



# THE EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE

RATING OF EUROPEAN  
INTEGRATION OF REGIONS





# THE EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE

**RATING OF EUROPEAN  
INTEGRATION OF REGIONS**



This publication is a part of the Think Tank Development Initiative for Ukraine, implemented by the International Renaissance Foundation in partnership with the Open Society Initiative for Europe (OSIFE) with the financial support of the Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine.

The views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine, the International Renaissance Foundation and the Open Society Initiative for Europe (OSIFE).

Editors: Alyona Getmanchuk, Leo Litra

Authors: Tetiana Levoniuk, Marianna Fakhurdinova,  
Sergiy Solodkyy, Anastasiia Shtanieva.

The author of the cartoon on the cover: Oleh Smal  
Design and layout: Olga Pugina





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





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

*More about the New Europe Center:*

*[www.neweurope.org.ua](http://www.neweurope.org.ua)*



# CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. LIST OF INDICATORS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION</b>	<b>10</b>
	
4.1. Average increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2015-2018 (%) .....	13
4.2. Share of the EU direct investments in total foreign investments (as of December 31, 2018, %) .....	14
4.3. Number of jobs created by European investors (2014-2019).....	15
4.4. Number of existing enterprises with foreign capital from EU Member States .....	15
4.5. Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019) .....	16
<b>5. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>18</b>
	
5.1. Mileage of repaired national and local roads (2014-2018) .....	21
5.2. Modernization of urban infrastructure via the State Regional Development Fund (number of projects and their funding, 2015-2019) .....	22
5.3. Number of the EU countries with direct flight connections .....	23
5.4. Number of citizens who received biometric passports (in 2018) .....	23
<b>6. LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<b>24</b>
	
6.1. ATC population share in the total population of the region .....	27
6.2. Regional centers transparency in the investment area (Transparency International rating for 2018) .....	28
6.3. Trust in local authorities (SCORE rating for 2018) .....	28
6.4. Share of population per Administrative Service Center (ASC) .....	29
<b>7. EDUCATIONAL, ACADEMIC AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION</b>	<b>30</b>
	
7.1. Participation of local universities (number) in the Erasmus+ and other European educational programs (2018) .....	33
7.2. Number of students from the region who participated in long-term (at least one semester) educational programs in the EU (2014-2018) .....	33
7.3. Participation in the Horizon 2020 program (number of projects, 2014-2019) .....	34
7.4. Participation in the Jean Monnet program (number of projects, 2014-2019) .....	34

7.5. Professional exchange programs (number of programs and participants, 2014-2019) .....	35
7.6 Existing joint cultural projects and initiatives with EU Member States and the Delegation of the EU to Ukraine .....	37

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY POLICY 38**



8.1. Environmental projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2014-2019) .....	41
8.2. Number of kW of energy (renewable sources) generated in the region (in 2018).....	41
8.3. Environmental impact assessment (number of EIA findings in 2018) .....	42
8.4. Number of “warm loans”, received by residents and housing cooperatives (2014-2019) .....	43

## **9. GENDER EQUALITY 44**



9.1 Gender pay gap (2018) .....	47
9.2. Percentage of men among employees of regional state administrations .....	48
9.3. Percentage of women among ATC leadership (based on “Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine” study) .....	49

## **10.COMMUNICATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION 50**



10.1. Number of information campaigns on European integration (2014-2019) .....	52
10.2. Contents of regional state administrations` websites.....	53
10.3. Number of EU information centers .....	54
10.4. Attitudes toward the EU (SCORE rating for 2018).....	55

## **11. BROADER PARTNERSHIP 56**



11.1. Number of sister cities from EU countries .....	59
11.2. Number of existing interregional agreements with EU Member States .....	59
11.3. Number of consulates and honorary consulates of EU Member States, missions or offices of EU missions .....	60
11.4. Number of Euroclubs .....	60

# CHAPTER

# 1

## INTRODUCTION

For five consecutive years, since the conclusion of the Revolution of Dignity, Ukraine has been declaring that there is no alternative to the European choice at all levels. The Association Agreement entered into force. Ukrainians are now able to travel to the EU without visas. The course toward the membership in the European Union was enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine.

But how exactly have the best standards and practices of the European Union been able to make their way in different regions of Ukraine? To what extent has the concept of “European integration” ceased to be an abstract code of a narrow circle of experts and politicians in Kyiv, and instead became associated with practical changes by Ukrainians in different regions? In which areas do we see a rapprochement with the EU, and in which cases there are misconceptions or even blatant sabotage of the implementation of certain European standards and practices?

The experts of the New Europe Center decided to answer these questions in cooperation with the Government Office for Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration. Our answer is to develop a unique research titled “European Map of Ukraine. Rating of European Integration of Regions”. The European Map of Ukraine is a rating of the regions of Ukraine based on the level of their compliance with the indicators that, in our opinion, most clearly reflect the dynamics of rapprochement of certain regions of the country with the EU.

This is the first research of its kind that scrutinizes how (and whether) local governments have taken advantage of the opportunities provided by the process of European integration for the development of regions, human potential, and socialization with the EU. We hope that the competitive nature of this research realized in the form of a rating will draw more attention to the process of rapprochement with the EU in different regions of Ukraine, and the key findings of the European Map will be taken into account in the work of the new Ukrainian Government.

In order to achieve the most objective and comprehensive assessment of the level of European integration of Ukraine's regions, the New Europe Center developed in collaboration with the Government Office for Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration 34 relevant indicators in the following 8 areas:

- economic integration;
- infrastructure;
- local democracy and accountability;
- educational, academic, and cultural integration;
- energy and environmental policy;
- gender equality;
- communication of European integration;
- broader partnership.

The indicators, in turn, were divided into three groups according to their weight, i.e. their importance in terms of the evaluation of the regions' proximity to the standards and best practices of the EU Member States. The most important indicators were rated at 10 points, the average at 7 points and the least critical at 5 points.

Maximum 10 points were given in most cases to the economic indicators, 7 points to local democracy and accountability and communication, and 5 points to gender equality and broader partnership categories.

The evaluation was conducted using the proportional rating method: from the best value of the indicator for a certain region to the worst, with the appropriate increment. A detailed description of the calculation for each indicator is given next to the respective table.

We evaluated 12 indicators on a 1-10 scale, another 9 on a 1-7 scale, and 13 indicators on a 1-5 one. Maximum possible final score was 248 points.

The main challenges that the analysts at the New Europe Center faced during the development of this research are as follows:

- lack of relevant statistical information;
- different interpretation of the same indicator by the regional administrations;
- failure to take into account the system of subordination of local administrations to the RSAs and the responsibility of the departments of the RSAs for a certain area of activity;
- internal communication at the RSAs, which made it more difficult to gather information.

The New Europe Center is aware that statistical information on the indicators of this research is not always available for the RSAs. Part of the indicators required clarification, as the evaluation against the relevant criteria was conducted for the first time.

## KEY FINDINGS



According to our research, the three leaders of the rating are Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Vinnytsia regions. However, it is important to note that even these regions are far from the perfect state, as they achieved only slightly over a half of all indicators.



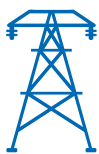
The Southern and Eastern regions are leading in a number of sectors: for example, Mykolaiv region has the best performance in increasing its capabilities in exports to the EU market. Donetsk and Luhansk regions have the most projects with loan support from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Investment Bank, and Kherson and Kharkov are leaders in terms of funding such projects. Among the leading regions with the highest number of enterprises with foreign capital from the EU countries are Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv regions.



All roads lead to the EU. According to our previous research, for many Ukrainians, renovated roads are an indicator of Ukraine's course towards the EU. We found out that Lviv, Odesa, and Cherkasy regions are leading in terms of the mileage of repaired roads. Every year, it becomes easier for Ukrainians from different regions to reach EU cities due to the development of regional airports and the arrival of low-cost companies.



More and more Ukrainians are taking advantage of educational, academic, and cultural opportunities provided by European Union's programs. Earlier, analysts at the New Europe Center found that while in 2004-2013, only 329 students had entered the Erasmus Mundus program (the predecessor of Erasmus+) to study in Europe, in 2014-2018, the respective figure was 10 158.



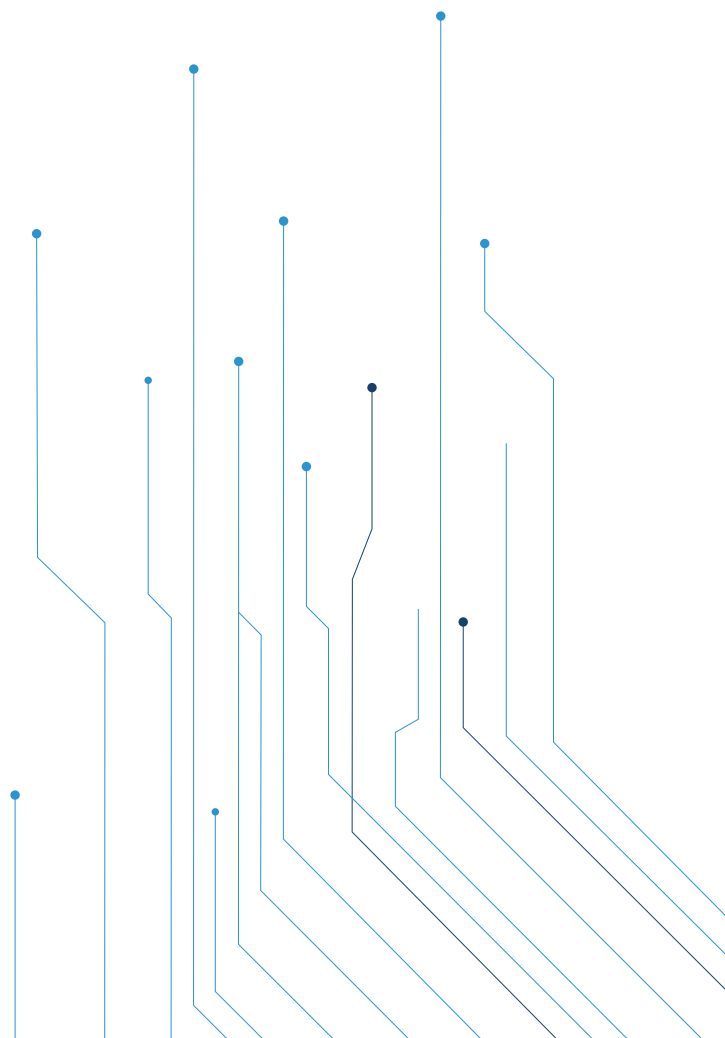
The share of renewable electricity in the vast majority of Ukrainian regions accounts for up to 5% of the total electricity generated in the region. On the other hand, in Europe, this share ranges from 5% (Luxembourg, Malta) to 60% (Sweden), with an average of 17% in the EU in 2016. EU experience shows that prioritization and a clear action plan with target objectives can double the share of renewable energy within 12 years (from 8.5% in 2004 to 17% in 2016).



The average difference in monthly income of women and men across Ukraine is 20.7%. In the EU Member States, the respective figure is 16% (on average). If we look at specific examples of EU Member States, in certain cases Ukraine shows even better results. The NEC also found that on average, over 70% of the staff of regional state administrations are women. Nevertheless, only 4 of 24 RSAs are headed by women.



For the most part, local authorities are reluctant to launch information campaigns on European integration. European integration is perceived as something distant and irrelevant for local development. The websites of regional administrations lack complete information on Ukraine's European integration course. For instance, the websites of only three regional administrations (Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, and Chernihiv) contained reports on the progress of the regional action plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement for the third quarter of 2019.



# CHAPTER

# 2

## LIST OF INDICATORS

Indicators		Points
<b>Economic integration (5)</b>		
1	Average increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2015-2018 (%)	10
2	Share of EU direct investments in total foreign investments (as of December 31, 2018, %)	10
3	Number of jobs created by European investors (2014-2019)	10
4	Number of existing enterprises with foreign capital from EU Member States	10
5	Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019)	10
<b>Infrastructure (4)</b>		
6	Mileage of repaired national and local roads (2014-2018)	10
7	Modernization of urban infrastructure via the State Fund for Regional Development (number of projects and their funding, 2015-2019)	7
8	Number of EU countries with direct flight connections	5
9	Number of citizens who received biometric passports (2018)	5
<b>Local democracy and accountability (4)</b>		
10	ATC population share in the total population of the region	10
11	Regional centers transparency in the investment area (Transparency International rating for 2018)	7
12	Trust in local authorities (SCORE rating for 2018)	7
13	Share of population per Administrative Service Center (ASC)	10
<b>Educational, academic, and cultural integration (6)</b>		
14	Participation of local universities (number) in the Erasmus+ and other European educational programs (2018)	10
15	Number of students from the region who participated in long-term (at least one semester) educational programs in the EU (2014-2018)	10
16	Participation in the Horizon 2020 program (number of projects, 2014-2019)	5

Indicators		Points
17	Participation in the Jean Monnet program (number of projects, 2014-2019)	5
18	Professional exchange programs (number of programs and participants, 2014-2019)	7
19	Existing joint cultural projects and initiatives with EU Member States and the Delegation of the EU to Ukraine	5
<b>Environmental and energy policy (4)</b>		
20	Environmental projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2014-2019)	7
21	Number of kW of energy (renewable sources) generated in the region (in 2018)	7
22	Environmental impact assessment (number of EIA findings in 2018)	7
23	Number of "warm loans", received by residents and housing cooperatives (2014-2019)	7
<b>Gender equality (3)</b>		
24	Gender pay gap (2018)	10
25	Percentage of men among employees of regional state administrations	5
26	Percentage of women among ATC leadership (based on "Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine» study)	5
<b>Communication of European integration (4)</b>		
27	Information campaigns on European integration (number, 2014-2019)	7
28	Contents of regional state administrations' websites	5
29	Number of EU information centers	5
30	Attitudes toward the EU (SCORE rating for 2018)	10
<b>Broader partnership (4)</b>		
31	Number of sister cities from EU countries	5
32	Number of existing interregional agreements with EU Member States	5
33	The presence of consulates and honorary consulates of EU Member States, missions or offices of EU missions	5
34	Number of Euroclubs	5

## CHAPTER

## 3

## EUROPEAN MAP OF UKRAINE

## Leaders of sectoral ratings

Economic integration

**41,45/50**

Ivano-Frankivsk

Infrastructure

**22,97/27**

Odesa

Local democracy and accountability

**28,66/34**

Ternopil

Educational, academic, and cultural integration

**34,62/42**

Lviv

Environmental and energy policy

**20,72/28**

Lviv

Gender equality

**14,85/20**

Chernivtsi

Communication of European integration

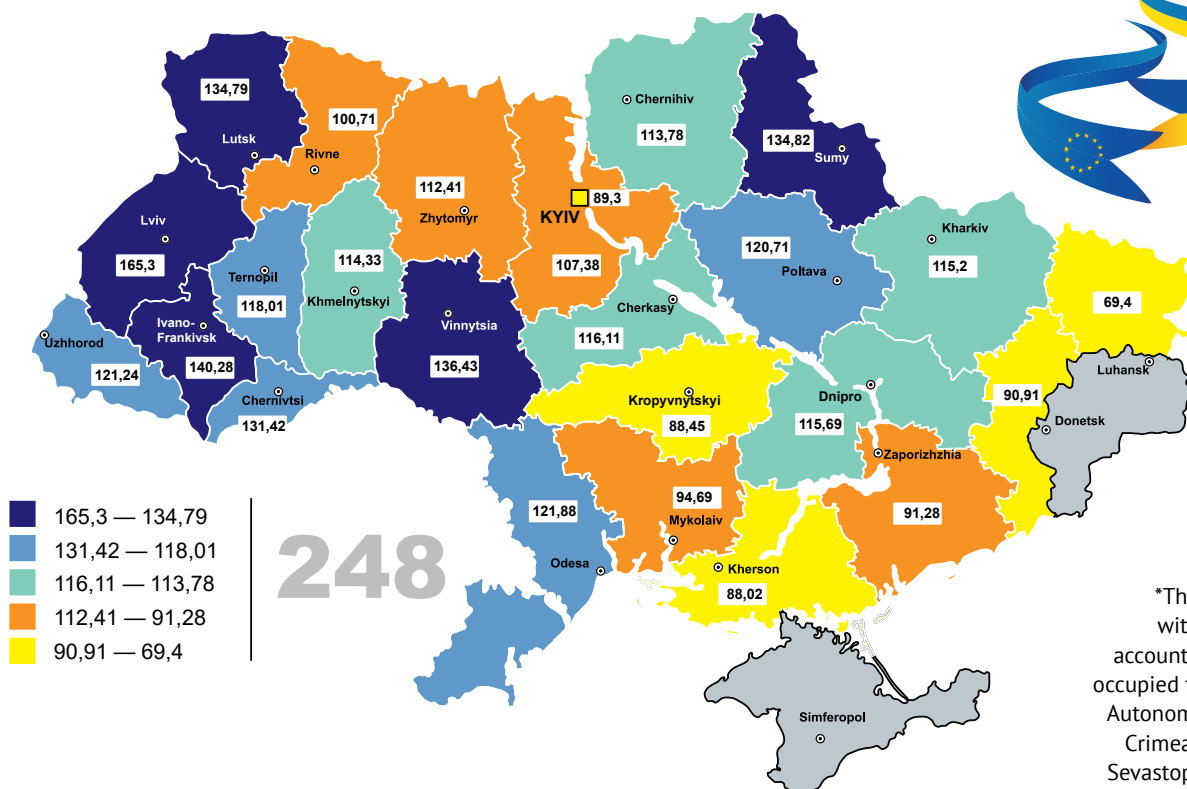
**20,97/27**

Lviv

Broader partnership

**14,45/20**

Kyiv City



\*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

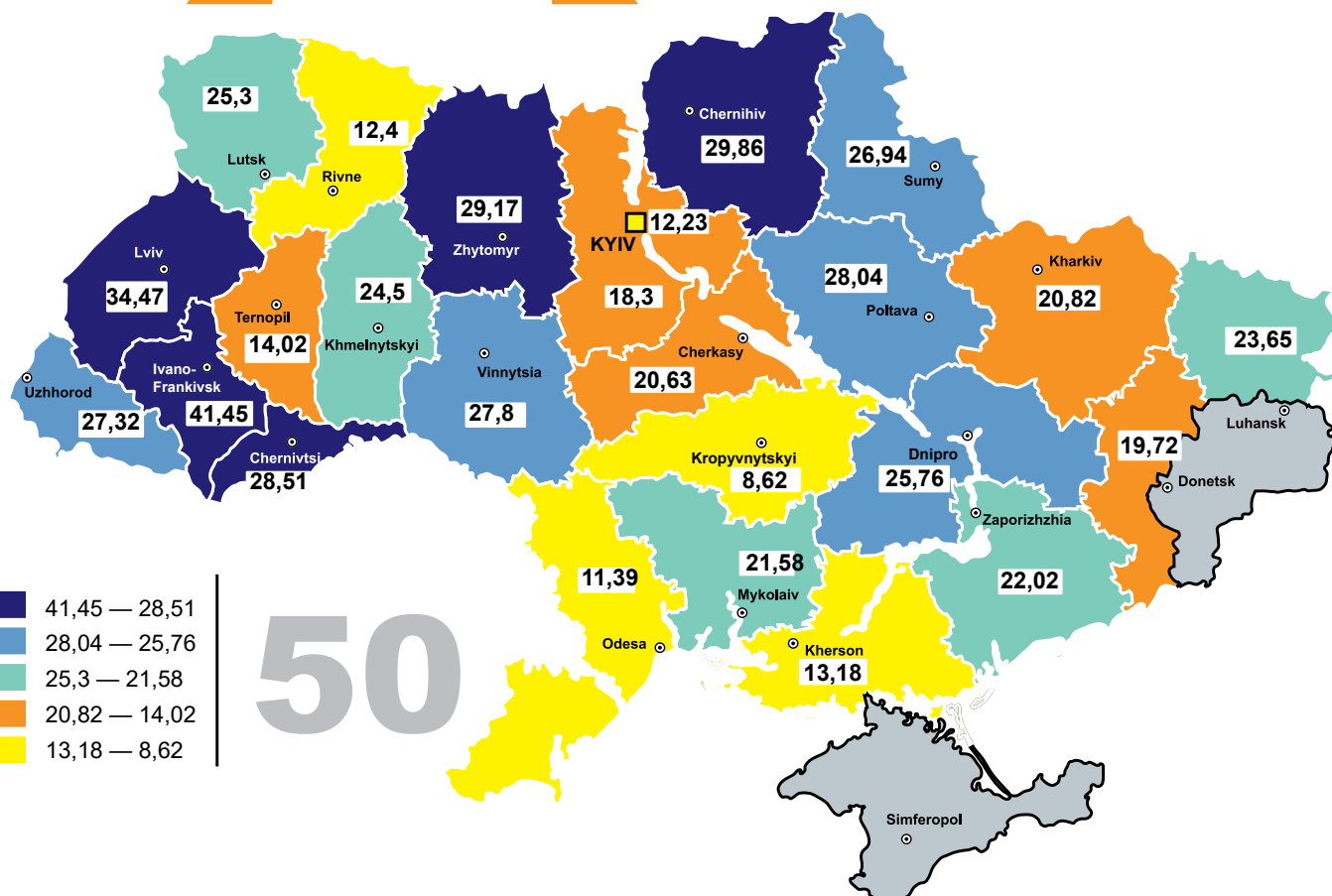
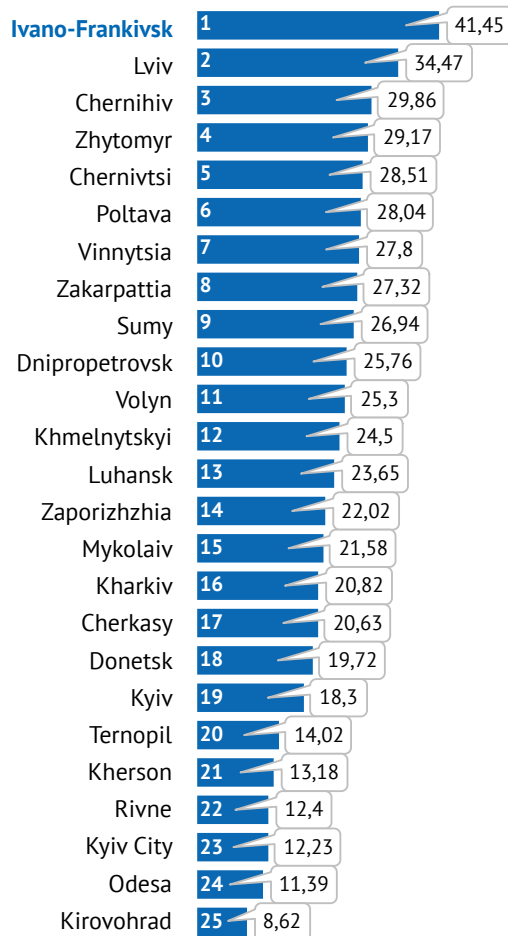
# 4



## ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

# 50

The highest possible score in this category is 50 points







## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 Mykolaiv region is one of the leaders in terms of increase in the volume of exports of goods to EU markets. The region mainly exports grain, oils, and food products.
- 2 The share of investments from EU countries into the economy of most Ukrainian regions is over 70%. However, the leading investor is still Cyprus, which is considered a money hub for post-Soviet businessmen. The largest share of European investments is observed in Volyn: except Cyprus, there are investments from Poland, Slovakia, and Germany.
- 3 Ukraine does not keep a record of new jobs created with the support of relevant EU loan programs or EU investors. Local authorities refer to the Job Record Methodology approved by the Ministry of Social Policy before the Revolution of Dignity (in September 2013). According to them, it does not provide for a separate recording of jobs at enterprises with foreign investments.
- 4 Not only the Western regions are among the leading regions with the largest number of enterprises with capital from EU countries. The winner of this rating is Lviv region, but the top five also includes Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv regions.
- 5 The largest amount of loans received from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Investment Bank is directed to the Southern and Eastern regions of Ukraine.



## EXPORTS OF GOODS TO THE EU

Promoting Ukraine's economic development is one of the main objectives of the European Union's policy towards the Eastern Partnership countries in general. The deep and comprehensive free trade area should create additional opportunities for Ukrainian producers to enter EU markets. With each passing year, the share of Ukraine's trade with the EU has increased, with regional dimension showing an equally rapid increase in the country's export capabilities.

The vast majority of Ukrainian regions have been steadily increasing their exports to the EU markets.

**The most rapid growth in this indicator was demonstrated by Mykolaiv region: the average increase for five years was 27%. It should be noted that this region was one of the few where exports to the EU did not fall after the Russian aggression in 2014.**

Moreover, Mykolaiv region was the only region with a significant increase in trade in 2014, by 21%. In other regions there was a rapid fall in this indicator, often by 20-30% (Poltava, Dnipropetrovsk, Cherkasy and other regions). On the other hand, Mykolaiv region was one of the few that experienced a fall in export levels in 2017 (by 13%), but in 2018, the region improved, showing extraordinary growth, by 74%. Except Mykolaiv region, the top five includes Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Vinnytsia, and Sumy region. The presence of Mykolaiv region among the leaders is also marked by the fact that it eliminates the stereotype that it is easier for producers from the Western regions to get to the EU markets. Among EU countries, Mykolaiv region exported its goods mainly to Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, and France. Half of the region's exports are grain crops, a third is represented by oils, and third top item are food products. Local authorities report that in recent years, exports of value-added goods (tomato paste, drinks and juices, or clothing) have increased.

Certainly, in absolute terms, Mykolaiv region is far from being a leader in terms of exports, as overall, it has supplied 1.5 billion euros worth of goods to the EU in five post-revolutionary years. By this indicator, it ranks 14th among all regions of Ukraine. Leaders in this case are Kyiv (15.6 billion euros), Donetsk (10.6 billion euros), Dnipropetrovsk (9.8 billion euros), Zakarpattia (6.2 billion euros), and Lviv (5.5 billion euros) regions.



## INVESTMENTS FROM THE EU

**In the vast majority of Ukrainian regions, investors from EU countries dominate investors from any other country of the world. In seven regions, the share of EU direct investments in total foreign investments exceeds 90%.**

The leader in terms of European investments is Volyn region (96.7% share). Other leaders are Luhansk (95.7%), Chernihiv (95.6%), Khmelnytskyi (94%), and Ivano-Frankivsk regions (92.7%). In only two regions the share of investments from EU countries is below 50%: in Cherkasy and Poltava regions. Luhansk region, where the share of investments from the EU is almost equal to that of the leader of the rating, Volyn, is also worth noting. However, questions remain regarding Luhansk region, as statistical data on this indicator are classified as confidential. According to open sources, as of 2017, the EU has really been a leading investor in Luhansk region; however, the first place was occupied by investors from Cyprus, which could mean that the funds had rather post-Soviet than European



origin.<sup>1</sup> In the case of Volyn region, the situation remains within the national trend, as investors from Cyprus are also leaders there. Moreover, other major EU investors in Volyn region economy (Poland, Slovakia, Germany, and Lithuania) lag far behind Cyprus.<sup>2</sup>

Another region of the Western part of Ukraine also won in the category of the number of enterprises with capital from EU Member States. There are 1,657 enterprises in Lviv region, founded by companies or citizens from EU Member States. **It is important that the list of leaders includes not only the Western regions, but also Dnipropetrovsk (628 enterprises) and Kharkiv (400 enterprises) regions.**



### JOBS CREATED BY EU INVESTORS

The EU reports that over the last ten years, due to various small and medium-sized business support programs, 10,000 new jobs have been created in six Eastern Partnership countries.<sup>3</sup> The New Europe Center has set an objective to find out how many new jobs have been created in each region in the post-revolution period due to the arrival of investments from EU countries. Unfortunately, local authorities do not keep records of such data, referring to the Methodology approved by the Ministry of Social Policy back in 2013. Certain RSAs have pointed out the difficulty of keeping records as enterprises with foreign investment are constantly changing. At the request of the New Europe Center, some local government representatives nevertheless collected information on jobs at the enterprises with European investments. Despite the differences in the interpretation of this indicator at the local level and the lack of relevant information, the rating of the regions by this indicator has been retained to encourage the authorities to develop a new Methodology for keeping the records of jobs and be more attentive to the arrival of foreign investors who help improve the social situation on the ground.



### PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE EBRD AND THE EIB

Local authorities highly appreciate loan support from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Both institutions make major contributions to infrastructure development, energy efficiency promotion, educational projects etc. Over the five post-revolution years, the amount of EBRD loans to Ukraine has reached 3.5 billion euros (75% of the bank's total plans). Meanwhile, the EIB and its partners in Ukraine have signed projects worth a total of 3.8 billion euros. However, in five years, the bank has provided only 0.6 billion of the planned amounts. Evidently, the Ukrainian Government and local authorities lack the capacity to implement signed projects, and local authorities simply do not know how to apply for them.<sup>4</sup>

### In terms of the number of projects envisaged by the EBRD and the EIB plans, the leaders are Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

For example, the EIB has allocated 200 million euros for humanitarian projects in Donbas: repairs to schools, hospitals, and dormitories for displaced persons, or purchase of medical equipment. In terms of the amount of funding, however, the leader is Kherson region. In July 2017, a loan agreement of USD 90 million (UAH 2.45 billion) has been signed by the EBRD and NIBULON. The implementation of the project "Construction of Kakhovka HPP-2" is underway with the support of the EBRD and the EIB and at the expense of the electricity tariff of PJSC Ukrhydroenergo. The cost of the project is 420 million euros (UAH 13.5 billion). Significant loans are planned for Mykolaiv and Kharkiv regions. **It is noticeable that the most significant amounts of funds from the EIB and the EBRD are directed primarily to the Southern and Eastern regions of Ukraine.** However, there are cases where local residents are unaware of the EU origin of the loans received, and thus, they see the launch of a project as the sole merit of local authorities. Such a phenomenon, in particular, has been observed in Kharkiv, in case of a EUR 320 million loan for the construction of the subway.<sup>5</sup> **Overall, three regions (Luhansk, Kharkiv and Poltava) are the leaders in terms of the amount of loan funds received from the EIB and the EBRD and the number of projects.**

<sup>1</sup> Direct investments (equity capital) from foreign countries in the region's economy. Data on the volume of direct investments (equity capital) from Luhansk region to the economies of the foreign countries as of 01.04.2017 are not made public in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On State Statistics" on the confidentiality of information. [http://www.lg.ukrstat.gov.ua/sinf/ves/ves1017\\_7.php.htm](http://www.lg.ukrstat.gov.ua/sinf/ves/ves1017_7.php.htm)

<sup>2</sup> Direct investments (equity capital) from foreign countries in the economy of Volyn region (2010–2018). [http://www.lutsk.ukrstat.gov.ua/10\\_23.htm](http://www.lutsk.ukrstat.gov.ua/10_23.htm)

<sup>3</sup> 20 Deliverables: Bringing tangible results for citizens. [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20\\_deliverables\\_for\\_2020.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20_deliverables_for_2020.pdf)

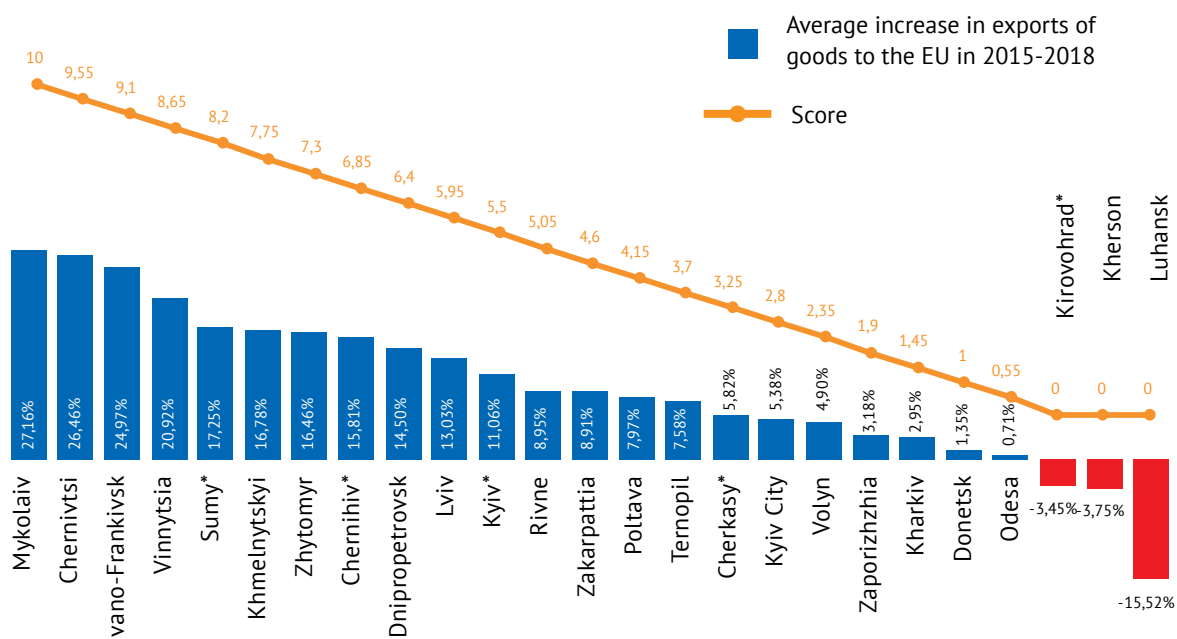
<sup>4</sup> Anhel, Y. Who is aiding Ukraine? October 16, 2019. [https://3dcftas.eu/op-eds/who-is-aiding-ukraine?fbclid=IwAR0Ve\\_9y8rDrDQmGMDIWIQzvMgyEpRRWQbj\\_IFCInYg6XCatY3T8oHj5F6A](https://3dcftas.eu/op-eds/who-is-aiding-ukraine?fbclid=IwAR0Ve_9y8rDrDQmGMDIWIQzvMgyEpRRWQbj_IFCInYg6XCatY3T8oHj5F6A)

<sup>5</sup> K.Zaremba, S. Solodkyy. Silence of Kharkivites: Kharkiv region turned away from Russia but had not yet fallen in love with the European Union. New Europe Center. Kyiv, April 2018. <http://neweurope.org.ua/media-post/movchannya-harkiv-yan-harkivshhyna-vidvernulasya-vid-rosiyi-ale-pokryne-polyubyla-yevrosoyuz/>



#### 4.1. Average increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2015-2018 (%)

Graph 4.1 | Average increase in exports of goods to the EU in 2015-2018



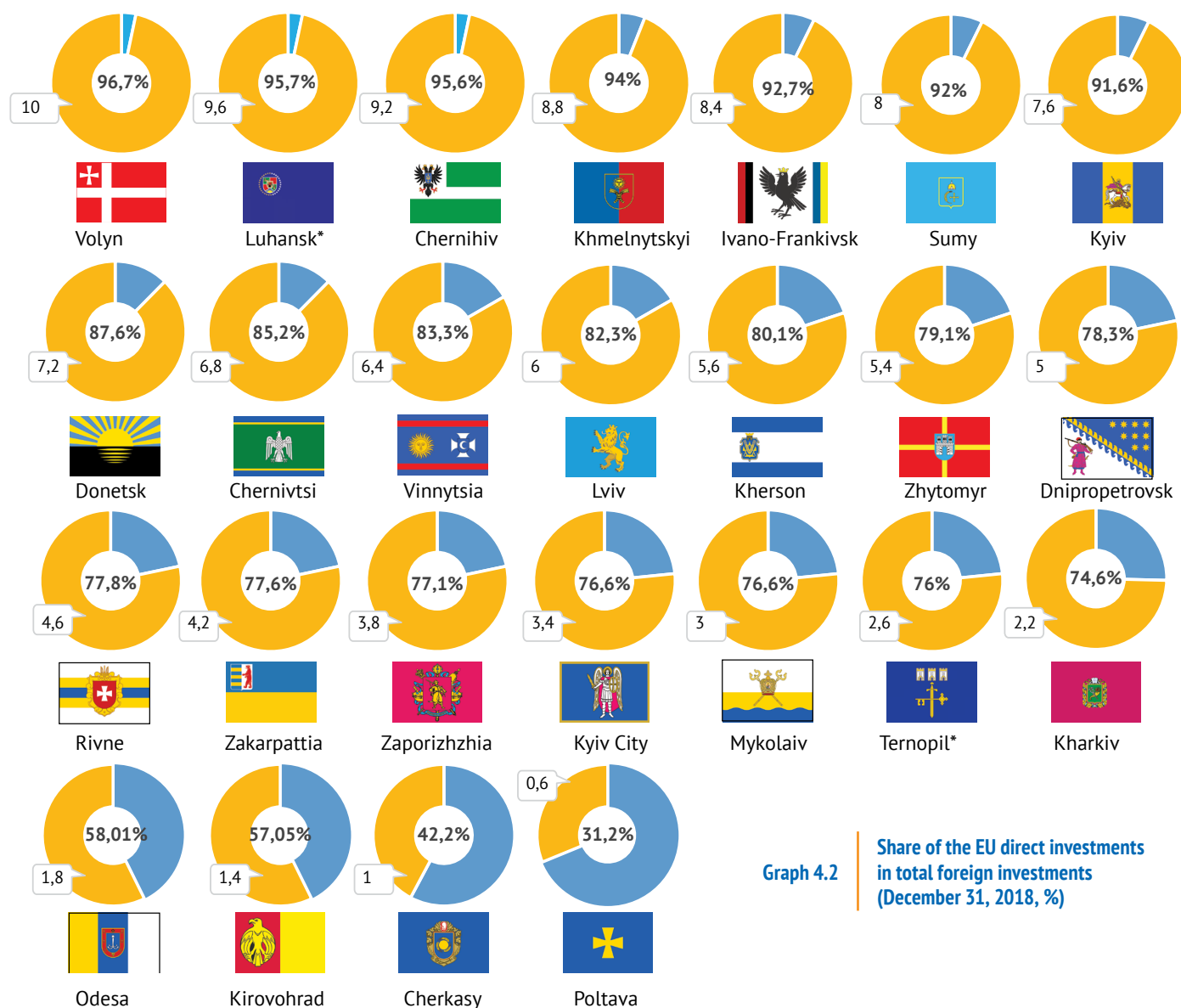
Indicator weight is 10 points. To compare the level of exports of the regions and the city of Kyiv to the EU countries, exports growth for 2015-2018 was calculated. The next step was to calculate the arithmetic average growth rate over these years. The negative growth rate was automatically evaluated with 0 points. The increment between scores is 0,45 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 22 unique absolute values of the indicator). The region with the highest average increase in exports to the EU received the best score, with 0,45 points less for each subsequent region.

**Data clarification:** \*Sumy RSA: a total figure for goods and services without distinction; Chernihiv and Cherkasy RSA: did not indicate whether they exported goods and services together or only one of them; Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia regions: provided data as a percentage of total exports of goods from the region, for the calculation used data obtained from the State Statistics Service website<sup>6</sup> ..

<sup>6</sup> Regional volumes of foreign trade in goods, State Statistics Service, [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/zd/oet/oet\\_u/arh\\_oet2019\\_u.html](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/zd/oet/oet_u/arh_oet2019_u.html)



#### 4.2. Share of the EU direct investments in total foreign investments (as of December 31, 2018, %)



Graph 4.2

Share of the EU direct investments  
in total foreign investments  
(December 31, 2018, %)

Indicator weight is 10 points. We took the total amount of FDI attracted to the regions and the city of Kyiv since the beginning of the investment (data as of December 31, 2018, obtained from the State Statistics Service's website<sup>7</sup>) and calculated the share of FDI that came to the regions and the city of Kyiv from EU Member States. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*According to open sources<sup>8</sup> the share of FDI from EU countries in Luhansk region was 95.7%, while the RSA failed to provide any relevant information. Since the data provided by the Ternopil RSA on the amount of FDI from the EU Member States as of January 1, 2019 exceeded the total amount of FDI in the region according to the State Statistics Service, the data provided by the Ternopil RSA as of January 1, 2018 was used for comparison.

<sup>7</sup> Multi-sectoral statistical information / Regional statistics, State Statistics Service, [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu\\_u/sestr.htm](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/sestr.htm)

<sup>8</sup> The socio-economic situation of the Luhansk region in January 2019, the main statistics department in the Luhansk region, [http://lg.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/soc\\_ek/publ/2019/soc\\_ek0119.php.htm](http://lg.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/soc_ek/publ/2019/soc_ek0119.php.htm)



### 4.3. Number of jobs created by European investors (2014-2019)

Table 4.3

#### Number of jobs created by European investors (2014-2019)

Region	Number of jobs	Score
<b>Poltava*</b>	<b>65761</b>	<b>10</b>
Ivano-Frankivsk	44644	9,4
Zakarpattia*	23000	8,8
Volyn*	13590	8,2
Cherkasy*	12200	7,8
Lviv*	8756	7,2
Zhytomyr	6000	6,6
Chernihiv*	5555	6
Chernivtsi*	3000	5,4
Luhansk	1536	4,8
Donetsk	1194	4,2
Vinnytsia	930	3,6
Kyiv	753	3
Sumy	734	2,4
Zaporizhzhia	560	1,8
Kirovohrad*	523	1,2
Kharkiv*	0	0,6
Dnipropetrovsk*	0	0,6
Kyiv City*	0	0,6
Mykolaiv*	0	0,6
Odesa*	0	0,6
Ternopil*	0	0,6
Kharkiv*	0	0,6
Kherson*	0	0,6
Rivne*	0	0,6

Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.6 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.6 points lower. Equal values received equal scores, the highest for the respective position in the ranking.

8 of 24 regions plus the city of Kyiv did not provide any information (the explanation was that no relevant information has been collected), but given that such jobs exist theoretically, each region was automatically given a minimum score.

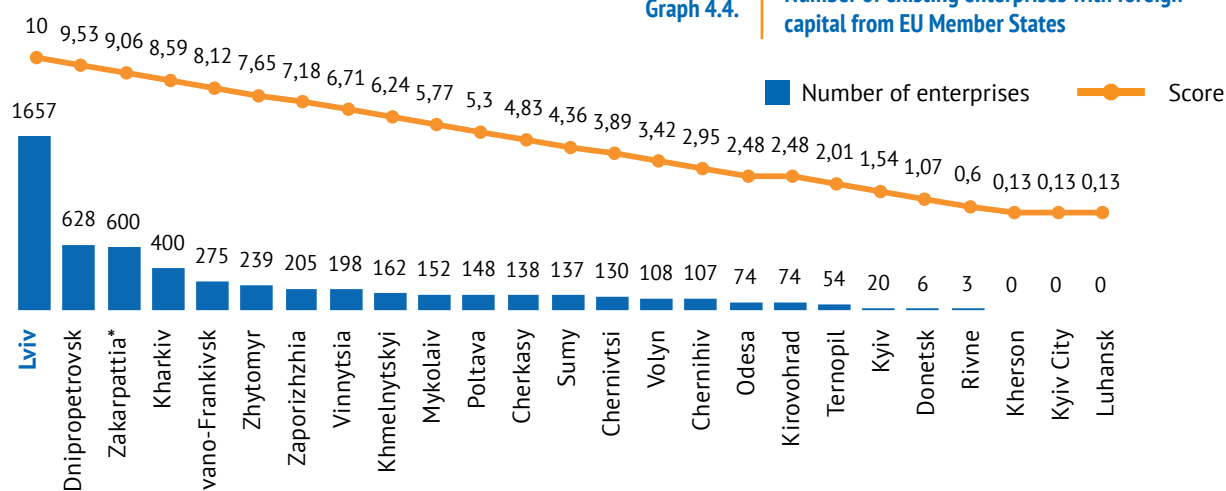
**Data clarification:** \* *Poltava RSA: data as of 01.01.2019 (monitoring was carried out on 148 enterprises with foreign investments operating in the region as of 01.04.2019); Volyn RSA: data exist on only the 10 largest enterprises with foreign capital; Lviv RSA: data for 2017-2018 only; Chernivtsi RSA: information for 2014-2018, the number of jobs created with the help of foreign investors is indicated; Kirovohrad RSA: information as of August 15, 2019, the number of persons working at enterprises founded by foreign investors is indicated; Cherkasy RSA: data provided as of the end of 2018; Zakarpattia RSA: the stated number of jobs created applies only to primary processing enterprises, data provided as of October 18, 2019.*



### 4.4. Number of existing enterprises with foreign capital from EU Member States

Graph 4.4.

#### Number of existing enterprises with foreign capital from EU Member States



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.47 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.47 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*The city of Kyiv as well as Luhansk and Kherson regions did not provide any data, but since they obviously have such enterprises, they automatically received a minimum score of 0.13 points; Zakarpattia RSA: data refer to all enterprises with foreign investments operating in the region, but the vast majority has investments from EU Member States.



#### 4.5. Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019)



Table 4.5.1

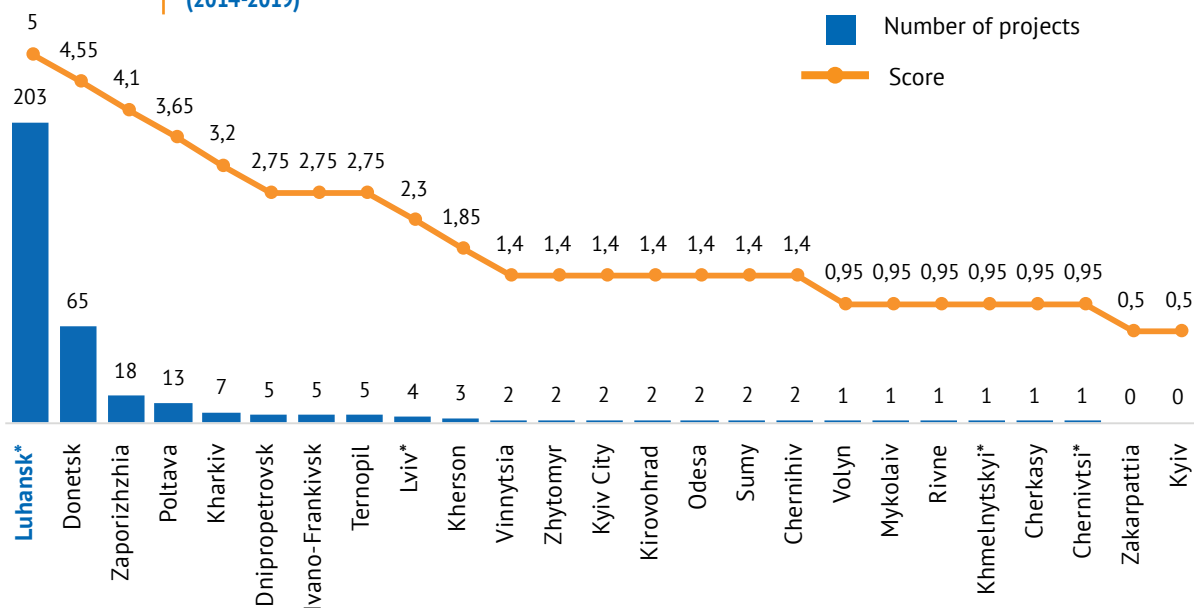
Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019)

Region	Funding, UAH million	Score
<b>Kherson</b>	<b>15947</b>	<b>5</b>
Kharkiv	11884	4,78
Odesa	1006	4,56
Poltava	852,8	4,34
Luhansk	711,8	4,12
Kyiv City	577	3,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	510,2	3,68
Chernihiv	450	3,46
Zaporizhzhia	384,6	3,24
Lviv	374,5	3,02
Cherkasy	360	2,8
Sumy	295,7	2,58
Ternopil	286,6	2,36
Kirovohrad	270	2,14
Chernivtsi	225	1,92
Donetsk	176,8	1,7
Dnipropetrovsk	115,1	1,48
Mykolaiv	113,6	1,26
Vinnytsia	18,4	1,04
Zhytomyr	7,6	0,82
Rivne	3,8	0,6
Volyn	0,5	0,38
Khmelnyskyi	-	0,16
Kyiv	-	0,16
Zakarpattia	-	0,16



Graph 4.5.2

Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019)



Graph 4.5.3

**Number of projects funded by the European Investment Bank and the EBRD and their amount of funding (2014-2019)**

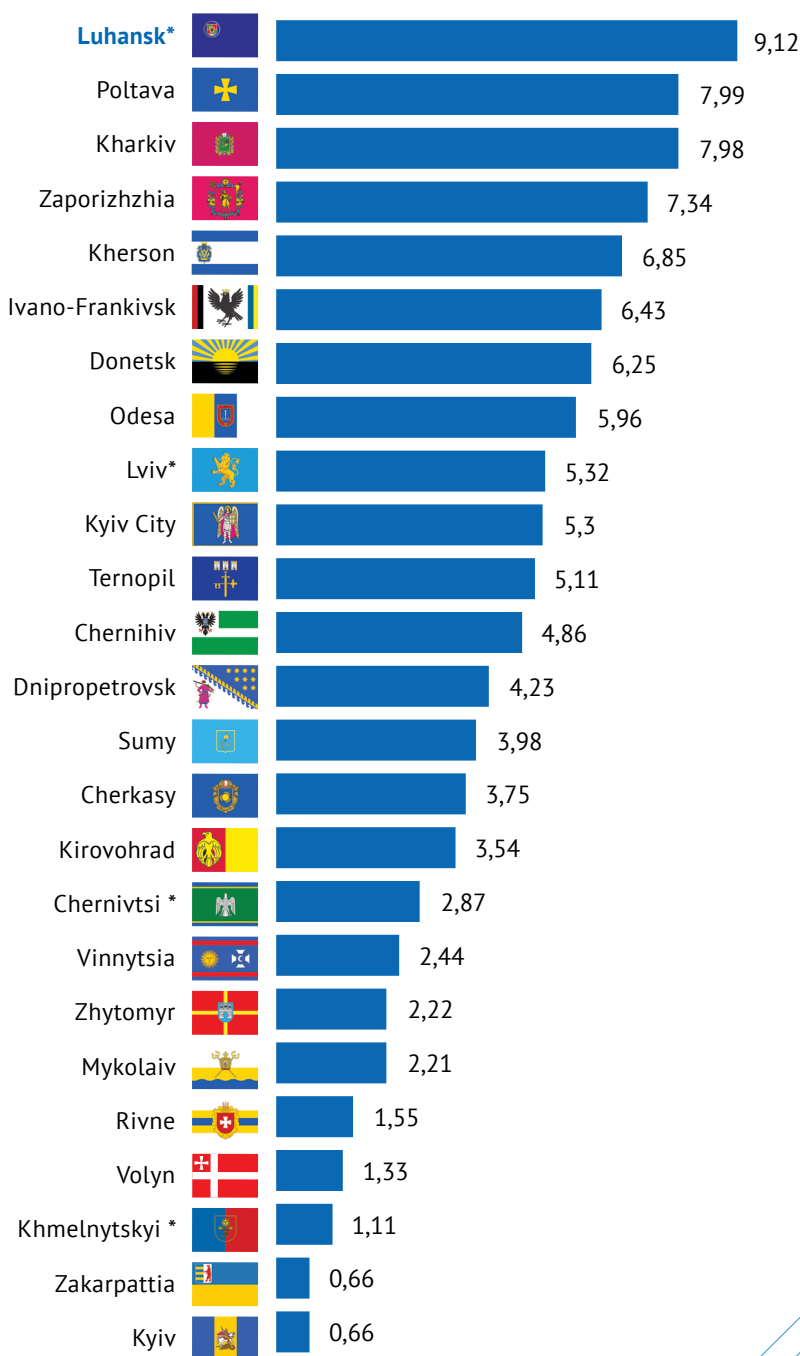
Indicator weight is 10 points. For a relevant comparison of the results of all regions (for example, Donetsk region has 63 projects, and Kyiv City has only 2, but with much more funding), the final score was a result of a combination of scores for the number of projects and the amount of funding of such projects.

The first part was ranked in increments of 0.45 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 11 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.45 points lower.

The second part was ranked in increments of 0.22 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.22 points lower. Respectively, the maximum score for each part was 5.

To compare the amounts of funding, the average exchange rate (2018) of the hryvnia against the euro (UAH 32.14) and the US dollar (UAH 27.2) was taken as the basis, and the project funding amount was presented in million UAH.

**Data clarification:** \*Khmelnytskyi RSA: information obtained from open sources<sup>9</sup>, there is no exact amount of the existing project, but it has already started to be implemented. Kyiv and Zakarpattia RSAs did not provide information, but we assume that such projects are implemented in these regions, and thus we gave them a minimum score of 0,5 (number of projects) and 0.16 (amount of funding), respectively. Chernivtsi RSA: information was not provided, data obtained from open sources<sup>10</sup>; Lviv RSA: provided information only for 2019; Luhansk RSA: data provided in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 25, 2015 No. 1068 "Certain issues regarding the use of funds to implement projects within the framework of the Extraordinary Loan Program for the Recovery of Ukraine."



<sup>9</sup> European grant - to streamline landfill, <http://www.golos.com.ua/article/319120>

<sup>10</sup> Chernivtsi City Council approved the project of cooperation between the city and the EBRD on the modernization of district heating. «Hometown» - against! <http://buknews.com.ua/page/chernivetska-miskrada-ukhvalyla-proekt-spivpratsi-mista-z-yebrr-shchodomodernizatsii-teplokomunenerho-ridne-misto-proty.html>

# CHAPTER

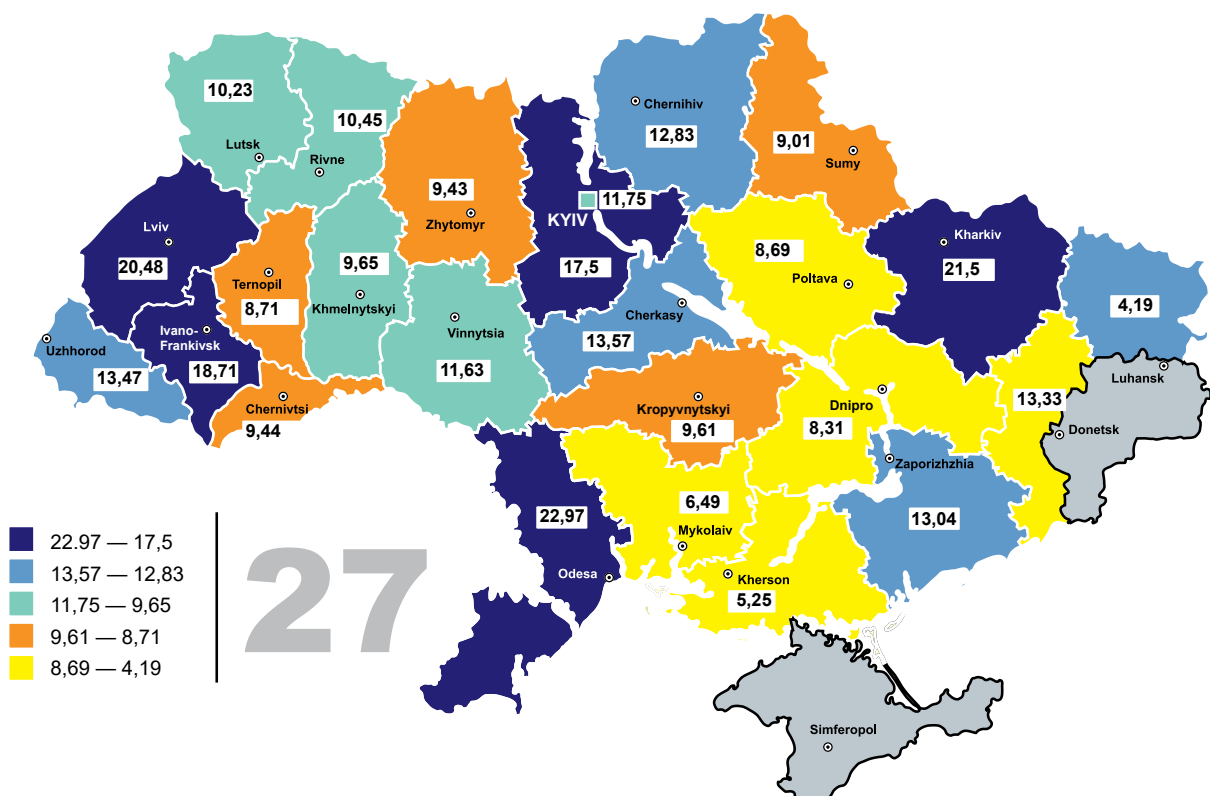
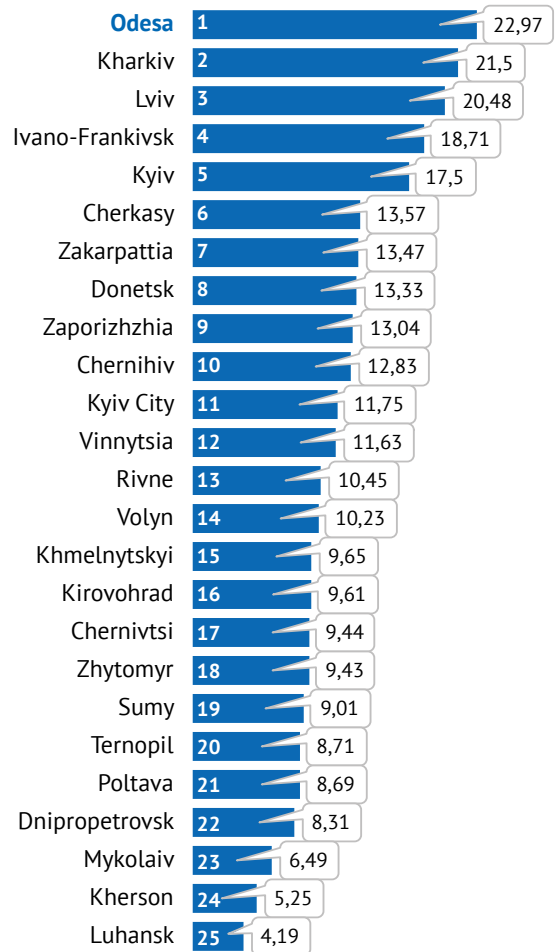
# 5



## INFRASTRUCTURE

# 27

The highest possible score in this category is 27 points







## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 The leading regions with the highest mileage of repaired national and local roads are not only in the West and Center. The top also includes Odesa and Kharkiv regions.
- 2 Lviv is a leader in terms of urban infrastructure modernization with the support of the State Regional Development Fund. However, in terms of the amount of funding for such projects, apart from Lviv and Zakarpattia, leading positions are also occupied by Southern and Eastern regions.
- 3 The development of aviation transport contributes to the rapid development of regional airports and the arrival of low-cost companies. Along with the leaders (Kyiv City, Kyiv region, Kharkiv, Lviv, and Odesa regions), Kherson and Zakarpattia regions have potentially promising air terminals.



## ROAD REPAIR

Ukrainians associate successful European integration with practical things, and repaired roads are among them. According to a poll conducted on request of the New Europe Center in May 2018, improved transport infrastructure was one of the most frequently selected signs of successful European integration.<sup>11</sup>

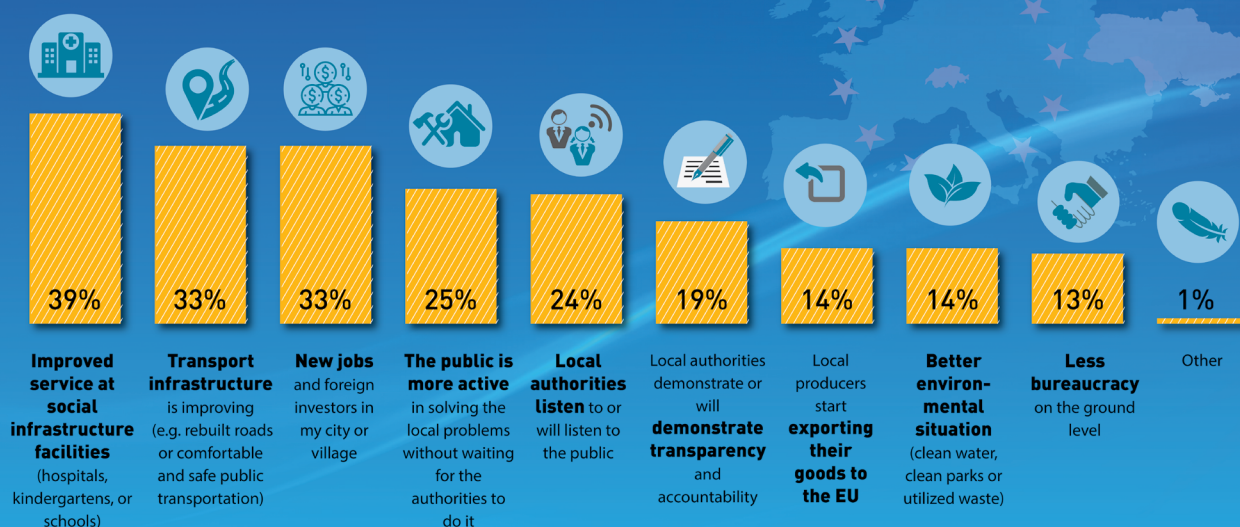
For many years, Ukrainian roads have been a constant source of criticism. In Ukraine, the death rate in road accidents is three times higher than in the EU. In 2017, 162,526 road accidents occurred in Ukraine, which resulted in the loss of 3,432 lives and 34,677 injuries.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, **it is critical to implement the best European standards in the field of infrastructure, which is greatly facilitated by EU investments in traffic safety and the improvement of roads and transport infrastructure.**

<sup>11</sup> *New Europe: what do Ukrainians think?* New Europe Center, Kyiv, May 2018. <http://neweurope.org.ua/visual-materials/nova-yevropa-yak-yiyi-bachat-ukrayintsi-3/>

<sup>12</sup> *EUAM-funded conference proposes improvements to Ukraine's road safety*, <http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/news/5253/>

## NEW EUROPE: WHAT DO UKRAINIANS THINK ABOUT RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE EU?

### 1 What would you consider a sign that the European integration process is happening in your region?





In July 2018, the “Ukraine Urban Road Safety Project” was signed. The European Investment Bank has granted a EUR 75 million loan for road safety investments in five cities: Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Lviv, and Odesa.<sup>13</sup> In addition to enhancing traffic safety, such investments have the potential to reduce the indirect financial costs of road accidents and thus will have a positive impact on local economies.

**Lviv region is the leader of the ranking in terms of the number of kilometers of repaired national and local roads (925.1 km). It is important that not only the Western regions are among the leaders, but also Kharkiv (428.8 km) and Odesa (610.28 km) regions.**

At the same time, the rest of the Southern and Eastern regions are at the bottom of the ranking. The development of better transport communication within Ukraine and with EU countries could also affect the perception of European integration in these regions. For instance, **residents of Mariupol view their city as an island cut off from the rest of the country**<sup>14</sup>. Therefore, a positive example is the completion of repair of the route from Mariupol to Zaporizhzhia.

It should also be noted that the indicator of repaired roads mileage is one of the few cases where all regional state administrations and Kyiv City Administration provided complete information on request of the New Europe Center.



#### MODERNIZATION OF URBAN INFRA-STRUCTURE VIA THE STATE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (SRDF)

The SRDF is a tool specifically designed to channel budget funding to support regional development projects. It is based on competitive selection of projects. Its budget in 2018 was UAH 6 billion.

Within the framework of this research, regional state administrations and the Kyiv City Administration provided information specifically on urban infrastructure modernization projects. **By the number of such projects, the top five includes Lviv, Donetsk, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia and Odesa regions. In terms of the amount of funding, leading positions are also occupied by the Southern and Eastern regions.**

However, experts criticize the transparency of the tender procedure at the SRDF. The participation of regional

administrations in the competitive selection of projects, as well as the presence of MPs on selection committees, pose a threat of political expediency overriding the project selection.



#### DIRECT FLIGHT CONNECTIONS WITH EU COUNTRIES

“Ukrainians use air transport more frequently and at less cost” is one of the objectives stated in the program of the new Government of Ukraine.<sup>15</sup> This refers, in particular, to cheaper airfares, the development of airport network and the low-cost segment. Therefore, it is crucial to improve aviation connection with the EU and to develop promising air terminals in the regions.

**The leading regions in the ranking by the number of EU countries with direct flight connections are Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, and Odesa regions and the city of Kyiv. The development of aviation transport contributes to the rapid development of regional airports and the arrival of low-cost companies.**

For example, the reopening of Uzhhorod International Airport will have a positive effect. Its unique location (the airplanes take off and land through the airspace of Slovakia) has become a good example of cooperation between Ukraine and Slovakia in improving the living conditions of residents of the border region.<sup>16</sup> The construction of the airport in Mukachevo is also promising. Kherson airport activity has intensified recently. And starting from March 2020, the Hungarian low-cost airline Wizz Air will open six new connections from Zaporizhzhia.<sup>17</sup>

Kharkiv region is also a leader in the category of the number of citizens who received biometric passports in 2018. At the request of the New Europe Center, regional state administrations and the Kyiv City Administration provided the most up-to-date data on the number of such citizens.

<sup>13</sup> EIB GROUP SUSTAINABILITY REPORT, 2018, [https://www.eib.org/attachments/general/reports/sustainability\\_report\\_2018\\_en.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2FOBo1TbSQHxxZDeqeC6xXQAwTCIqVgLNuU89j07dCU7KtZ8cjLvYnhro](https://www.eib.org/attachments/general/reports/sustainability_report_2018_en.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2FOBo1TbSQHxxZDeqeC6xXQAwTCIqVgLNuU89j07dCU7KtZ8cjLvYnhro)

<sup>14</sup> T, Levoniuk. The last Donbas outpost: what do residents of Mariupol think about European integration? New Europe Center, Kyiv, June 2019, <http://neweurope.org.ua/analytics/ostannij-forpost-donbasu/>

<sup>15</sup> Action Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, <https://program.kmu.gov.ua>

<sup>16</sup> T, Levoniuk. A Trouble-Free Neighbor: What Should Ukraine Change in Relations with Slovakia? New Europe Center, Kyiv, September 2019, <http://neweurope.org.ua/analytics/bezproblemnyj-susid-shho-ukrayina-maye-zminyty-u-vidnosynah-zi-slovachchynoyu/>

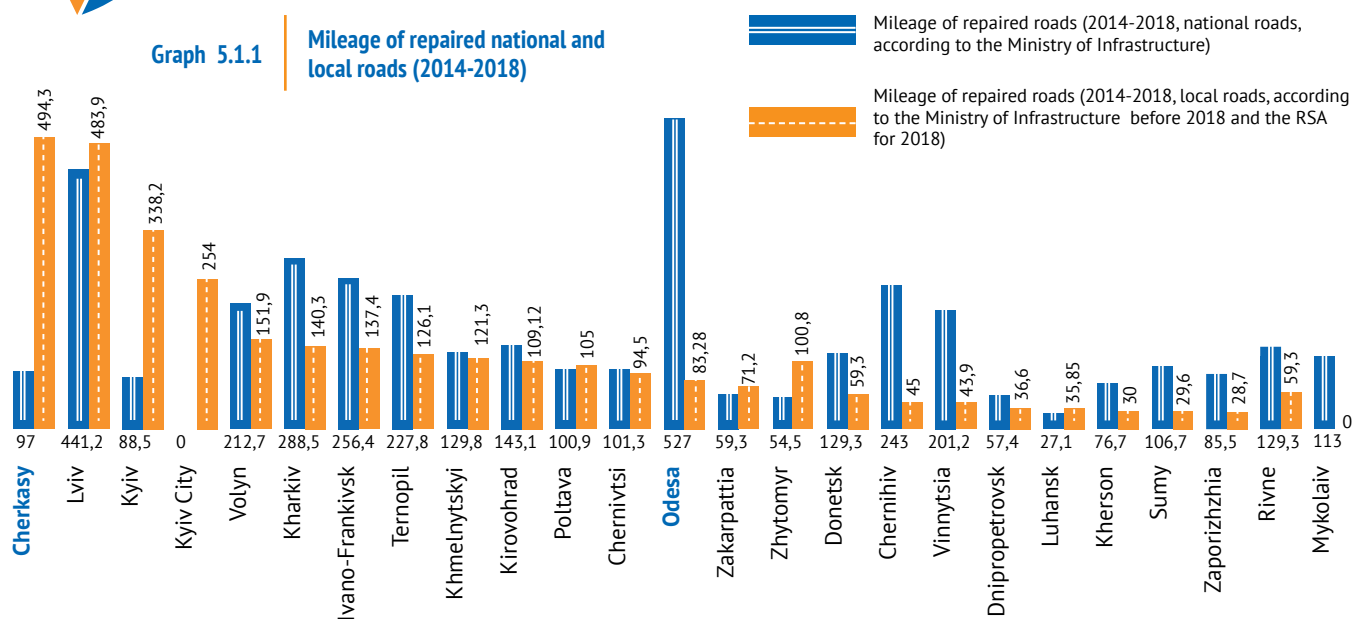
<sup>17</sup> In March 2020, Wizz Air will launch six flight connections from Zaporizhzhia, <https://ua.interfax.com.ua/news/economic/620151.html>



## 5.1. Mileage of repaired national and local roads (2014-2018)

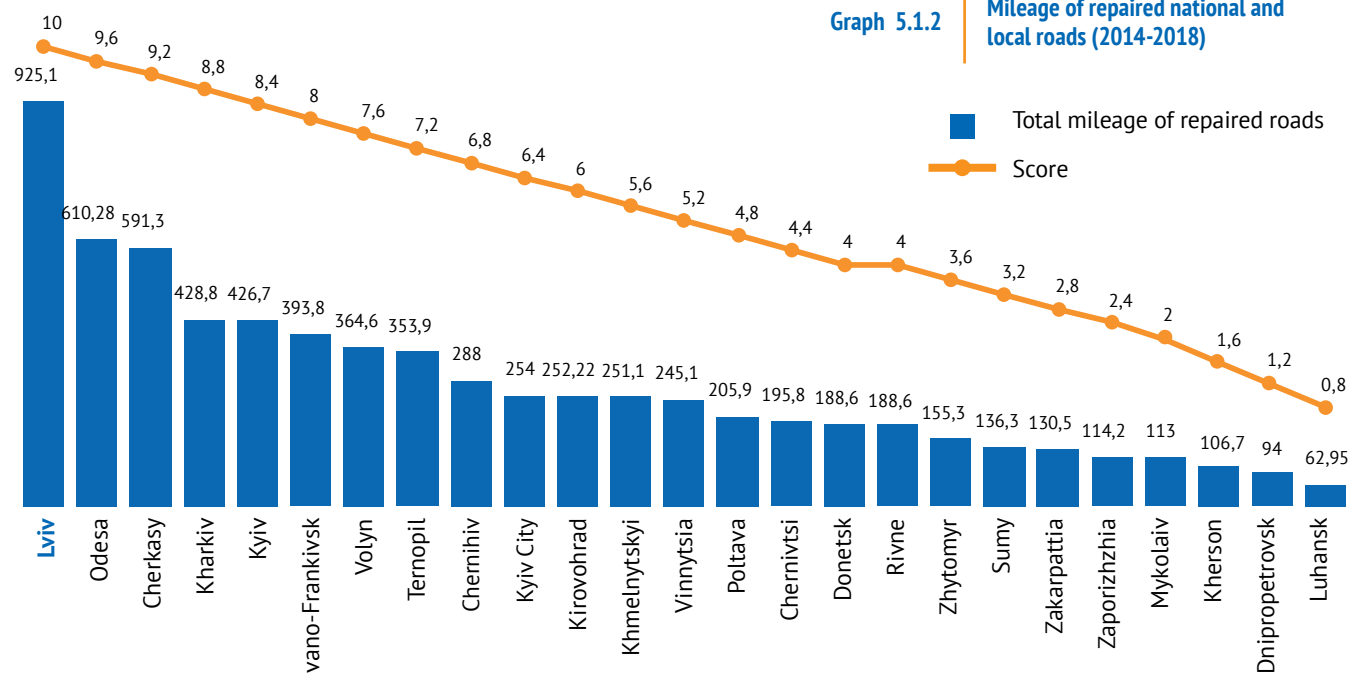
Graph 5.1.1

Mileage of repaired national and local roads (2014-2018)



Graph 5.1.2

Mileage of repaired national and local roads (2014-2018)



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower. Equal values received equal scores. Rating was conducted in accordance with the added two absolute values for kilometers of repaired national and local roads.

**Data clarification:** \*Data on national roads was provided at our request by the Ministry of Infrastructure (the data illustrate the volume of completed repair and construction works on construction, reconstruction, major and maintenance medium repairs of roads in 2014-2018); in the case of local roads, we also took into account data provided by regional state administrations and Kyiv City State Administration for 2018, when local roads were placed under local authorities.



## 5.2. Modernization of urban infrastructure via the State Regional Development Fund (number of projects and their funding, 2015-2019)

Table 5.2.1

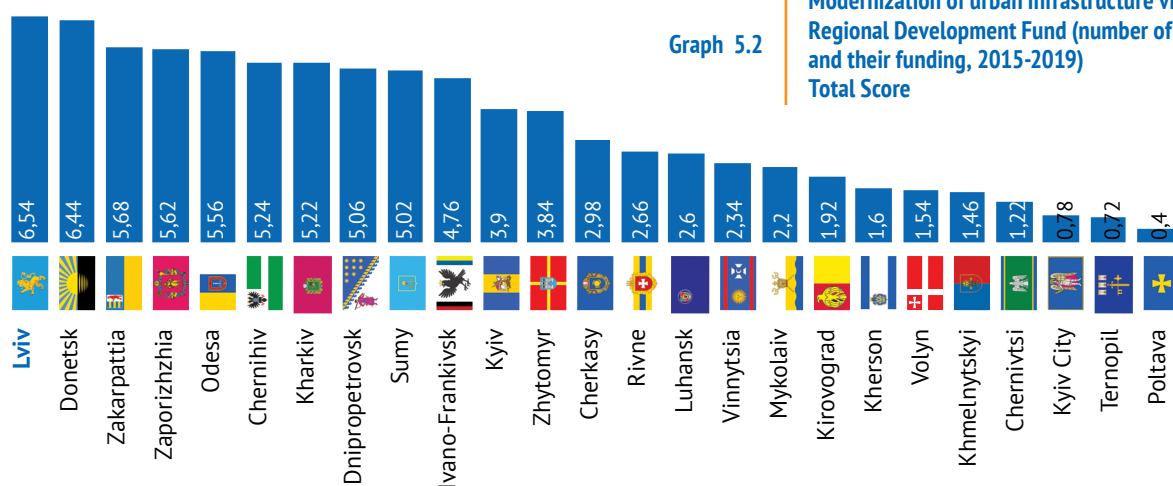
Modernization of urban infrastructure via the SRDF (number of projects)

Region	Number of projects	Score
<b>Donetsk</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Lviv	228	3,32
Chernihiv	209	3,14
Zaporizhzhia	101	2,96
Sumy	95	2,78
Zakarpattia	91	2,6
Kharkiv	75	2,42
Ivano-Frankivsk	71	2,24
Odesa*	56	2,06
Zhytomyr	53	1,88
Dnipropetrovsk*	40	1,7
Kyiv	38	1,52
Luhansk	35	1,34
Cherkasy	34	1,16
Rivne*	21	0,98
Volyn	21	0,98
Vinnytsia	10	0,8
Chernivtsi	10	0,8
Mykolaiv	10	0,8
Kirovograd*	10	0,8
Kherson	8	0,62
Khmelnyskyi	8	0,62
Ternopil	6	0,44
Poltava	4	0,26
Kyiv City*	3	0,08

Table 5.2.2

Modernization of urban infrastructure via the SRDF (funding, UAH million)

Region	Funding,UAH million	Score
<b>Odesa*</b>	<b>7559,5</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Dnipropetrovsk*	3636,3	3,36
Lviv*	3258,1	3,22
Zakarpattia*	3225,8	3,08
Donetsk	2383,9	2,94
Kharkiv	1172,5	2,8
Zaporizhzhia	736, 2	2,66
Ivano-Frankivsk	435, 2	2,52
Kyiv	428,1	2,38
Sumy	425	2,24
Chernihiv	418,2	2,1
Zhytomyr	415, 9	1,96
Cherkasy	386,5	1,82
Rivne*	261,3	1,68
Vinnytsia	222,4	1,54
Mykolaiv	213	1,4
Luhansk	190,7	1,26
Kirovograd *	137,8	1,12
Kherson	118,2	0,98
Khmelnyskyi	107	0,84
Kyiv City*	85,5	0,7
Volyn	76,1	0,56
Chernivtsi	51,1	0,42
Ternopil	31,2	0,28
Poltava	26,4	0,14



Indicator weight is 7 points. In order to balance the evaluation, the amount of funding (maximum score 3.5 points) and the number of projects (maximum score 3.5 points) were assessed separately. The increment between scores is 0.18 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3.5 points / 20 unique absolute values of the indicator) for the number of projects and 0.14 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3.5 points / 24 regions and the city of Kyiv) for the funding. Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.18 points and 0.14 points lower accordingly. Equal values received equal scores. The ranking was based on two scores added.

**Data clarification:** \*Rivne RSA and Kyiv City State Administration: provided data only for 2018-2019, Kirovohrad RSA: rprovided data only for 2019; Data for Odesa, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zakarpattia regions were taken from the website of the State Regional Development Fund<sup>18</sup> (only cities were taken into account).

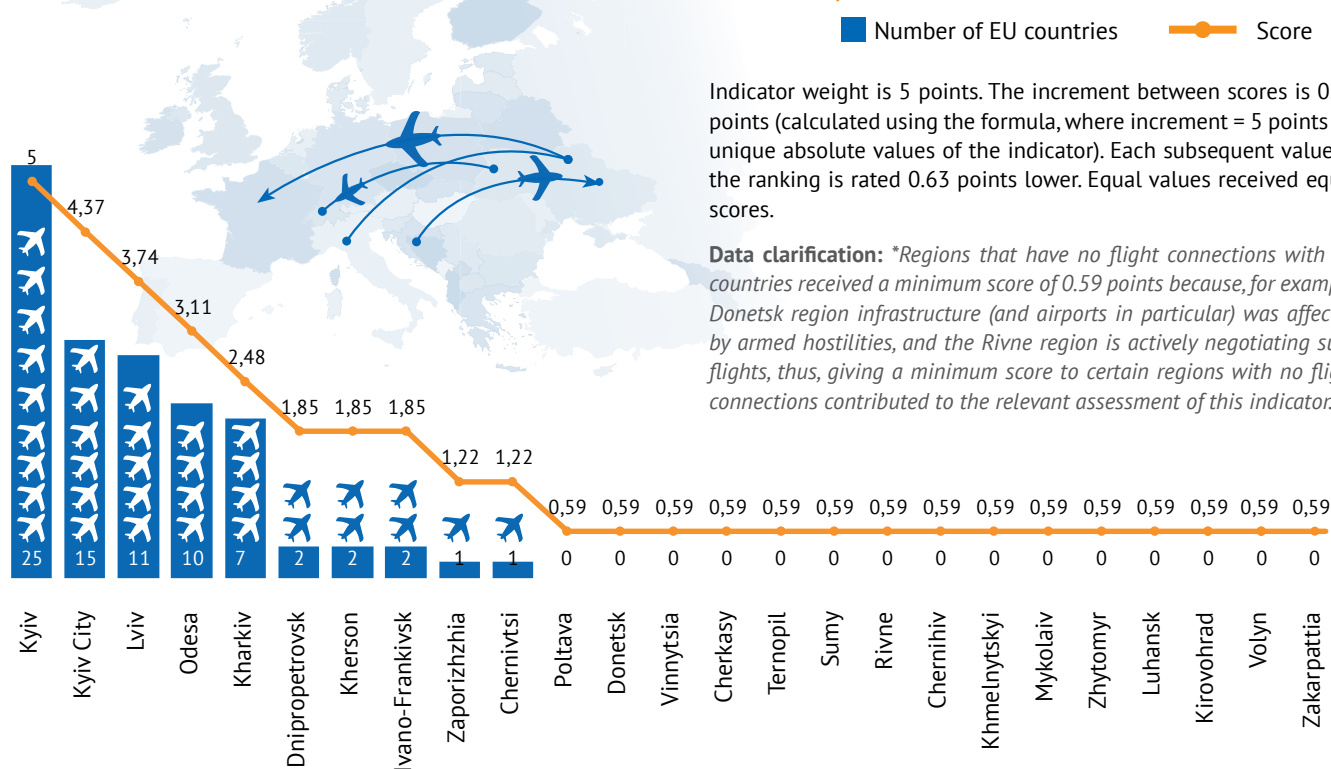
<sup>18</sup> State Regional Development Fund, <http://dfr.minregion.gov.ua>



### 5.3. Number of the EU countries with direct flight connections

Graph 5.3

Number of the EU countries with direct flight connections



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.63 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 8 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.63 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

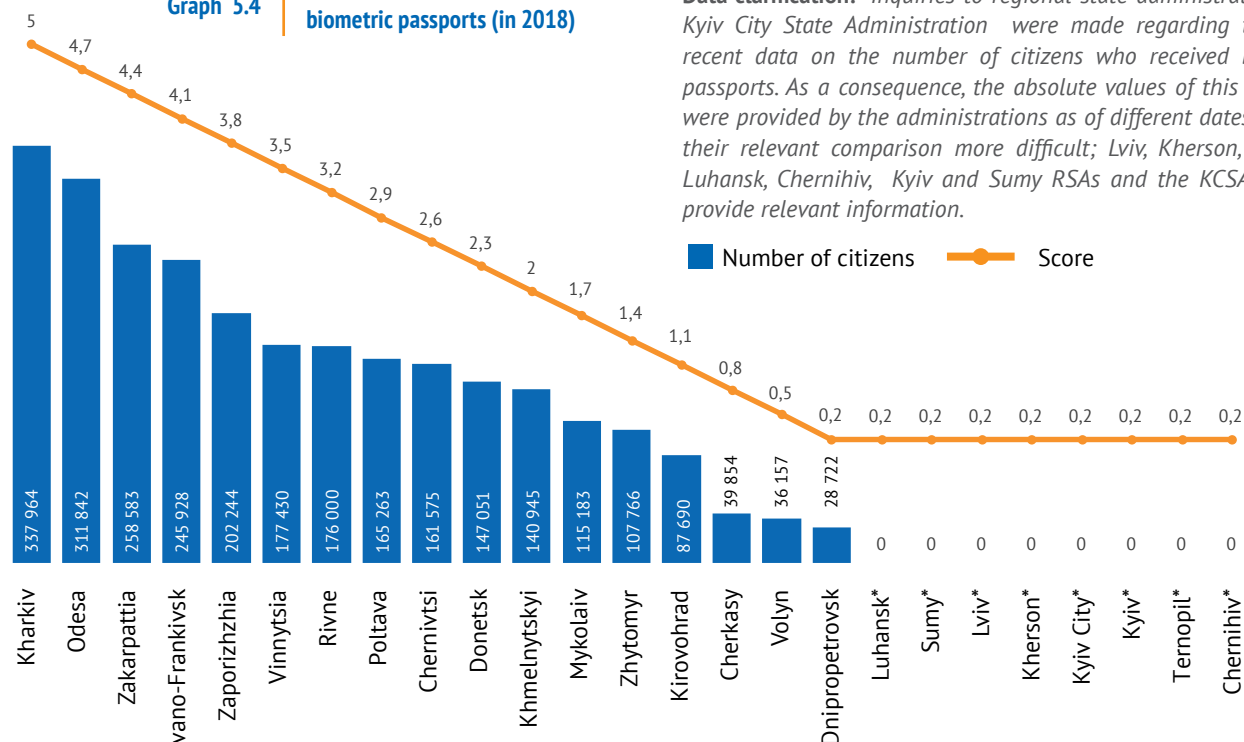
**Data clarification:** \*Regions that have no flight connections with EU countries received a minimum score of 0.59 points because, for example, Donetsk region infrastructure (and airports in particular) was affected by armed hostilities, and the Rivne region is actively negotiating such flights, thus, giving a minimum score to certain regions with no flight connections contributed to the relevant assessment of this indicator.



### 5.4. Number of citizens who received biometric passports (in 2018)

Graph 5.4

Number of citizens who received biometric passports (in 2018)



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.3 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.3 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Inquiries to regional state administrations and Kyiv City State Administration were made regarding the most recent data on the number of citizens who received biometric passports. As a consequence, the absolute values of this indicator were provided by the administrations as of different dates, making their relevant comparison more difficult; Lviv, Kherson, Ternopil, Luhansk, Chernihiv, Kyiv and Sumy RSAs and the KCSA did not provide relevant information.

# CHAPTER

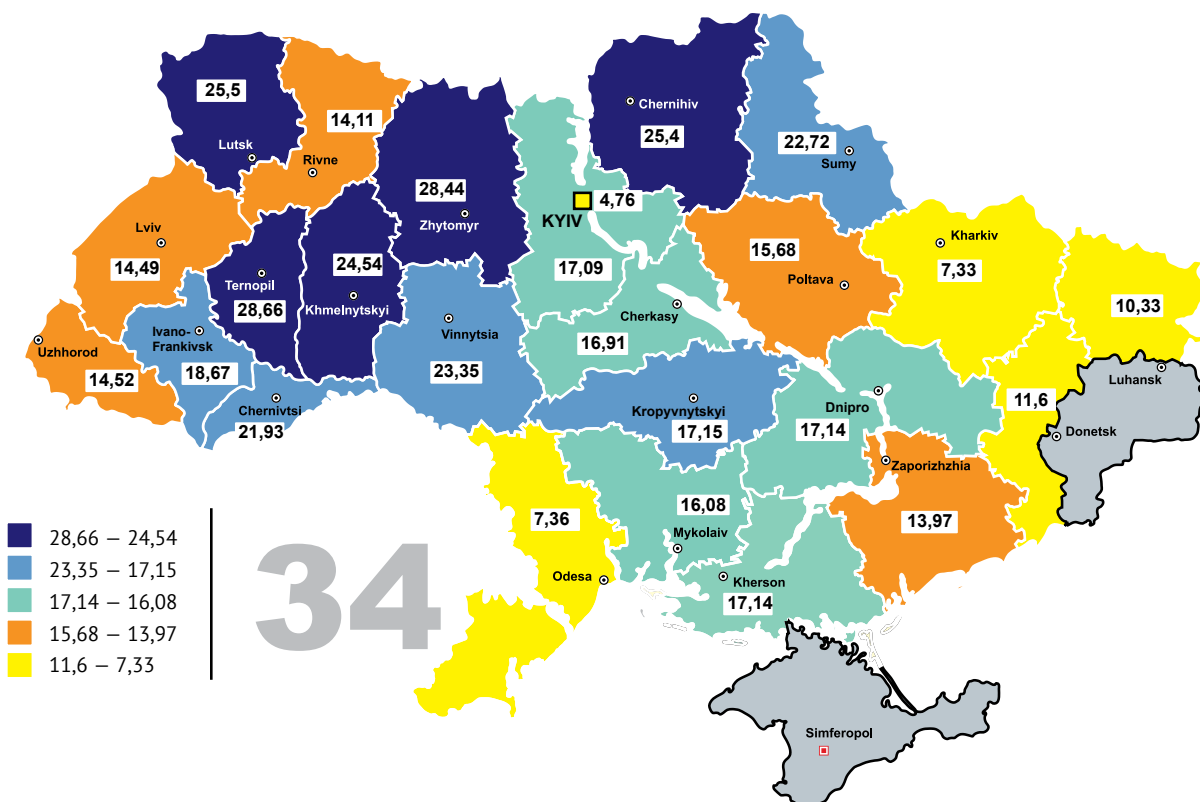
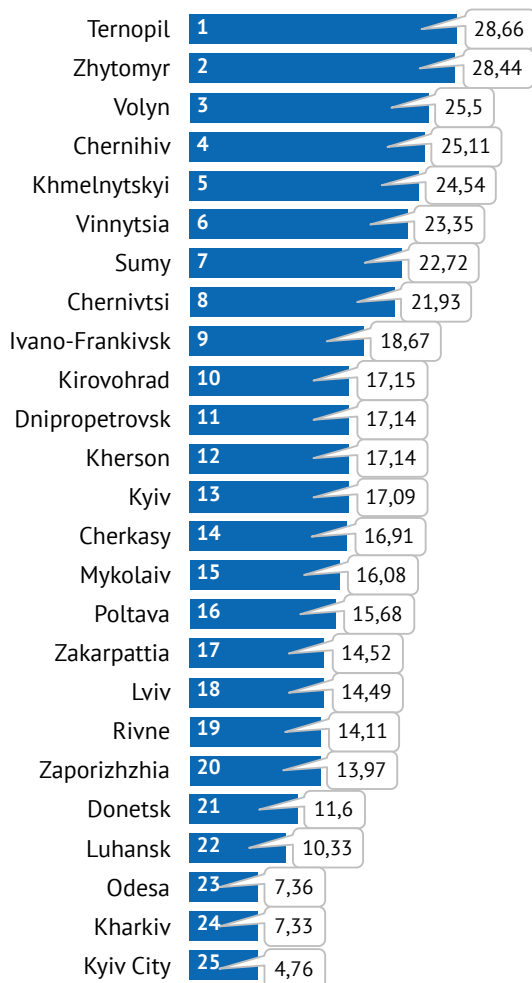
# 6



## LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

# 34

The highest possible score  
in this category  
is 34 points





## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 Among the leaders in terms of the share of ATC (amalgamated territorial community) population in the total population of the region are Zhytomyr, Sumy and Ternopil regions. Lower indicators are observed in the Eastern regions, partly due to the temporary occupation of a part of the territory and the presence of a large number of cities of regional significance.
- 2 Vinnytsia is the leader of the transparency in the investment area among the regional centers of Ukraine. The best results are also observed in Dnipro and Lviv.
- 3 Attitudes towards local authorities in a particular region directly influences the implementation of EU standards and communication of European integration at the local level. The top ten includes the regions with the traditionally highest level of support for European integration.
- 4 Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Kyiv regions demonstrate the best performance in terms of the number of Administrative Services Centers (ASCs). However, if we compare the share of population of the region per ASC, the leaders will be Zhytomyr, Chernihiv, and Poltava regions.



## ATC POPULATION SHARE

Since 2014, decentralization reform has been implemented in Ukraine; its objective is to delegate powers from state authorities to local governments. As of September 2019, 951 amalgamated territorial communities have been created<sup>19</sup>. The amalgamated territorial community (ATC) is the primary local government body that is established through the voluntary association of residents of several villages, towns or cities.

One of the positive consequences of the reform is the increase in local government accountability to the community. Local authorities are now more attentive to the expectations of community members and more responsible. Decentralization reform is directly linked to European integration. Decentralization is based on the experience of EU Member States, which means adopting European standards and best practices. Support of decentralization in Ukraine by the European Union is one of the driving forces behind this reform. One of the major donors is the “U-Lead

with Europe” program.<sup>20</sup> Moreover, on the ground, local residents are given leverage to influence decisions taken by local authorities, who in turn begin to listen to their constituents. Evidently, this enhances the development of local democracy.

**Among the leaders in terms of the share of ATC population in the total population of the region are Zhytomyr, Sumy, and Ternopil regions.**

Lower scores are observed in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv regions, partly due to the temporary occupation of part of the territory of the first two regions and the large number of cities of regional significance, where local residents mostly do not live in amalgamated communities but use all services at the appropriate level. The same regions occupy the bottom positions in terms of the number of created ATCs, where the first elections were held as of October 10, 2019<sup>21</sup>.



## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE CENTERS

Decentralization of administrative services, improvement of their quality, bringing administrative services closer to local residents and businesses, as well as further development of the network of administrative service centers are priorities for reforming the administrative service system in Ukraine.

The administrative service center (ASC) is a place where citizens can get the most necessary administrative services in comfortable conditions. Their establishment was actively supported by the European Union. In such centers, people apply for subsidies, get certificates, register their residences, etc. Moreover, there are also “mobile administrators,” special vehicles that act as mobile ASCs. As of July 2019, the number of ASCs reached 796. 53% of ASCs offer 50 to 135 services to their visitors, and 27% provide 136 to 200 services.<sup>22</sup>

**Dnipropetrovsk (60), Kharkiv (47), and Kyiv (45) regions are the leaders in terms of the number of ASCs. However, if we compare the share of the region's population per ACS, the leaders will be Zhytomyr, Chernihiv, and Poltava regions.**

<sup>19</sup> 951 ATCs have already been established in Ukraine – Babak, <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/2789973-v-ukraini-vze-stvoreno-951-teritorialnu-gromadu-babak.html>

<sup>20</sup> U-LEAD with Europe: Ukraine Local Empowerment, Accountability and Development Programme.

<sup>21</sup> Monitoring of the process of power decentralisation and local governance reform, October 10, 2019, <https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/477/10.10.2019.pd>

<sup>22</sup> ASCs for residents and businesses, <https://my.gov.ua/info/news/207/details>



## TRANSPARENCY OF THE INVESTMENT SECTOR OF REGIONAL CENTERS

Decentralization of governmental and financial powers shapes society's demand for transparent and accountable local government. The community is more involved in local decision-making through a wide range of tools, such as public hearings, and better controls the local government.

In 2017, Transparency International Ukraine first published their Transparency Rating of 100 Ukrainian cities and showed how open local governments are. **Over 2017-2018, the transparency indicator increased on average by 12%<sup>23</sup>. Competition between cities is steadily intensifying.**

To insure the relevant comparison of the results of all regions in our research, only the data on regional centers of Ukraine were selected from the Transparency International rating.

**The best results are observed in Vinnytsia, Dnipro, Lviv and Zhytomyr. Kharkiv and Poltava are far behind and occupy the last two places.**

Disclosure of information helps manage available resources more efficiently and facilitates investments, as it improves the credit rating of a city, for instance, from the perspective of representatives of the World Bank group researching data transparency, local budget allocation, etc.



## ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES<sup>24</sup>

Attitudes toward local authorities in a particular region is an indicator of the development of local democracy, which is one of European values and directly influences the implementation of EU standards at the local level. **According to the SCORE 2018 rating, the leaders in this category were Ternopil, Volyn, and Zakarpattia regions<sup>25</sup>. In general, the top ten is occupied by regions where European integration traditionally gets the highest level of support.** Zaporizhzhia, Poltava, Sumy, Cherkasy, and Kirovohrad regions are far behind the leaders.

<sup>23</sup> Out of 100 cities, 4 proved to care about their transparency score, <https://ti-ukraine.org/research/dynamika-prozorosti-ukrayinskyh-mist-yak-zminylysy-mista-za-dva-roky/>

<sup>24</sup> The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) is an analytical tool designed to evaluate peace indicators in communities around the world. The local authorities in the SCORE rating refer to regional state administrations, city administrations, and local civil society organizations.

<sup>25</sup> Ukraine Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index, [https://www.scoreforpeace.org/files/publication/pub\\_file/PRE\\_UKR18\\_TrustinAuthorUKR.pdf](https://www.scoreforpeace.org/files/publication/pub_file/PRE_UKR18_TrustinAuthorUKR.pdf)





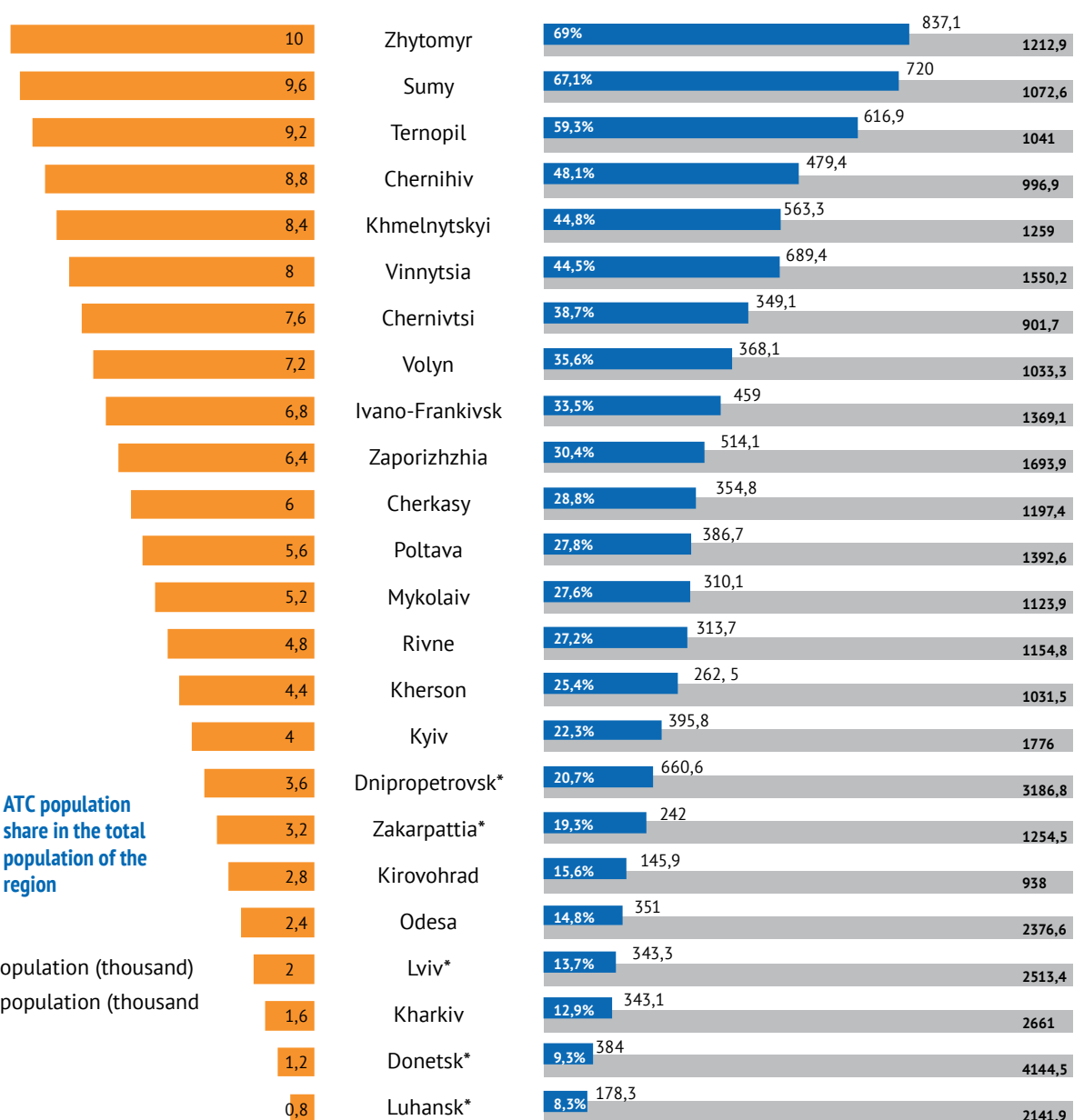
### 6.1. ATC population share in the total population of the region



Graph 6.1

ATC population share in the total population of the region

■ ATC population (thousand)  
■ Total population (thousand)  
■ Score



Indicator weight is 10 points. Rating was based on the share of ATC population in the total population of the region. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 24 regions). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \* The total population of the regions is represented by the data of the State Statistics Service<sup>26</sup> and information received from regional state administrations. Zhytomyr, Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Donetsk, Luhansk RSA – did not provide relevant information, data from open sources<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Demographic and Social Statistics / Population and Migration, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

<sup>27</sup> Decentralization provides opportunities, <https://decentralization.gov.ua/areas>





## 6.2. Regional centers transparency in the investment area (Transparency International rating for 2018)

Table 6.2

Regional centers transparency in the investment area (Transparency International rating for 2018)

Region	Regional center's position in the rating	Score
<b>Donetsk*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
Vinnitsia	3	6,71
Dnipropetrovsk	5	6,42
Lviv	6	6,13
Zhytomyr	7	5,84
Kirovohrad	9	5,55
Ternopil	10	5,26
Kyiv	11	4,97
Sumy	13	4,68
Ivano-Frankivsk	14	4,39
Khmelnyskyi	16	4,1
Chernivtsi	18	3,81
Mykolaiv	19	3,52
Chernihiv	21	3,23
Volyn	22	2,94
Luhansk	25	2,65
Zakarpattia	27	2,36
Cherkasy	32	2,07
Zaporizhzhia	40	1,49
Odesa	41	1,2
Rivne	42	0,91
Kherson	43	0,62
Kharkiv	64	0,33
Poltava	81	0,04

Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.29 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 24 regions). To ensure the relevant representation of the results of all regions, we compared only positions of the regional centers in the Transparency International 2018 rating<sup>28</sup>. Accordingly, the higher was the position of the regional center in the rating, the higher was the score.

**Data clarification:** \*Due to the occupation of part of the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the cities that ranked the highest in the regions according to the research of Transparency International, are represented in our rating instead of the regional centers. These cities are Mariupol and Severodonetsk..



## 6.3. Trust in local authorities (SCORE rating for 2018)

Table 6.3

Trust in local authorities (SCORE rating for 2018)

Region	Trust in local authorities (SCORE 2018 rating)	Score
<b>Ternopil</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>7</b>
Volyn	4,3	6,56
Zakarpattia	4,3	6,56
Kherson	4	6,12
Chernivtsi	4	6,12
Luhansk	3,9	5,68
Khmelnyskyi	3,8	5,24
Rivne	3,7	4,8
Lviv	3,6	4,36
Kyiv City	3,6	4,36
Dnipropetrovsk	3,4	3,92
Ivano-Frankivsk	3,3	3,48
Chernihiv	3,3	3,48
Vinnitsia	3,1	3,04
Zhytomyr	3	2,6
Kharkiv	3	2,6
Mykolaiv	2,9	2,16
Odesa	2,9	2,16
Donetsk	2,9	2,16
Kyiv	2,8	1,72
Zaporizhzhia	2,7	1,28
Poltava	2,6	0,84
Sumy	2,6	0,84
Cherkasy	2,6	0,84
Kirovohrad	2,2	0,4

Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.44 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 16 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.44 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** Absolute values were derived from the data of the SCORE Ukraine 2018 rating. The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) is an analytical tool designed to evaluate peace indicators in communities around the world<sup>29</sup>. Scores from 0 to 10 are calculated for each indicator of the SCORE. 0 means that the phenomenon that measures the indicator is not observed at all in a particular context, and 10 means that it is actively observed.

<sup>28</sup> Transparent Cities, [https://ti-ukraine.org/ti\\_format/doslidzhennya/prozorist-mist/](https://ti-ukraine.org/ti_format/doslidzhennya/prozorist-mist/).

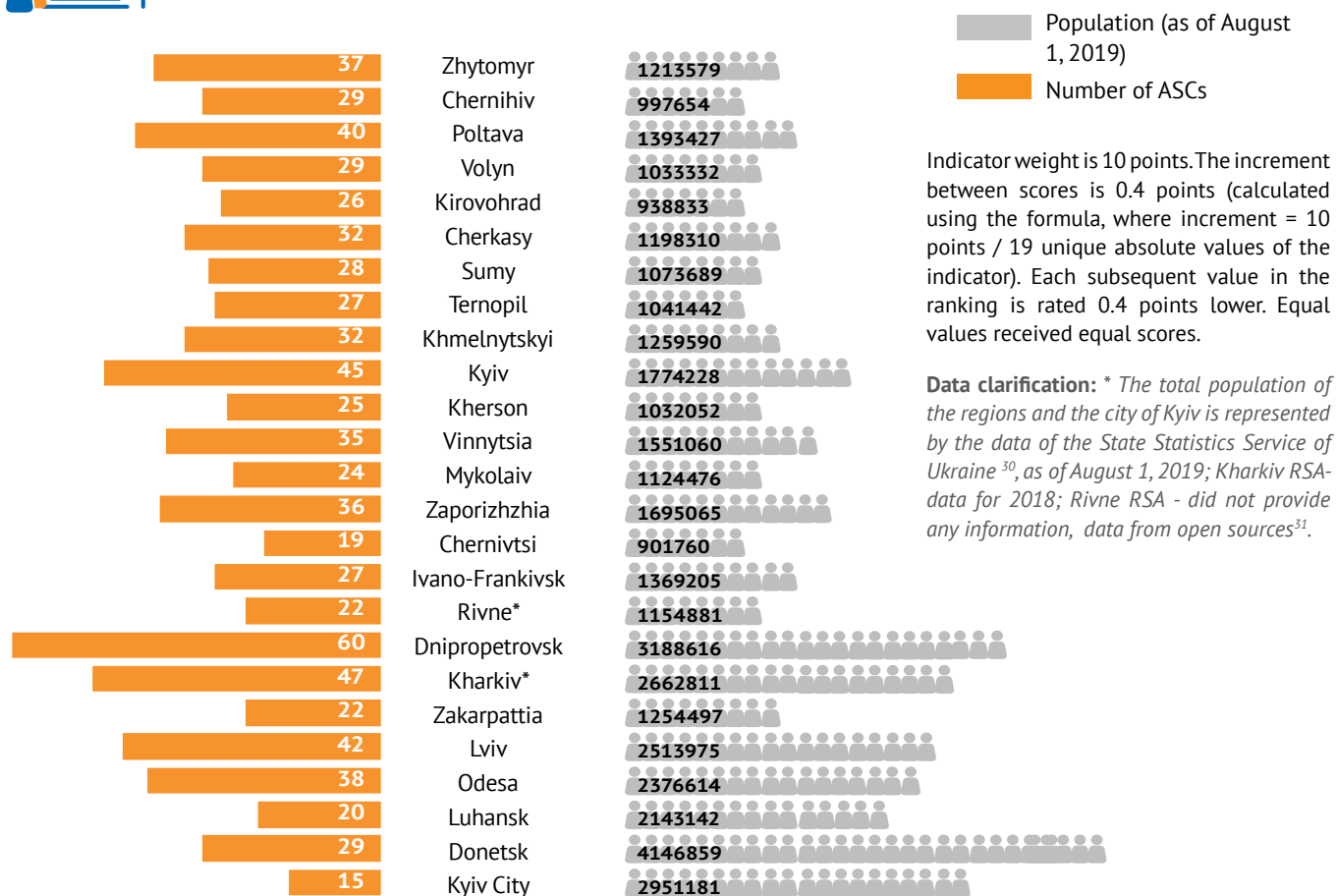
<sup>29</sup> Ukraine Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index, <https://www.scoreforpeace.org/en/ukraine/2018-General%20population%20Government%20Controlled%20Areas-102>



#### 6.4. Share of population per Administrative Service Center (ASC)

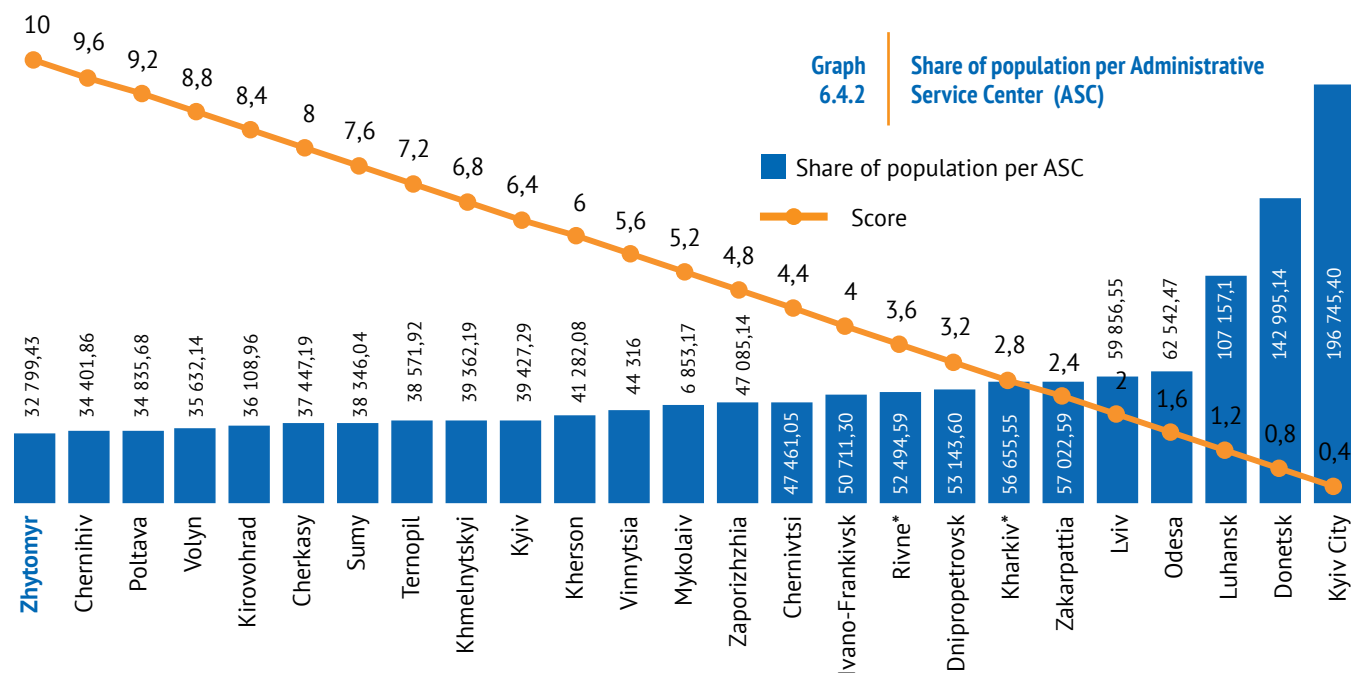
Graph 6.4.1

#### Population and number of ASCs



Graph 6.4.2

#### Share of population per Administrative Service Center (ASC)



<sup>30</sup> State Statistics Service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

<sup>31</sup> More than two dozen ASCs in the Rivne region have made life easier for the residents of the region, [https://www.cnapr.gov.ua/news/2019/ponad\\_dva\\_desyatki\\_cnapiv\\_na\\_rivnenshchini\\_sprostili\\_zhittya\\_meshkanciam\\_oblasti](https://www.cnapr.gov.ua/news/2019/ponad_dva_desyatki_cnapiv_na_rivnenshchini_sprostili_zhittya_meshkanciam_oblasti)

# CHAPTER

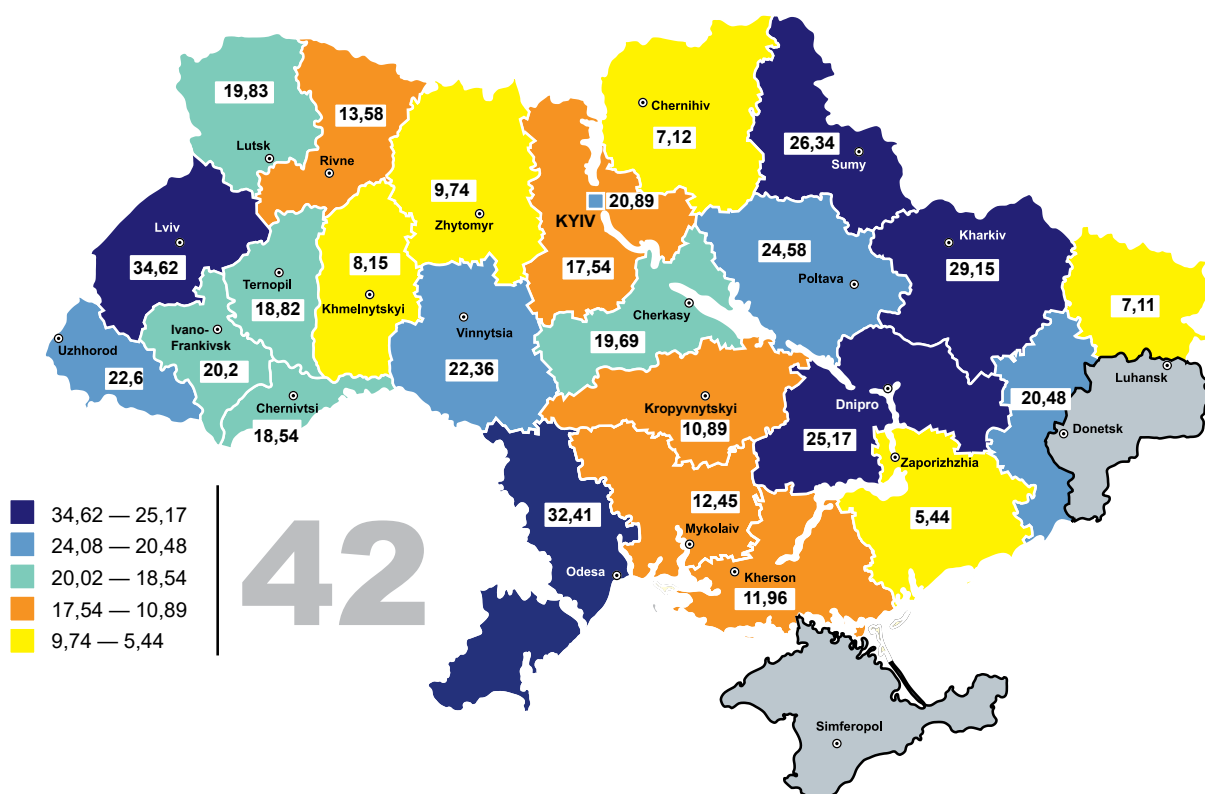
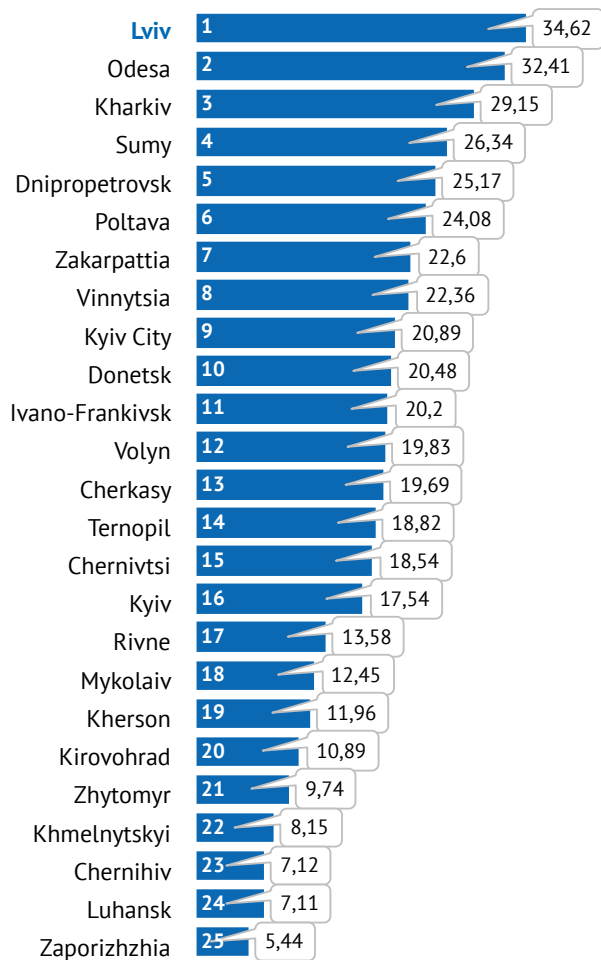
# 7



## EDUCATIONAL, ACADEMIC AND CULTURAL INTEGRATION

# 42

The highest possible score in this category is 42 points





## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 In this block, only 8 regions received more than half of the maximum points according to provided indicators. Given the wide gap between the first and last position of the sector rating, we see that residents of most regions might feel the need to change their place of residence to meet their educational, academic, and cultural needs.
- 2 The leaders of the rating are Lviv and Odesa regions. Kyiv City's position in the ranking could be explained by incomplete information provided by the city state administration.
- 3 More and more Ukrainians are taking advantage of educational, academic, and cultural projects-opportunities provided by EU programs. Earlier, analysts at the New Europe Center found<sup>32</sup> that over 2004-2013, only 329 students had participated in the Erasmus Mundus program (the predecessor of Erasmus+) to study in Europe, while in 2014-2018, the respective figure was 10 158. In this direction, Ukraine's activity has increased significantly and even slightly outperforms similar figures of Germany (6,988 students over 2015-2018).<sup>33</sup> It is important to maintain this bar high, since academic exchanges increase the level of competence of Ukrainian students and make them familiar with EU culture and European standards.
- 4 Almost a half of Ukraine's regions have no joint cultural projects with EU countries.



Erasmus+

## PARTICIPATION IN THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAM

ERASMUS+ is a European Union program aimed at developing education, training, youth, and sports for 2014-2020. The program finances academic exchanges in EU countries for more than 150 partner countries, including Ukraine. The program budget for 2014-2020 is 14.7 billion euros.<sup>34</sup>

**Among the leaders in the number of universities that have participated in the Erasmus + program and other training programs (2018) are Odesa and Lviv regions.**



## LONG-TERM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

This rating shows that not only the number of exchange programs, but also the approach to their promotion and the priorities of students in different regions is important. **For instance, higher education institutions of Odesa region participate in exchange programs, but only 395 students took advantage of their benefits over 5 years. Instead, Kyiv (1623), Vinnytsia (1274) and Lviv (842) ranked higher in terms of the number of students.**



## HORIZON 2020 PROGRAM

Horizon 2020 is the largest EU program aimed at developing academic research, implementing innovations for business, and addressing societal challenges to ensure the competitiveness of the EU. The program budget for 2014-2020 is 80 billion euros. Due to European integration, since July 2015, Ukraine is an associate member of this program, which provides all benefits enjoyed by the EU countries.<sup>35</sup>

As of 2019, Ukraine's representatives are participating in 216 projects of the Horizon 2020, Framework Program of the European Union for Research and Innovation, which is 0.18% of the total number of projects under this program<sup>36</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Ukraine ranks last in the number of students who took part in EU educational programs, <https://glavcom.ua/news/151845-ukraina-paset-zadnih-po-kolichestvu-studentov-prinjavshih-uchastie-v-obrazovatelnyh-programmah-es.html>

<sup>33</sup> Country factsheet: Germany, European Commission, [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/resources/documents/country-factsheet-germany\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/resources/documents/country-factsheet-germany_en)

<sup>34</sup> About the European Union Program - ERASMUS +, <https://erasmusplus.org.ua/erasmus/pro-prohramu.html>

<sup>35</sup> Horizon 2020 Program, <https://eu-ua.org/horizon-2020>

<sup>36</sup> Data from the reply of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine to the request of the New Europe Center (08.10.2019).



## JEAN MONNET PROGRAM

Under the Jean Monnet program, the European Union allocates funds to universities for the teaching of subjects related to European integration. It engages higher education institutions in the research of European integration processes and the dissemination of the United Europe ideas. In general, the subjects concern the development of the European community, European law, European economy, European politics, history of European integration, etc.<sup>37</sup> **Most regions have from one to four projects within the framework of the Jean Monnet program.** This indicates that Ukrainian students have limited access to in-depth and systematic knowledge of the European community, law, economy, politics, and European integration.



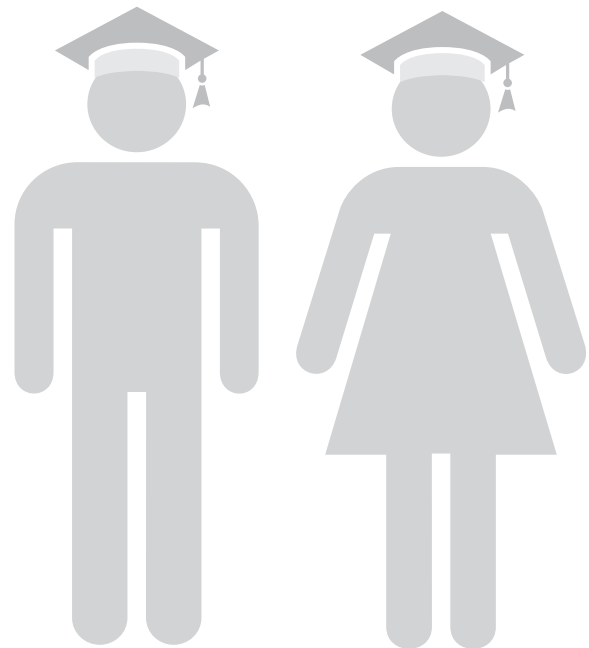
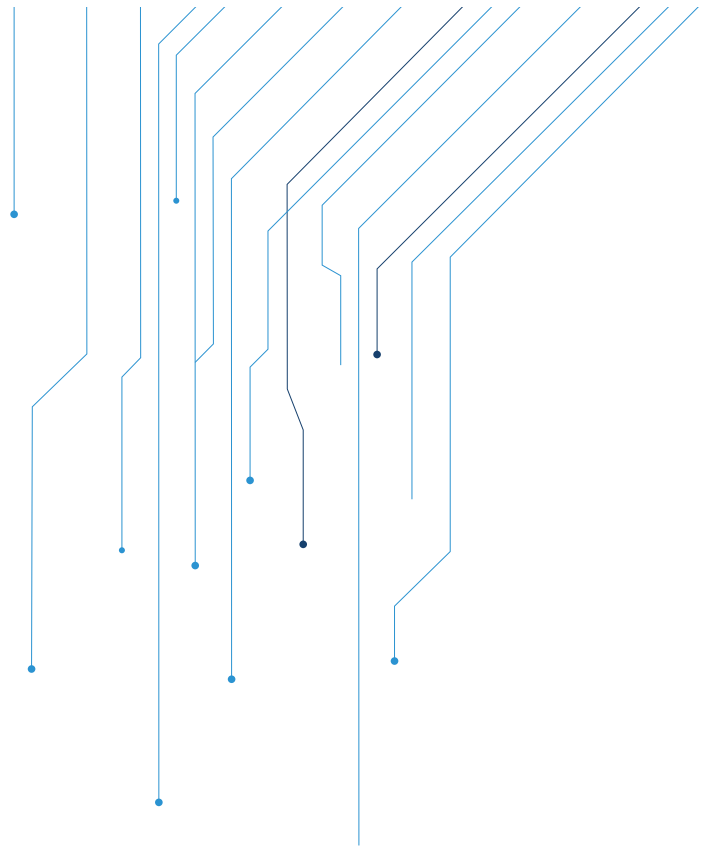
## PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The existence of professional exchange programs is an indicator of the activity of educational institutions within the framework of existing agreements with foreign educational institutions and international exchange programs. Under such programs, Ukrainian specialists can undergo advanced training, internships, or expand their professional networks. **Lviv region is the leader in this rating.**



## EXISTING JOINT CULTURAL PROJECTS

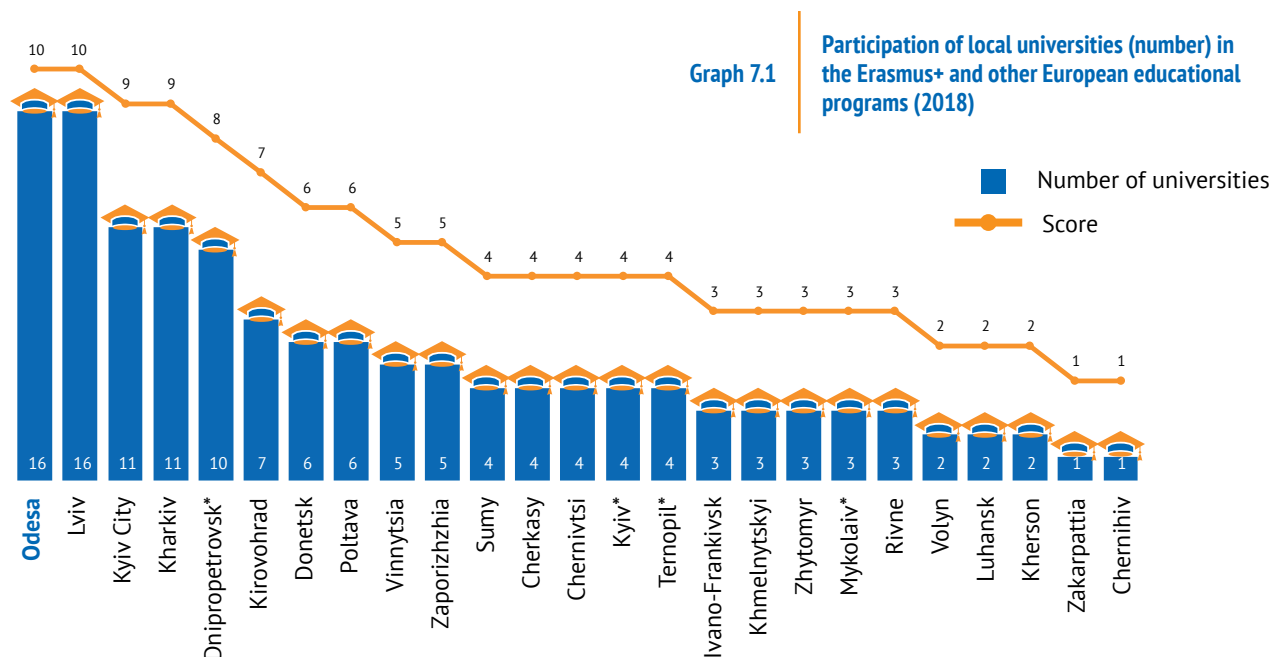
According to regional state administrations, **almost a half of Ukraine's regions do not have any joint cultural projects with EU countries**, which could indicate both the low priority of the cultural policy and the lack of intermediaries between Ukrainian and foreign cultural institutions. We can only hope that the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation, established in 2017, will be able to become such an intermediary. It should also be noted that part of the regions mentioned activities like thermal insulation of library buildings as cultural projects.



<sup>37</sup> Jean Monnet Program, <http://lp.edu.ua/jean-monnet>



### 7.1. Participation of local universities (number) in the Erasmus+ and other European educational programs (2018)

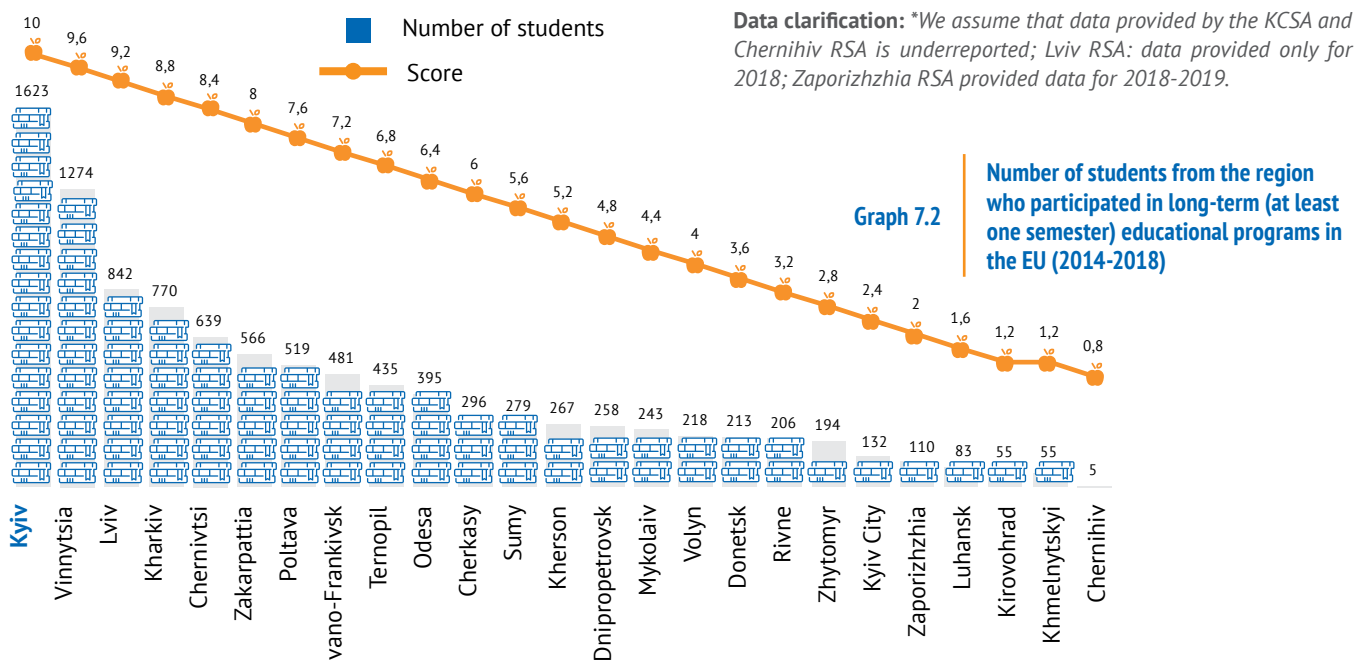


Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 1 point (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 10 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 1 point lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \* Dnipropetrovsk RSA: provided details about projects and divided higher education institutions: universities, institutes and academies. All this information was taken into account for the rating; Kyiv, Ternopil, Mykolaiv RSAs - provided only figures, without division by years and clarification of the information provided.



### 7.2. Number of students from the region who participated in long-term (at least one semester) educational programs in the EU (2014-2018)



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 24 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*We assume that data provided by the KCSA and Chernihiv RSA is underreported; Lviv RSA: data provided only for 2018; Zaporizhzhia RSA provided data for 2018-2019.



### 7.3. Participation in the Horizon 2020 program (number of projects, 2014-2019)

Table 7.3

Participation in the Horizon 2020 program (number of projects, 2014-2019)

Region	Participation in the Horizon 2020 program	Score
<b>Volyn</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5</b>
Dnipropetrovsk	58	4,5
Odesa	29	4
Lviv	17	3,5
Kharkiv	15	3
Kyiv City *	9	2,5
Zakarpattia	4	2
Vinnitsia	2	1,5
Cherkasy	2	1,5
Donetsk	1	1
Zhytomyr	1	1
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	1
Poltava	1	1
Sumy	1	1
Chernivtsi	1	1
Chernihiv	1	1
Zaporizhzhia*	0	0,5
Kyiv	0	0,5
Kirovohrad	0	0,5
Luhansk	0	0,5
Mykolaiv*	0	0,5
Rivne	0	0,5
Ternopil	0	0,5
Kherson	0	0,5
Khmelnyskyi	0	0,5



### 7.4. Participation in the Jean Monnet program (number of projects, 2014-2019)

Table 7.4

Participation in the Jean Monnet program (number of projects, 2014-2019)

Region	Participation in the Jean Monnet program	Score
<b>Sumy</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
Odesa	22	4,5
Volyn	7	4
Chernivtsi	6	3,5
Cherkasy	5	3
Ternopil	4	2,5
Dnipropetrovsk	4	2,5
Lviv	4	2,5
Zhytomyr*	3	2
Kharkiv*	3	2
Donetsk	2	1,5
Kyiv City	2	1,5
Vinnitsia	1	1
Zaporizhzhia	1	1
Ivano-Frankivsk	1	1
Mykolaiv	1	1
Rivne	1	1
Chernihiv	1	1
Zakarpattia	0	0,5
Kyiv	0	0,5
Kirovohrad	0	0,5
Luhansk	0	0,5
Poltava	0	0,5
Kherson	0	0,5
Khmelnyskyi	0	0,5

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.5 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 10 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.5 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \* The rating took into account the total number of projects, not the number of unique projects in the specified period, thus the individual projects could be implemented several years; KSCA – information from open sources (sites of higher education institutions); Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv RSAs - didn't provide any information. Regions that did not provide any information or did not specify projects received a minimum score because we assume that RSAs may not have found complete information on the relevant projects.

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.5 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 10 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.5 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \* The rating took into account the total number of projects, not the number of unique projects in the specified period, thus the individual projects could be implemented several years; Kharkiv and Zhytomyr RSAs – information from open sources<sup>38</sup>; Regions that did not provide any information or did not specify projects received a minimum score because we assume that RSAs may not have found complete information on the relevant projects.

<sup>38</sup> Projects' map, Tempus IV, <http://erasmusplus.org.ua/en/projects-map/kharkivska-oblast/368-karazina.html>





### 7.5. Professional exchange programs (number of programs and participants, 2014-2019)

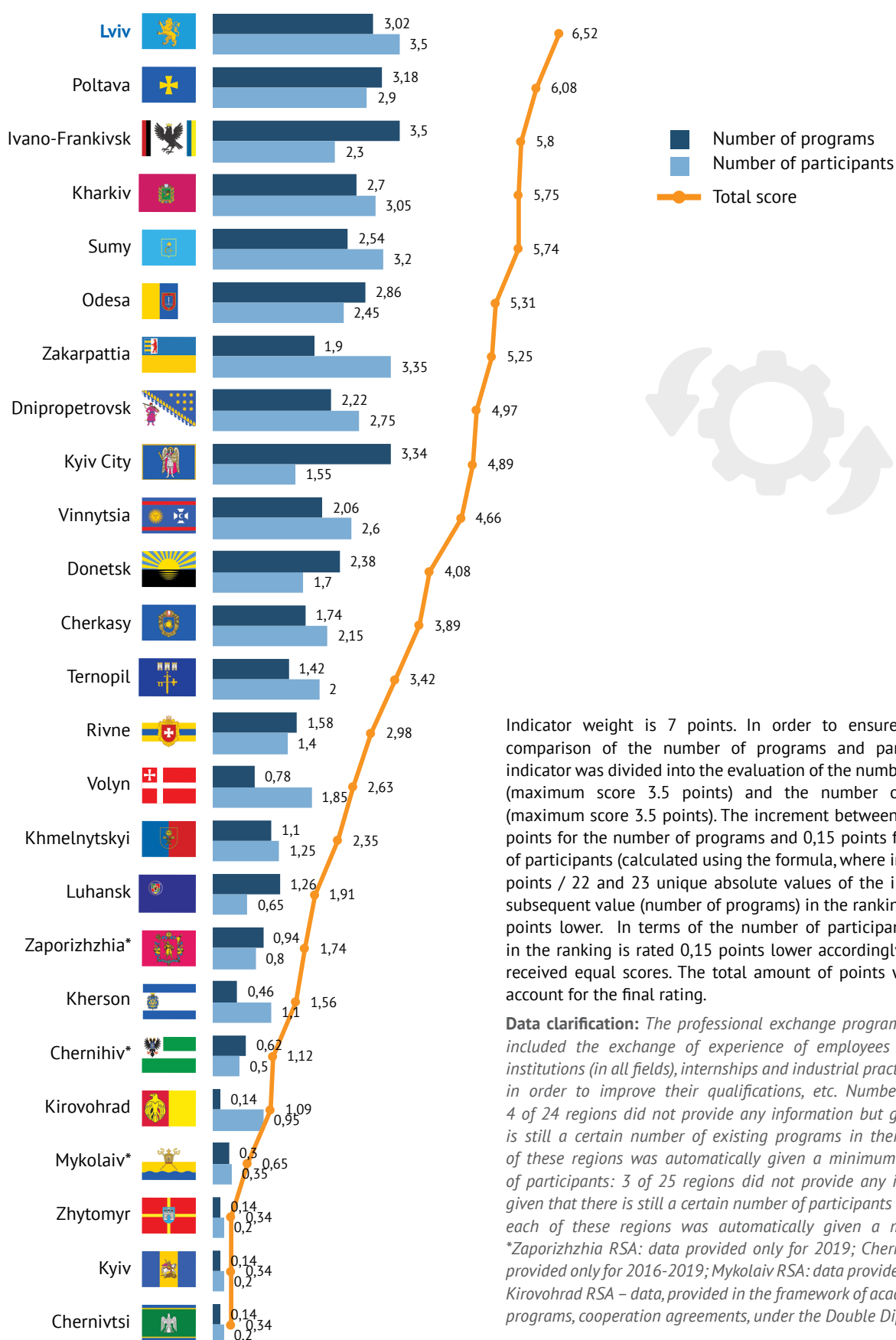
Table 7.5.1 Professional exchange programs (number of programs, 2014-2019)			Table 7.5.2 Professional exchange programs (number of participants, 2014-2019)		
Region	Number of programs (2014-2019)	Score	Region	Number of participants (2014-2019)	Score
<b>Ivano-Frankivsk</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>Lviv</b>	<b>6008</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Kyiv City	332	3,34	Zakarpattia	4036	3,35
Poltava	292	3,18	Sumy	3548	3,2
Lviv	250	3,02	Kharkiv	2419	3,05
Odesa	233	2,86	Poltava	1660	2,9
Kharkiv	224	2,7	Dnipropetrovsk	1540	2,75
Sumy	216	2,54	Vinnitsia	1249	2,6
Donetsk	197	2,38	Odesa	1239	2,45
Dnipropetrovsk	162	2,22	Ivano-Frankivsk	1008	2,3
Vinnitsia	130	2,06	Cherkasy	788	2,15
Zakarpattia	119	1,9	Ternopil	768	2
Cherkasy	80	1,74	Volyn	635	1,85
Rivne	59	1,58	Donetsk	553	1,7
Ternopil	52	1,42	Kyiv City	420	1,55
Luhansk	36	1,26	Rivne	267	1,4
Khmelnyskyi	28	1,1	Khmelnyskyi	174	1,25
Zaporizhzhia**	23	0,94	Kherson	144	1,1
Volyn	20	0,78	Kirovohrad	106	0,95
Chernihiv*	6	0,62	Zaporizhzhia*	98	0,8
Kherson	5	0,46	Luhansk	56	0,65
Mykolaiv*	2	0,3	Chernihiv*	27	0,5
Kirovohrad	0	0,14	Mykolaiv*	7	0,35
Zhytomyr	-	0,14	Zhytomyr	-	0,2
Kyiv	-	0,14	Kyiv	-	0,2
Chernivtsi	-	0,14	Chernivtsi	-	0,2

Indicator weight is 7 points. In order to ensure the relevant comparison of the number of programs and participants, this indicator was divided into the evaluation of the number of programs (maximum score 3.5 points) and the number of participants (maximum score 3.5 points). The increment between scores is 0.16 points for the number of programs and 0.15 points for the number of participants (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3.5 points / 22 and 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value (number of programs) in the ranking is rated 0.16 points lower. In terms of the number of participants each value in the ranking is rated 0.15 points lower accordingly. Equal values received equal scores. The total amount of points was taken into account for the final rating.

**Data clarification:** The professional exchange programs in this study included the exchange of experience of employees of educational institutions (in all fields), internships and industrial practices of students in order to improve their qualifications, etc. Number of programs: 4 of 24 regions did not provide any information but given that there is still a certain number of existing programs in their regions, each of these regions was automatically given a minimum score. Number of participants: 3 of 25 regions did not provide any information but given that there is still a certain number of participants in their regions, each of these regions was automatically given a minimum score. \*Zaporizhzhia RSA: data provided only for 2019; Chernihiv RSA; data provided only for 2016-2019; Mykolaiv RSA: data provided only for 2018. Kirovohrad RSA – data, provided in the framework of academic exchange programs, cooperation agreements, under the Double Diploma program.



Graph 7.5 Professional exchange programs (number of programs and participants, 2014-2019). Total score



Indicator weight is 7 points. In order to ensure the relevant comparison of the number of programs and participants, this indicator was divided into the evaluation of the number of programs (maximum score 3.5 points) and the number of participants (maximum score 3.5 points). The increment between scores is 0.16 points for the number of programs and 0.15 points for the number of participants (calculated using the formula, where increment = 3.5 points / 22 and 23 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value (number of programs) in the ranking is rated 0.16 points lower. In terms of the number of participants each value in the ranking is rated 0.15 points lower accordingly. Equal values received equal scores. The total amount of points was taken into account for the final rating.

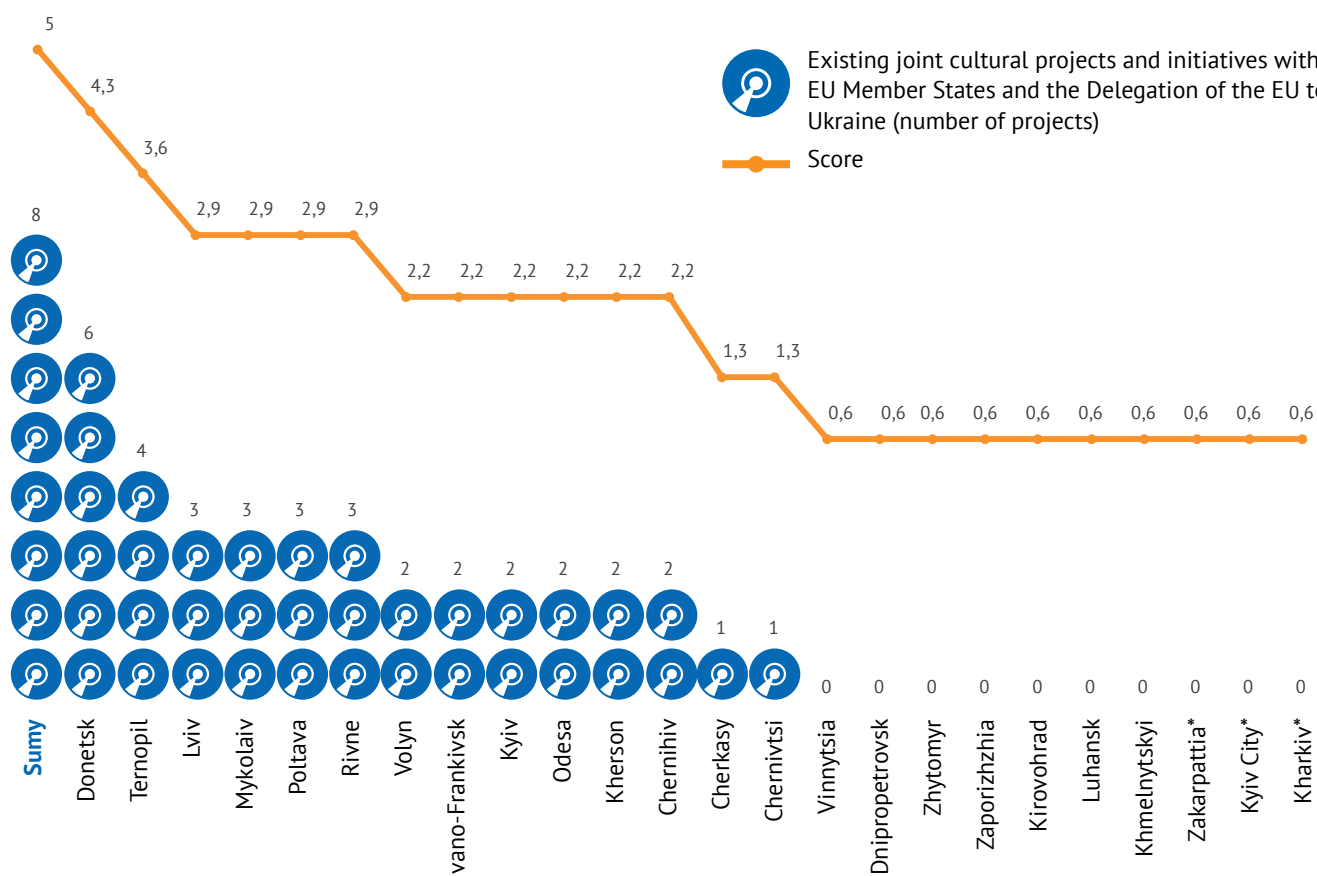
**Data clarification:** The professional exchange programs in this study included the exchange of experience of employees of educational institutions (in all fields), internships and industrial practices of students in order to improve their qualifications, etc. Number of programs: 4 of 24 regions did not provide any information but given that there is still a certain number of existing programs in their regions, each of these regions was automatically given a minimum score. Number of participants: 3 of 25 regions did not provide any information but given that there is still a certain number of participants in their regions, each of these regions was automatically given a minimum score. \*Zaporizhzhia RSA: data provided only for 2019; Chernihiv RSA; data provided only for 2016-2019; Mykolaiv RSA: data provided only for 2018. Kirovohrad RSA – data, provided in the framework of academic exchange programs, cooperation agreements, under the Double Diploma program.



## 7.6 Existing joint cultural projects and initiatives with EU Member States and the Delegation of the EU to Ukraine

Graph 7.6

Existing joint cultural projects and initiatives with EU Member States and the Delegation of the EU to Ukraine



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.7 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 7 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.7 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Zakarpattia, Kharkiv RSAs and Kyiv CSA did not provide any information on this indicator. Regions that did not provide any information or stated that they did not have such cultural projects, received a minimum score of 0.6, as we cannot be sure that these regions do not really have at least one of such projects due to the lack of information in RSAs (if, for example, the department of culture of the RSA was not responsible for such a project).

# CHAPTER

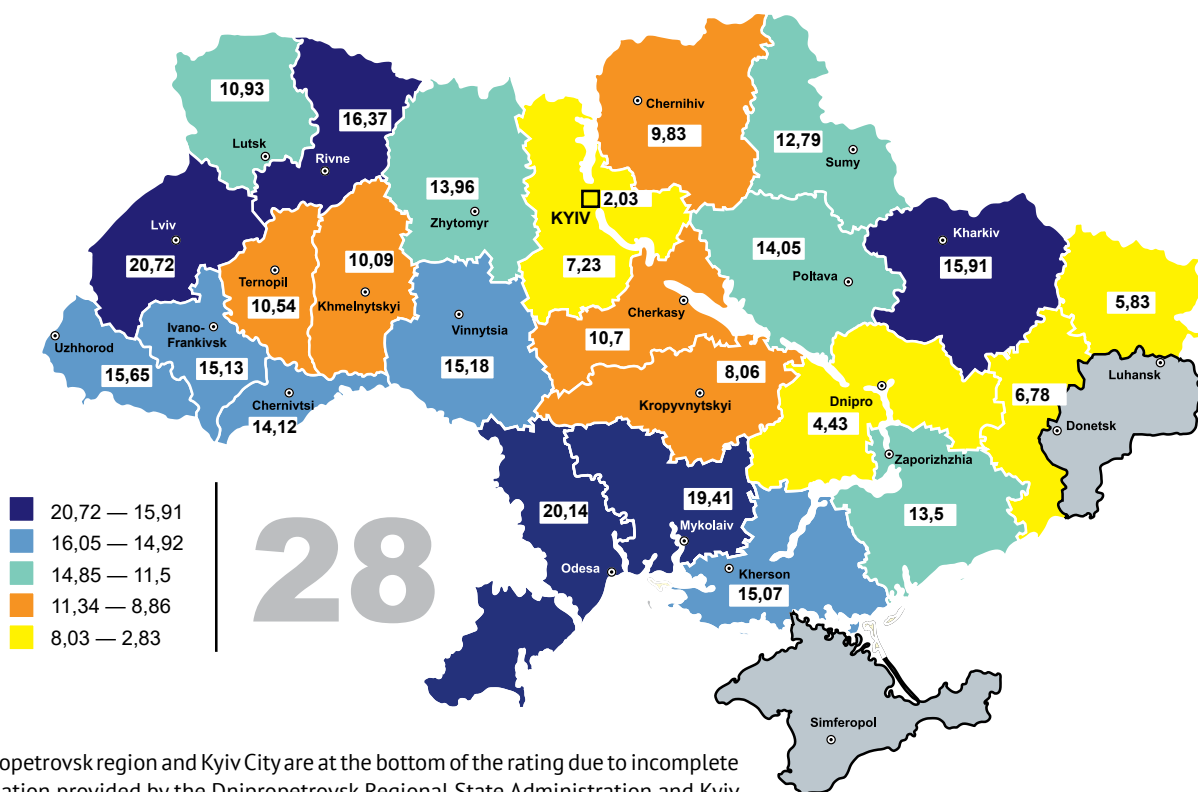
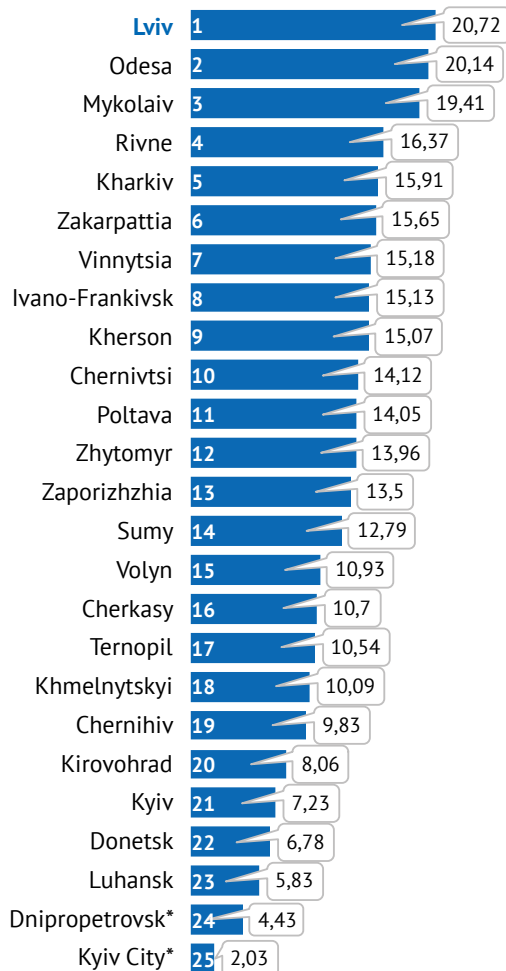
# 8



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY POLICY

# 28

The highest possible  
score in this category  
is 28 points



\*Dnipropetrovsk region and Kyiv City are at the bottom of the rating due to incomplete information provided by the Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration and Kyiv City State Administration on 3 out of 4 indicators in this block.



## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 The border regions (Odesa, Chernivtsi, Rivne, and Volyn) are the leaders in the rating by the number of environmental projects with the support of the EU.
- 2 The share of renewable electricity in the vast majority of Ukrainian regions accounts for up to 5% of the total electricity generated in the region. For reference, in Europe, this rate ranges from 5% (Luxembourg, Malta) to 60% (Sweden)<sup>39</sup>, with an average of 17% in the EU as of 2016.<sup>40</sup> EU experience shows that prioritization and a clear action plan with target objectives can double the share of renewable energy within 12 years (from 8.5% in 2004 to 17% in 2016).<sup>41</sup>
- 3 There are certain concerns that some of the most industrialized regions are not present in the top of the ranking in terms of the number of environmental impact assessment (EIA) findings obtained. Lviv, Mykolaiv, Zakarpattia, Zhytomyr, and Kharkiv regions are in the top 5, while the most polluted<sup>42</sup> Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions are in the bottom ten. Moreover, in Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Donetsk regions, there are no (or they are not monitored) environmental projects supported by the EU.



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS OR INITIATIVES SUPPORTED BY THE EU

Most environmental projects target river basins and the Black Sea in the border territories and aim to preserve the regional biosphere within the framework of the European Neighborhood Instrument 2014-2020 border cooperation programs funded by the EU. Nevertheless, **there are not enough environmental projects in the field of waste management, industrial pollution, overcoming or preventing human-induced harmful effects on the environment.** Also, a significant part of the projects funded by the cross-border cooperation programs, the Eastern Partnership and the EU Delegation to Ukraine are related to eco-business: agriculture (implementation of European experience in soil erosion control, use of environmentally friendly pest management technologies, production of organic berries) and eco-tourism. It is vital to work systematically to increase the

number of projects and initiatives related to climate change, waste management, air/soils/reservoirs quality control, since as of today, there are only a few examples.



## NUMBER OF KW OF ENERGY GENERATED FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

**Leaders in the production of renewable electricity are the Southern (Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Odesa regions generate wind and solar energy) and Western (Lviv and Zakarpattia) regions.**

Odesa and Zakarpattia regions, where 100% of electricity is generated from renewable sources, should be particularly noted. The share of renewable electricity in Ukraine is growing, including through “green tariffs,” which attract foreign investors (from Spain, Norway, Germany, Denmark, or Finland), and the EBRD Ukraine Sustainable Energy Lending Facility (USELF-III) (the decision regarding the third support program should be taken on October 30). **In addition to large investment projects, there is also an increasing number of households installing solar panels and selling surplus energy.** Renewable electricity generating facilities in Ukraine are unevenly located (the Northern regions – Volyn, Chernihiv, and Sumy – are at the bottom of the rating, while the top is occupied by the South and West). Wind power facilities are predominant in the Southern regions; solar energy objects are mostly located in the Southern regions, Podillya, and Zakarpattia; bioenergy is dominant in Northern Ukraine; and hydropower is mostly represented in the Central and Western parts of the country.<sup>43</sup>



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

A new environmental impact assessment procedure in line with European standards (EU Directive No 337/85 “On the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment”) has entered into force in Ukraine on 18 December 2017, allowing for a deeper environmental assessment involving the public, as well as post-project monitoring. Given the level of air, soil and water pollution in

<sup>39</sup> Eurostat, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable\\_energy\\_statistics](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics)

<sup>40</sup> Share of renewables in energy consumption in the EU reached 17 % in 2016, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8612324/8-25012018-AP-EN.pdf/9d28caef-1961-4dd1-a901-af18f121fb2d>

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> The key to health. Ecological rating of regions of Ukraine, <https://focus.ua/ukraine/418239-zalog-zdorovya>

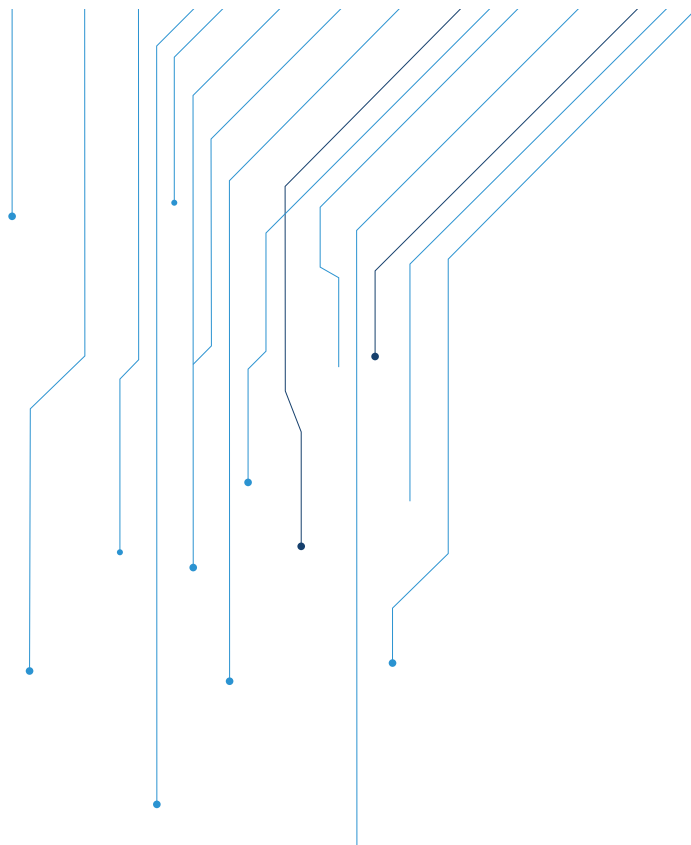
<sup>43</sup> Ukrainian Renewable Energy Association, <https://uare.com.ua>

Ukraine, a significant increase in EIAs<sup>44</sup> in 2019 compared to 2018 is definitely a positive indicator.



### NUMBER OF RESIDENTS AND HOUSING COOPERATIVES IN THE REGION THAT RECEIVED “WARM LOANS”

“Warm loans” is a government program for reimbursement of part of the loans to households and housing cooperatives aimed at implementing energy-efficient measures (purchase of non-gas or non-electric boilers for households, purchase of energy-efficient equipment for owners of private houses, building-wide measures for housing cooperatives). Due to “warm loans,” more houses save on heating resources and meet European energy efficiency standards. According to the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine, Lviv, Sumy, and Kyiv regions are the leaders in terms of the number of “warm loans” issued to the residents, while the leaders in terms of the number of “warm loans” issued to housing cooperatives are Rivne, Zaporizhzhia, and Kyiv regions and the city of Kyiv<sup>45</sup> (as evidenced by our rating, except for Kyiv region and Kyiv City that failed to provide quality information).



<sup>44</sup> Over 2019, the number of EIAs has increased 1.5-3 times compared to 2018 (from 11 to 30 in Vinnytsia region, from 5 to 11 in Cherkasy region, and from 22 to 36 in Kharkiv region).

<sup>45</sup> Sergiy Savchuk: More than half a million families-participants of the program of «warm credits» already save up to 70% on utility bills, <https://saee.gov.ua/uk/news/2847>



### 8.1. Environmental projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2014-2019)

Table 8.1

Environmental projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2014-2019, number)

Region	Environmental projects or initiatives supported by the EU (2014-2019, number)	Score
<b>Odesa</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
Chernivtsi	8	6
Ivano-Frankivsk	6	5
Rivne	5	4
Volyn	5	4
Poltava	5	4
Kherson	3	3
Lviv*	1	2
Chernihiv	1	2
Cherkasy	1	2
Vinnitsia	0	1
Dnipropetrovsk	0	1
Donetsk	0	1
Zhytomyr	0	1
Zakarpattia	0	1
Kirovohrad	0	1
Mykolaiv	0	1
Sumy	0	1
Ternopil	0	1
Khmelnyskyi	0	1
Zaporizhzhia*	-	1
Kyiv*	-	1
Kyiv City*	-	1
Luhansk*	-	1
Kharkiv*	-	1

Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 1 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 7 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 1 point lower. This indicator did not take into account projects aimed at implementing energy efficiency measures, the focus was on environmental protection.

**Data clarification:** \*Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, Luhansk, and Kharkiv RSAs and KCSA did not provide any data on this indicator. However, some regions noted that there were no EU-supported environmental projects for 2014-2019 only with the involvement of regional state administrations. Therefore, assuming the existence of such projects or initiatives at the level of city council or rayon authorities, these regions and Kyiv received a minimum score of 1; Lviv Regional State Administration – provided incomplete information – there were no environmental projects with the participation of the RSA, information from open sources<sup>46</sup>.



### 8.2. Number of kW of energy (renewable sources) generated in the region (in 2018)

Table 8.2

Number of kW of energy (renewable sources) generated in the region (in 2018)

Region	Number of kW of energy (renewable sources) generated in the region (in 2018)	Score
<b>Zaporizhzhia</b>	<b>933 500 000 kW/h</b>	<b>7</b>
Kherson	365 300 00 kW/h	6,67
Odesa	332 248 000 kW/h	6,34
Mykolaiv	270 000 000 kW/h	6,01
Vinnitsia	207 800 000 kW/h	5,68
Zakarpattia	168 826 000 kW/h	5,35
Lviv	122 100 000 kW/h	5,02
Khmelnyskyi	113 200 00 kW/h	4,69
Kirovohrad	85 000 000 kW/h	4,36
Ivano-Frankivsk	69 750 000 kW/h	4,03
Cherkasy	52 093 940 kW/h	3,7
Rivne	33 241 059 kW/h	3,37
Ternopil	28 600 000 kW/h	3,04
Kharkiv	26 428 900 kW/h	2,71
Donetsk	17 000 000 kW/h	2,38
Poltava	14 282 636 kW/h	2,05
Chernivtsi	7 869 000 kW/h	1,72
Sumy	6 691 600 kW/h	1,39
Zhytomyr	1 431 700 kW/h	1,06
Chernihiv	1 000 000 kW/h	0,73
Volyn	10 400 kW/h	0,73
Dnipropetrovsk*	-	0,73
Kyiv*	-	0,73
Kyiv City*	-	0,73
Luhansk*	-	0,73

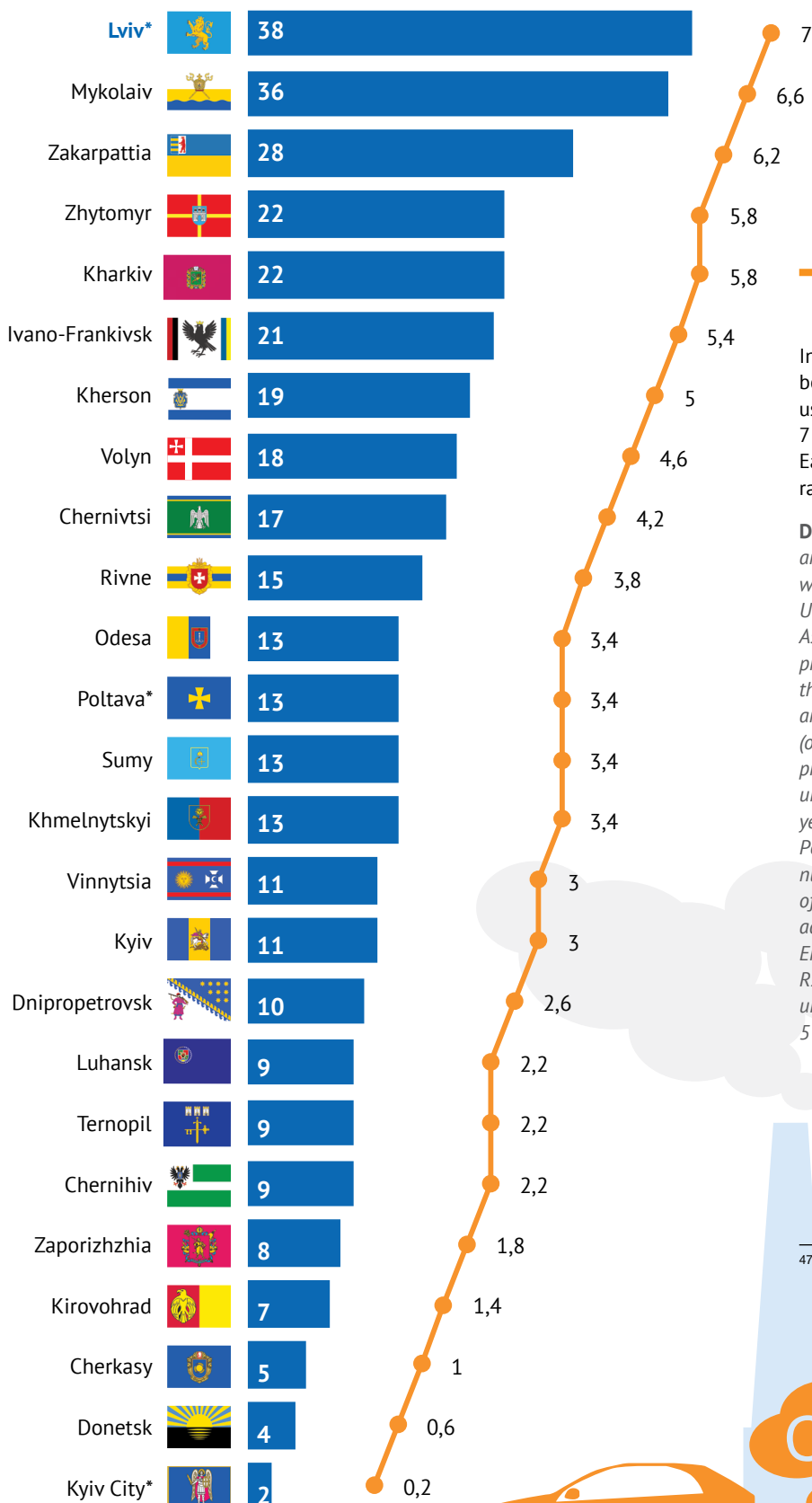
Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.33 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 21 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.33 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, and Luhansk regional state administrations did not provide any data on this indicator. However, assuming the availability of electricity generated from alternative sources in 2018 (for example, by private households), these regions and the city of Kyiv received a minimum score of 0.73.

<sup>46</sup> Report of the executive authorities of the Lviv City Council, 2016, [https://city-adm.lviv.ua/public-information?task=listcats&cat\\_id=142](https://city-adm.lviv.ua/public-information?task=listcats&cat_id=142)



### 8.3. Environmental impact assessment (number of EIA findings in 2018)



Graph 8.3

Environmental impact assessment (number of EIA findings in 2018)

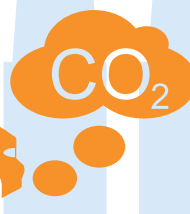
Environmental impact assessment (number of EIA findings in 2018)

— Total score

Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 17 unique values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Lviv RSA did not provide any data on this indicator. The information was calculated manually according to the Unified Register of Environmental Impact Assessment<sup>47</sup>; Zhytomyr and Vinnitsia RSAs – provided the number of subjects that passed the ATS for 2018, so the rating included 22 and 11 environmental assessment findings (one subject – one finding); Kyiv RSA – provided the number of enterprises that underwent the ATS procedure during the year, so 11 findings were given in the rating; Poltava RSA - provided information on the number of findings issued by the Department of Ecology and Natural Resources of the RSA, additional data taken from the Register of Environmental Impact Assessment; Chernivtsi RSA - provided the number of enterprises that underwent the ATS procedure in 2018, thus 5 findings are in the rating.

<sup>47</sup> Register of EIA, <http://eia.menr.gov.ua/search>







#### 8.4. Number of “warm loans”, received by residents and housing cooperatives (2014-2019)

Table 8.4

Number of “warm loans”, received by residents and housing cooperatives (2014-2019)

Region	Number of “warm loans”, received by residents and housing cooperatives	Score
<b>Sumy</b>	<b>26 932</b>	<b>7</b>
Lviv	23 666	6,7
Kharkiv*	15 346	6,4
Zhytomyr	14 242	6,1
Mykolaiv*	14 106	5,8
Vinnytsia*	13 493	5,5
Rivne	13 196	5,2
Chernihiv*	12 739	4,9
Poltava	11 898	4,6
Ternopil	11 904	4,3
Cherkasy*	10 855	4
Zaporizhzhia*	10 626	3,7
Odesa*	10 038	3,4
Zakarpattia*	9 481	3,1
Donetsk	5 751	2,8
Kyiv*	5 117	2,5
Chernivtsi*	1 402	2,2
Luhansk*	1 346	1,9
Volyn*	1 164	1,6
Kirovohrad*	1184	1,3
Khmelnyskyi*	970	1
Ivano-Frankivsk*	799	0,7
Kherson*	619	0,4
Kyiv City*	-	0,1
Dnipropetrovsk*	-	0,1



Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.3 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 23 unique values). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.3 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*The Government's “warm loan” program that has been implemented since October 2014 provides funding to residents and housing cooperatives. Given that most RSAs provided information on residents and housing cooperatives who received warm loans, only in the form of the number of such loans, the indicator represents this aspect. Therefore, for the regions that provided only the number of residents or the number of housing cooperatives individually or together, counted at least one credit per citizen and housing cooperative; Khmelnytskyi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kherson RSAs – indicated the number of “warm loans” not at the time of preparation of the reply,

but for 2018 or 2018-2019; Kharkiv RSA – from 2015 to 01.08.2019 173 housing cooperatives and 15173 residents received “warm” loans; Mykolaiv RSA – 6707 homeowners (14106 households) have applied for credit resources for energy conservation measures; Chernihiv RSA- as of 01.06.2019 12 739 borrowers received loans in the region; Vinnytsia RSA – data for 2015-13 August 2019, included both the number of loans and the number of their recipients; Cherkasy RSA – as of 01.01.2019 10855 homeowners applied for credits; Zakarpattia RSA – 9481 citizens and housing cooperatives received loans from the beginning of the program implementation; 5,117 households received loans from the Kyiv RSA; Chernivtsi RSA – loans were granted to 1402 residents; Luhansk RSA – data for 2015-2018; Volyn RSA- data for 2018 and the first half of 2019; Kirovohrad RSA - data for 2018-10 August 2019; Kyiv City State Administration and Dnipropetrovsk RSA did not provide any information.

# CHAPTER

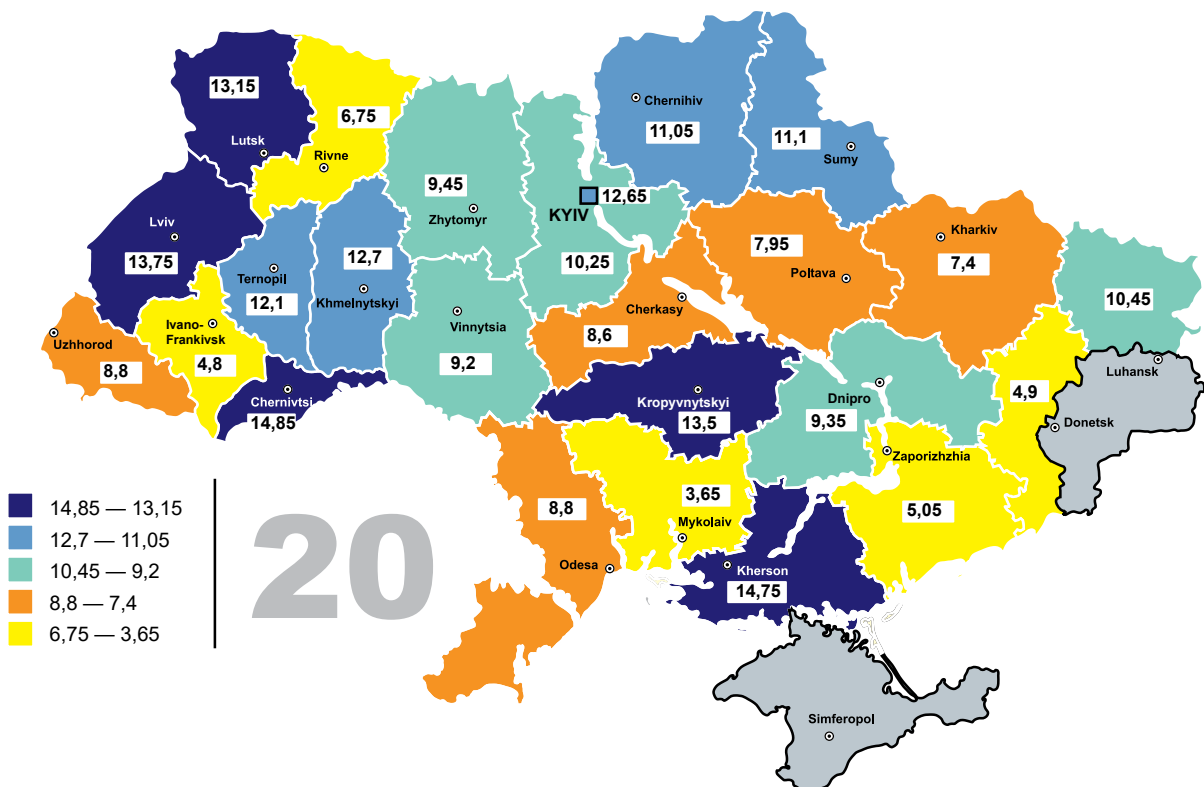
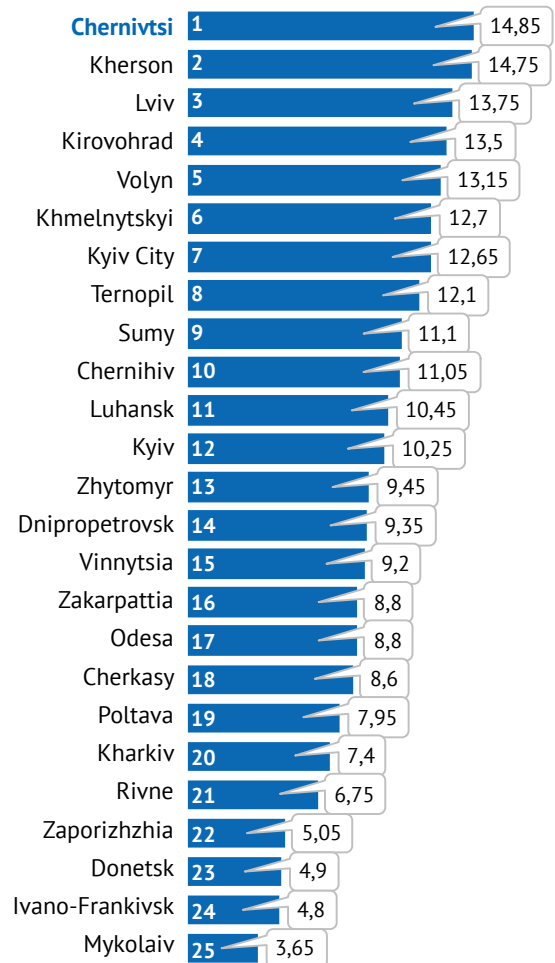
# 9



## GENDER EQUALITY

# 20

The highest possible score in this category is 20 points





## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 The average gap in the monthly income of women and men in Ukraine is 20.7%. In the EU Member States, the respective average figure is 16%. If we consider specific examples of EU Member States, in certain cases Ukraine shows even better results.
- 2 Depending on the region, the number of women working in the RSAs mostly exceeds the number of men by 3-4 times. On the other hand, only 4 RSAs out of 24 are led by women.
- 3 As for the representation of women in leadership positions at the local level, the situation is extremely disappointing. The number of women in the positions of heads of the amalgamated territorial communities is several times less than the number of men in the respective positions (5% to 30% of the total number of ATC heads are women).

Gender equality is an important part of the values and priorities of the European Union. Therefore, ensuring a gender balance in employment and remuneration should also be a priority for Ukraine, which seeks to implement the EU's best practices and standards in its internal policies.



## GENDER PAY GAP IN THE REGION

Equal pay is one of the indicators of gender equality in the population. The analysis of data provided by regional state administrations showed that the average difference in monthly income of women and men across Ukraine is 20.7%. In the EU Member States, the respective average figure is 16%.<sup>48</sup>

**The average difference in monthly income of women and men across Ukraine is 20.7%. In the EU Member States, the respective average figure is 16%**

If we consider specific examples of EU Member States, in certain cases, Ukraine shows even better results: for example, the pay gap between men and women in Estonia is 25.6% and in the Czech Republic, Germany, and the United Kingdom it is slightly over 20%. These results undoubtedly inspire optimism, but Ukraine still needs to make efforts to minimize this gap and align with such countries as Belgium, Italy, Poland, or Slovenia,

where the pay gap between women and men is less than 8% (the absolute leader among Member States is Romania with 3.5%).<sup>49</sup>

Kherson, Chernivtsi, and Luhansk regions with the lowest levels of pay gap (8 to 12%) are in the top 3. In contrast, the worst results were reported in Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Zaporizhzhia, and Donetsk regions, where pay gap ranged from 27 to 34%.

**The case of Eastern Ukraine is particularly noteworthy: while Luhansk region is in the top 3 with the smallest pay gap between women and men, Donetsk region claimed the last place.**

This result demonstrates that, despite similar crisis conditions in both regions, they have achieved dramatically different results due to their different approaches to gender policy. There is no doubt that Donetsk region has a lot to learn from its neighbor.

While assessing this indicator, we should take into account that the data for this research was taken from official statistics. However, the percentage of the grey economy is quite high in Ukraine (30% of official GDP in 2018<sup>50</sup>), and a substantial number of citizens are paid off the books. Therefore, this rating is a rough approximation of the real situation, and it is impossible to estimate the gender pay gap with high accuracy.



## PERCENTAGE OF MEN EMPLOYED BY THE REGIONAL STATE ADMINISTRATIONS

The level of representation of men and women in positions in the offices of regional state administrations differs significantly. Depending on the region, the number of women working in the RSAs mostly exceeds the number of men by 3-4 times. **The best results are observed in Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv regions and the city of Kyiv.** Although the bottom of the ranking is occupied by the Eastern and Southern regions, they are not significantly different from the indicators of the leading regions. For instance, in Donetsk, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, and Mykolaiv regions, the share of men in the total number of employees is 22-24%.

<sup>48</sup> Eurostat "Gender pay gap statistics". <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/6776.pdf>

<sup>49</sup> Eurostat "Gender pay gap statistics". <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/6776.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine. Trends of grey economy in Ukraine in 2018. <http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=e384c5a7-6533-4ab6-b56f-50e5243eb15a&tag=TendentsiiTinovoiEkonomiki>

It is unlikely that in this case it would be appropriate to emphasize gender imbalance, since certain types of activities have traditionally been considered more comfortable and widespread among the representatives of a certain gender.

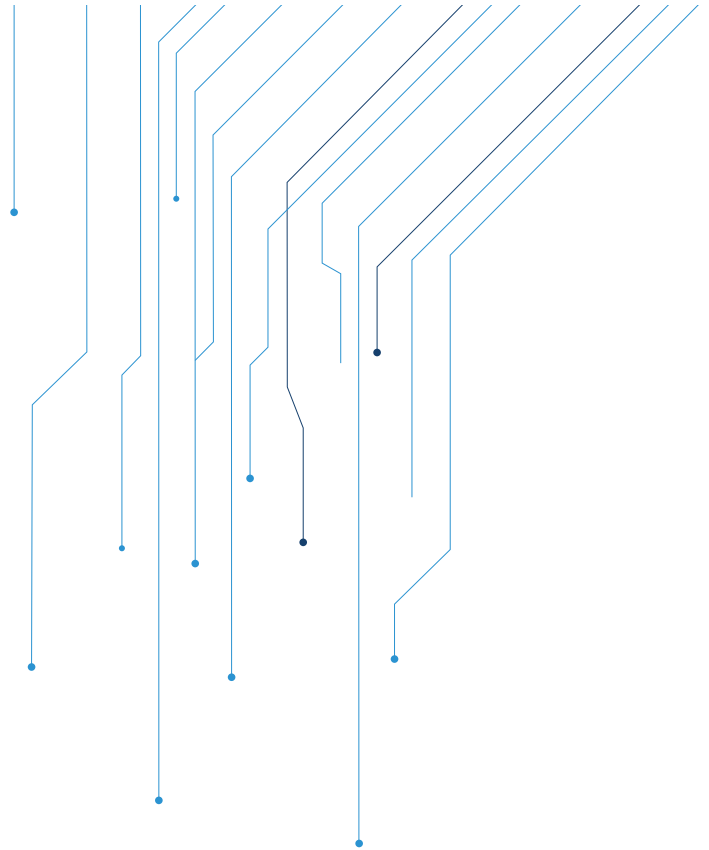
**Given this, it seems quite logical that the majority of employees of regional state administrations are women.**

At the same time, despite the fact that the majority of employees of regional state administrations are women, they mostly do not hold leadership positions. Only 4 RSAs out of 24 are headed by women (16%), indicating a significant gender imbalance in leadership positions.



#### PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AMONG ATC LEADERSHIP

As for the representation of women in leadership positions at the local level, the situation is extremely disappointing. The number of women in the positions of heads of amalgamated territorial communities is several times less than the number of men in the respective positions. Although according to the rating of the New Europe Center, compiled according to data provided by regional state administrations, **the top five include Kirovohrad, Poltava, Chernihiv, Sumy, and Khmelnytskyi regions**, they cannot be called leaders in this regard. Female leaders of ATCs in these regions make up only one-third of the total number, which is twice less than men holding two-thirds of the positions. **The worst situation is in Kharkiv region**, where only slightly more than 5% of leadership positions in ATCs are held by women.



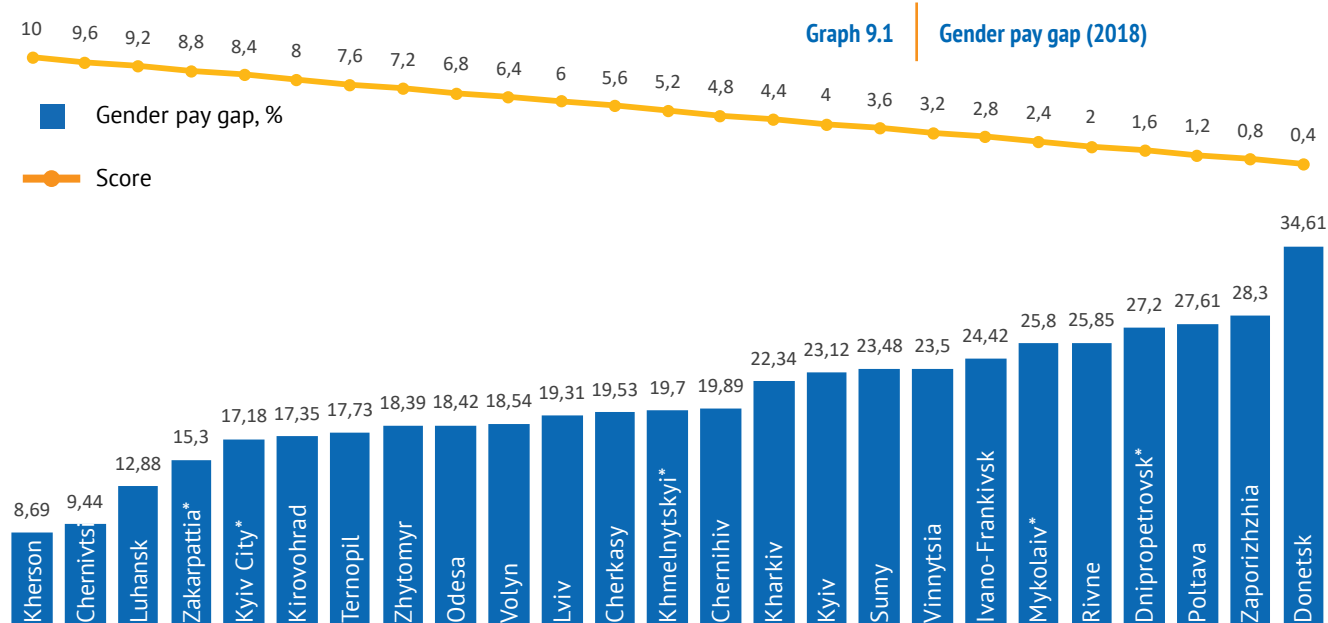


## 9.1 Gender pay gap (2018)

Table 9.1

Gender pay gap (2018)

Region	Average monthly income of women (UAH) in 2018	Average monthly income of men (UAH) in 2018	Gender pay gap
<b>Kherson</b>	<b>6780</b>	<b>7425</b>	<b>645</b>
Chernivtsi	6700,65	7399,15	698,5
Luhansk	6904	7925	1021
Zakarpattia*	7087	8370	1283
Kyiv City*	-	-	-
Kirovohrad	6546	7920	1374
Ternopil	6383	7759	1376
Zhytomyr	6705	8216	1511
Odesa	7265	8905	1640
Volyn	6671	8189	1518
Lviv	7212	8938	1726
Cherkasy	7271	9036	1765
Khmelnyskyi*	5338	6648	1310
Chernihiv	6297	7860	1563
Kharkiv	7831	10084	2253
Kyiv	7916	10297	2381
Sumy	6419	8389	1970
Vinnitsia	6843	8945	2102
Ivano-Frankivsk	6637	8782	2145
Mykolaiv*	5769	7777	2008
Rivne	6513	8784	2271
Dnipropetrovsk*	-	-	-
Poltava	7063	9757	2694
Zaporizhzhia	7362,49	10268,2	2905,74
Donetsk	8290	12677	4387



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.4 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 25 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.4 points lower.

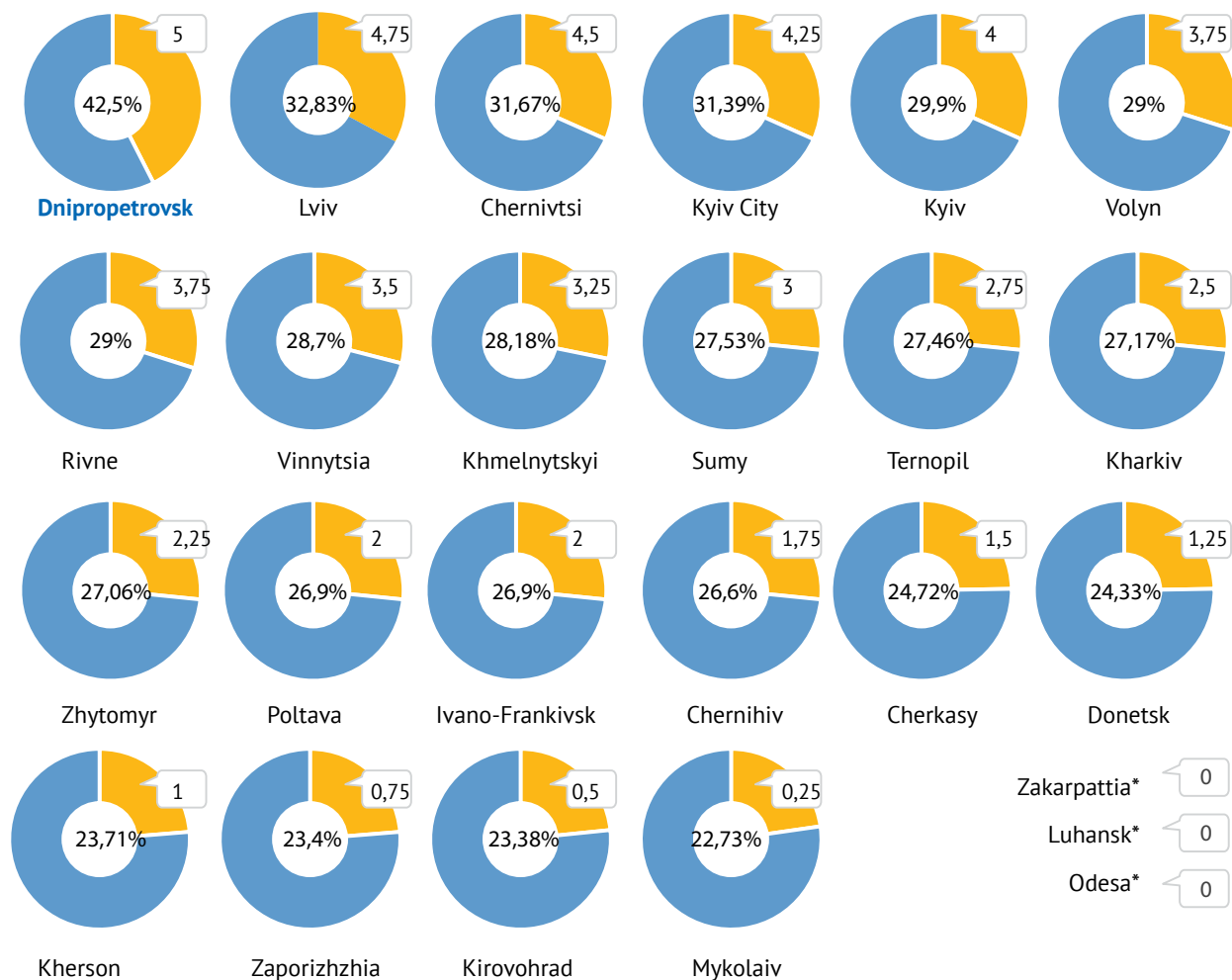
**Data clarification:** \*Zakarpattia and Dnipropetrovsk RSA: information taken from the research "Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine," data for 2018; KCSA and Mykolaiv RSA: information taken from the research "Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine," data for 2017; The gender gap pay in Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk region was represented only as a percentage.



## 9.2. Percentage of men among employees of regional state administrations

Graph 9.2

Percentage of men among employees of regional state administrations



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.25 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 20 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.25 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Zakarpattia, Luhansk, and Odesa RSAs did not provide any information.



### 9.3. Percentage of women among ATC leadership (based on “Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine” study)

Table 9.3		Percentage of women among ATC leadership (based on “Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine” study)		
Region	Number of male heads of ATCs	Number of female heads of ATCs	Share of women, %	Score
<b>Kirovohrad</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>
Poltava	12	29	29,3	4,75
Chernihiv	10	26	27	4,5
Sumy	8	21	27	4,5
Khmelnyskyi	11	30	26,8	4,25
Lviv	9	27	25	4
Kherson*	-	-	22	3,75
Zaporizhzhia	9	34	21	3,5
Donetsk	2	8	20	3,25
Volyn	8	33	19,5	3
Dnipropetrovsk	10	46	18	2,75
Vinnytsia	6	29	17,1	2,5
Kyiv	1	6	14,2	2,25
Odesa	3	22	12	2
Ternopil	5	37	11,9	1,75
Cherkasy	3	23	11,5	1,5
Luhansk	1	8	11	1,25
Mykolaiv	3	25	10,7	1
Rivne	3	25	10,7	1
Chernivtsi	3	30	9	0,75
Kharkiv	1	15	6,25	0,5
Zakarpattia	6	0	0	0
Ivano-Frankivsk	14	0	0	0
Zhytomyr*	-	-	-	0

Indicator weight is 5 points. The source of information is the research “Gender profiles of the regions of Ukraine”. The increment between scores is 0.25 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 20 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.25 points lower.

**Data clarification:** \*Kherson region: only the percentage of women among the heads of ATCs in the region was represented in the research; Zhytomyr region: the RSA did not provide any information on the distribution of women and men among the heads of regional ATCs, and thus received 0 points.



# CHAPTER

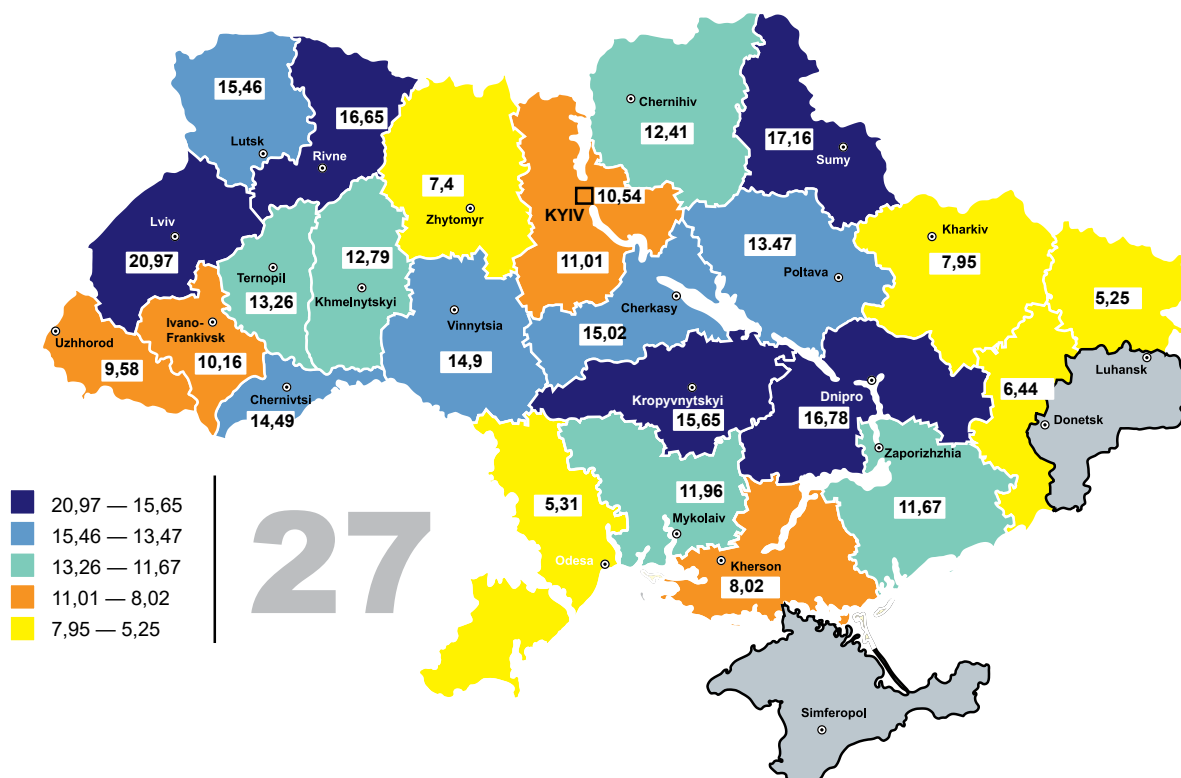
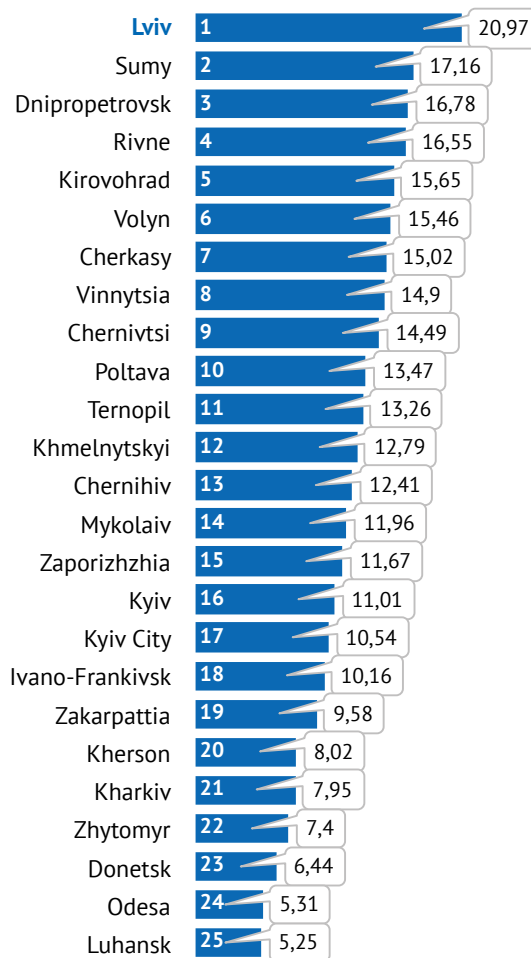
# 10



## COMMUNICATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

# 27

The highest possible score  
in this category is 27  
points





## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 The leader in terms of implementation of European integration related information campaigns is Dnipropetrovsk region. Local RSA representatives reported an average of 30-40 events organized annually after the Euromaidan.
- 2 Regional administrations are mostly reluctant to launch information campaigns on European integration. European integration is perceived as something distant and irrelevant to local development.
- 3 The web pages lack complete information about Ukraine's European integration course. Only three websites (Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, and Chernihiv RSAs) met all criteria of the rating.
- 4 Prior to the Revolution of Dignity, most local authorities not only did not conduct information campaigns in support of the European integration course, but partly resisted it and obstructed such efforts by the non-governmental sector. For example, in 2013, analysts at the New Europe Center (Institute of World Policy) were unable to hold EU-related events in Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv. Even in Kyiv, local authorities created barriers to educational projects. In this context, our think tank has sought to analyze how much the communication work of local authorities has changed over the last five years.



## INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

This research showed that overall, the situation has not changed much. European integration is still perceived as a course detached from the lives of ordinary citizens, which is why local authorities rely entirely on information efforts of the capital. For instance, when responding to questions about information campaigns, **most regional administrations either did not provide any answers or limited them to mentioning 2-3 campaigns dedicated to the EU.** Against this background, Dnipropetrovsk region, whose representatives indicated 185 information events dedicated to European integration over the past five years, found it easy to claim the leading position. They even provided a breakdown by year: on average, 30-40 events have been organized annually. However, the authorities of Dnipro and Sumy who placed second, failed to describe the scope and content of the information campaigns. In turn, Vinnytsia RSA provided a list of the titles of the initiatives. Evidently, not all of the mentioned information campaigns were directly implemented by Vinnytsia authorities. For example, the list mentioned the information campaign "There is a better side of Europe," conducted by the analysts

of the New Europe Center (Institute of World Policy) in 2013.<sup>51</sup> Moreover, Vinnytsia RSA indicated that this initiative has been implemented in 2014 (by that time it had already been terminated).



## INFORMATION ABOUT EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ON THE WEBSITES OF REGIONAL STATE ADMINISTRATIONS

Analysts at the New Europe Center have long been monitoring the coverage of European integration related issues by the official web pages of regional state administrations. Conscious or unconscious disregard for European integration issues by local officials can undermine central government efforts and impede the implementation of a unified state policy in this direction. Moreover, in the process of decentralization, a substantial part of the powers is delegated to the local authorities, and therefore they will share the responsibility for the Europeanization of Ukraine with the central government. In 2015, our analysts have already scrutinized the RSA web pages, assessing the level of coverage of European integration issues.<sup>52</sup> At that time, the top five were the websites of Lviv, Zakarpattia, Kirovohrad, Odesa, and Chernihiv RSAs. The web resources of these administrations contained not only up-to-date information on cooperation between Ukraine and the EU or implementation of the Association Agreement (often in the form of links to government resources), but also information on projects, initiatives, and activities in the field of European integration at the regional level. Currently, only three regions are among the leaders: Dnipropetrovsk, Chernihiv, and Mykolaiv.

---

**It is important to note that virtually all RSA websites contained special tabs dedicated to European integration. NEC analysts could not find such pages only on the websites of Zaporizhzhia, Chernivtsi, Odesa, and Kharkiv RSAs and Kyiv City State Administration.**

---

<sup>51</sup> Radio Svoboda. Ukrainians have been told about the benefits of European integration. October 29, 2013. <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/25151704.html>

<sup>52</sup> D. Gaidai. European Integration and the Regional State Administrations. How is the EU Promoted on the Regional Level? 2015. [https://www.irf.ua/novyny/evrointegratsiya\\_ta\\_oblderzhadministratsii\\_yak\\_promotuyut\\_es\\_na\\_regionalnomu\\_rivni/](https://www.irf.ua/novyny/evrointegratsiya_ta_oblderzhadministratsii_yak_promotuyut_es_na_regionalnomu_rivni/)



## ATTITUDES TOWARD THE EU

Attitudes toward the EU in particular regions are also a reflection of the success of the European integration course at the local level. More intensive information activities by local authorities could increase the level of support. **Meanwhile, polls continue capturing the traditional distribution of sympathizers and opponents of Ukraine's European integration course. The leaders in this category are Volyn, Lviv, Ternopil, and Rivne regions**, while Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, and Donetsk regions are at the bottom of the ranking. Moreover, all these regions have their own accomplishments in terms of European integration: construction of the subway in Kharkiv at the expense of European loans; rapid increase in exports from Mykolaiv region to EU markets; a significant number of projects supported by the EIB and the EBRD in Donetsk region. The question remains open: are local residents aware of all these European integration records?



## 10.1. Number of information campaigns on European integration (2014-2019)

Table 10.1

Number of information campaigns on European integration (2014-2019)

Region	Information campaigns on European integration (total number, 2014-2019)	Score
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>7</b>
Sumy	60	6,46
Kirovohrad	23	5,92
Zaporizhzhia	22	5,38
Vinnytsia	11	4,84
Poltava	10	4,3
Lviv	7	3,76
Rivne	7	3,76
Chernihiv	6	3,22
Mykolaiv	5	2,68
Cherkasy	3	2,14
Donetsk	2	1,6
Chernivtsi	2	1,6
Kherson	1	1,06
Khmelnyskyi	1	1,06
Volyn	0	0,52
Zhytomyr	0	0,52
Ivano-Frankivsk	0	0,52
Luhansk	0	0,52
Ternopil	0	0,52
Kharkiv	0	0,52
Zakarpattia*	-	0,52
Kyiv*	-	0,52
Kyiv City*	-	0,52
Odesa*	-	0,52

Indicator weight is 7 points. The increment between scores is 0.54 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 7 points / 13 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.54 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** The information campaign for this indicator is a planned flow of information aimed at changing behavior or attitudes of target audiences, spread across channels and characterized by time and intensity. Accordingly, one-off events were not counted in the total number of information campaigns. However, it is not excluded that the number of information campaigns provided by the leaders may probably include one-off events. Regions that did not provide any information or indicated that they did not conduct any information campaigns received a minimum score of 0.52 points, as we cannot be sure that these regions do not really have such projects due to the quality of responses.



## 10.2. Contents of regional state administrations' websites

Table 10.2

Contents of regional state administrations' websites

Region	A page or a tab dedicated to European integration	News regarding European integration for July-September 2019	A report on the progress of the regional action plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement for the second quarter of 2019	Score
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	+	+	+	<b>5</b>
Chernihiv	+	+	+	5
Mykolaiv	+	+	+	5
Sumy	+	+	—	3,3
Lviv	+	+	—	3,3
Cherkasy	+	+	—	3,3
Volyn	+	+	—	3,3
Kirovohrad	+	+	—	3,3
Donetsk	+	+	—	3,3
Khmelnyskyi	+	+	—	3,3
Poltava	+	+	—	3,3
Rivne	+	+	—	3,3
Kherson	+	+	—	3,3
Ivano-Frankivsk	+	+	—	3,3
Zaporizhzhia	—	+	—	1,6
Vinnytsia	+	—	—	1,6
Chernivtsi	—	+	—	1,6
Zhytomyr	+	—	—	1,6
Zakarpattia	+	—	—	1,6
Kyiv	+	—	—	1,6
Luhansk	+	—	—	1,6
Odesa	—	+	—	1,6
Ternopil	+	—	—	1,6
Kharkiv	—	+	—	1,6
Kyiv City	—	+	—	1,6

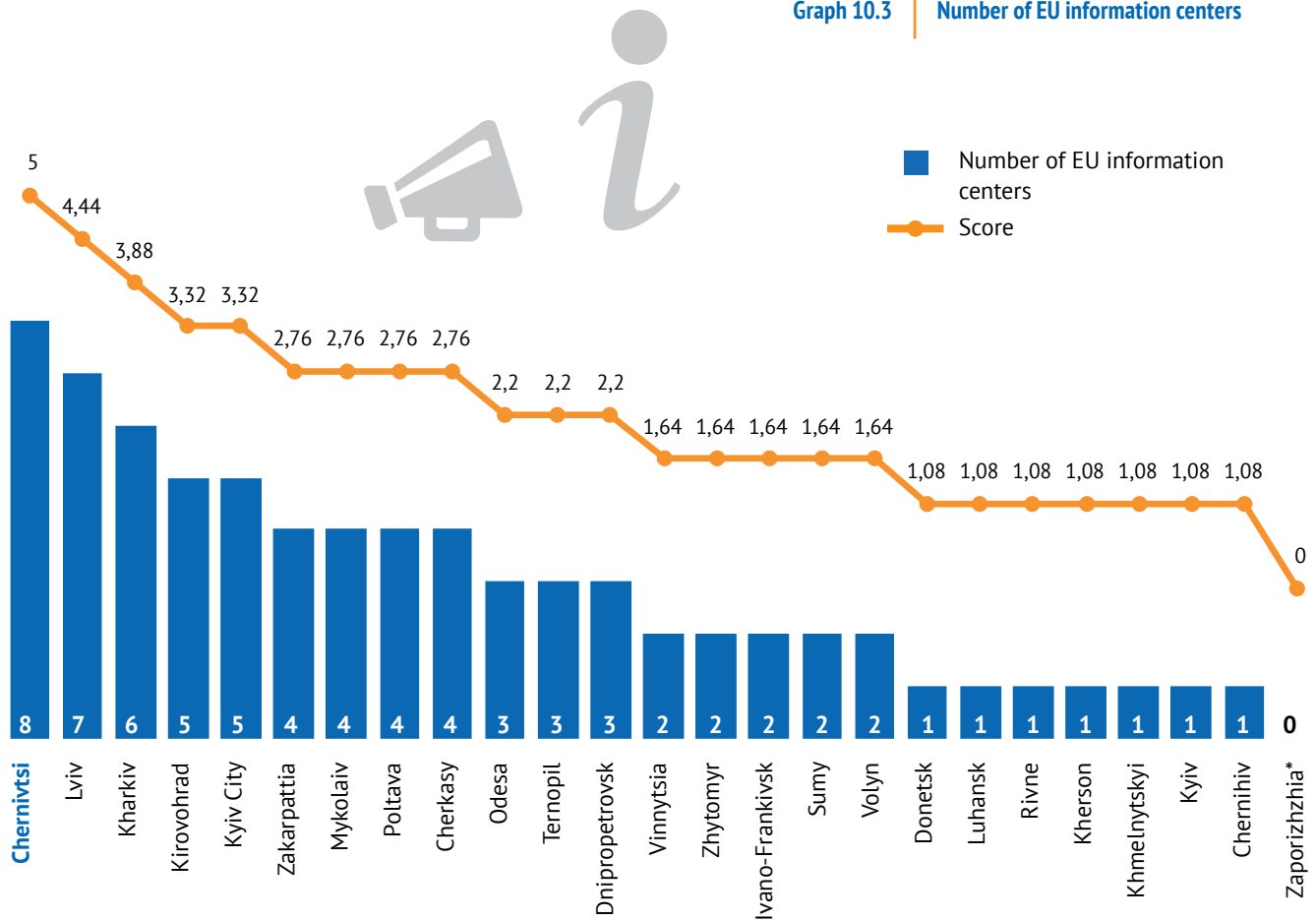
Indicator weight is 5 points. The indicator "Contents of RSA websites" was assessed by three criteria: the presence of a page or a tab dedicated to European integration on the RSA website; news regarding European integration for July-September 2019; and a report on the progress of the regional action plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement for the second quarter of 2019. The increment between scores is 1.7 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 3 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 1.7 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Links to the European Digest on RSA websites were considered as news for July-September 2019 if they were located on the home page or in the sections or tabs dedicated to European integration; Chernivtsi RSA: website works in test mode.



### 10.3. Number of EU information centers

Graph 10.3 Number of EU information centers



Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.56 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 8 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.56 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** In order to disseminate information on the European Union and European integration, EU information centers are constantly operating in educational and cultural institutions, preparing and presenting materials on European integration, and conducting information events. Some RSAs included other sources of information on the European Union (including Horizon 2020 information centers); Zaporizhzhia RSA did not provide any information and thus received 0 points.



#### 10.4. Attitudes toward the EU (SCORE rating for 2018)

Table 10.4

#### Attitudes toward the EU (SCORE rating for 2018)

Region	Attitudes toward the EU (SCORE rating for 2018)	Score
<b>Volyn</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>10</b>
Lviv	7,7	9,47
Ternopil	7,4	8,94
Rivne	7,1	8,41
Kyiv	6,8	7,88
Khmelnyskyi	6,6	7,35
Vinnytsia	6,5	6,82
Cherkasy	6,5	6,82
Chernivtsi	6,4	6,29
Sumy	6,2	5,76
Kyiv City	6,1	5,23
Ivano-Frankivsk	5,9	4,7
Zakarpattia	5,9	4,7
Zaporizhzhia	5,8	4,17
Zhytomyr	5,7	3,64
Kirovohrad	5,6	3,11
Poltava	5,6	3,11
Chernihiv	5,6	3,11
Dnipropetrovsk	5,4	2,58
Kherson	5,4	2,58
Luhansk	5,3	2,05
Kharkiv	5,3	2,05
Mykolaiv	5	1,52
Odesa	4,8	0,99
Donetsk	4,3	0,46



Indicator weight is 10 points. The increment between scores is 0.53 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 10 points / 19 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.53 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** Absolute values were derived from the data of the SCORE Ukraine 2018 rating. The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) is an analytical tool designed to evaluate peace indicators in communities around the world<sup>53</sup>. Scores from 0 to 10 are calculated for each indicator of the SCORE. 0 means that the phenomenon that measures the indicator is not observed at all in a particular context, and 10 means that it is actively observed.



<sup>53</sup> Ukraine Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index, <https://www.scoreforpeace.org/en/ukraine/2018-General%20population%20Government%20Controlled%20Areas-102>

# CHAPTER

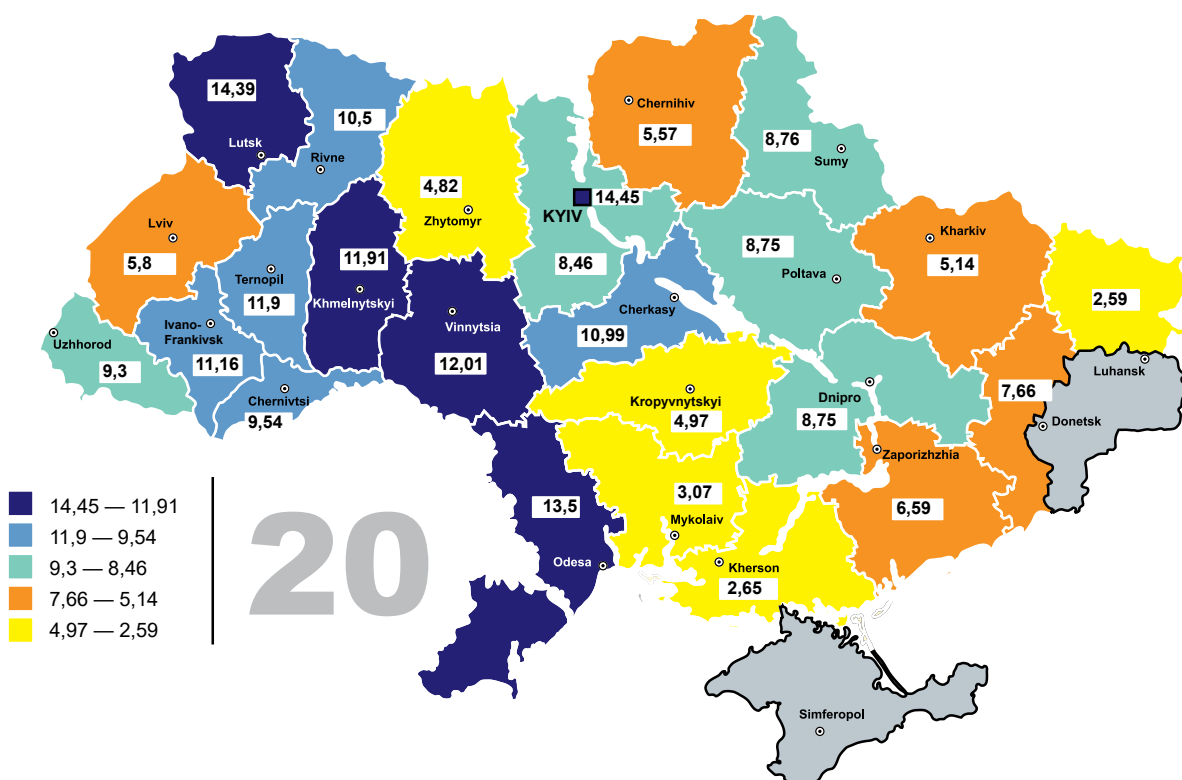
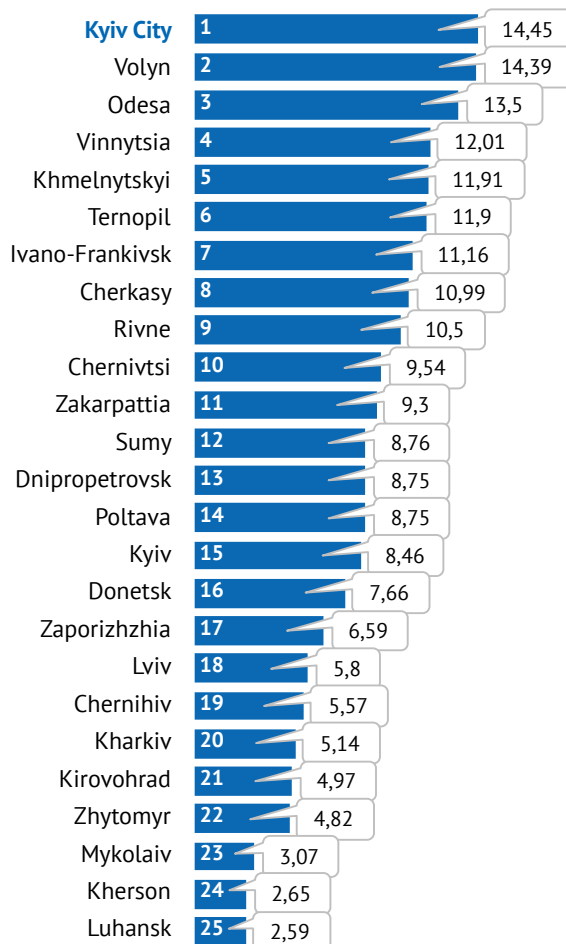
# 11



## BROADER PARTNERSHIP

# 20

The highest possible score in this category is 20 points







## KEY FINDINGS

- 1 While the presence of Odesa, Lviv, and Kharkiv regions in the top five of the ranking in terms of the number of consulates and honorary consular offices of EU Member States is easy to explain, the phenomenon of Chernivtsi and Donetsk regions occupying second and third places respectively is interesting, despite the small population of the former and close location to the armed hostilities zone of the latter.
- 2 The city of Uzhhorod alone has 22 sister cities from EU Member States, while in some regions, even the overall region-wide figure does not reach this level.
- 3 Volyn region, which has twice as many interregional agreements with EU Member States (92) than the regions that occupy 2-5 places, is the absolute leader in this regard.
- 4 A significant difference in numbers of Euroclubs in the regions can indicate two issues: either there is a real difference between the regions in terms of the number of Euroclubs and, accordingly, in the aspirations and opportunities to disseminate knowledge about the EU and European values among the population, or different regions have different understanding of the term "Euroclub."



## NUMBER OF CONSULATES AND HONORARY CONSULATES OF EU MEMBER STATES, MISSIONS OR OFFICES OF EU MISSIONS

The establishment of consular posts in a particular region is often driven by the economic, cultural, and other interests of the accrediting state, which are easier or more convenient to implement in a particular region. Given this, it is not surprising that a significant number of consular offices are located in major cities of Western and Eastern Ukraine: Lviv and Kharkiv, or the port city of Odesa, which have a more favorable climate for developing economic and cultural relations with Ukraine.

**However, while the presence of Odesa, Lviv, and Kharkiv regions in the top five is easy to explain, the phenomenon of Chernivtsi and Donetsk regions occupying second and third places respectively is interesting, despite the small population of the former and close location to the armed hostilities zone of the latter.**

It is also important to explain the phenomenon of the city of Kyiv in this context: although the information provided on only three consulates of the EU Member States in the city lowers its rank (7th), this could be justified by the fact that foreign embassies are usually located in the capital. Accordingly, establishment of consular offices in Kyiv is not necessary.

**At the bottom of the ranking are Cherkasy, Khmelnytskyi, Sumy, Poltava, Mykolaiv, and Kirovohrad regions**, which do not have any diplomatic representation office of the EU Member States. However, while analyzing the presence of foreign diplomatic missions in certain regions, we should not forget about the geographical factor: for example, establishing a consulate in Cherkasy or Poltava it not feasible from a purely geographical point of view if there is an embassy in Kyiv.

Finally, since consulates perform functions that are mostly related to providing services to the citizens, it is only logical that they are also present in the regions of the country of residence where the largest number of citizens of the accrediting country resides. Therefore, when assessing the number of consulates in a particular region, it is more appropriate to conclude not on the high level of its European integration, but on the greater number of foreign nationals residing in its territory.



## NUMBER OF SISTER CITIES FROM EU COUNTRIES IN THE REGION

The top five includes Kyiv region and the city of Kyiv, Ternopil, Cherkasy, and Zakarpattia regions. Zakarpattia region, which took 5th place, despite having provided data on only three cities, is particularly noteworthy in this list. For example, **Uzhhorod alone has 22 sister cities from EU Member States, while in some regions, even the overall region-wide figure does not reach this level.**



## NUMBER OF EXISTING INTERREGIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH EU MEMBER STATES

**The absolute leader in the ranking is Volyn region, which has twice as many interregional agreements with EU member states (92) than the regions that occupy 2-5 places:** Ivano-Frankivsk (44), Rivne (43), Khmelnytskyi (41), and Vinnytsia (40) regions. For the most part, those are agreements on trade and economic, academic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the regions of Ukraine and the regions of the EU Member States. An unpleasant surprise is that Kyiv and Kharkiv regions, despite their potential for development of cooperation, are in the bottom five together with Kirovohrad, Luhansk and Kherson regions.



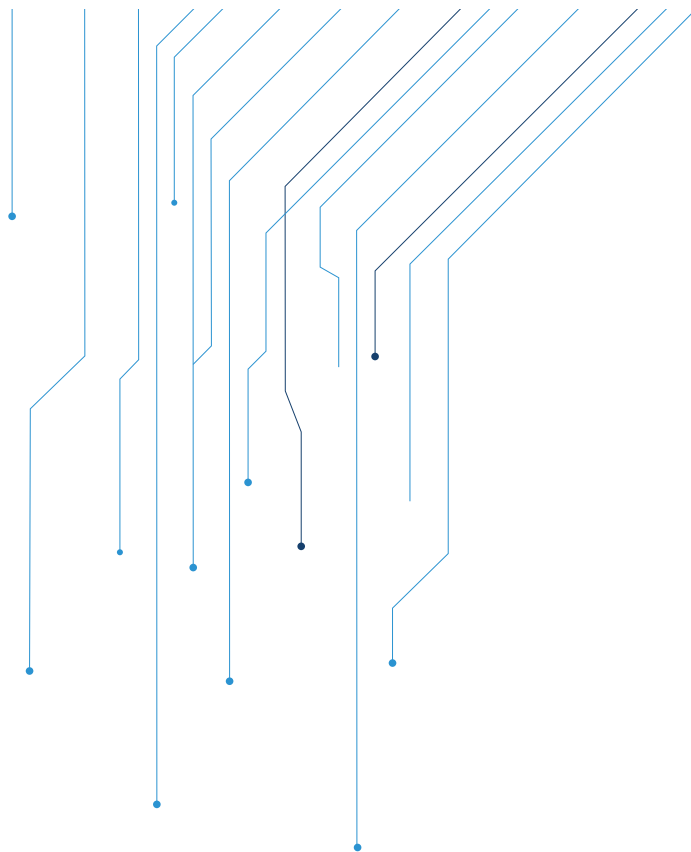
## NUMBER OF EUROCLUBS IN THE REGION

Data on the number of Euroclubs differ significantly in various regions:

**while in the top five regions (Volyn and Vinnytsia regions, Kyiv City, Sumy and Khmelnytsky regions), this number varied from 74 to 229, in five also-rans it varied between 1 and 4 (Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Zhytomyr regions).**

Such a significant difference in numbers can indicate two issues: either there is a real difference between the regions in the number of Euroclubs and, accordingly, in the aspirations and opportunities to disseminate knowledge about the EU and European values among the population, or different regions have different understanding of the term "Euroclub."

The New Europe Center proposes the following definition of Euroclub: an informal association of young people, which aims to inform school and university students about the European integration processes and principles of functioning of the EU, to promote the development of relations between Ukrainian and European youth non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate European values among young people.<sup>54</sup>



<sup>54</sup> European integration portal. "The EU Delegation is accepting applications for a competition of projects among European clubs", <https://eu-ua.org/novyny/predstavnytvo-yes-pryymaye-zayavky-na-konkurs-proektiv-sered-yevroklubiv>



### 11.1. Number of sister cities from EU countries

Table 11.1

Number of sister cities from EU countries

Region	Number of sister cities	Score
<b>Kyiv</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>
Kyiv City*	54	4,77
Ternopil	48	4,54
Cherkasy	44	4,31
Zakarpattia *	36	4,08
Khmelnyskyi	34	3,85
Ivano-Frankivsk *	33	3,62
Volyn	28	3,39
Odesa	26	3,16
Poltava	21	2,93
Rivne	18	2,7
Vinnitsia	16	2,47
Sumy	15	2,24
Dnipropetrovsk	13	2,01
Zaporizhzhia	13	2,01
Lviv*	12	1,78
Chernihiv	10	1,55
Khrakiv*	9	1,32
Mykolaiv	8	1,09
Donetsk*	6	0,86
Chernivtsi*	6	0,86
Kherson*	5	0,63
Zhytomyr*	3	0,4
Kirovohrad*	2	0,17
Luhansk*	2	0,17

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.23 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 22 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.23 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Kyiv City: data provided on all sister cities from all countries, not only the EU; Zakarpattia RSA: data provided only on Tiachiv (12), Mukachevo (12), and Uzhhorod (22)<sup>55</sup>; Ivano-Frankivsk RSA: information provided on all sister cities, not only from EU countries; Lviv, Kharkiv, Chernivtsi, Kherson, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad RSA: information provided only on regional centers; Luhansk RSA: only on Severodonetsk.



### 11.2. Number of existing interregional agreements with EU Member States

Table 11.2

Number of existing interregional agreements with EU Member States

Region	Number of agreements	Score
<b>Volyn</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>
Ivano-Frankivsk	44	4,7
Rivne	43	4,4
Khmelnyskyi	41	4,1
Vinnitsia	40	3,8
Cherkasy	32	3,5
Ternopil	24	3,2
Odesa	24	3,2
Kyiv City	24	3,2
Poltava	22	2,9
Zakarpattia	22	2,9
Zhytomyr	21	2,6
Sumy	19	2,3
Chernivtsi	19	2,3
Zaporizhzhia	17	2
Donetsk	12	1,7
Chernihiv	11	1,4
Mykolaiv	11	1,4
Kirovohrad	9	1,1
Kyiv	9	1,1
Luhansk	9	1,1
Dnipropetrovsk	7	0,8
Kharkiv*	4	0,5
Kherson*	2	0,2
Lviv*	-	0,2

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.3 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 17 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.3 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Kharkiv and Kherson RSA: data provided only on agreements signed by the RSA; Lviv RSA: did not provide any information on agreements, but we awarded it a conditional score (0.32 points). We assume that the region has a certain number of interregional agreements with EU Member States. This is primarily due to the important economic and geographical status of it.

<sup>55</sup> Sister cities, <https://tyachiv-city.gov.ua/mistapobratimi-17-03-44-23-02-2016/>; Sister cities of Mukachevo, <https://mukachevo-rada.gov.ua/index.php/hromadianam/pro-mukacheve/mista-pobratimi-mukacheva>; Report about the cooperation of the Uzhhorod city council with sister cities [https://rada-uzhgorod.gov.ua/media/1/38fm\\_npo\\_cni8npau0.pdf](https://rada-uzhgorod.gov.ua/media/1/38fm_npo_cni8npau0.pdf).



### 11.3. Number of consulates and honorary consulates of EU Member States, missions or offices of EU missions



### 11.4. Number of Euroclubs

Table 11.3

Number of consulates and honorary consulates of EU Member States, missions or offices of EU missions

Region	Number of consulates, missions, etc.	Score
<b>Odesa</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>
Chernivtsi	13	4,5
Donetsk	12	4
Lviv	11	3,5
Kharkiv	10	3
Dnipropetrovsk	6	2,5
Kyiv City	3	2
Ivano-Frankivsk	3	2
Zakarpattia*	3	2
Zaporizhzhia	3	2
Kherson	2	1,5
Ternopil	2	1,5
Zhytomyr	2	1,5
Chernihiv	1	1
Luhansk	1	1
Kyiv	1	1
Volyn	1	1
Vinnitsia	1	1
Rivne	1	1
Cherkasy	0	0
Khmelnitskyi	0	0
Sumy	0	0
Poltava	0	0
Mykolaiv	0	0
Kirovohrad	0	0

Table 11.4

Number of Euroclubs

Region	Number of Euroclubs	Score
<b>Volyn</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5</b>
Vinnitsia	150	4,74
Kyiv City	134	4,48
Sumy	122	4,22
Khmelnitskyi	74	3,96
Kirovohrad	62	3,7
Dnipropetrovsk	47	3,44
Cherkasy	45	3,18
Poltava	25	2,92
Ternopil	20	2,66
Rivne	19	2,4
Odesa*	13	2,14
Chernivtsi	11	1,88
Chernihiv	8	1,62
Kyiv	7	1,36
Donetsk	4	1,1
Ivano-Frankivsk	4	0,84
Zaporizhzhia	2	0,58
Mykolaiv	2	0,58
Zhytomyr	1	0,32
Zakarpattia*	-	0,32
Luhansk*	-	0,32
Lviv*	-	0,32
Kharkiv*	-	0,32
Kherson*	-	0,32

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.5 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 10 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.5 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Zakarpattia RSA: did not provide any information, data from open sources<sup>56</sup>.

Indicator weight is 5 points. The increment between scores is 0.26 points (calculated using the formula, where increment = 5 points / 19 unique absolute values of the indicator). Each subsequent value in the ranking is rated 0.26 points lower. Equal values received equal scores.

**Data clarification:** \*Odesa RSA: data provided only for the city of Odesa. Zakarpattia, Luhansk, Lviv, Kharkiv, and Kherson RSAs did not provide any relevant information, however, they received a minimum score of 0.32, since it cannot be excluded that there are Euroclubs in these regions.

<sup>56</sup> Consulate General of Hungary in Uzhgorod, <https://ungvar.mfa.gov.hu/ukr>; Consulate General of the Slovak Republic in Uzhgorod, <https://www.mzv.sk/web/gkuzhorod-ua>; Consulate of Romania in Solotvyno, <https://kiev.mae.ro/ua/node/976>.



NEW EUROPE CENTER

<http://neweurope.org.ua/>



[info@neweurope.org.ua](mailto:info@neweurope.org.ua)



<https://www.facebook.com/NECUkraine/>



[https://twitter.com/NEC\\_Ukraine](https://twitter.com/NEC_Ukraine)