

## UKRAINE

UNITARY COUNTRY

## BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INCOME GROUP: LOWER MIDDLE INCOME

LOCAL CURRENCY: UKRAINIAN HRYVNIA (UAH)

## POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

**Area:** 603 550 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** 44.831 million inhabitants (2017), a decrease of 0.5% per year (201-2015)  
**Density:** 74 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>  
**Urban population:** 69.2% of national population  
**Urban population growth:** -0.3% (2017 vs 2016)  
**Capital city:** Kiev (6.6% of national population)

## ECONOMIC DATA

**GDP:** 368.8 billion (current PPP international dollars), i.e. 8 667 dollars per inhabitant (2017)  
**Real GDP growth:** 2.5% (2017 vs 2016)  
**Unemployment rate:** 9.5% (2017)  
**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (FDI):** 2 827 (BoP, current USD millions, 2017)  
**Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF):** 16.0% of GDP (2017)  
**HDI:** 0.751 (high), rank 88 (2017)

## MAIN FEATURES OF THE MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Ukraine is a unitary republic with a semi-presidential system of government. The 1996 Constitution provides for a directly elected President, and an appointed Prime Minister, which both hold the executive power. Ukraine's highest body of executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers, accountable to the parliament. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral parliament (Verkhovna Rada), which consists of 450 deputies elected by universal suffrage, and is headed by a Chairman, elected from amongst the Parliament's members.

Ukraine has a complex three-tier system of subnational governments composed of regions (*oblast*), districts (*rayon*) and villages/settlements. The main general structure, fundamental rights, state organisation, territorial structure and provisions governing the exercise of power at the level of the territorial units were defined in the Constitution of 28 June 1996. These constitutional provisions still apply today. In particular, Article 7 of chapter I states that "local self-government is recognised and guaranteed". Chapter IX determines the territorial structure of Ukraine which is "based on the principles of unity and indivisibility of the state territory", the need for a "balanced socio-economic development of regions that takes into account their historical, economic, ecological, geographical and demographic characteristics, and ethnic and cultural traditions" and the "combination of centralisation and decentralisation in the exercise of state power". This explains why Ukraine has a two-pronged administration at territorial level that mixes state and local self-government in the same institutions. The decentralised system is entwined with central government authorities operating at the regional and district levels, where the central government appoints the executive bodies. Chapter XI is entirely dedicated to "local self-government" (articles 140 to 146), comprising political, organisational and financial provisions, specifying that more precise provisions will be determined by law. The 1997 Law "on Local Self-Government", amended in 2014, the 2009 Law "on Service in Local Government Bodies", the Tax code and the Budget code complement the legal framework for local government in Ukraine.

Ukraine has a long history of decentralisation reform, which has progressed in fits and starts since independence in 1991. Several draft laws have been adopted in 2003-2004 and again 2008-2009 strengthening local self-government but were finally rejected. Decentralisation strategies for Ukraine and white papers for local self-government reforms were also approved but they did not result in concrete changes.

Increased decentralisation with more powers and resources for local governments was, however, one of the key demands of Euromaidan and the Revolution of Dignity. Decentralisation was also a key measure included in the Minsk II ceasefire agreement, which was negotiated following the collapse of the September 2014 Minsk Protocol ceasefire. Therefore, rapidly, local government reform - within the framework of a new regional policy based on European principles - has become a top priority of the government's agenda.

As a result, the 2014-2015 period saw the rapid launch of decentralisation and regional policy reforms. The main legislative framework for decentralisation was defined in the Concept Framework of Reform of Local Self-Government and the Territorial Organisation of Power in Ukraine approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 1 April 2014. The Concept Framework covers all three areas of decentralisation: political, administrative and fiscal. It also contains proposals for constitutional amendments that are still pending. However, given the lack of constitutional reform necessary to implement this Framework. It includes several decentralisation laws, which were introduced between 2014 and 2018 within the framework of the current Constitution, encompassing municipal amalgamations, inter-municipal cooperation, changes in the budget code towards greater fiscal decentralisation and measures aimed at promoting transparency, fairness and better organisation of existing procedures for local election of councillors.

## TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION

2017	MUNICIPAL LEVEL	INTERMEDIATE LEVEL	REGIONAL OR STATE LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF SNGS
	Local self-government ( <i>Hromada</i> ): 665 Unified territorial communities 235 cities of <i>rayon</i> significance 9 411 rural councils 719 urban-type settlements Average municipal size: 4 064 inhabitants	490 districts ( <i>Rayon</i> ) 186 cities with <i>oblast</i> significance	24 regions ( <i>Oblasts</i> ) 1 Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) 2 cities of Kyiv and Sebastopol	
	11 030	676	27	11 733

**OVERALL DESCRIPTION.** Ukraine has a three-tier subnational government structure, made of regional entities, further divided into districts (*rayon*) in urban and rural areas and cities of regional importance, while the last tier consists of small cities, townships and settlements. There are also rural settlements with no local councils. At the regional and district levels, locally-elected authorities co-exist alongside local state administrations. On the other hand, leaders and councils at the municipal level are directly elected. There are no hierarchical or formal relations between self-government bodies in Ukraine, in contrast with the strictly hierarchical local state administration. However, in practice, lower-tier councils have traditionally been dependent on their *rayon* and *oblast* administration.

**REGIONAL LEVEL.** The regional level is composed of 24 regions (*oblasts*) along with the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the two cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol. Two branches of power co-exist at the *oblast* level: elected regional councils, and regional deconcentrated state administrations, headed by governors appointed by the central level. Regional councils are headed by chairpersons, and are legislative councils without executive functions, which are performed by regional state administrations. The Capital City of Kyiv is an exception, as it has an elected mayor in addition to an executive body nominated by the President. Economic disparities and territorial inequalities are considerable in Ukraine. Since 2010, disparities have been deepening between “growth clusters” from Central and Central-Western *oblasts*, the growth of the Kyiv metropolitan region, and the affluent industrial regions and the Donbass area, which fell into recession in 2012. As such, almost 60% of national growth over the 2004–14 period was generated by Kyiv city and Kyiv *oblast*, which together generated 28% of GDP in 2015. It is expected that the Kyiv agglomeration will continue driving economic growth for the country in the future.

**INTERMEDIATE LEVEL.** At the intermediate level, there are 490 districts and 186 cities of *oblast* significance. The number of districts per *oblast* vary from 11 to 27. The districts’ governing structure mirrors regional-level arrangements: they are formed of both directly-elected district councils, and deconcentrated district state administrations. District self-governing councils are headed by chairpersons elected from amongst the councils. The 2014 Concept Framework enacted the creation of elected executive committees to support *rayon* council and replace the *rayon* state administration. This is still playing out. In contrast, bill no. 6636, which is currently being debated, aims to address the issue of transformation of *rayon* administration. Cities of regional significance are the largest cities, with a population generally greater than 10 000 inhabitants. Eleven out of the 15 largest cities in Ukraine form part of an urban agglomeration, and 24 large cities (including Kyiv and Sevastopol) are further sub-divided into boroughs (*rayon v misti*) with their own self-governing bodies (borough councils).

**MUNICIPAL LEVEL AND INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION.** The third and lowest level of SNGs is composed of small cities, villages and settlements, and boroughs, each with their own local governing bodies (*hromadas*). The main bodies of local self-government of cities are the city council, city mayor, and an executive committee. The city mayor and members of the city council are directly elected by universal suffrage every five years. Villages and settlements with fewer than 90 000 residents are headed by directors of territorial units, together with councillors, all of them elected through a first-past-the-post system. In response to Ukraine’s high degree of municipal fragmentation, two laws on voluntary municipal amalgamations (40. Law No. 157-VIII) and on inter-municipal cooperation (Law no. 1508-VII) of territorial communities were adopted successfully in 2015. Following the amalgamation law, more than 4 018 local self-governments have merged since 2015 to form more than 878 Unified Territorial Communities (UTCs) as of February 2019. However, amalgamations face limitations arising from eligibility criteria, and the lack of constitutional reform to support the process. In addition, this called into question the existence of *rayons*. In fact, as of October 2017, 14 *rayons* were in a situation where all *hromadas* within their jurisdiction had amalgamated.

Similarly, Inter-municipal cooperation has been gaining ground since the Law on cooperation of territorial communities. Indeed, the number of agreements rose from 43 in mid-2016 to over 80 by July 2017. Inter-municipal cooperation, which often precedes the amalgamation process, mainly covers the delivery of services such as waste management, and cooperation in “second-tier” services such as the Internet, administrative and finance functions.

## SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Ukrainian SNG responsibilities are described in the Constitution and further detailed in the Law “on Local Self-Government in Ukraine” (Chapter 3, Articles 27–41), in the Law “on the Capital of Ukraine – the Hero City of Kyiv”, as well as in the Budget Code and in a series of sectoral laws (Water Code, Land Code, etc.). A distinction is made between delegated competences (education, health, and social welfare) and exclusive competences. The central government is formally responsible for delegated functions and provides subordinate governments with targeted funds to carry out these tasks. SNGs have more autonomy in the management of exclusive functions (e.g. utilities, planning, housing, communal services, culture, etc.) but they are defined quite vaguely.

Ukraine’s territorial structure is asymmetrical, with competences allocated differently for the same levels of local government, and the distribution of competences across levels of government is complex and unclear. The transfer of responsibilities to UTCs, created via voluntary amalgamations, has led to administrative imbalances with the *rayon* level. Together with certain categories of cities, UTCs are the only local government to be empowered to take planning and development decisions, to assume specific devolved responsibilities, and to negotiate their budgets with their corresponding *oblast*.

### MAIN RESPONSIBILITY SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS

SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS	
1. General public services	Internal administration; Licensing and registration; Management of municipal properties and enterprises
2. Public order and safety	
3. Economic affairs/transport	Construction and maintenance of local roads; Local transportation; Ensuring integrated social/economic and cultural development of the territory of the community
4. Environmental protection	Waste collection; Sanitation
5. Housing and community amenities	Planning; Local programmes for development of housing; Municipal utilities; Heating; Water management
6. Health	Outpatient clinics; Polyclinics; Hospitals; Maternity centres; Primary medical care centres; First and emergency aid stations
7. Recreation, culture & religion	Local libraries; Museums; Exhibitions; Theatres; Clubs; Philharmonics; Zoos; Sport schools for children and youth; Sport centres and facilities
8. Education	Preschool, general primary and secondary education, including specialised educational institutions; Extracurricular activities
9. Social protection	Support of children and low-income individuals

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## SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

**Scope of fiscal data:** local governments units include regions, the Republic of Crimea, cities with special status (Kyiv and Sevastopol), municipalities, districts, settlements, villages, and united territorial communities with direct inter-budgetary relations with the state budget.

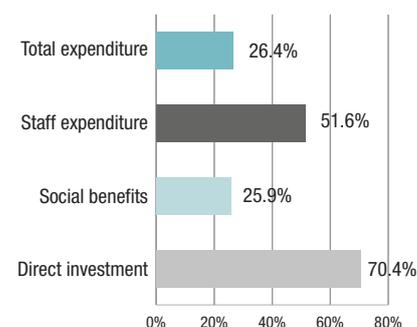
SNA 2008

Availability of fiscal data:  
**Medium**Quality/reliability of fiscal data :  
**Medium**

**GENERAL INTRODUCTION.** In Ukraine, the subnational financing structure remains quite centralised, as a large share of subnational expenditure is executed on behalf of the central government. In accordance with the two Laws “on Co-operation of Territorial Communities” and “on Voluntary Consolidation of Territorial Communities”, the changes to the State Budget Code realised in 2016 marked a trend toward further fiscal decentralisation. The aim was to facilitate local revenue mobilisation and budget negotiations between local governments and *oblast* administration for amalgamated communities. Whereas an analysis of SNG expenditure at the macro-level shows that the decentralisation process in Ukraine is rather weak, more radical changes have occurred at the micro-level, with a reallocation of spending mandates across SNGs, and with the growing fiscal importance of the Unified Territorial Communities (UTCs), which have their proper independent budget, and direct fiscal relations with the central government.

## SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

2016	DOLLARS PPP / INH.	% GDP	% SNG EXPENDITURE	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (SAME EXPENDITURE CATEGORY)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Inc. current expenditure</b>	980	12.5%	85.3%	
Staff expenditure	383	4.9%	33.3%	
Intermediate consumption	204	2.6%	17.7%	
Social expenditure	324	4.1%	28.2%	
Subsidies and current transfers	69	0.9%	6.0%	
Financial charges	1	0.0%	0.1%	
Others	0	0.0%	0.0%	
<b>Incl. capital expenditure</b>	169	2.1%	14.7%	
Capital transfers	52	0.7%	4.5%	
Direct investment (or GFCE)	117	1.5%	10.2%	

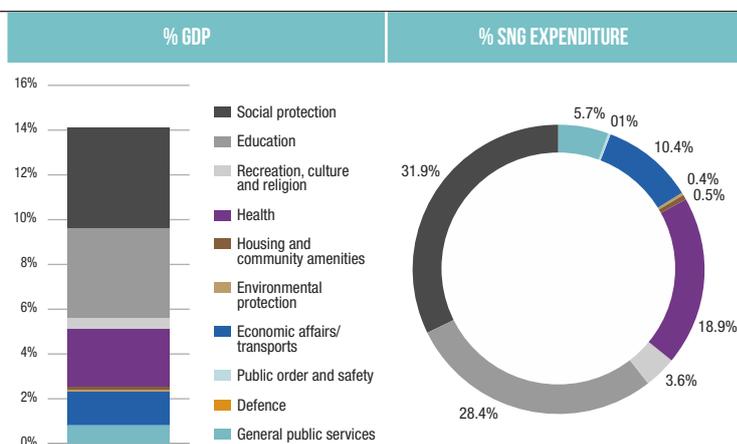


**EXPENDITURE.** On paper, Ukrainian SNGs are major social and economic actors: their spending decentralisation ratios place the country close to the OECD average concerning the spending-to-GDP ratio (14.6% vs 16.2% of GDP in the OECD) but below as a share of public expenditure (32.7% vs 40.4% in the OECD in 2016). However, approximately 78% of SNG spending is made on behalf of the central government, transiting through local budgets while SNG have little influence on the decision-making process. Similarly, SNGs are major public employers (they account for more than half of total public spending, above the OECD average for unitary countries of 43%). However the bulk of SNG staff expenditure is dedicated to the payment of wages of employees of delegated functions (mainly teachers, social and health staff), making SNGs paying agents, mere bystanders, on behalf of the central government. Regions accounted for 14% of SNG expenditure in 2016. The intermediary level, that of *rayons* and cities of regional importance, represented the largest share of subnational spending in 2016: 68%, and 78% if Kyiv city is included. The local level (cities of district importance, towns, villages and rural settlements) has a very low level of expenditure, representing 8% of the total.

**DIRECT INVESTMENT.** Ukrainian SNG investment represents a portion of SNG expenditure in line with international averages: 10.2% vs 10.7% on average in the OECD. The share of SNG investment in GDP is also slightly below the OECD average of 1.7% of GDP in 2016. However, SNG investment accounted for a significant share of total public investment, well above the OECD average (56.9% in 2016). This high level is partly explained by a low level of total public investment (2.2% of GDP in 2016), despite huge investment needs in infrastructure due to a long period of underinvestment, in particular regarding transport and municipal utilities (water and heating), and a lack of capacities in the management of public investment at both central and subnational levels. In response, a State Fund for Regional Development was established in 2013 for financing SNG investment programmes. The Fund receives annually 1% of the Central Budget General Fund, which is then redistributed to the regions, according to criteria based on population, GDP and development needs. In addition, two other development funds, the Subsidy for development of infrastructure and the Subsidy for social and economic territorial development, were also created for financing infrastructure projects, targeted at UTCs.

## SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION – COFOG

Major categories of SNG spending include education, social protection and healthcare, SNG delegated functions which represent almost 80% of total SNG expenditure. In health (83.5%), in education (73.1%), as well as in the cultural sectors (70.7%), the bulk of public spending passes through SNG budgets. In the economic affairs/transport sector, more than half of public spending is also channelled through them for the construction and maintenance of local roads and local transport. Overall, SNGs have very limited room for manoeuvre in managing that expenditure since key elements are decided centrally by the relevant ministries.



## SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE BY CATEGORY

2016	DOLLARS PPP / INH.	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (SAME REVENUE CATEGORY)	% SNG REVENUE
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	
Tax revenue	433	5.5%	21.9%	36.0%
Grants and subsidies	645	8.2%		53.7%
Tariffs and fees	59	0.8%		4.9%
Property income	64	0.8%		5.3%
Other revenues	0	0.0%		0.0%

**OVERALL DESCRIPTION.** More than half of SNG revenue in Ukraine comes from central government transfers, well above the OECD average (37.2% of SNG revenue in 2016) and EU28 (44.1%) averages. On the other hand, the share of SNG tax revenue is limited, below the OECD and EU averages (respectively 44.6% and 41.1% of SNG revenue in 2016). These shares of transfers and tax revenue have evolved significantly over the last 15 years, and it is interesting to note that in 2001, grants accounted for 30% of SNG revenue and tax revenues for 62%. Currently, local governments in rural areas are the most dependent on central government transfers (up to 75% of SNG revenue), whereas in Kyiv, tax revenue accounted for close to 50% of total revenue in 2015. Overall, subnational revenue in Ukraine is quite centralised, and SNGs have control over only about 30% of their resources. Subnational budget is composed of two parts: a general fund, formed by the PIT, CPT, property tax, single tax, some non-tax receipts, that is dedicated to current expenditures; and a special fund, composed of non-tax revenues and capital grants, earmarked to capital expenditure, debt repayment, and an Environmental fund.

The decentralisation reform started in 2014 with the Budget and Tax Codes, which affected shared, own-source taxes and grants. It marked a significant development in the fiscal framework: SNG own-source revenues increased from about UAH 70 billion in 2014, to UAH 147 billion in 2016 and 193 billion in 2017. In 2019, it is expected to reach UAH 267 billion.

**TAX REVENUE.** SNG tax revenue accounted for 5.5% of GDP in 2016, below the OECD and EU28 average (respectively 7.1% and 6.4% of GDP). Most SNG tax revenues come from tax-sharing arrangements with the central government level, as defined in the Budget Code. SNGs have no power over the tax rates or base, and all the tax receipts are administered by the Ukraine State Fiscal Service. These arrangements have been significantly modified by the 2014 amendment to the Budget code.

Since the reform, the share of the PIT allocated to SNGs went from 100% (except for Kyiv), to 75%. The horizontal sharing of the PIT across SNG categories has also changed: Regions now receive 15%, the City of Kyiv 40%, Sevastopol 100%, and districts, cities of regional significance and UTCs receive 60%. In an effort to encourage mergers, shared tax revenues have been cut off, since 2015, to local communities that have not merged. As a result, the share of the PIT in SNG tax revenue has dropped from 79% in 2014 to 57% in 2016; yet, it still is the largest source of SNG tax revenue. Other shared taxes include the corporate profit tax (national CPT, of which 10% goes to *oblasts*, ARC and Kiev and ARC, and CPT from local enterprises for other SNG levels), environmental taxes and rents for the use of natural resources for SNGs of regional level.

In addition to shared taxes, SNGs are entitled to raise local taxes, namely the property tax, the single tax, the parking fee and the tourist tax. The property tax was reformed in 2015. It now encompasses three components: 1/ a land tax/rent (the main component, accounting for 93% of property tax receipts) 2/ a tax on “real estate tax other than land” (accounting for approximately 5.7% of property tax receipts) 3/ and a transport tax (1% of property tax receipts). The real estate tax, other than on land in particular is effective since 2015 under its new form. It is now paid by owners of residential real estate properties but also by owners of non-residential properties, both individuals and legal entities, including non-residents. Cities may impose tax rates based on the location (locations bands) and type of real estate property. Local authorities can also decide on exemptions and reduced rates. The property tax (excluding the transport component) accounted for 18% of SNG tax revenue, 6.5% of SNG revenue and 1% of GDP in 2016 (compared to 1.1% on average in OECD countries).

In addition, the single tax (or unified tax) is a local tax levied on entrepreneurs, small businesses and farmers registered as unified taxpayers (it accounted for 11.7% of SNG tax revenues in 2016). Finally, the parking fee and tourist tax are optional, and their rate is to be set by each SNG (they account for less than 1% of SNG tax revenues).

Since the 2014 reform, the power of SNGs over local taxes has increased, as they can set rates and grant exemptions, within certain limits set out in the Tax Code. However, they cannot create new taxes that are not listed in the Tax Code.

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**GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.** Intergovernmental transfers are the primary source of Ukrainian SNG revenue. They are mostly earmarked to the financing of delegated functions and staff wages (education, social protection, and health). They comprise, in approximately equal proportions, earmarked transfers and equalisation grants. As of 2016, 2.9% of total grants were capital grants, and 97.1% were current grants.

The 2014 reform simplified the system of earmarked grants through the creation of new sectoral funds, funded directly from line ministries: the social protection grant (approximately 24% of transfers in 2016), the education grant (23%), the utilities grant (23%) and the health grant (23%). The fund allocation, which still has not been implemented, is expected to be based on service delivery standards.

A new system of equalisation transfers was also set up with the 2014 reform. It is mainly composed of basic and reverse grants. The basic grant consists of vertical transfers from the central government to local budgets; whereas the reverse grants consists of funds transferred from local to national budgets to ensure horizontal equalisation across territories. Based on a tax capacity index, local governments may either receive a basic grant (up to 80% of their needs), pay a reverse grant (up to 50% of their revenue surplus), or remain unaffected by the equalisation system (the City of Kyiv is excluded from the system). The index also serves for the calculation of the amount of the grant. In 2016, the basic grant accounted for 2.4% of total transfers, and 1.3% of SNG revenue. Overall, *rayons* are the main beneficiaries of the equalisation process.

**OTHER REVENUES.**

**Tariffs and fees.** SNGs receive administrative fees, including fees for registration of real estate ownership rights, registration of companies, registration of residence, passports, etc. They are increasing as SNGs are being allocated new administrative responsibilities. SNGs also receive revenue from the delivery of local public services. They have the power to establish some user charges and fees, but within the strict limits of the complex regulatory system. Overall, tariffs and fees represent 4.9% of SNG revenue in 2016, which remains well below the OECD average (14.9%).

**Property income.** SNG revenues from property are particularly high by international standards: 5.3% vs 2.0% in the OECD in 2016. They come primarily from property privatisation, and the sale and lease of lands, as well as dividends from municipal enterprises.

**SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL RULES AND DEBT**

	DOLLARS PPP/INH.	% GDP	% GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT	% SNG DEBT
<b>Total outstanding debt</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Financial debt*	40	0.5%	0.7%	100%

\* Currency and deposits, loans and bonds

**FISCAL RULES.** Fiscal rules for subnational government budgets in Ukraine are set by the Budget Code of Ukraine, which is supplemented every year by the law “on the State Budget of Ukraine”. SNG fiscal rules are relatively loose and vary according to budget funds (general and special funds). The law allows for the transfer of funds exclusively from the general to the special fund.

**DEBT.** SNG borrowing framework is determined in the Budget Code and Resolution No. 110 of the Cabinet of Ministers “On Approving the Regulation on Local Borrowings Implementation”. SNGs can only access borrowing to fund investment projects (“Golden rule”) and with the authorisation of the central government. Most SNG loans are contracted with the national treasury. Cities with more than 300 000 inhabitants also have access to the national capital market within the limits of the law, and under the strict supervision of the central government. In 2016, Ukrainian SNG debt was low compared with OECD countries where SNG debt amounted to 24.5% of GDP and 20.7% of public debt. It was composed mainly of loans (99%), while debt securities accounted for barely 1% of the financial debt. In fact, Kyiv holds the bulk of SNG debt (40%). International financial institutions also contribute to the financing of municipal investments in Ukraine, primarily in the areas of infrastructure, transport, energy and water and waste management.



Lead responsible: OECD  
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**Socio-economic indicators:** OECD // World Bank // UNDP // UN DESA // ILO // Ukraine Statistical Yearbook 2017

**Fiscal data:** IMF GFS // State Fiscal Service of Ukraine.

**Other sources of information:** OECD (2018) Maintaining the Momentum of Decentralisation in Ukraine // Kompaniets A. (2018) Decentralisation Projects in the Context of Resolving the Crisis in Ukraine, Gagra Institute // European Committee of the Regions (2017) Regional Development in Ukraine: Priority Actions in Terms of Decentralisation // World Bank (2017) Ukraine - Public finance review // Tony Levitas & Jasmina Djikic (2017) Caught Mid-Stream: “Decentralization,” Local Government Finance Reform, and the Restructuring of Ukraine’s Public Sector 2014 to 2016 // Council of Europe (2015) Promoting Local Democracy in Ukraine, Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine 2015-2017 // Aasland A., Lyska O. (2015) Local democracy in Ukrainian cities: civic participation and responsiveness of local authorities // Council of Europe (2013) Local and regional democracy in Ukraine // OECD (2013), Territorial review: Ukraine.