

Final word

This special issue presents the results of the research conducted by scientists from Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia on issues of public administration reform in these countries in accordance with the provisions of the Association Agreement with the European Union. The basis of the presented research is the concept of „normative power” proposed by the EU for the countries of the Eastern Partnership. At the same time, the authors took into account the existing preconditions for the Eastern Partnership countries, which allowed them to offer practical recommendations for national governments regarding the integration of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia into the EU institutions.

The assessment of the efficiency of neo-liberal economic reforms has shown that, with the same starting opportunities, complicated by the processes of shock economic reforms of the late twentieth century, countries of the post-Soviet and post-socialist space have demonstrated rather heterogeneous dynamics of overcoming their consequences. The level of dynamic changes can be considered in three groups. The countries of Eastern Europe entering the EU reached a significant positive balance of economic growth, and the success of modern reforms was the maximum. The Group of Eastern Partnership countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belarus) have achieved much higher GDP figures than the other group of partners - Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine. Here was a tangible and rather painful breaking with the EU countries, that manifests itself in the negative dynamics of incomes and in the deterioration of access to opportunities for their filling. Based on our macroeconomic analysis, we have quite rightly confirmed the inequality of the success of reforms among the Eastern Partnership countries. Moreover, the level of the gap is directly proportional to the success of the social and economic reforms that are being implemented, in particular, in Ukraine.

In Ukraine, the question of self-organization of Ukrainian society is due to the regional policy of reforms being carried out. Of course, the priority in this process belongs to public administration, but their implementation depends on which models of influence it relies on. It is known that the reforms themselves were ambiguously perceived by the Ukrainian population: some regions were more interested in carrying out reforms, while others opposed such reforms, yet part remained in the position of indifference. The position of the authorities regarding the possibility of increasing public confidence in the processes of reform has created the prerequisites for public authorities to promote the concept of public trust. In this context, public trust is not only a model of humanitarian state policy

but also a characteristic feature of society, without which it is impossible to imagine the transformational period in Ukraine.

Summarizing the results of the research, that are presented in the sections of the monograph, the authors can determine the following scientific value:

The proposed methodological approach to the study of the European Neighbourhood Policy and its impact on the adaptation of the Eastern Partnership countries, that allowed to identify the range of problem issues in the reform of the public administration system in Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia and it allowed substantiated identify their components and tools within of European integration transformation, and also to establish the essence and logic of interconnections.

The determination of priority directions of local economic development on the basis of sustainable development, preconditions for providing advanced progressive changes and specifics of the country. The integration processes should take place considering the need to combine their own traditional socio-cultural system with socio-cultural systems of countries that will be strategic partners (especially geographic location and historical circumstances in which partner countries have developed).

Assessment of the level of deliberation as one of the most important factors for increasing the efficiency of local government, which ensures the involvement of every inhabitant of the territory in its life and development as a single organism, where there is no clear distinction between the authorities and the community. Establishing that increasing the level of deliberation leads to the expansion and enrichment of the existing spectrum of public-management tools, stimulating community activity, as well as the key to implementing the principle of subsidiarity as the key principle of systemic reform.

The methodology for assessing the social efficiency of local development, that can be used in the Eastern Partnership countries, that provides for the establishment of an adequate system of institutions that are in line with successful EU practices and promote social interaction within the administration system and contribute to its interaction with the surrounding environment and limitation the risks.

Formulation and development of a number of systemic algorithms that convincingly show that the concept of decentralization at the regional level cannot be considered only as a means of territorial improvement, economic development, and welfare of citizens. The establishment that modern post-industrial decentralization conceptually corresponds to a fundamentally different system of views, the essence of which is to present the region as an artificial design, to streamline the economic potential to ensure the

effectiveness of its individual territories. This should be the main philosophy of all the sectoral reforms that are being implemented in Ukraine and aimed at its European integration without exception.

The task of reforming public administration is central to the path towards Europe for the Eastern Partnership countries that have signed the Association Agreement with the European Union. But the practice of carrying out planned reforms in these countries has shown that the ultimate effectiveness of their implementation is not always in line with expectations. The problems of economic development, corruption, and the need to counter Russia's aggression determine the constant search for ways to improve the form and content of the public administration system, strengthen the institutions of state power, and also to increase the efficiency of the activities carried out by local self-government bodies.

In these circumstances, cases of non-compliance of the programs proposed by the EU with the real needs of the target countries are of particular importance. Attempts to copy reform plans that were successful in EU countries do not produce the expected results. It affects both the specifics of countries in transition and the emergence of new situations caused by the challenges of our time.

Thus, the relevance of the monographic study is determined by the fact that the scientific understanding of the current state of public administration and local development of the Eastern Partnership countries, the identification of priorities for the reform strategy, the analysis of their practice and recommendations for their implementation is a task that is expected not only by national governments, but also by policy the EU. This is confirmed by the assessment of the monograph not only from colleagues but also representatives of the government and public authorities.

The results presented in the monograph were obtained by the authors, subject to certain restrictions, which were determined and formed the basis of the methodology of the presented research. First of all, as a specific limitation, one should consider the application of an approach based on an in-depth empirical case study of individual facts. The authors allowed their generalizations to determine the features of a large class of (similar) phenomena. At the same time, the obtained intermediate conclusions were the basis for the selection and application of the relevant theories of public administration. As a result, the proposed approach allowed the authors to give a general state of the reforms carried out in the Eastern Partnership countries while taking into account the possibility of the ENP "normative practice".

To substantiate the prepared conclusions and recommendations, qualitative and quantitative data characterizing the reform process were used. The results were also used to assess the relevance of existing theories to the practices of the Eastern Partnership countries.

Assessing the limitations that were the basis of the research methodology, the authors see certain shortcomings of the approach that was used:

insufficient presentation of sociological research data, which assessed the reform process;

use of the theories of European integration and public administration proposed by European researchers for the evaluation and the results of the case of research;

the limited distribution of the obtained assessments to the process of disseminating the norms of concomitant factors (economy, the democratization of society, the influence of elites, representing the Russian influence factor, etc.);

permanent changes occurring both in the external and internal environment, their influence on the public administration systems have in a certain way transformed the mechanisms and tools of the reform process, does not make it possible to take into account all factors and requires further research.

Summarizing the above drawbacks of the restrictions applied, the authors first of all define such a task as the development of theoretical substantiation of the processes taking place in the countries of the Eastern Partnership, under the conditions it will take into account their specifics and national characteristics. The authors substantiated in the present study the thesis that the main factor that determines the insufficient effectiveness of the reforms is the mechanical transfer of the approach that was applied in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. At the same time, they note that the development of the necessary theoretical basis can be carried out only on the basis of cooperation of scientists from Ukraine, R. Moldova, and Georgia with their European colleagues.

In the context of Ukraine's imposed war, the weakness of democratic institutions and the inertia of public opinion are perhaps the biggest challenge for Ukraine. However, the presence in the center of our system of values - Human, his rights and freedoms, his life, determination and self-sacrifice in the struggle to preserve sovereignty and national unity are the key to building a high-level state on the basis of democratic values.

Incomplete reforms, inconsistency and unsystematic mechanisms threaten to undermine confidence in the initiated, lead to fatigue in society, cause

disappointment with the results. So, we should accelerate the pace of reform, be radical and know where to go.

An undeniable feature of the public administration system of Ukraine is the advantage of vertical ties compared to horizontal ones. Duplication and intersection of the powers of the authorities and the conflicts of competence between them have long been the norm of the functioning of the Ukrainian political system. A much more serious problem is the proliferation of corruption in Ukraine, which potentially threatens to destroy the system of public administration from the inside. Despite the overwhelming importance of improving the direct linkages in public administration in Ukraine, the greatest drawback is the imperfection of backward links, the main task of which is the need to create real levers of the direct influence of civil society on the processes of governance at the state and local levels. The negative impact on the formation and development of the public administration system in Ukraine is the privatization process, which is accompanied by a sharp criminalization of many spheres of public life and politics in particular. Consequently, it is these questions that should form the basis for further scientific research.

Annexes

Annex 1

Questionnaire form for the expert assessment of the degree of satisfaction of the needs of the inhabitants of the local-community

1. Please, evaluate the satisfaction of the residents of the community with the level of housing maintenance and improvement:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Repair of the houses of communal property	5	4	3	2	1
2	Pavement conditions	5	4	3	2	1
3	Lighting the streets	5	4	3	2	1
4	Planting of streets, squares, flower beds	5	4	3	2	1
5	Improvement of cemeteries	5	4	3	2	1

2. Please, evaluate the inhabitants' satisfaction of the community with communal services:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	The volume and frequency of water supply	5	4	3	2	1
2	Water quality	5	4	3	2	1
3	Sewerage	5	4	3	2	1
4	Timely transport of garbage	5	4	3	2	1
5	Ease of payment for utilities	5	4	3	2	1

3. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with sales service:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Level of control over trade rules	5	4	3	2	1
2	Convenience of location-finding outlets	5	4	3	2	1
3	Operating mode of outlets	5	4	3	2	1
4	Market work	5	4	3	2	1
5	Other types of trade (Internet, on request)	5	4	3	2	1

4. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with public transport:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than	Totally dissatisfied
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					satisfied	
1	Fare	5	4	3	2	1
2	The quality of the roads in the locality	5	4	3	2	1
3	The quality of the roads outside the locality	5	4	3	2	1
4	Convenience of routes and regularity of flights	5	4	3	2	1
5	Convenience and quality of transport stops	5	4	3	2	1

5. Please, evaluate the quality of social services for residents who belong to vulnerable social groups:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	The professionalism of social service workers	5	4	3	2	1
2	Organization of assistance to low-income groups of the population	5	4	3	2	1
3	Dimensions and conditions for obtaining various types of assistance	5	4	3	2	1
4	Promotion of active longevity of older people	5	4	3	2	1
5	Work with homeless and neglected	5	4	3	2	1

6. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with the level of school education:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Professional level of the teachers	5	4	3	2	1
2	The state of the technical base of educational institutions	5	4	3	2	1
3	Nutrition in schools	5	4	3	2	1
4	Level of knowledge provided to school children	5	4	3	2	1
5	Pupils' delivery to the school	5	4	3	2	1

7. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with preschool education:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Professional level of educators	5	4	3	2	1
2	The condition of material and technical base of kindergartens	5	4	3	2	1

3	Nutrition in kindergartens	5	4	3	2	1
4	Saturation by developmental measures	5	4	3	2	1
5	Delivery of children to the kindergartens	5	4	3	2	1

8. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with medical care:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Availability and quality of medical services	5	4	3	2	1
2	Assortment and price of medicines	5	4	3	2	1
3	Condition of the maintenance of medical establishments	5	4	3	2	1
4	Level of preventive work	5	4	3	2	1
5	Ambulance	5	4	3	2	1

9. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with level of personal security and law and order:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Safety in the street in the evening	5	4	3	2	1
2	Professional level of police officers	5	4	3	2	1
3	Fighting alcoholism and drug addiction	5	4	3	2	1
4	Protection against theft	5	4	3	2	1
5	Prevention of offenses	5	4	3	2	1

10. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with employment, entrepreneurship and consumer rights protection:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Creating jobs in the community	5	4	3	2	1
2	Jobs employment services	5	4	3	2	1
3	Conditions for the development of entrepreneurship	5	4	3	2	1
4	Participation of business in solving local problems	5	4	3	2	1
5	Assistance to SMEs in protecting consumer rights	5	4	3	2	1

11. Please, evaluate the conditions for rehabilitation, leisure and creativity of the community:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	The presence of groups of folk art competitions, exhibitions	5	4	3	2	1
2	Opportunities for active recreation	5	4	3	2	1
3	The work of clubs, libraries, discos	5	4	3	2	1
4	Holding mass celebrations	5	4	3	2	1
5	Conditions for physical education and sports	5	4	3	2	1

12. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with quality and safe environment:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Access to reservoirs	5	4	3	2	1
2	Clean the territory	5	4	3	2	1
3	Condition of planting	5	4	3	2	1
4	Cleanliness and well-being of reservoirs	5	4	3	2	1
5	Order of land relations	5	4	3	2	1

13. Please, evaluate the satisfied of community residents with other important needs:

№	The needs of residents	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	The state of social harmony in the community	5	4	3	2	1
2	Possibility of creative self-expression	5	4	3	2	1
3	Conditions for public activity	5	4	3	2	1
4	The state of interconfessional relations	5	4	3	2	1
5	The state of interethnic relations	5	4	3	2	1

14. Please, evaluate how much was community residents satisfied with the reaction of the authorities to the appeal of citizens:

№	Indicator	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	By speed	5	4	3	2	1
2	By its content	5	4	3	2	1
3	By the result of the reaction	5	4	3	2	1
4	There were no answers at all					

15. Please, evaluate the quality of administrative services provided to the people of your community:

№	Indicators of the needs of the inhabitants	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Service speed	5	4	3	2	1
2	Competence and courtesy of the staff	5	4	3	2	1
3	Comfort conditions in the room	5	4	3	2	1
4	Availability of necessary information	5	4	3	2	1
5	Service cost	5	4	3	2	1

16. Please, evaluate with points from 5 to 1 other indicators SMB of the bodies and officials in your community:

№	Indicators of the activities of the SMB bodies	Village, village council and their executive bodies	District Council and its bodies	Regional Council and its bodies
1	Compliance with the goals of the government's activities for the needs of the community			
2	Compliance of the results of the government's activities with the needs of the community			
3	Level of professionalism and leadership style of the community			
4	The level of the professionalism and the style of the activities of the employees of the SMB			
5	Openness and transparency of the activities of the SMB bodies			
6	Interaction of the SMB bodies with the public			
7	Interaction of the SMB bodies with the business			
8	Public control role for the authorities to perform its functions			

17. Please, evaluate in general the level of implementation of SMB bodies and officials by their social tasks in your community.

№	Authority, the local government officer	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	Village, head of the village	5	4	3	2	1
2	Village, village council and their executive bodies	5	4	3	2	1
3	Deputies of the village, the community council in their constituencies	5	4	3	2	1
4	District Council	5	4	3	2	1
5	Regional Council	5	4	3	2	1

18. Please, evaluate the real impact of the residents on the situation in the community:

№	The forms of public participation	Fully satisfied	More satisfied than dissatisfied	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	More dissatisfied than satisfied	Totally dissatisfied
1	The common residents' meetings	5	4	3	2	1
2	The public hearings	5	4	3	2	1
3	The Saturday work-days (public works)	5	4	3	2	1
4	The activities of rural, street and quarterly committees	5	4	3	2	1
5	The public organizations	5	4	3	2	1

19. Is the village council interested in meeting the needs of your community:

1. Yes, the leadership of the village, settlement council regularly finds out the opinion of the inhabitants regarding the satisfaction of their basic needs.
2. This happens, but irregularly - from case to case.
3. No, almost no interest. It seems that they know better about it.
4. It is difficult to answer.

20. Is it transparent and reasonable planning and spending of budget funds in the communities:

1. Yes, the leadership of the village (settlement) council plans and spends the budget reasonably, transparently, with the involvement of residents.
2. The issues of planning and allocation of budget resources are resolved in the circle of deputies - without the participation of the public.
3. The budget process is non-transparent, neither deputies nor residents are involved in solving budget issues.
4. It is difficult to answer.

21. Are there any social conflicts between the inhabitants of your community on a domestic, political, national or inter-confessional basis:

1. Yes, it sometimes happens - on a domestic, political, national or inter-confessional basis (emphasize it).
2. No, we do not have such conflicts in the community.

3. Hard to say.

22. What tools are used by managers and employees of the local council to overcome or prevent social conflicts?

23. Identify the areas of your community's life, where are urgent problems (no more than 4 variants):

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Trade service | 9. Preschool education |
| 2. Housing | 10. Health care |
| 3. Improvement of the city | 11. Employment and employment |
| 4. Public utilities | 12. Protection of public order |
| 5. Public transport | 13. Environment and ecology |
| 6. Social protection | 14. Leisure and recreation |
| 7. Organization of rest | 15. Community cohesion |
| 8. School education | 16. Activities of the SMB bodies |

24. What have you personally done to solve these problems?

25. Your gender:

1. Male 2. Female

26.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Up to 20 years old | 4. 41-50 years |
| 2. 21-30 years | 5. 51-60 years |
| 3. 31-40 years | 6. More than 60 years old |

27. Your education:

Basic higher education, complete higher education
Incomplete higher education
Complete general secondary education
Basic general secondary education

28. The nature of your activity?

1. A deputy of a local council, an employee of the apparatus of the council or an executive body
2. An employee of enterprises, institutions, and establishments of the budgetary sphere
3. Public activist, entrepreneur, an employee of a private enterprise

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ANSWERS!

Full name

Signature

Date

Annex 2

EXAMPLE OF CALCULATING THE WEIGHT OF INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SATISFACTION OF THE BASIC NEEDS OF RESIDENTS (Based on expert opinions)

1. The weight of indicators the needs of residents in the improvement and maintenance of housing

Indicator Expert	Repair of houses, that they are in communal property	Pavement condition	Lighting the streets	Planting of the streets, squares, flower beds	Improvem ent of cemeteries
Expert-1	0,25	0,25	0,30	0,10	0,10
Expert-1	0,30	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,10
Expert-1	0,10	0,15	0,35	0,15	0,25
Expert-1	0,30	0,20	0,30	0,10	0,10
Expert-1	0,30	0,10	0,20	0,15	0,25
Expert-1	0,25	0,20	0,25	0,15	0,15
Expert-1	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20
Expert-1	0,05	0,30	0,20	0,30	0,15
Expert-1	0,30	0,20	0,10	0,20	0,20
Expert-1	0,15	0,25	0,20	0,25	0,15
Σ_{ep}:	0,220	0,205	0,230	0,180	0,165

Annex 3

According to the form of the registration of citizens' appeals, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 24.09.2008 N 858

ANALYSIS OF APPEAL OF CITIZENS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES BODIES

per period _____

Characterization of appeals		Amount	%
1. By the form of the receipt			
1.1	By mail (by e-mail)		
1.1-1	By the telephone communication		
1.2	On a personal reception		
1.3	Through authorized person		
1.4	Through the authorities		
1.5	Through the media		
1.6	From other bodies, institutions, organizations		
2. By the feature of the receipt			
2.1	Primary		
2.2	Repeat		
2.3	Double		
2.4	Repeatedly		
3. By the kinds			
3.1	Offer (remarks)		
3.2	Statement (petition)		
3.3	Complaint		
4. By the article of the authors of the appeal			
4.1	Male		
4.2	Female		
5. By the subject			
5.1	Individual		
5.2	Collective		
5.3	Anonymous		
6. By the types			
6.1	Telegram		
6.2	Letter		
6.3	Verbally		
6.4	Electronic		
6.5	Petition		
7. By the categories of the authors of the appeal			
7.1	Participant in the war		
7.2	War's child		

7.3	Invalid War of the Great Patriotic War		
7.4	Invalid of war		
7.5	Participant in fighting		
7.6	Labor Veteran		
7.7	Group I disabled person		
7.8	Group II disabled person		
7.9	Group III disabled person		
7.10	Disabled child		
7.11	Lonely mother		
7.12	Hero mother		
7.13	Families, that have a lot of children		
7.14	The person who suffered from the Chernobyl disaster		
7.15	Participant in liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant		
7.16	Hero of Ukraine		
7.17	Hero of the Soviet Union		
7.18	Hero of Socialist Labor		
7.19	Child		
7.20	Other categories		
8. By the social state of the authors of the appeal			
8.1	Pensioner		
8.2	Worker		
8.3	Peasant		
8.4	Employee of the budget sphere		
8.5	Civil servant		
8.6	Serviceman		
8.7	Entrepreneur		
8.8	Unemployed		
8.9	Pupil, student		
8.10	Servant of a religious organization		
8.11	Person deprived of liberty; a person whose will is limited		
8.12	Others		
9. By the results of the review			
9.1	Resolved positively		
9.2	Denied pleasure		
9.3	Explained is given		
9.4	Appeal returned to the author in accordance with Articles 5 and 7 of the Law of Ukraine „On Appeal of Citizens”		
9.5	An appeal filed for membership in accordance with Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine „On Appeal of Citizens		
9.6	Appeal, which is not subject to consideration in accordance with Articles 8 and 17 of the Law of Ukraine „On Appeal of Citizens”		
TOTAL:			

**THE MAIN ISSUES RAISED IN THE ADDRESSES OF RESIDENTS OF
TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES**

Index	Question	TF-1	
		Amount	%
010	Industrial policy		
020	Agrarian Policy and Land Relations		
030	Transport and communications		
040	Economic, pricing, investment, foreign economic, regional policy and construction, entrepreneurship		
050	Financial, tax, customs policy		
060	The social protection		
070	Labor and wages		
080	Healthcare		
090	Municipal economy		
100	Housing policy		
110	Ecology and natural resources		
120	Enforcement of the rule of law and the protection of law and order, realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens, prevention of discrimination		
130	Family, children, youth, gender equality, physical culture and sports		
140	Culture and cultural heritage, tourism		
150	Education, scientific, technical, innovative activity and intellectual property		
160	Information policy, media activity		
170	Activities of associations of citizens, religion and interdenominational relations		
180	Activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine		
190	Activities of central executive bodies		
200	Activities of local executive bodies		
210	Activities of local self-government bodies		
220	Defensiveness, sovereignty, interstate and interethnic relations		
230	State construction, administrative-territorial structure		
240	Other		
Total:			

**UKRAINIAN PLACE IN THE EASE OF
DOING BUSINESS RANKING (2016-2018)**

Key indicators	Doing Business 2016 <i>place in the ranking</i>	Doing Business 2017 <i>place in the ranking</i>	Doing Business 2018 <i>place in the ranking</i>	
Ease of doing business ranking	83	80	76	4 ↓
<i>according to indicators</i>				
the registration of enterprises	24	20	52	32 ↓
enforcement of contracts	93	81	82	1 ↓
lending	19	20	29	9 ↓
the protection of investors	101	70	81	11 ↓
the settling of the insolvency issues	148	150	149	1 ↓
connection to the power grid	140	130	128	2 ↓
obtaining building permits	137	140	35	105 ↓
property registration	62	63	64	1 ↓
international trade	110	115	119	4 ↓
taxation	83	84	43	41 ↓

In the overall ranking Ukraine's position increased by 4 points, it showed an increase of four indicators, the largest component is „building permits” + 105 positions (from 140 to 35) - it is the largest component growth among all other countries. It was promoted, firstly, by the reduction by Kyiv City Council of the amount of share participation in the development of infrastructure for non-residential buildings from 10% to 2%, and secondly, reducing the cost of technical maintenance services in construction.

By the component of taxation, Ukraine has risen by 41 points (from 84 to 43) - this

is the result of the reduction and unification of the Single Social Contribution rate. These changes occurred in 2015, but due to the feature of the rating methodology, they were counted only now.

The report of the World Bank positively noted the introduction by the National Commission on Securities and the Stock Market of disclosure requirements for interested parties. Unfortunately, this did not affect Ukraine's position on the „investor protection” component, as it lowered the score for two other indexes (shareholder rights and corporate transparency) that also form this component.

Ukraine also rose two positions up on the „connection to the electricity grid” component (due to a reduction in the cost of joining the electrical installations to the Kyivenergo networks) and 1 position by the component of the „settlement of insolvency” (due to the technical adjustment of the indicators).

There was no improvement in Ukraine's position on the criteria for „ensuring the implementation of contracts” - 1, „registration of ownership” - 1, „international trade” - 4, „lending” - 9, „investor protection” - 11 „start-up of business” - 32. Ukraine in these areas has had insufficient changes compared to the successes of other countries.

Over the past year, Ukraine has significantly improved its business climate, but its overall position in the rating has also been influenced by significant positive changes in other countries, as many of them in their internal activities are guided by the Doing Business rating.

The plan of action set 46 tasks in 10 directions.

As of 01.08.2018:

20 items completed (1, 3, 6, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 28, 31, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46), or 43 %;

on the consideration of the Parliament there are bills, adoption of that will allow execution of another 17 items (2, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 37, 41, 43), that is representing 37%;

excluded - 2 items (4, 16);

dismissed or sent for revision - 3 items (7, 8, 34);

the tasks of 4 items (13, 26, 38, 44) are at different stages of execution.

Information on the implementation of the Action Plan is presented in Supplement 1. As a part of the implementation of the Action Plan for 2017, a number of laws of Ukraine were adopted: of 17.01.2017 № 1817-VIII “ **On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving Urban Development**”;

of 23.03.2017 № 1982-VIII “ **On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Use of Seals by Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs**”;

of 13.04.2017 № 2019-VIII “ **About the market of electric energy** ”;

of 13.04.2017 № 2020-VIII “ **On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Improvement of Construction Conduct Conditions**”;

of 03.10.2017 № 2147-VIII “ **On Amendments to the Commercial Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Legal Proceedings of Ukraine and other legislative acts**”;

of 05.10.2017 № 2155-VIII “ **About Electronic Trust Services**”;

of 05.10.2017 № 2164-VIII “ **On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine „On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine” (regarding the improvement of some provisions)**;

and also has been created a service of state registration of legal entities and individuals during the day - entrepreneurs using the Internet.

In the first half of this year:

06.02.2018 the Law of Ukraine №2275-VIII „On Limited Liability Companies” was adopted;

22.03.2018 the draft law of Ukraine „On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine in the field of Urban Development” was adopted in the first reading (registration number 7085 dated 06.09.2017);

Verkhovna Rada has registered developed by Ministry of Economic Development bills:

„On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Stimulating Investment in Ukraine” (registration number 8124 dated 15.03.2018);

„On amendments to some laws of Ukraine on simplification of customs procedures (registration number 8574 dated 07.09.2018);

„ On Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Simplification of Customs Procedures „(registration number 8575 dated 07.09.2018).

Moreover, the Government's resolutions were adopted:

of 09.08.2017 № 570 „On Amendments to the Procedure for the Development and Revision of Sectoral Plans for Market Surveillance, Monitoring and Reporting on their Implementation”;

of 24.05.2017 № 386 “ On Amendments to Certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the Issues of Information from the State Register of Moving Property Damages”.

Also the decree was issued by the Ministry of Justice dated March 24, 2017, № 951/5 „On approval of the reporting form (quarterly)” Information on the number of certified transactions (real estate agreements)” and The Ministry of Justice sent explanatory letters dated April 6, 2016, № 2727/13 / 32-16 and dated December 29, 2014, № 47047 / 13626-0-4-16 / 8.3 „On the requirement for notarization of a document on the monetary valuation of land and property the state duty on the certification of transactions concerning the alienation of land plots owned by legal entities” to the heads of the main territorial departments of justice in the regions of Ukraine and Kyiv in order to establish a common practice for the application of the norms of the current legislation by notaries.