 31, 2020)



12.10. Funds allocated from regional budgets on gender equality (thousands of UAH, 2019-2020)



The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.33 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 15 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.33 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores. Regions that did not provide data or noted absence of funds allocated from regional budgets on gender equality received zero points.

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

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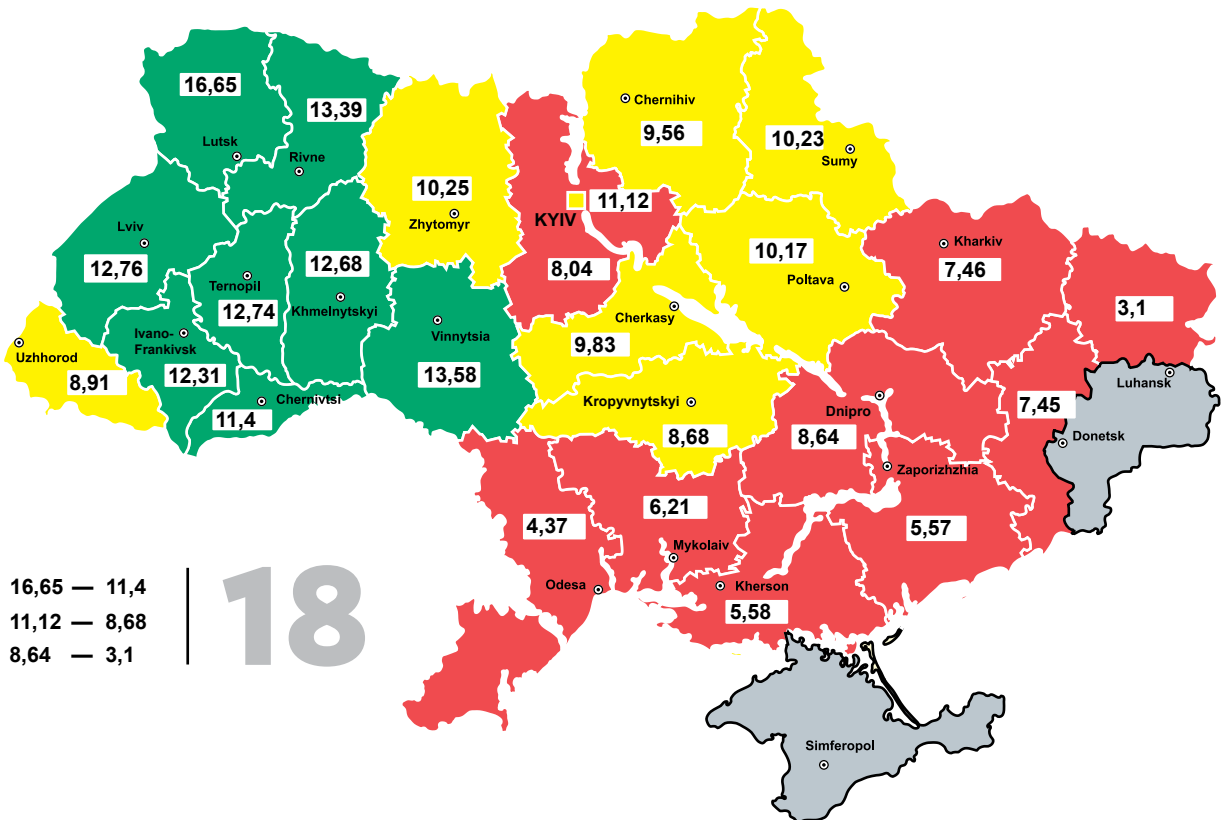
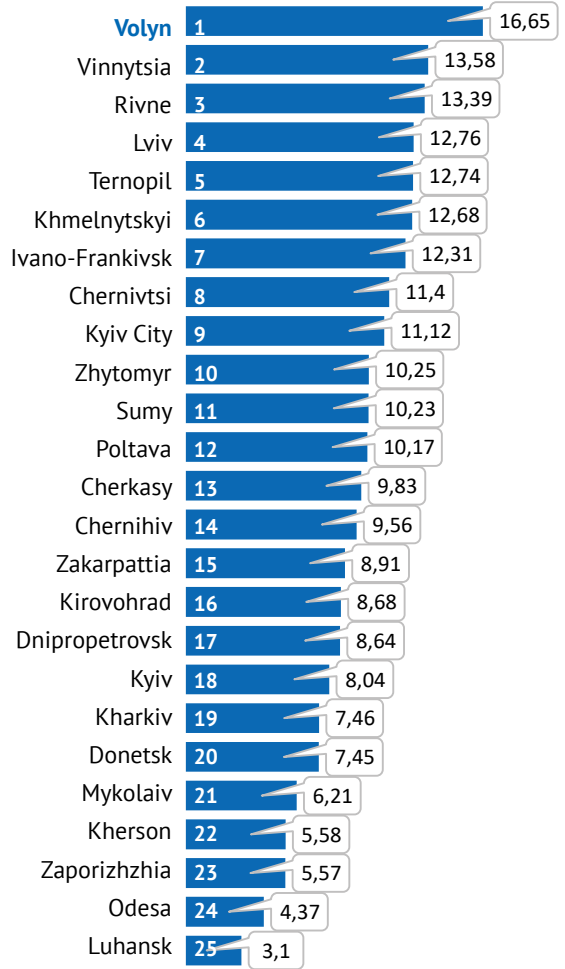
13



COMMUNICATING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

18

18 points – the highest possible score in this category.





KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 In the ranking of communicating European integration, Volyn, Vinnytsia, Rivne and Lviv regions have made it to the top four for the second consecutive year. Odesa and Luhansk regions have come in last for the third year in a row.
- 2 The level of support for EU accession remains almost unchanged in all regions of Ukraine. Traditionally, western regions top the ranking, while southeastern regions rank last. At the same time, the attitude of the latter to the EU is mostly “neutral” (40–60 percent) rather than “cold” or “very cold” (1–13 percent).
- 3 During the last three years, a number of regions have seen a significant increase in the number of Euroclubs (by 2–4 times); in Donetsk region, their number has increased from 4 to 98. At the same time, only a critical minority of Euroclubs – informal youth associations aimed at informing schoolchildren and students about European integration processes and the operating principles of the EU – are actively functioning or cooperating with the EU Delegation.



SUPPORT FOR EU ACCESSION

Compared to the previous “Euromap” study, the analysts of the New Europe Center have found that almost every region has seen a slight decline in support for Ukraine’s accession to the EU (by 1–5 percent). That said, the regional distribution of affinities for this indicator remains unchanged.

Traditionally, the highest level of support for Ukraine’s accession to the EU is preserved in western regional centers: Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil (from 77 to 82 percent of the population).

Last places are held by southeastern cities: Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Odesa. The lowest level of support for Ukraine’s accession to the EU is observed in Severodonetsk (Luhansk region) with 26 percent and Mariupol (Donetsk region) with 23 percent.

At the same time, the attitude of southeastern regions to the EU is mostly “neutral” (40–60 percent) rather than “cold” or “very cold” (1–13 percent)⁸⁵. Therefore, for the third year in a row, the New Europe Center draws the attention of local authorities to

the fact that the attitude of citizens to the EU can be enhanced with proper communication on how European integration can improve and is already improving the quality of life of ordinary citizens.

In particular, “Euromap-3” data show that Donetsk region, for instance, is leading the ranking in terms of the number of projects financed by the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Tens of millions of euros have been spent on projects in education, social protection, medicine and culture. Cities in the region have purchased new public transport, upgraded outdoor lighting, etc.

It can be assumed that local citizens are unaware of these successes or do not link them to European integration and the EU. Thus, the New Europe Center once again emphasizes the need to significantly step up outreach activities in regions.



EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

In most regions, events devoted to European integration take place only as part of Europe Day celebrations

and are mainly aimed at involving young people. Attempts to calculate and compare the number of such events do not seem possible.

The New Europe Center requested regional state administrations and city councils of regional centers to provide information on the number of European integration measures carried out with support from/upon the initiative of local authorities or funded/co-financed locally (in 2019 and 2020). However, the information obtained by the analysts of the New Europe Center did not allow unifying the answers of regions to form the ranking.

The highest score (3 points) is given to Volyn, Donetsk and Poltava regions, since the replies of their regional state administrations contained a detailed list of measures on European integration with a brief content/names. Besides, the conduct of these activities was not limited solely to the framework of Europe Days 2019/2020. Volyn and Donetsk regions have received the highest score for the second time.

The overwhelming majority of regions provided information on the number of events held within the framework of Europe Days without specifying other events that would be aimed at communicating and promoting European integration and its individual components, or mentioned a small number of such

⁸⁵ The 6th All-Ukrainian Municipal Survey. International Republican Institute (IRI). January 25 – February 17, 2020, <https://www.iri.org.ua/programi/istorii-uspihu/shoste-vseukrainske-municipalne-doslidzhennya-orientir-dlya-miscevoi-vladi>

events during 2019–2020, thus receiving an average score (1.5). The lowest score (1) was given to Zakarpattia, Odesa and Kharkiv regions, which provided only quantitative indicators without clarifying/decoding data; in some cases, their answers did not meet the request of the New Europe Center (for example, the replies contained a description of working trips of representatives of regional state administrations/city councils to EU member states). Zakarpattia region is pulling up the rear for the second time.

Most regions provided detailed information on Europe Day events. The most frequently mentioned events were as follows: information and thematic educational classes, lectures in schools and universities, cultural and educational events, library lessons, exhibitions, virtual tourism in EU countries, Euroquests, drawing contests, quizzes and literary competitions, concerts, etc.

The interesting examples include:

- cultural and artistic project “Feel Europe” in Vinnytsia with thematic locations: “Buckingham Palace,” “Claude Monet’s Garden,” “Vienna State Opera,” “European Olympus” and “Wild Forest of the Good Vikings”;
- intellectual game “EuroBrainGame” in Lutsk among students from Lutsk and sister cities from Poland (Rzeszów, Zamość, Lublin, Olsztyn, Bartoszyce), Lithuania (Kaunas) and Belarus (Brest). Participants took tests and performed creative tasks in English about the European Union and European countries;
- event “Audio vernissage of the best examples of European music” in Ternopil, dedicated to Europe Day.

Table 3 Number of Euroclubs in regions (2018–2020)

Region	Existing Euroclubs (data of regional state administrations, 2014–2018)	Existing Euroclubs (data of regional state administrations, 2019)	Existing Euroclubs (data of regional state administrations, 2020)	Active Euroclubs (data of the EU Delegation, as of May 2020)
Vinnytsia	150	150	150	13
Volyn	229	229	231	13
Dnipropetrovsk	47	47	105	42
Donetsk	4	90	98	15
Zhytomyr	1	8	35	11
Zakarpattia	-	2	1	0
Zaporizhzhia	2	2	5	3
Ivano-Frankivsk	4	9	9	1
Kyiv	7	10	8	6
Kirovohrad	62	62	30	10
Luhansk	-	7	4	7
Lviv	-	13	9	13
Kyiv City	134	129	104	5
Mykolaiv	2	6	26	3
Odesa	13	18	21	0
Poltava	25	40	41	8
Rivne	19	48	48	8
Sumy	122	152	93	11
Ternopil	20	22	22	0
Kharkiv	-	90	106	16
Kherson	-	2	2	0
Khmelnyskyi	74	150	150	1
Cherkasy	45	10	10	8
Chernivtsi	11	11	11	4
Chernihiv	8	96	71	4



Euroclubs are a form of youth self-organization that encourages their creative endeavors, involvement in European initiatives, civic activities, awareness of European integration and implementation of informal education projects among peers⁸⁶. The activities of Euroclubs are aimed not only at schoolchildren but also at students.

According to data from regional state administrations, Volyn, Vinnytsia and Khmelnytskyi regions were the leaders in the number of operating Euroclubs as of December 31, 2020. The lowest number of Euroclubs was recorded in Kherson and Zakarpattia regions. At the same time, as compared to previous years, the number of such clubs in the leaders and outsiders of the ranking has not changed.

Instead, the middle of the ranking features an interesting trend in the number of Euroclubs in regions (see additional table below). Over the last three years, Kirovohrad and Cherkasy regions have seen a considerable reduction in the network of Euroclubs (by two and four times, respectively), while in Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Rivne, Khmelnytskyi and Zhytomyr regions the number of Euroclubs has markedly risen (from two to four times).

In Donetsk region, the number of such institutions has increased from 4 to 98 over the last two years, thus making it the best-performing region.

At the same time, the number of Euroclubs that actively cooperate with the EU Delegation to Ukraine and are registered on the platform supported by the EU Delegation is noticeably smaller.

For instance, only 13 out of 231 existing Euroclubs in Volyn region are active or cooperate with the EU Delegation. In general, according to the data, achieved from the Delegation, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Donetsk regions lead the way in the ranking.

Thus, the growth in the number of Euroclubs in Ukrainian regions, where Ukrainian youth could acquire proper information about European integration, seems to be a definitely positive trend. Nonetheless, it is also important to work on the quality of functioning of such institutions, their wider cooperation with the EU Delegation, etc.

⁸⁶ Euroclubs of Ukraine. Euroquiz, <https://euroquiz.org.ua/network-eu/about/view/176>



13.1. Number of events, dedicated to European integration and carried out with support from/ on the initiative of local authorities or funded /co-funded at their expense (2019-2020)

Table 13.1

Number of events, dedicated to European integration and carried out with support from/on the initiative of local authorities or funded /co-funded at their expense (2019-2020)

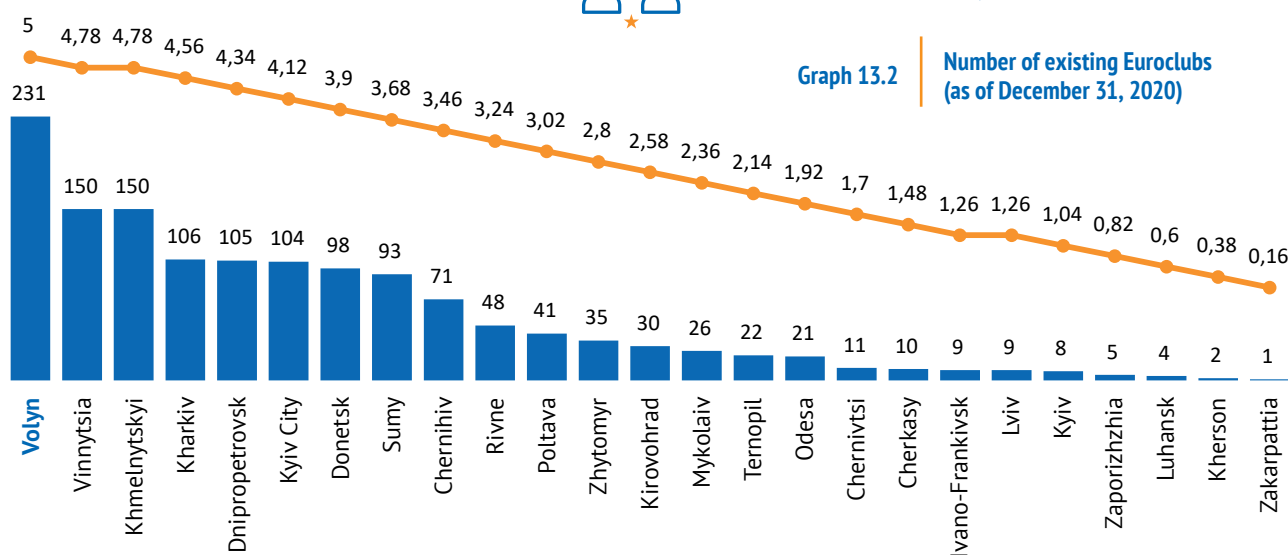
Region	Score
Volyn	3
Donetsk	3
Poltava	3
Vinnitsia	1,5
Dnipropetrovsk	1,5
Zhytomyr	1,5
Zaporizhzhia	1,5
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,5
Kyiv	1,5
Kirovohrad	1,5
Luhansk	1,5
Lviv	1,5
Mykolaiv	1,5
Rivne	1,5
Sumy	1,5
Ternopil	1,5
Kherson	1,5
Khmelnytskyi	1,5
Cherkasy	1,5
Chernivtsi	1,5
Chernihiv	1,5
Kyiv City	1,5
Zakarpattia	1
Odesa	1
Kharkiv	1

The weight of the indicator is 3 points. The information received by the analysts of the New Europe Center did not allow to unify the answers of regions for the formation of the rating. At the same time, most regional state administrations and city councils provided detailed information. Those regional state administrations, the answer of which contained a detailed list of European integration activities with a brief content /titles of activities, held not only in the framework of the Europe Day celebrations 2019/2020, received 3 points. The regions that provided information on the number of events held within the framework of the Europe Day celebrations without specifying other events, aimed at communication and promotion of European integration, its individual components during 2019-2020, received 1.5 points. In addition, if such events were mentioned, but their number was insignificant, the region also received 1.5 points. The lowest score was given to regions that provided only quantitative indicators without clarification / decoding of data or the answer of which did not meet the request of the New Europe Center (for example, contained a description of working trips of representatives of regional state administrations / city councils to EU member states).



13.2. Number of existing Euroclubs (as of December 31, 2020)

Graph 13.2 Number of existing Euroclubs (as of December 31, 2020)



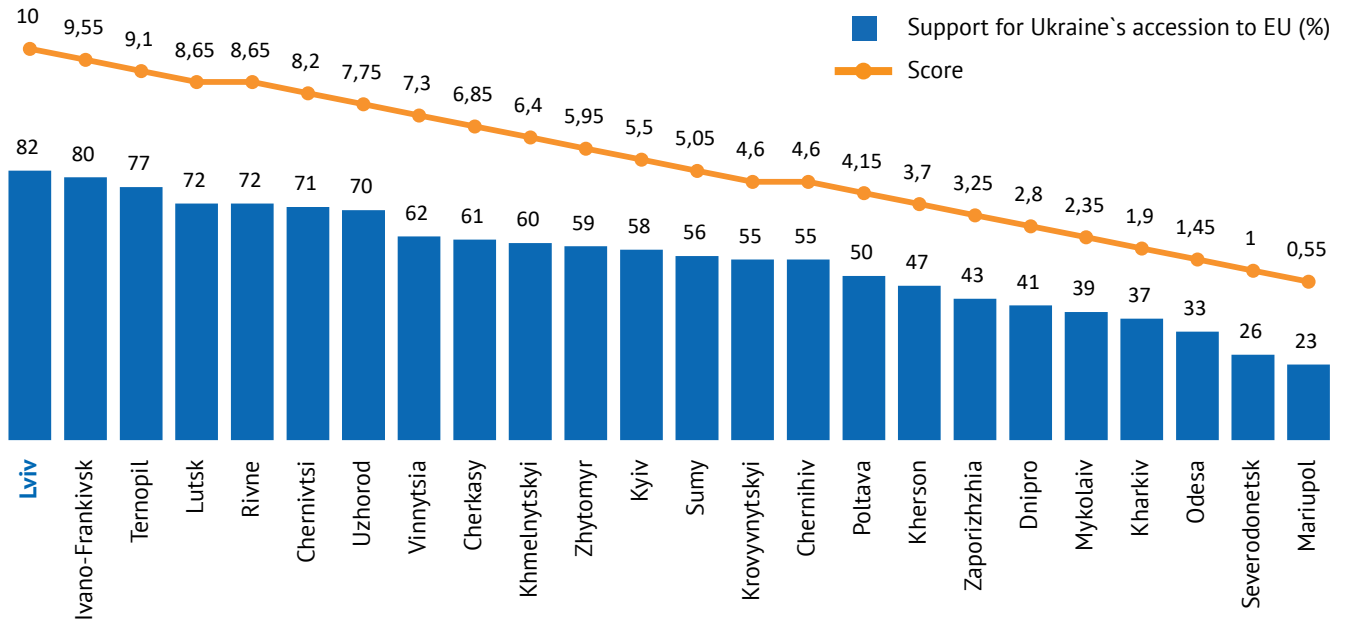
The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The "step" between scores was 0.22 points (calculated based on the "Step" formula = 5 points / 23 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.22 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Kharkiv region: data on school Euroclubs in Kharkiv. Zakarpattia, Kyiv, Lviv regions: the regional state administrations didn't provide data, data from the website: <https://euroquiz.org.ua/network-eu/contacts>. Luhansk, Cherkasy regions: data of the regional state administrations are supplemented with information from the website <https://euroquiz.org.ua>.



13.3. Support for EU accession in regional centers (% , according to the survey of the Sociological Group “Rating”, carried out from January 25 to February 17, 2020)

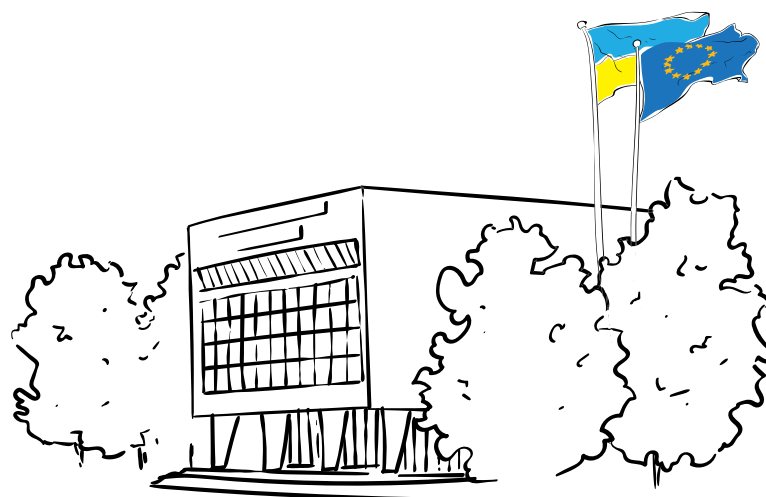
Graph 13.3 Support for EU accession in regional centers



The weight of the indicator is 10 points. The “step” between scores was 0.45 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 10 points / 22 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.45 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: sixth annual Ukrainian municipal survey conducted by the Sociological Group «Rating» on behalf of the Center for Analysis and Sociological Research of the International Republican Institute from January 25 to February 17, 2020. Donetsk and Luhansk regions were presented by Mariupol and Severodonetsk.

The following survey’s question was selected for the “Euromap-3” study: “If Ukraine could join only one international economic union, should it be done with ...?” Options for answering this question: European Union; Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan; Another answer; Difficult to answer / No answer.



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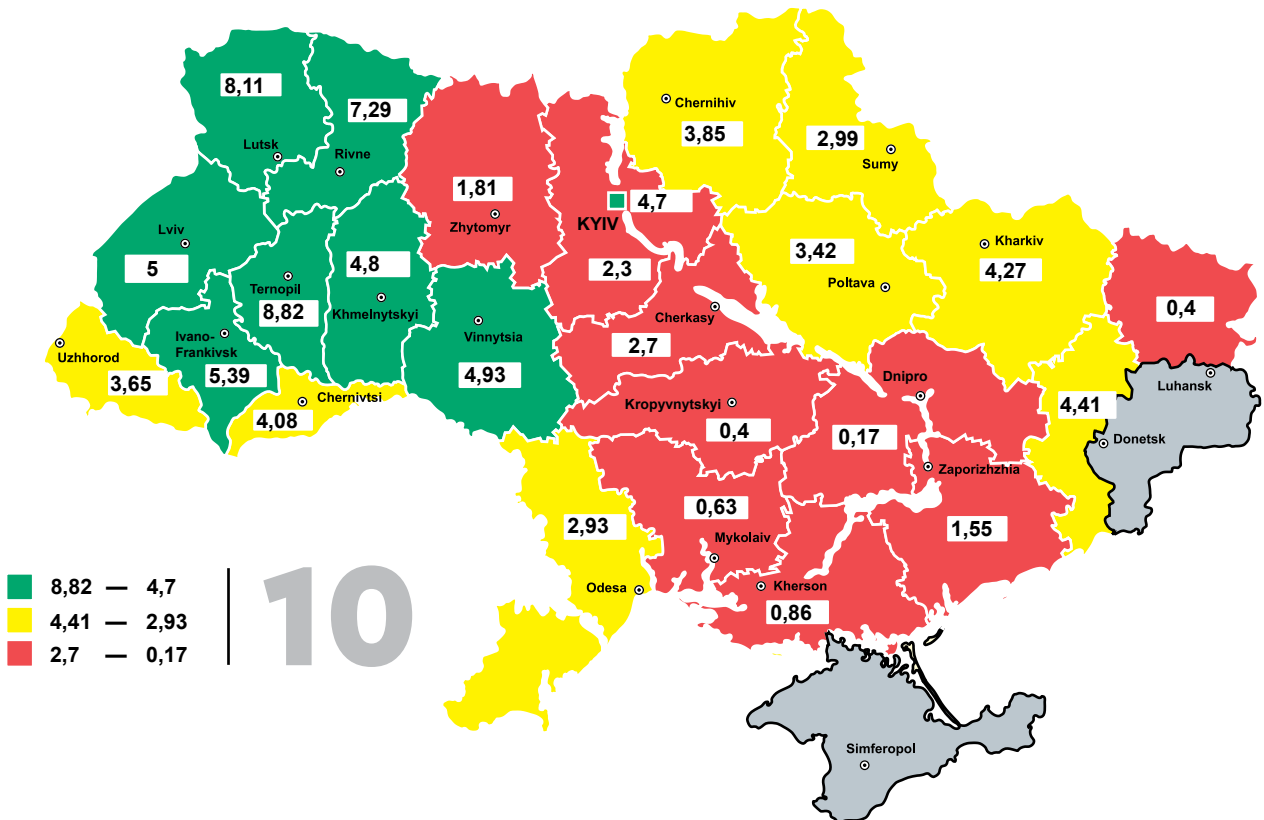
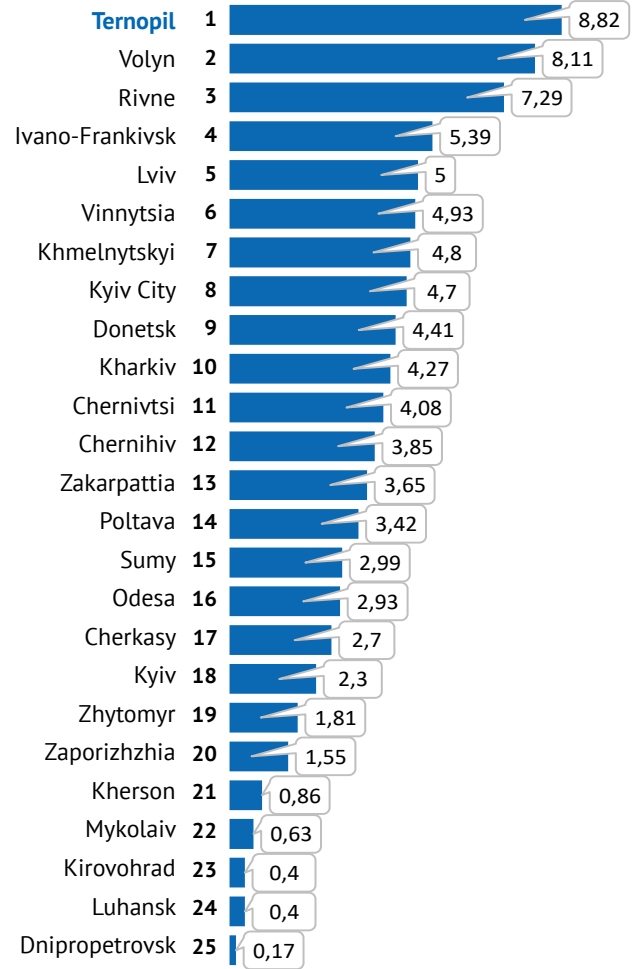
14



WIDER PARTNERSHIP

10

10 points – the highest possible score in this category.





KEY FINDINGS:

- 1 The instrument of twinning with European cities is insufficiently used by representatives of local authorities of Ukraine. Similarly, the existence of so-called “dead-letter agreements” and non-permanent contacts does not help promote the exchange of experience and the development of full-fledged inter-municipal cooperation.
- 2 Due to restrictive measures to combat the spread of COVID-19, most twinning events in 2020 took place online or were postponed to the following year. All regions, with the exception of Ternopil and Donetsk, either showed a decline in the number of events/initiatives with sister cities in 2019–2020 or did not implement joint initiatives last year at all.
- 3 Lviv and Volyn regions have come up on top of the rating in terms of the number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies of EU countries for the second year in a row (189 and 109 agreements, respectively). Western regions of Ukraine are in the top five in this ranking.
- 4 Over the last three years, no more than a few new agreements have been signed with local self-government bodies of EU countries in half of Ukrainian regions. Some agreements, signed as early as the 1990s, need to be updated.



COOPERATION WITH TWIN CITIES

In order to establish close friendly relations with European cities and exchange experience, Ukrainian local self-government bodies have at their disposal such a powerful tool as twin cities and partner cities⁸⁷. In the context of Ukraine’s European integration path, twinning is becoming an even more relevant tool for effective international cooperation between cities.

According to data from 2020, Volyn, Rivne and Ternopil regions led the way in the number of joint events of regional centers with sister cities and partner cities.

It is noteworthy that the first two regions were also among the five leaders in this indicator in 2018–2019.

⁸⁷ *Twin cities, partner cities or sister cities are two cities, mostly from different countries, which have established permanent friendly relations to mutually exchange knowledge on their life, history and culture, achieve better understanding, strengthen cooperation and friendship between their residents and exchange experience in addressing similar problems faced by city authorities and organizations.*

That being said, due to restrictive measures to combat the spread of COVID-19, most events with sister cities in 2020 were held online or postponed to the next year. Therefore, all regions, with the exception of Ternopil and Donetsk, either showed a decline in the number of events/initiatives with twin cities or did not implement joint initiatives with European cities last year at all.

However, some interesting examples of cooperation occurred. For example, a joint project of Zaporizhzhia and Oberhausen “Civic activity in Oberhausen and Zaporizhzhia during the pandemic” with the assistance of EngagementGlobal and within the project “Cities in a United World”. The aim of the project was to create a common web platform for cooperation between non-governmental organizations of both partner cities, focused on culture, art, social work and volunteering.

It is worth noting that before the pandemic some regional centers of Ukraine were also not closely involved in the development of twinning relations to deepen ties with European partners. For instance, in 2019, more than ten events and initiatives with sister cities from EU countries were held in only six regional centers⁸⁸. Some cities, such as Mykolaiv or Kropyvnytskyi, do not have twin cities from EU member states at all. It can be assumed that there is a need to improve the skills of employees of the relevant departments in local self-government bodies in the field of town twinning.

Furthermore, cooperation of twin cities presupposes stable and long-term relations; therefore, it is important to regularly update agreements so that they meet the needs of today and maintain constant contact, which is confirmed by the implementation of joint projects and initiatives, exchange of delegations and cooperation between educational and cultural institutions.

The existence of so-called “dead-letter agreements” and non-permanent contacts does not promote the exchange of experience and the development of full-fledged inter-municipal cooperation.



INTERREGIONAL AGREEMENTS

Interregional cooperation is aimed at developing trade relations and expanding business contacts, educational and socio-humanitarian cooperation, organizing cultural exchanges, supporting youth contacts, etc. This interaction takes place at the

⁸⁸ *Data from the “Euromap-2” study, <https://bit.ly/2JoHmCH>*

level of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

For the second year in a row, Lviv and Volyn regions (189 and 109 agreements) lead the ranking in terms of the number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies of EU countries.

In general, the top five include western regions of Ukraine.

It bears mentioning that more than half of the agreements concluded by Lviv and Volyn regions concern cooperation with local self-government bodies of Poland. Obviously, the active development of cross-border cooperation is making itself felt. In particular, Ukraine participates in the neighborhood program Poland-Belarus-Ukraine (Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv regions), developed by the European Commission.

It is emblematic that most of the agreements in these regions have been signed/updated over the last 7–10 years, while the city of Kyiv, for instance, accounts for only five of the 37 agreements signed in the 2000s. The rest of the agreements were concluded in Soviet times or in the first years of Ukraine's independence.

In total, no more than a few new agreements have been signed with local authorities from EU countries over the last three years in half of Ukrainian regions. Some agreements signed in the 1990s need updating.

For the second year in a row, the last five positions in the ranking are mainly held by eastern regions of Ukraine. In particular, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv and Luhansk regions have consistently shown low results. At the same time, it should be noted that the result of regions was influenced by the quality of data obtained by the analysts of the New Europe Center, as this indicator includes agreements not only of regional state administrations but also of cities, districts and amalgamated territorial communities.

Finally, due to the impact of the pandemic in 2020, cooperation under most interregional agreements of regions was suspended or took place online. Nevertheless, for example, in the framework of the Agreement on Cooperation between the Myrhorod City Council (Poltava region) and the Community Council of Gorna Oryahovitsa (Republic of Bulgaria), a delegation from the sister city visited Myrhorod. In the city of Khmelnytskyi, an online forum was held in the format of a Zoom-conference on the topic "Ecotourism in Ukraine and the EU – the trend of the next decade" with the participation of representatives of sister cities. Thus, the level of cooperation with European partners largely depended on the initiative of representatives of Ukrainian local authorities.



14.1. Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (at the level of regional centers, 2019–2020)

Table 14.1.1					Table 14.1.2		
Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (at the level of regional centers, 2019–2020)					Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (2020)		
Region	Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (2019)	Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (2020)	Growth (%)	Score	Region	Number of events and initiatives with twin cities from EU member states (2020)	Score
Ternopil	1	4	300	2,5	Volyn	11	2,5
Donetsk	4	4	0	1,67	Rivne	10	2,14
Rivne	21	10	-52,38	0,84	Ternopil	5	1,78
Kharkiv	10	4	-60	0,84	Kharkiv	4	1,42
Sumy	9	3	-66,67	0,84	Donetsk	4	1,42
Zaporizhzhia	6	2	-66,67	0,84	Sumy	3	1,06
Vinnitsia	7	2	-71,4	0,84	Ivano-Frankivsk	3	1,06
Volyn	40	11	-72,5	0,84	Zaporizhzhia	2	0,7
Zhytomyr	4	1	-75	0,84	Kyiv City	2	0,7
Khmelnyskyi	4	1	-75	0,84	Vinnitsia	2	0,7
Poltava	6	1	-83,33	0,84	Khmelnyskyi	1	0,34
Kyiv City	16	2	-87,5	0,84	Zhytomyr	1	0,34
Ivano-Frankivsk	49	3	-93,88	0,84	Poltava	1	0,34
Dnipropetrovsk	0	0	0	0	Dnipropetrovsk	0	0
Luhansk	0	0	0	0	Zakarpattia	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0	0	0	Chernivtsi	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0	0	0	Cherkasy	0	0
Cherkasy	3	0	-100	0	Chernihiv	0	0
Chernivtsi	10	0	-100	0	Odesa	0	0
Chernihiv	3	0	-100	0	Luhansk	0	0
Zakarpattia	8	0	-100	0	Kirovohrad	0	0
Odesa	12	0	-100	0	Lviv	0	0
Lviv	55	0	-100	0	Mykolaiv	0	0
Kherson	2	0	-100	0	Kherson	0	0

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of regions, the assessment was divided into two parts: the increase in the number of events and initiatives with EU twin cities in 2019–2020 and the number of relevant events and initiatives in 2020.

In the first part, the “step” between scores was 0.83 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 2.5 points / 3 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.83 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

The score for this part of the indicator was awarded to Ternopil region with an increase in the number of events/initiatives as well as Donetsk region, which showed a stable result in 2019–2020. In addition, regions that held activities/initiatives with twin cities but showed a decline in their number due to coronavirus restrictions received a minimum score.

Regarding the number of events and initiatives in 2020, the “step” between scores was 0.36 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 2.5 points / 7 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator received a score of 0.36 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Source: replies of regional state administrations and city councils of regional centers. Information on the number of events and initiatives held in 2019 in all regions and the city of Kyiv is given in accordance with the data of the “Euromap-2” study. The regions that indicated in their replies that there were no events and initiatives with twin cities in 2020 as well as the regions that did not provide data received zero points.

Zakarpattia region: the regional state administration and the city council of the regional center provided data on the number of twin cities rather than joint activities/initiatives, that’s why the region received zero points for 2020.

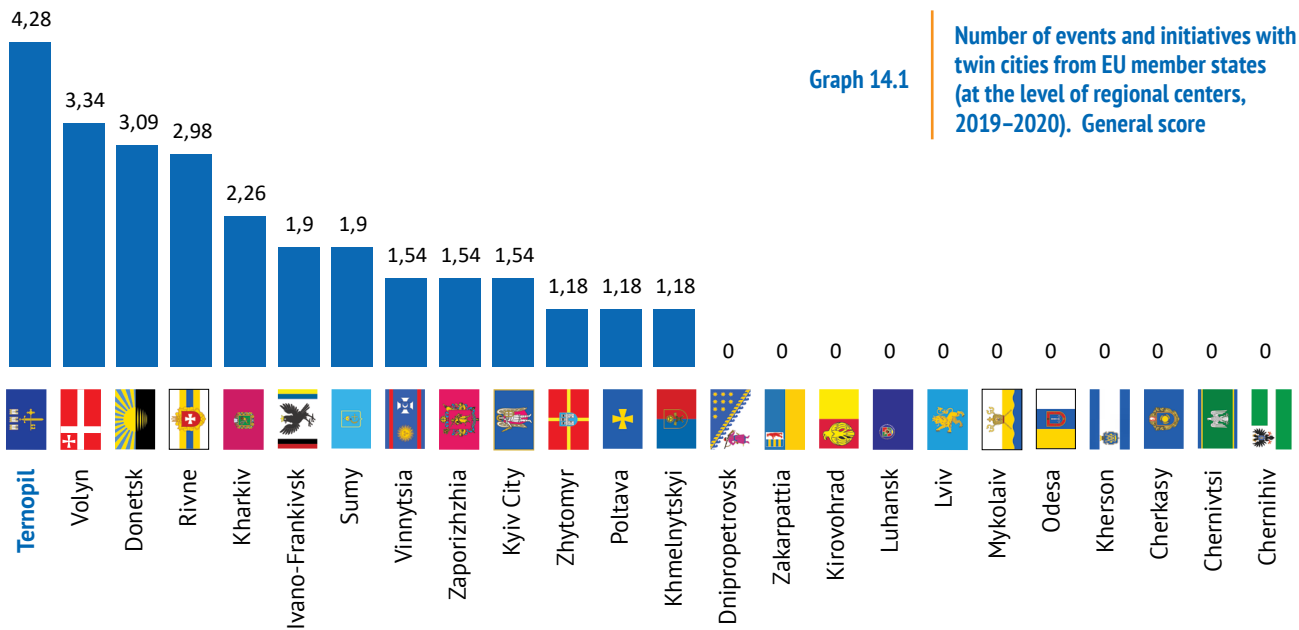
Dnipropetrovsk region: the regional state administration and the city council of Dnipro did not provide data for 2020.

Luhansk region: the civil-military administration did not provide data on the number of events/initiatives held in 2019–2020.

Donetsk region: given the challenging security situation, all data on the number of events held with sister cities and partner cities from EU countries in the territory of the region controlled by the Ukrainian government were taken into consideration.

Lviv region: the regional state administration and the city council did not provide data for 2020.

Zaporizhzhia region: data for 2019 within the framework of “Euromap-2” were collected from open sources, since the regional state administration and the city council did not provide information. As part of this year’s edition of the study, the regional state administration provided supplementary data for 2019.



14.2. Number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies from EU member states (2020)

Table 14.2

Number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies from EU member states (2020)

Region	Number of agreements in force with local self-government bodies from EU member states (2020)	Score
Lviv	189	5
Volyn	109	4,77
Ternopil	60	4,54
Rivne	54	4,31
Chernivtsi	51	4,08
Ivano-Frankivsk	44	3,85
Khmelnyskyi	41	3,62
Vinnytsia	40	3,39
Kyiv City	37	3,16
Odesa	32	2,93
Cherkasy	31	2,7
Zakarpattia	30	2,47
Poltava	26	2,24
Kharkiv	24	2,01
Chernihiv	22	1,78
Zaporizhzhia	19	1,55
Donetsk	17	1,32
Sumy	16	1,09
Kherson	14	0,86
Mykolaiv	11	0,63
Zhytomyr	11	0,63
Kyiv	9	0,4
Kirovohrad	9	0,4
Luhansk	9	0,4
Dnipropetrovsk	7	0,17

The weight of the indicator is 5 points. The “step” between scores was 0.23 points (calculated based on the “Step” formula = 5 points / 22 absolute unique indicators rates). Each smaller rate of the indicator re-ceived a score of 0.23 points less. The same rates of the indicator received the same scores.

Data clarification: *Chernivtsi region: agreements concluded by the region and amalgamated territorial communities, there is no information about Chernivtsi.

Kirovohrad region: the city of Kropyvnytskyi has no agreements with local self-government bodies from EU countries; the presented data are related to agreements concluded by the regional state administration, district state administrations and city councils of the region.

Dnipropetrovsk region: provided data only on agreements concluded by the regional state administration.

Kherson region: the presented data are related to agreements concluded by the regional state administration and cities of the region.

Kyiv region: provided data only on agreements concluded by the regional state administration.

Zhytomyr region: the regional state administration provided data only on own agreements and the ones of the Zhytomyr City Council.

Odesa region: the regional state administration provided data on its own agreements with European partners as well as on agreements concluded by Odesa and Izmail City Councils.

Kharkiv region: the given data concern only agreements concluded by the Kharkiv City Council; other data were not provided by the regional state administration.



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