Culture & Creativity

EU-Eastern Partnership Programme

UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Ukraine's Technical Report

The Programme is funded by the European Union

The Programme is implemented by a consortium led by the British Council, in partnership with the Soros Foundation Moldova, the National Center for Culture of Poland and the Goethe-Institut

The report is developed with the assistance of the EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme.
The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the book lies entirely with the author.

INTRODUCTION

The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) is an advocacy and policy tool developed within the framework of the Secretariat of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression. Cultural sector indicators are an internationally applied data baseline on the competence of the creative and culture sector. They equip countries to be more competitive on the international market; increase information sharing among policy makers, civil society and commerce; identify knowledge gaps and needs of cultural operators, and identify networks, good practice and gaps in cultural and creative sectors. Tested and implemented in 11 countries since 2009, the CDIS demonstrates, through quantitative and qualitative data, the enabling and driving role of culture in sustainable development. Its main objectives are to:

- provide evidence-based justification for the inclusion of culture in national and international development strategies and plans;
- gather new data for informed policies and monitoring systems for culture;
- build capacities in data collection and analysis on culture and development;
- promote awareness of culture's role in sustainable development through participative
- inter-institutional dialogue;
- foster a comparable understanding at the international level.

More information on the CDIS (www.unesco.org/creativity/cdis).

This CDIS methodology examines seven key policy dimensions: Economy, Education, Governance, Social Participation, Gender Equality, Communication and Heritage.

CONTENTS

A.	**IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL**	**7**
a.	General conditions and context	7
B.	**CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDICATORS**	**11**
1.	**Dimension: Culture as Economic Activity**	**11**
1.1.	Contribution of cultural activities to GDP	11
1.2.	Cultural employment	14
1.3.	Household expenditures on culture	18
2.	**Dimension: Governance**	**20**
2.1.	Standard-setting framework for culture	20
2.2.	Policy and institutional framework for culture	27
2.3.	Distribution of cultural infrastructures	31
2.4.	Civil society participation in cultural governance	35
3.	**Dimension: Education**	**36**
3.1.	Inclusive education	36
3.2.	Multilingual education	39
3.3.	Arts education	42
3.4.	Professional training in the cultural sector	43
4.	**Dimension: Communication**	**44**
4.1.	The Freedom of Expression	44
4.2.	Access and Internet Use	45
4.3.	Diversity of fictional content on public television	46
5.	**Dimension: Gender Equality**	**49**
5.1.	Gender equality objective outputs	49
5.2.	Perception of gender equality	51
6.	**Dimension: Social Participation**	**53**
6.1.	Participation in Going-Out Cultural Activities	53
6.2.	Participation in Identity Building Cultural Activities	55
6.3.	Tolerance of Other Cultures	56
6.4.	Interpersonal Trust	58
6.5.	Freedom of Self-Determination	59
7.	**Dimension: Heritage**	**60**
7.1.	Heritage Sustainability	60
C.	**THE USE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE FOR ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**	70
D.	**THE ADDED VALUE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE AND POTENTIAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**	71

TABLES

Table 1.1	Value added in correspondence table between ISIC Rev.4 and KVED-2010	12
Table 1.2	The Ratio of Cultural Activities within total value added 2014	14
Table 1.3	Cultural occupations in correspondence table between ISCO-08 and KP-2010	15
Table 1.4	The Ratio of persons with cultural occupations vs total employment in 2014	18
Table 1.5	Expenditures on cultural goods and services in 2014	19
Table 1.6	The Ratio of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures	20
Table 2.1	Data Table for constructing the standard-setting framework indicator	20
Table 2.2	Data Table for constructing the policy and institutional framework indicator	28
Table 2.3	Data Table on cultural infrastructure across regions in Ukraine	33
Table 2.4	Relative standard deviation	34
Table 2.5	Data Table on participation of cultural professionals and minorities	35
Table 3.1	Average number of years of schooling	37
Table 3.2	Enrolment in Secondary Education in Ukraine in 2011, children from 6 to 18 years (thou)	37
Table 3.3	Enrolment in Secondary Education in Ukraine in 2014, children from 6 to 18 years, by oblasts/regions (thou)	38
Table 3.4	Index of gender parity in primary and secondary schools in Ukraine	39
Table 3.5	Languages used in secondary schools for teaching in 2014/2015 school year	40
Table 3.6	Adopted changes in hours dedicated to foreign languages in secondary school curricula for 2015/2016 year	41
Table 3.7	Standard curricula for secondary school with teaching in Ukrainian and two foreign languages	41
Table 3.8	Standard curricula for secondary school with teaching in Ukrainian and learning Russian or other minority language	42
Table 3.9	Arts education hours in 10-11 grades of the secondary school	43
Table 3.10	Tertiary and technical education in the field of culture	43
Table 4.1	Number of Internet users	46
Table 4.2	Share of Internet users to the whole population	46
Table 4.3	Broadcasting time of fictional/art programmes vs total broadcasting hours on the national television channels, according to received reports	47
Table 4.4	Distribution of films	49
Table 5.1	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	51
Table 5.2	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do	52

Table 5.3	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl	52
Table 6.1	Gender and age differences in not-involvement into cultural practices in 2013 (%)	53
Table 6.2	Participation in going-out cultural activities by regions of Ukraine	54
Table 6.3	Dynamics of visiting cultural and art institutions by Ukrainians	55
Table 6.4	Dynamics of creative and identity-building cultural activities in 2002-2014, %	56
Table 6.5	People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of different race	57
Table 6.6	People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours immigrants/foreign workers	57
Table 6.7	People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of a different religion	57
Table 6.8	Degree of interpersonal trust	59
Table 6.9	How much freedom of choice and control over own life	60
Table 7.1	Registration and Inscription	62

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1:	Expenditure for Culture by State Budget Programmes in 2014-2017, in Ukrainian
Annex 2:	Cultural activities in economic dimension
Annex 3:	Value Added in Production Expenditures, in Ukrainian
Annex 4:	Household expenditures for culture (with Ukrainian explanation - SSSU)

A. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

This section covers the context, the process and the approach with which the Indicator Suite has been implemented in Ukraine.

a. General conditions and context

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, adopted in 1996, Ukraine is a sovereign, independent, democratic, social, law-based state, exercising its assignments on the principle of division into legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Under the Constitution of Ukraine, the sole body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Verkhovna Rada (The Supreme Council, or the Parliament; art.75) having special committees in various spheres, in particular, Committee on Culture and Religious Issues. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest authority in the system of bodies of executive power (art. 113). Judicial proceedings are performed by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and courts of general jurisdiction (art. 124, 125). The status of the President of Ukraine is determined by article 102: “The President of Ukraine is the Head of State and acts in its name”. Since 1 January 2006 constitutional amendments have come into force, specifying the authorities of the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In particular, the role of the Parliament in the appointment and discharge of the Premier Minister of Ukraine has been reinforced.

The system of administrative and territorial arrangement of Ukraine consists of: The Autonomous Republic of the Crimea (currently, annexed by the Russian Federation (2014) and included into the administrative system of RF through violation of all international treatments, regulations and norms), regions/oblasts (two of which, Donetsk and Luhansk regions, suffer from the partial occupation by armed units supported by RF), districts/rayons, cities, towns and villages.

Ukrainian State consists of the following administrative territorial units: *the Autonomous Republic of Crimea* (see above), the regions (oblasts) of Vinnytsya, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Transcarpathia, Zaporizhya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv, and Kyiv city.

According to the Budget code of Ukraine (2002), the different government levels can finance issues which are under their direct competence, which reflects, besides other matters, their level of responsibility. The policy of decentralization which is realized in Ukraine since 2014, is giving new possibilities for local governments but, at the same time, puts more responsibilities for them in various spheres, particularly, related to seven dimensions of our analysis.

The Law of Ukraine *On Principles of the State Regional Policy* (2015) establishes main legal, economic, social, ecological, humanitarian and organization principles of the state regional policy as an integral part of the internal and economic policy of Ukraine.

Cultural policy in Ukraine rests upon three pillars: government (Cabinet of Ministers), Parliament (Committee on Culture and Spiritual Heritage) and the President's Administration. According to the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of the State Regional

Policy" (2015), the state regional policy will base, in particular, on the following principles: cooperation, arrangement of objectives, priorities, tasks, measures and actions of central and local executive bodies and self-governments. That is, regional cultural administrations have become equal important players in policy-making and policy realization. The role of non-governmental, civil society bodies, organizations, councils and associations has increased recently in sphere of cultural, social and information policies, especially after Presidential Edict "On Promotion of Civil Society Development" (2016). Regional cultural administrations (that is, cultural departments of regional state administrations) collect data on culture from neighbourhoods (districts and towns) using different sources: local authorities, regional statistics services, universities, NGOs. These data they use for their reports and strategies and transfer them to the central level (Ministry of Culture). According to the Long-Term Strategy for the Development of Ukrainian Culture (Strategy of Reforms), approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of February 16 2016, it is envisaged "development of the network of monitoring or research centres (observatories), especially on the regional level". The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (MCU) is authorized to be the central body of executive power in the sphere of culture and arts, cultural heritage, cultural research and art education. A number of ministries and public agencies are involved in cultural affairs (including funding). In 2015, cultural issues constitute a part of programmes of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing, the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport, the State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, the State Archive Service, the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine and others. For example, the Ministry of Defence supports cultural events organized by the Ministry of Culture in the territories of armed conflict. The monitoring of culture policies and issues, including cultural surveys and statistics, is executed by the MCU, State Statistics Service, Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies, Institute for Monuments Protection, Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting, Parliament Committee of Culture and Religious Issues, Ukrainian Centre for Museums, Ministry of Finances of Ukraine, Regional Culture Directorates of State Administrations, Ministry of Science and Education

The principal partners of the Ministry of Culture, according to the Budget 2015, are:

- Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing (preservation and restoration work);
- Ministry of Justice (archives, legislative documentation);
- State Archive Service (documentation);
- State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting (publishing, information and promotion);
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (international relations and promotion of Ukrainian culture abroad).

The budget of the Ministry of Culture in 2017 has been increased in nominal value, especially for such items as art education, cultural heritage, theatre and concert activities, film service, museums and libraries, archives (see Annex 1 "Expenditure for Culture by State Budget Programmes in 2014-2017", in Ukrainian).

The actual population of Ukraine, according the State Statistic Service data as of 01.10.2016, constitutes 42.8 million (without temporally occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as of January 1, 2016). The territory of Ukraine is 603.5 km^2 (according data of the State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre).

The introduction of the CDIS project in Ukraine was reasoned by the general objectives of the project, that is to:

- demonstrate – with quantitative and qualitative data – how culture and development interact;
- enhance cultural assets and processes for development under current conditions;
- reinforce capacities in data collection and analysis related to culture and development, using comparative and multi-source approach;
- promote an evidence-based process of policy formulation and implementation.

Gathering already-available government, official and/or reliable data from a very wide range of sources the CDIS applied in Ukraine helped:

- to build a single picture of the overall health of the cultural sector;
- to demonstrate culture's role as both a driver and enabler of development;
- to involve different actors and stakeholders in monitoring and policy-making process;
- to update analytical and research approaches as well as statistic practice;
- to systematize separate data and reports for receiving comprehensive picture.

During a year of project realization in Ukraine, there were constructed 22 core indicators in 7 domains and several (3) additional indicators. At least, a dozen of key stakeholders (see above) were involved in the process with two general discussions and ten special meetings as well as online communication.

It's necessary to highlight a leading role of the EU-Eastern Partnership "Culture and Creativity Programme" as the initiator, coordinator and moderator of the exercise. The mentoring and supporting role of international CDIS experts, Naïma Bourgaut and Simon Ellis, is hardly overestimate. Especially, the involvement and technical assistance by Naïma Bourgaut, UNESCO consultant on development policies in education, culture and economic development, curator of Ukrainian participation in the CDIS programme.

The Ukrainian research and analytical work was realized by the consortium of two institutions, Development Centre "Democracy through Culture" (civil society think tank acting in cultural policy, cultural development and cultural management sphere since 2001) and the Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies at the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (director – Oleksandr Butsenko). The practical work was done by Ukrainian experts, Valentina Demian, academic secretary of the Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies, and Vitaliy Babenko, deputy head of the Secretary of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine Committee on Culture and Religious Issues.

Initiators and authors of the Report would like to express their acknowledgment to the main stakeholders, institutions and persons representing them, for their support in introducing the project, collecting and processing data, getting advice and necessary support:

- Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee on Culture and Religious Issues
- State Statistic Service of Ukraine
- Ministry of Information of Ukraine
- Ministry of Finance of Ukraine
- Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
- Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Municipalities of Ukraine

- Ministry of Economy and Trade of Ukraine
- State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting
- Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
- Ukrainian State Film Agency
- Ukrainian Centre for Museums
- Ukrainian Committee of ICOMOS

List of used abbreviations

ISNASU	Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
MCU	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
SCTRB	State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting
SSSU	State Statistic Service of Ukraine
UCCS/UCKD	Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies
USFA	Ukrainian State Film Agency

B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDICATORS

This section describes the methodology and technical aspects related to the construction of the core indicators proposed in the Methodology Manual as well as the alternative and additional indicators. Each chapter describes construction of the indicators, main sources, some issues and obstacles encountered during the application of the Suite (e.g. global statistical obstacles and issues, difficulty of the indicators demanded, time constraints, etc.).

1. Dimension: Culture as Economic Activity

This dimension examines the contribution of the culture sector to economic development through three core indicators:

- contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- cultural employment;
- household expenditures on culture.

1.1. Contribution of cultural activities to GDP

Introduction

This indicator assesses the weight of the private culture sector in the formal national economy. This refers to those who carry out creative activities and produce symbolic products as well as those with responsibility for equipment and supporting materials that serve the creation, production and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services.

Description of the Indicator

Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to the total value added.

Process

This indicator was constructed using the production approach.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU; ukrstat.gov.ua) is responsible for official national statistics that compiles all kind of data thanks to surveys (through its regional branches or by respective ministries) and national compatibility. For classification of economic activities in Ukraine is used National Classification of Types of Economic Activity (State Classification 009:2010) – KVED-2010. This Classification is based on Nomenclature of Activities European Community (NACE Rev.2), implemented by Regulation (EU) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006. Also, KVED-2010 is harmonized with the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4). Therefore, it was no problem with correspondence table between ISIC Rev.4 and KVED-2010 (see Table 1.1 below).

The national accounts are compiled in line with the SNA standard adopted by international organizations in 2008.

This statistical institution calculates as a regular activity Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and gross value added (GVA) that are needed to assess the ratio of cultural activities within national gross domestic product according to UNESCO CDIS

Methodology Manual. In doing so, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine calculates gross value added (GVA) on 2-digit-level data and only by groups of economic activities.

At the same time, the SSSU calculates on 4-digit-level data value added, according to Regulation (EU) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe, of 11 March 2008, concerning structural business statistics, implemented by Commission Regulations (EU) No 250/2009 and 251/2009 of 11 March 2009. As a result, because of the difference in methodology, it is impossible to construct the reliable Indicator (see Annex 2).

We used these data. We added the value in current prices 2014 obtained from the selected central and equipment/support codes, according to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual. Then, this sum we contrasted with the total value added.

The Indicator we obtained is efficient for estimation how culture sector contributes to a country's production, helps to diversify the economy, generates income and sustains livelihoods. It is fully comparable with the ratio of cultural activities within national gross domestic product.

As noted above the indicator is based on the *formal* economy. It should be noted that many cultural transactions take place within the *informal* economy, or while they generate economic returns they are not registered as formal economic transactions. For example, if a work of art is on loan to a museum, the loan will not be registered as an economic transaction, but its effect an increase in visitor numbers/ticket sales will be recorded. The concentration of cultural activities in informal or non-monetary transactions means that current statistics will under-estimate the economic impact of culture. It is one of proves that statistics till now was not systematic and comprehensive concerning cultural impact on general social development.

Furthermore, we separated data produced for central domains and equipment/supporting domains. In addition to the composite Indicator, we separately presented the data produced on the contribution of central cultural activities to total value added and the contribution of equipment/supporting cultural activities to total value added.

Table 1.1

Value added in correspondence table between ISIC Rev.4 and KVED-2010

ISIC Rev.4		KVED-2010 Code	Value added, at current prices 2014, in millions UAH
Code	**Activity Class**		
CENTRAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES			
3211	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	32.11	0,5
		32.12	159,1
3220	Manufacture of music instruments	32.20	5,8
4761	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in	47.61	194,4

	specialized stores	47.62	195,9
4762	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores	47.63	0,3
5811	Book publishing	58.11	441,2
5813	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals	58.13	720,0
		58.14	983,3
5819	Other publishing activities	58.19	320,8
5911	Motion picture, video and television programme production activities	59.11	1 108,7
5912	Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities	59.12	20,4
5913	Motion picture video and television programme distribution activities	59.13	233,9
5914	Motion picture projection activities	59.14	530,2
5920	Sound recording and music publishing activities	59.20	38,7
6010	Radio broadcasting	60.10	219,8
6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	60.20	4 911,1
6391	News agency activities	63.91	41,9
7110	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	71.11	1 723,9
		71.12	9 475,0
7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	72.20	43,6
7310	Advertising	73.11	6 484, 8
		73.12	2 966,9
7410	Specialized design activities	74.10	47,7
7420	Photographic activities	74.20	29,2
7722	Renting of video tapes and disks	77.22	-
8542	Cultural education	85.52	0,9
9000	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	90.01	665,6
		90.02	63,0
		90.03	1,9
		90.04	46,9
9101	Library and archives activities	91.01	25,4
9102	Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings	91.02	12,2
		91.03	0,9
9103	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities	91.04	0,7
	Central cultural activities TOTAL		**31 715,4**
EQUIPMENT/SUPPORTING MATERIALS CULTURAL ACTIVITIES			
1811	Printing	18.11	110,9
		18.12	3 400,2
1812	Service activities related to printing	18.13	242,4
		18.14	30,9
1820	Reproduction of recorded media	18.20	9,9
2640	Manufacture of consumer electronics	26.40	4 390,3
4742	Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores	47.43	3 402,0
5820	Software publishing	58.21	25,1
		58.29	269,4
6110	Wired telecommunications activities	61.10	8 593,0
6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	61.20	18 984,2

6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	61.30	898,9
6312	Web portals	63.12	51,6
Equipment/supporting materials cultural activities TOTAL			**40 408,8**
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TOTAL			**72 124,2**
VALUE ADDED TOTAL			**1 784 234,0**

Results

Table 1.2

The Ratio of Cultural Activities within total value added 2014

	Data	Domains	
		Central	Equipment/support
Results (%)	4,04	43,97	56,03

Data Sources

Summary obtained from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (Annex 3, in Ukrainian).

1.2. Cultural employment

Introduction

This indicator reflects the role of culture as an "employer". There are two types of cultural employment:

- *Persons who have a cultural occupation*, including those who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities and those who do not;
- *Persons who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities*, including persons who work in cultural and non-cultural occupations.

In both options we can state the ability of culture to create jobs, generate income and provide welfare for those employed in these occupations and activities.

Description of the Indicator

Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population.

Process

The ideal approach would be to obtain data for both types of employment. But due to issues of data complexity and unavailability and according to pragmatic approach recommended by UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual, we measured only cultural occupations.

In Ukraine, for classification of occupations it is used National Classifier of Occupations (State Classification 003:2010) – KP-2010. This Classifier is harmonized with The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), although modified. Thus, it was necessary to construct the correspondence table between ISCO-08 and KP-2010 (see table 1.3 below). For this purpose, we used also the correspondences between ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 made by International Labor Organization (ILO) (see Annex 2).

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, official national statistical institution, provided us with the data of employed persons on 4-digit-level, according to occupation classes selected as a result of correspondence exercises.

Statistical Methodology used by State Statistics Service of Ukraine is in line with the recommendations of International Labor Organization. Employed persons are considered to be persons aged 15–70 who:

- during the reference week were employed at least one hour to receive cash or in-kind payment. They worked individually (self-employed) or were employed by other individuals or worked at their own (family) enterprise; worked for free at enterprises or own business that belongs to any member of household or were employed at private subsidiary agriculture in order to sell products produced as a result of this activity; and
- persons who were temporally absent from work, i.e. were formally attached to a work place, had their own enterprise (own business), however, they did not work during the reference period for the reasons beyond their control.

Furthermore, we separated data produced for central domains and equipment/supporting domains as well as that by gender. It's necessary to note that presented data cover only the main occupation of workers, basing on respective Labour Force Surveys which collect only the “main” occupation of the respondent. The second occupations which are often important for cultural activities, are out of the attention, and thus, the data presented are likely of substantially underestimate the number of people working in cultural occupations. For example, an artist may work in a bank or a trade company in order to earn enough money to paint. The artist's “main occupation” would be classified as a bank worker or a trader but the artist might spend more time on the art the on bank or trading work and would supplement “main” income with sales of paintings.

Table 1.3

Cultural occupations in correspondence table

between ISCO-08 and KP-2010

ISCO-08		KP-2010 Code	Employed persons (in thousands)	by sex:	
Code	**Occupation Class**			**females**	**males**
CENTRAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES					
1113	Traditional chiefs and heads of villages	-	-	-	-
2161	Building architects	2141	14,5	4,6	9,9
2162	Landscape architects				
2164	Town and traffic planners				
2165	Cartographers and surveyors	2148	6,9	4,3	2,6
2353	Other language teachers	-	-	-	-
2354	Other music teachers				
2355	Other arts teachers				
2431	Advertising and marketing professionals	2451	31,7	17,0	14,7
2641	Authors and related writers				

2642	Journalists				
		3472	0,4	0,0	0,4
2656	Announcers on radio, television and other media				
2513	Web and multimedia developers	2132.2	-	-	-
		2139.2			
2621	Archivists and curators	2431	2,4	1,5	0,9
2622	Librarians and related information professionals	2432	40,2	38,9	1,3
2632	Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals	2442	5,5	5,1	0,4
2636	Religious professionals	2460	7,6	0,0	7,6
2643	Translators, interpreters and other linguists	2444	16,3	13,9	2,4
2651	Visual artists	2452	16,8	10,0	6,8
2652	Musicians, singers and composers	2453	13,6	6,5	7,1
		3473	5,2	2,4	2,8
2653	Dancers and choreographers				
		2454	5,9	4,8	1,1
3433	Gallery, museum and library technicians	3479	2,9	0,9	2,0
		3471	15,4	8,6	6,8
2163	Product and garment designers				
2166	Graphic and multimedia designers				
3432	Interior designers and decorators				
3435	Other artistic and cultural associate professionals				
		1229.6	198,3	101,5	96,8
2654	Film, stage and related directors and producers				
		2455	15,6	9,1	6,5
2655	Actors				
2659	Creative and performing artists not elsewhere classified	3474	11,4	6,6	4,8
3230	Traditional and complementary medicine associate professionals	3241	-	-	-
3431	Photographers	3131	5,6	1,8	3,8
4411	Library clerks	4141	9,2	8,9	0,3
7312	Musical instrument makers and tuners	7312	0,1	0,0	0,1
7313	Jewellery and precious-metal workers	7313	3,1	1,1	2,0
7314	Potters and related workers	7321	4,4	0,3	4,1
7315	Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers	7322	2,7	0,7	2,0

7316	Sign writers, decorative painters, engravers and etchers	7323	3,0	2,4	0,6
		7324			
7317	Handicraft workers in wood, basketry and related materials	7424	0,2	0,2	0,0
		7331	4,4	0,4	4,0
7319	Handicraft workers not elsewhere classified				
7318	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials	7332	1,5	0,0	1,5
		7431	0,1	0,1	0,0
Central cultural activities TOTAL			**444,9**	**251,6**	**193,3**
EQUIPMENT/SUPPORTING MATERIALS CULTURAL ACTIVITIES					
2512	Software developers	2132.2	101,9	12,9	89,0
3521	Broadcasting and audio-visual technicians	3132	13,7	5,1	8,6
7321	Pre-press technicians	7342	-	-	-
		7343	0,3	0,0	0,3
		7341	3,9	2,8	1,1
7322	Printers				
		7346	-	-	-
		8251	4,7	1,6	3,1
7323	Print finishing and binding workers	7345	1,0	0,8	0,2
		8252	3,0	0,5	2,5
Equipment/supporting materials cultural activities TOTAL			**128,5**	**23,7**	**104,8**
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TOTAL			**573,4**	**275,3**	**298,1**
EMPLOYED POPULATION TOTAL			**18 073,3**	**8 718,9**	**9 354,4**

As a result of incomplete correspondence between ISCO-08 and KP-2010, in the Table 1.3 there are such data mismatches, data estimations or data unavailability as:

- data on code 2512 “Software developers” (equipment/supporting domains) include data on code 2513 “Web and multimedia developers” (central domains);
- data on code 3431 “Photographers” (central domains) are a bit overestimated, because include “image and sound recording equipment operators”, which should be at code 3521 “Broadcasting and audio-visual technicians” (equipment/supporting domains);
- data on codes 2654 “Film, stage and related directors and producers”, 3435 “Other artistic and cultural associate professionals” are a bit overestimated;
- in central domains data on codes 2353 “Other language teachers”, 2354 “Other music teachers” and 2355 “Other arts teachers” couldn’t be obtained. More details on code concordance can be found in Annex 2.

Results

Table 1.4

The Ratio of persons with cultural occupations vs total employment in 2014

	Data	Domains		Gender	
		Central	Equipment/ support	Women	Men
Results (%)	3,17	77,59	22,41	48,01	51,99

Data Sources

Summary obtained from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine: results of selected observation of population (households) in terms of economic activities in 2014, see Annex 4.

1.3. Household expenditures on culture

Introduction

Due to this indicator the measuring of the size and the potential of the national market for cultural activities, goods and services is possible. As an indicator of consumption, rather than production, these data include both goods manufactured in Ukraine and those imported. Furthermore, non-market products and spending on cultural products that are not financed directly by households, such as purchases of cultural services by public businesses or government, are excluded.

Description of the Indicator

Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures.

Process

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine uses the National classification of individual consumption by purpose (KICP), which is fully harmonized with EU Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HBS, 2003) and UN Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP, 1999). Thus, it wasn't necessary to make correspondence exercises.

The survey conducted by State Statistics Service of Ukraine in 2014 included 12228 households and was made following the UN classification at the 4-digit level. Moreover, for qualitative analysis national statistical methodology allowed to obtain data at the 5-digit level. So, we could assess codes 09.1.2.2 and 09.2.2.1 (see Table 1.5 below). It should be explained that expenditures are represented in current prices of 2014, in UAH, during the whole year by 100 households, that is, one household spent for Recording media (code 09.1.4) during 2014, in average UAH 1.6682. In reality, it's not strange because of commodity structure under this code:

09.1.4.1. Recording media for image and sound

- phonograph records and CDs;

- magnetic tapes, cassettes, video-cassettes, floppy discs and CDs with tapes for reel recorders, cassette recorders, video recorders and PCs;
- pure magnetic films, cassettes, video-cassettes, floppy discs and CDs with tapes for reel recorders, cassette recorders, video recorders and PCs;
- unprocessed films, cartridges and discs for photo and film

Table 1.5

Expenditures on cultural goods and services in 2014

COICOP		**Expenditures at current prices, in UAH (by 100 households)**
Code	**Expenditure class**	
CENTRAL		
09.1.4	Recording media	166,82
09.4.2	Cultural services	16 314,13
09.5.1	Books	2 268,56
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals	1 211,06
12.3.1	Jewelry, clocks and watches	3 327,69
	Central TOTAL	**23 288,26**
EQUIPMENT/SUPPORTING MATERIALS		
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	8 959, 66
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	564,13
09.1.2.2	*Optical instruments (binoculars, microscopes, telescopes and compasses)*	*– 14,56*
09.1.3	Information processing equipment	9 075,47
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	853,34
09.2.2.1	*musical instruments of all sizes, including electronic musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, violins, guitars, drums, trumpets, clarinets, flutes, recorders, harmonicas, etc.*	*+ 266,11*
	Equipment/supporting materials TOTAL	**19 701,15**
	Expenditures on cultural goods and services TOTAL	**42 989,41**
	Total household final consumption expenditures	**4 858 680,0**

As it's presented in the Table 1.5, using the available national classification we excluded from the code 09.1.2 the optical instruments such as binoculars, microscopes, telescopes and compasses and included from code 09.2.2 only musical instruments (paying special attention to not include major durables for indoor recreation such as billiard tables, ping-pong tables, pinball machines, gaming machines, etc.).

Furthermore, we disaggregated results by cultural domains, but couldn't distribute these by geographical and social, gender, status, background, etc. criteria

Results

Table 1.6

The Ratio of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures

	Data	Domains	
		Central	Equipment/supporting
Results (%)	0,88	54,17	45,83

Data Sources

Summary obtained from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

2. Dimension: Governance

This dimension examines governmental regulations, policies, measures, institutional mechanisms and cultural infrastructures, all that provides conditions for the cultural activities, cultural rights exercises and cultural diversity.

2.1. Standard-setting framework for culture

Introduction

This structural indicator analyses the level of commitment to internationally agreed standards relating to culture, cultural diversity and cultural rights as well as the level of completeness of national standards, laws and regulations in the cultural sphere.

Description of the Indicator

Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity

Process

This indicator was constructed using the legislative database of Ukraine's Parliament (http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/rada/main) and in accordance to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual.

At first, we completed the appropriate sheet in the Data Table (see Table 2.1 below) by answering "YES" or "NO".

Table 2.1

DATA TABLE

for constructing the standard-setting framework indicator

SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL				
Binding international instruments ratified				
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UN	1948	Official publication on 10 December 2008	YES
International Covenant	UN	1966	Ratification	YES

on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights			on 19 October 1973	
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	2008	Signed on 25 September 2009, however is not still ratified.	NO
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	UN	1965	Ratification on 21 January 1969	YES
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	UN	1979	Ratification on 12 March 1981	YES
Convention on the Rights of the Child	UN	1989	Ratification on 27 February 1991	YES
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UN	2006	Ratification on 16 December 2009	YES
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	UNESCO	2005	Ratification on 20 January 2010	YES
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2003	Accession on 06 March 2008	YES
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2001	Ratification on 20 September 2006	YES
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	UNESCO	1972	Ratification on 04 October 1988	YES
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	UNESCO	1970	Ratification on 10 February 1988	YES
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects	UNIDROIT	1995	Till now, it's not signed and ratified by Ukraine	NO
Convention for the Protection of Cultural	UN	1954	Ratification on 06 February 1957	YES

Property in the Event of Armed Conflict				
Universal Copyright Convention	UNESCO	1952	Succession on 23 December 1993	YES
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	WIPO	1971	Accession on 31 May 1995	YES
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	UN	1961	Accession on 20 September 2001	YES
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	UN	1971	Accession on 15 June 1999	YES
WIPO Copyright Treaty – WCT	WIPO	1996	Accession on 20 September 2001	YES
WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS	WTO	1994	Ratification on 10 April 2008 (WTO)	YES
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty – WPPT	WIPO	1996	Accession on 20 September 2001	YES
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	UN	1974		NO
Universal recommendations and declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into national laws and/or regulations				
UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity	UNESCO	2001	Ukraine supported the Declaration at the 31st session of UNESCO General Conference (15 October – 03 November 2001). Incorporated / integrated at least into one national law	YES
Declaration on the Right to Development	UN	1986	USSR voted “in favour” at the 41st session of UN General Assembly (16 September – 19 December 1986).	YES

			Succession	
Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development)	UNESCO	1998	Incorporated / integrated at least into one act of national laws/regulations	YES
Recommendation Concerning the Status of the Artist	UNESCO	1980	Incorporated / integrated at least into one national law (see: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/anot/en/554/97-вр)	YES
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN	2007	Official publication on 31 October 2015	YES
Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace	UNESCO	2003	Incorporated / integrated at least into one act of national laws/regulations (The Law of Ukraine "On Principles of State Linguistic Policy" (2013, http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5029-17), (The Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Cyber Security" (2016).	YES
Binding regional instruments ratified				
Has your country ratified/adopted at least one binding regional treaty or instrument relating to culture and/or cultural rights (for example, in Europe, the European Cultural Convention of 1954 or the European Social Charter of 1962, revised in 1996; in Africa, the Cultural Charter for Africa of 1977; in the Americas, the 1988 Protocol of San Salvador; etc.)?		The European Cultural Convention of 1954 – ratified on 24 February 1994. The European Social Charter (revised in 1996) – ratified on 14 September 2006		YES
Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed				
Has your country signed a bilateral or regional cultural cooperation agreement with one or more countries in the last three years?		Agreements on cultural cooperation with Brasil (in force since 2013), Armenia (since 2000), Spain (1997), Italy (1997), China (2013), Lithuania (2001), Latvia (2002), Finland (2003), in general there were 59 bilateral agreements by 2015 (sources: Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/mincult_old/uk/publish/article/380037), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.		YES

NATIONAL LEVEL		
National constitution		
Recognition of the cultural diversity and multiculturalism of the country	Article 11, 132	YES
Incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity	Article 10, 11, 24, 119	YES
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to an education that fully respects cultural identity	Article 53	YES
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to participate in cultural life	Article 24, 36	YES
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications	Article 54	YES
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: free exercise of creative activity; a person's right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author	Article 54	YES
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation	Article 18, 34, 35, 54, 66	YES
National legislative and regulatory framework		
Existence of a "framework law" for culture	Law On Culture on14/12/2010 2778-VI (with amendments)	YES
Existence of a sectorial law on heritage	Law On Protection of Cultural Heritage on 08/06/20001805-III (with amendments) Law On Museums and Museum Business on 29/06/1995 249/95-BP (with changes) Law On the National Archive Fund and Archives on 24/12/1993 3814-XII (with amendments)	YES
Existence of a sectorial law on books and publishing	Law On Libraries and Librarianship on 27/01/1995 32/95-BP (with changes) Law On Publishing on 05/06/1997 318/97-BP (with changes)	YES

	Law On State Support of Book Publishing in Ukraine on 06/03/2003601-IV (with amendments)	
Existence of a sectorial law on cinema	Law On Cinematography on 13/01/19989/98-BP (with amendments)	YES
Existence of a sectorial law on television and radio	Law On Television and Radio Broadcasting on 21/12/1993 3759-XII (with amendments) Law On Public Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine on 17/04/20141227-VII (with amendments)	YES
Existence of other sectorial laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts)	Law On Theaters and Theater Business on 31/05/20052605-IV (with amendments)	YES
Existence of copyright legislation	Law On Copyright and Related Rights on 23/12/1993 3792-XII (with amendment)	YES
Existence of neighbouring rights legislation	Law On Copyright and Related Rights on 23/12/1993 3792-XII (with amendments)	YES
Existence of legislation on non-profit cultural bodies (cultural foundations and associations)	Tax Code of Ukraine on 02/12/2010 2755-VI (with amendments) in part that relates to non-profit organizations, including culture.	YES
The budget legislation contains an item or items for culture	Budget Code of Ukraine on 08/07/2010 2456-VI (with amendments). The national budget is voted annually by the Parliament defining the amount for culture (see General conditions and context and the Annex1).	YES
Existence of laws/regulations/ decrees regulating public assistance and subsidies for the culture sector	Budget Code of Ukraine on 08/07/2010 2456-VI (with amendments) and other laws/ regulations/decrees	YES
Existence of laws/regulations/ decrees promoting cultural patronage and sponsorship	Law On Charity Work and Charity Organizations on 05/07/2012 5073-VI (with amendments) and other laws/ regulations/decrees	YES
Existence of laws/regulations/ decrees dealing with the tax status of culture (tax exemptions and incentives designed to benefit the culture sector specifically, such as reduced VAT on books)	Tax Code of Ukraine on 02/12/2010 2755-VI (with amendments)	YES
Existence of	Law 1421-VIII	YES

laws/regulations/decrees to create a propitious and diversified environment for the development of local cultural industries (e.g. regulations on company ownership, broadcasting content and percentages, levels of concentration in cultural industries)	on 16/06/2016 (broadcasting content in Ukrainian and percentages)	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of arts education	Presidential Grants to young artists for realizing creative projects, prizes and scholarships for achievements in culture, literature and art, according to the Presidential Decree (2013, with amendments), which are provided as a separate item in Cultural Budget.	YES
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: protection and promotion of artists' social status	Law On Professional Creative Workers and Creative Unions on 07/10/1997554/97-BP (with amendments) and other laws/ regulations/decrees	YES
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of minorities in cultural life, promotion of the cultural expressions and traditions of indigenous peoples	Law On National Minorities in Ukraine on 25/06/19922494-XII (with amendments) and other laws/ regulations/decrees	YES
Existence of other laws/regulations/ decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of young people in cultural life, access to cultural venues and infrastructures for disabled people, advancement of women in the field of culture	Law On Promotion of Social Formation and Development of Ukrainian Youth on 05/02/1993 2998-XII (with amendments) Law On the Fundamentals of Social Security of the Disabled in Ukraine on 21/03/1991 875-XII (with changes) Law On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men on 08/09/20052866-IV (with amendments) and other laws/ regulations/decrees	YES
Existence of a system of regulations to develop and apply laws enacted in the cultural sphere (e.g. existence of regulations/decrees implementing copyright legislation)		YES

At the second stage, we calculated the final Indicator which is a qualitative structural indicator depending on international level – main binding international instruments affecting the cultural sphere that have been ratified by Ukraine(weighting 40% of the total for the level), universal recommendations and declarations (weighting 10% of the total for the level), binding regional instruments ratified by Ukraine (weighting 25% of the total for the level), bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed by Ukraine (weighting 25% of the total for the level), as well as on national level – the national constitution supporting cultural rights (weighting 1/3 of the total for the national level), national laws and regulations (weighting 2/3 of the total for the national level) : Index = 1/3 × (0.4×19/22 + 0.1 + 0.25 + 0.25) + 2/3 × (1/3 + 2/3) = **0.98**

Results

Index of development of Ukraine's standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity – 0.98. As we can see, it reflects 3 missing international instruments, not ratifies or even signed by Ukraine, but from the other hand, the fullness of national standard-setting framework.

Data Sources

Legislative database of the Ukraine's Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine).

2.2. Policy and institutional framework for culture

Introduction

Legislation and regulations dealing with culture, cultural diversity and cultural rights, in and of itself, can't guarantee and promote effective and efficient management in the cultural sphere. For these reasons, the standard-setting framework for culture must be translated into public policies, political and administrative processes, structures, mechanisms and systems.

This qualitative structural indicator evaluates the degree of development of the policy and institutional framework for the formulation, implementation and management of cultural policies and measures.

Description of the Indicator

Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity.

Process

This indicator was constructed in accordance to UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual. The policy framework has gained a total weighting of 40% of the final value, and the institutional framework a weighting of 60%.

The construction was based on experience of the experts and made with using of the legislative database and administrative database of the Ukraine's Parliament (http://rada.gov.ua).

At first, we completed the appropriate sheet in the Data Table (see Table 2.2 below) by answering "YES" or "NO".

Table 2.2

DATA TABLE

for constructing the policy and institutional framework indicator

POLICY FRAMEWORK		
Existence of a national policy/strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget	YES	Annual law on budget with special allocation for culture through different ministries (see Table "Cultural budget")
Existence of policies/measures to promote access to and participation in cultural life by minorities and other groups with specific needs	YES	Special programme (1801260) in annual budget for culture
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for heritage	YES	Special programme (1801490) in annual budget for culture and specialized items (1801820)
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for books and publishing	YES	Special programme (Ukrainian institute of books - 1801560)) in the State budget
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for the cinema	YES	Annual budget (State budget of Ukraine) for the State Film Agency of Ukraine - 1806000
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for music	YES	Special programmes in the State budget (1801030, 1801120, 1801170)
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for television and radio	YES	Annual budget (State budget of Ukraine) for the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine - 1700000
Existence of sectoral policies/strategic frameworks for other cultural sectors (visual arts, performing arts)	YES	Special programme in annual budget for culture (art events, theatres, performing arts) – 1801110, 1801120)
Existence of policies/strategic frameworks for action to promote cultural development and creativity (arts education, social status of artists)	YES	Special programme for support of educational establishments in the annual cultural budget, Presidential and ministerial grants and scholarships – 181801030, 1801050, 1801060, 1801070, 1801130)
existence of policies/measures to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of	YES	Special programme in annual budget for culture -

cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression)		
Culture included in national development plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), etc.	YES	Culture is included in all regional and national development strategies, in particular, UN development programmes in Ukraine
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK		
Existence of a ministry of culture or a culture secretariat with ministerial status at the State level	YES	According to the Provision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine about the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (2014 - http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/495-2014-п) the Ministry of Culture is a main body in the system of central bodies of executive power that formulates and realizes the public policy in culture and art, cultural heritage protection, export, import and return of cultural values, state linguistic policy, as well providing formulation and realization of state film policy, renovation and preservation of national memory.
Culture is represented by a State ministry/secretariat in the Council of Ministers (present at regular meetings of the Government)	YES	Minister of culture takes part in regular meetings of the Government, besides, there is a vice-prime minister on humanitarian policy, responsible for cultural issues.
Existence of a “culture committee” in the parliament/main national legislature	YES	http://kompkd.rada.gov.ua/kompkd/control/uk/index
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to regional/provincial authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	YES	In the period 2005-2012, Verkhovna Rada approved the *Law on Amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine*, which determines the financing of cultural institutions and programmes from the municipal (rayon) budget including: state cultural-educational and theatre programmes (theatres, libraries, museums, exhibitions, palaces and houses of culture, art schools); village, settlement and town palaces of culture, clubs and libraries. In other words, towns and villages of a municipality can direct their culture expenditures (if they can) to their own development.
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to local/municipal authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated	YES	According to the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of State Regional Policy” - http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/156-19 - and the State Strategy for Regional Development by 2020 http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/385-2014-п - local communities and united communities

or decentralized)		are under responsibility of local authorities which have budgets for this.
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the regional/provincial governments have established special institutional structures for culture (secretariats, departments, etc.)	YES	On 28 February 2015, the President of Ukraine signed the *Law on Principles of State Regional Policy* adopted by Verkhovna Rada on 5 February 2015. *Article 3* of this Law defines the main principles for regional development, including sustainable development based on cultural heritage and regional historical, ethnic and cultural uniqueness.
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the local/municipal governments have established special institutional structures/positions for culture (councillors, directors, etc.)	YES	According to the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of State Regional Policy", the local governments could establish respective structures.
Existence of organizations dedicated to the promotion of one or more cultural sectors (music, dance, cinema, etc.) at the national level, with public funding in full or in part	YES	The State Film Agency of Ukraine, Article 1806000 of the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017
Existence of an authority that regulates audio-visual media (with responsibilities that include granting broadcasting licences, monitoring competition rules, penalizing publishers, distributors and operators of audiovisual services that fail to fulfill their obligations, advisory functions in the area of policies and regulations)	YES	National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine - http://www.nrada.gov.ua/en.html
Existence of public systems of subsidies or financial assistance to support the culture sector	YES	Like the article 1801170 (state support for cultural initiatives) in the State Budget of Ukraine, regional and/or municipal budgets have similar financial options for supporting cultural sector
Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy	YES	Ministry of Culture through its research institutions and regional departments of culture realizes permanent monitoring and reviewing of cultural policy
Existence of training programmes for officials and/or workers in the public administration for	YES	There are programmes for museum workers, libraries and financial departments in culture realized by the Ministry of Culture and/or its research and educational centres.

culture in the last 12 months		

At the second stage, we stated all answers were “YES” and no calculations were needed.

Results

Index of development of Ukrainian policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity – ***1.00.***

Data Sources

Legislative database and *Administrative database* of the Ukraine’s Parliament (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) as well as *survey of respective experts (associations of artists, cultural NGOs and associations of national minorities)*.

2.3. Distribution of cultural infrastructures

Introduction

Basic cultural infrastructures are very important in promoting cultural education, empowerment and participation, fostering integration and reducing exclusion and marginalization while improving citizens’ quality of life.

Cultural infrastructures play a key role in creating environments conducive to the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors and clusters. Moreover, they foster the development of country’s human capital and social capital, and it must be stated, it’s crucial in the modern, post-industrial economy.

Description of the Indicator

Distribution of selected cultural infrastructures relative to the distribution of the country’s population in administrative divisions immediately below State level.

Process

For construction of this Indicator we used statistics collected and provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and by Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. For collecting and updating the statistics the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine uses a set of special data cards which it distributes by regions regularly to get periodical feedbacks - http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/newscategory?cat_id=244945323.

The number of selected cultural infrastructures in our calculations is presented for year 2015 and concerns such venues, buildings and physical sites for public use as:

- museums;
- libraries and media resource centres (libraries);
- exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts (clubs, theatres, circuses, philharmonic halls and concert halls).

Administrative divisions immediately below State level in Ukraine consist of 24 regions, 2 cities and 1 republic. They are presented in accordance to the International Standard for country codes and codes for their subdivisions ISO 3166-2.

As it was mentioned above, now in Ukraine there are 2 subdivisions temporary occupied and annexed by the Russian Federation (Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol), as well as 2 subdivisions which are under ATO (Anti-terrorist Operation) zone (Donetska oblast and Luhanska oblast). From the first 2

subdivisions Ukraine has no statistics, and from the latter 2 subdivisions we have only data that can be obtained from territories under Ukraine supervision. Therefore, on choosing from two options – to use calculation for year 2013 or not to take into account 4 subdivisions – we have decided that it would be better to exclude temporary 4 subdivisions from our analyzing. Thus, we used 2015 data collected regularly by the Ministry of Culture and SSSU – see information above. It would concern as well indicators in other domains.

Table 2.3: Data Table

Subdivision:		Population:		Cultural infrastructures:									
category	name	in thou-sands	*share of the total*	museums			libraries and media resource centres			exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts			TOTAL units
				units	*share of the total*	Ratio (column 6: column 4)	units	*share of the total*	Ratio (column 9: column 4)	units	*share of the total*	Ratio (column 12: column 4)	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
republic	Autonomous Republic of Crimea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
region	Cherkaska oblast	1 243,0	*3,42%*	27	*4,98%*	1,46	732	*4,46%*	1,30	739	*4,44%*	1,30	**1 498**
region	Chernihivska oblast	1 045,0	*2,88%*	36	*6,64%*	2,31	727	*4,43%*	1,54	774	*4,65%*	1,61	**1 537**
region	Chernivetska oblast	909,9	*2,51%*	10	*1,85%*	0,74	401	*2,44%*	0,97	391	*2,35%*	0,94	**802**
region	Dnipropetrovska oblast	3 254,9	*8,97%*	26	*4,80%*	0,54	800	*4,87%*	0,54	589	*3,53%*	0,39	**1 415**
region	Donetska oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
region	Ivano-Frankivska oblast	1 382,3	*3,81%*	26	*4,80%*	1,26	765	*4,66%*	1,22	728	*4,37%*	1,15	**1 519**
region	Kharkivska oblast	2 718,6	*7,49%*	33	*6,09%*	0,81	827	*5,04%*	0,67	701	*4,21%*	0,56	**1 561**
region	Khersonska oblast	1 062,4	*2,93%*	9	*1,66%*	0,57	518	*3,15%*	1,08	451	*2,71%*	0,92	**978**
region	Khmelnytska oblast	1 294,4	*3,57%*	27	*4,98%*	1,39	929	*5,66%*	1,59	1 165	*6,99%*	1,96	**2 121**
region	Kirovohradska oblast	973,1	*2,68%*	30	*5,53%*	2,06	581	*3,54%*	1,32	596	*3,58%*	1,34	**1 207**
city	Kyiv	2 906,6	*8,01%*	42	*7,75%*	0,97	143	*0,87%*	0,11	60	*0,36%*	0,04	**245**
region	Kyivska oblast	1 732,2	*4,77%*	23	*4,24%*	0,89	891	*5,43%*	1,14	849	*5,10%*	1,07	**1 763**
region	Luhanska oblast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
region	Lvivska oblast	2 534,2	*6,98%*	26	*4,80%*	0,69	1 339	*8,15%*	1,17	1 435	*8,61%*	1,23	**2 800**
region	Mykolaivska oblast	1 158,2	*3,19%*	12	*2,21%*	0,69	525	*3,20%*	1,00	537	*3,22%*	1,01	**1 074**

region	Odeska oblast	2 390,3	*6,59%*	11	*2,03%*	0,31	861	*5,24%*	0,80	744	*4,47%*	0,68	**1 616**
region	Poltavska oblast	1 438,9	*3,97%*	40	*7,38%*	1,86	799	*4,87%*	1,23	856	*5,14%*	1,29	**1 695**
region	Rivnenska oblast	1 161,8	*3,20%*	13	*2,40%*	0,75	603	*3,67%*	1,15	683	*4,10%*	1,28	**1 299**
city	Sevastopol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
region	Sumska oblast	1 113,3	*3,07%*	17	*3,14%*	1,02	576	*3,51%*	1,14	639	*3,83%*	1,25	**1 232**
region	Ternopilska oblast	1 065,7	*2,94%*	30	*5,53%*	1,88	896	*5,46%*	1,86	926	*5,56%*	1,89	**1 852**
region	Vinnytska oblast	1 602,2	*4,41%*	28	*5,17%*	1,17	969	*5,90%*	1,34	1 128	*6,77%*	1,54	**2 125**
region	Volynska oblast	1 042,7	*2,87%*	17	*3,14%*	1,09	599	*3,65%*	1,27	677	*4,06%*	1,41	**1 293**
region	Zakarpatska oblast	1 259,2	*3,47%*	15	*2,77%*	0,80	493	*3,00%*	0,86	473	*2,84%*	0,82	**981**
region	Zaporizka oblast	1 753,6	*4,83%*	23	*4,24%*	0,88	561	*3,42%*	0,71	448	*2,69%*	0,56	**1 032**
region	Zhytomyrska oblast	1 247,5	*3,44%*	21	*3,87%*	1,13	883	*5,38%*	1,56	1 070	*6,42%*	1,87	**1 974**
	TOTAL	**36 290,0**	***100,00%***	**542**	***100,00%***	**1,00**	**16 418**	***100,00%***	**1,00**	**16 659**	***100,00%***	**1,00**	**33 619**
	RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION			**0,630**			**0,714**			**0,658**			**0,667**

Results

Relative standard deviation (Table 2.4)

	Museums	Libraries and media resource centres	Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts	Cultural infrastructures TOTAL
Results	***0,630***	***0,714***	***0,658***	0,66

Data Sources

Statistics provided by the *State Statistics Service of Ukraine* and by the *Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, according to data cards regularly collected from regions by both organizations*.

2.4. Civil society participation in cultural governance

Introduction

Participation of culture professionals as well as minorities in cultural governance is essential for efficient and effective process of policy-making and policy-implementation in cultural sphere. Without "feedback" from civil society all efforts provided by governmental institutions on national, regional and municipal levels can fail indeed.

This Indicator assesses, whether respective conditions are arranged for access and participation of civil society in cultural policy and decision-making and to what extent culture professionals and minorities have the opportunities to exercise their influence on these processes.

Description of the Indicator

Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them.

Process

The objective of this sub-dimension is to evaluate the opportunities open to civil society – and to cultural sector professionals and minorities in particular – for participating in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, regional cultural administrations, local cultural departments have expert councils of cultural sectors professionals as well as similar councils of representatives of minorities. The checklist of respective questions about participation in a form of a survey was distributed to cultural public bodies and non-public organizations, including national minorities associations.

Table 2.5

DATA TABLE

PARTICIPATION OF MINORITIES	
NATIONAL LEVEL	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative
REGIONAL/MUNICIPAL/LOCAL LEVEL	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and	YES

programmes that concern them?	
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative
PARTICIPATION OF CULTURE PROFESSIONALS	
NATIONAL LEVEL	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of culture sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative
REGIONAL/MUNICIPAL/LOCAL LEVEL	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of culture sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	YES
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	YES
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative

Results

Index of the promotion of the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them – ***0.95.***

Data Sources

Databases and information of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (about registered consultative bodies), regional governmental structures of Ukraine as well as experience of the experts.

3. Dimension: Education

Education is essential to inclusive and sustainable human development, and critical for the emergence of knowledge-based societies, capable of devising innovative strategies in order to face future challenges. This dimension examines the links between education, culture and development through analysis of priority given by the public authorities to the development of education system on different levels.

3.1. Inclusive education

This dimension measures the levels of primary and secondary education enrolment.

Introduction

This indicator weights the public authorities' efforts to provide complete, fair and inclusive education which enables individuals to acquire basic skills and competences in order to become empowered citizens capable of actively taking part in their culture, society and economy. Having the opportunity for a meaningful education is a basic human right. It is also a condition for advancing social justice.

The Constitution of Ukraine (Art. 53) states that "Everyone has the right for education". It means, be educated irrespectively of origin, sex, nationality, residence: "Complete secondary education is obligatory. The State provides accessibility of … primary and complete secondary education on free-of-charge basis..."

Description of the Indicator

Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities.

Process

The problem with data is that EFA proposes data between 2003-2010, SSSU and MSEU provide with data between 2010-2015 (concerning 12-years secondary education), thus, the average number of years of schooling should include not only certain groups with prolonged secondary education (illness, bad study), with "repeated" once a year (and even, other year) of schooling, but also with existed (up to 2010-2011 12-years model) and return to it since 2016. Conflict situation in Ukraine since 2014, impacts as well on the index.

Table 3.1: Average number of years of schooling

Average number of years of schooling (of the population between the ages of 17 and 22)	12
Percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling (17-22 years old)	1.0
Standardized average number of years of schooling	1
Adjusted index according to inequalities	***0,968***

Data Sources

EFA Global Monitoring Report, Reaching the marginalized, UNESCO, 2010, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine (MSEU).

Indicator (additional)

As we can see, the ratio of children in secondary schools and in vocational and technical colleges shows that till now the vocational and technical education in Ukraine reflects the so called post-soviet syndrome when such education has been perceived as an option for not successful and weak students.

Table 3.2

Enrolment in Secondary Education in Ukraine in 2011, children from 6 to 18 years (thou)

Urban and rural areas	Number of children	Which are studied for getting secondary education		Including			
				In secondary schools		In vocational and technical colleges	
		persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
	4 586 712	**4 532 055**	**98,8**	**4 068 904**	**88,7**	**211 092**	**4,6**
Including girls	2 243 467	2 219 675	98,9	2 008 476	89,5	85 438	3,8

Data source: SSSU, Statistic Bulletin "Secondary Educational Establishments of Ukraine by the Beginning of 2011/12 School Year", Kyiv, 2012.

Table 3.3

Enrolment in Secondary Education in Ukraine in 2014, children from 6 to 18 years, by oblasts/regions (thou)

Urban and rural areas	Number of children	Which are studied for getting secondary education		Including			
				In secondary schools		In vocational and technical colleges	
		persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
Ukraine	**3 914 951**	**3 853 513**	**98.5**	**3 491 506**	**89.2**	**164 501**	**4.2**
Vinnytska	171 623	169 655	98.9	148 858	86.8	8 825	5.1
Volynska	135 590	134 605	99.3	121 336	89.6	6 156	4.5
Dnipropetrovska	327 895	322 325	98.3	292 011	89.1	13 858	4.2
Donetska	144 467	141 471	97.9	129 405	89.5	5 436	3.8
Zhytomyrska	140 726	138 508	98.4	126 468	89.8	5 319	3.8
Zakarpatska	165 036	163 912	99.3	152 626	92.5	5 659	3.4
Zaporizhska	156 483	153 231	97.9	139 704	89.2	7 614	4.9
Ivano-Frankivska	164 019	163 130	99.5	145 985	89.0	7 144	4.4
Kyivska	199 826	198 158	99.2	177 588	88.9	8 320	4.2
Kirovogradska	97 899	96 282	98.3	89 022	90.9	3 494	3.6
Luhanska	49 501	47 800	96.6	43 037	87.0	2 127	4.3
Lvivska	281 171	276 864	98.5	242 620	86.3	17 126	6.1
Mykolayivska	117 629	115 453	98.2	104 563	88.9	5 842	5.0
Odeska	252 166	249 666	99.0	231 491	91.8	8 059	3.2
Poltavska	131 299	130 110	99.1	116 357	88.7	5 419	4.1
Rivnenska	155 259	153 562	98.9	142 087	91.5	5 715	3.7
Sumska	105 033	103 321	98.4	92 788	88.4	4 525	4.3
Ternopilska	120 534	120 057	99.6	108 064	89.7	5 472	4.5

Kharkivkska	204 288	201 812	98.8	184 631	90.4	7 147	3.5
Khersonska	117 678	116 844	99.3	108 729	92.4	4 013	3.4
Khmelnytska	144 337	142 974	99.1	127 910	88.6	7 307	5.1
Cherkaska	119 875	118 549	98.9	107 653	89.8	3 851	3.2
Chernivetska	104 819	103 451	98.7	95 525	91.2	3 582	3.4
Chernihivska	99 291	98 248	98.9	89 746	90.3	3 847	3.9
City of Kyiv	208 507	193 625	92.9	173 302	83.2	8 644	4.1

Data source: SSSU, Statistic Bulletin "Secondary Educational Establishments of Ukraine by the Beginning of 2014/15 School Year", Kyiv, 2015.

Table 3.4

Index of gender parity in primary and secondary schools in Ukraine

The comparison of the level of education shows that inequalities between girls and boys are increasing, especially on the secondary complete and post-secondary education.

Level of education	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Primary / first phase of basic education	0,953	0,956	0,958	0,959
Secondary incomplete (first phase of secondary education / second phase of basic education)	0,953	0,952	0,954	0,952
Secondary complete (second phase of secondary education)	0,870	0,859	0,888	0,864
Post-secondary, not higher education	0,739	0,750	0,751	0,728

Data source: SSSU, Statistic Bulletin "Secondary Educational Establishments of Ukraine by the Beginning of 2013/14 School Year", Kyiv, 2014.

3.2. Multilingual education

According to the Constitution of the Ukraine (Article 10), the official language is Ukrainian. The same Article guarantees the free development, use and protection of other languages of national minorities. Cultural minorities constitute about 9.54 million or 22.2% of the population. The main minority and cultural minority groups in Ukraine are: Russians, Byelorussians, Moldavians, Crimean Tartars, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians, Poles, Jews, Armenians, Tartars, Roma and others. The Constitution of Ukraine declares in Article 11 that "the state provides support for the development of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious originality of all indigenous nations and national minorities of the Ukraine".

The Law on Education grants Ukrainian families (parents and their children) a right to choose their native language for schools and studies. In 2001, there were 20 988 secondary schools in Ukraine, including 16 677 schools teaching in Ukrainian, 1 154 in Russian, 88 in Romanian, 66 in Hungarian, 15 in Crimean Tatar, 6 in Moldavian, 5

in Polish, etc. The network of educational establishments is formed according to the national composition of a territory. In 2014/2015 schooling year, the number of comprehensive schools in Ukraine constituted 17 090 (without special boarding schools and sanatorium schools), and in 2015/2016 – 16 867.

Linguistic school education in Ukraine could be divided in the following categories:

- education by official/national (Ukrainian) language with special hours dedicated to foreign languages, including, if necessary, language of national minority
- education by national minority language with defined amount of hours dedicated to Ukrainian language and special hours dedicated to foreign languages.

Introduction

This indicator measures the means by which students can be encouraged to value and appreciate cultural diversity and develop their cultural skills and interpretative codes. The linguistic competencies and/or multilingual education is considered here as learning not only a foreign language, but also local or regional languages used in communities.

Description of the Indicator

Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages in the first two years of secondary school (grades 10-11).

Process

According to the Methodology, we should calculate the data for the first two years of secondary school. In Ukraine, the secondary education starts after the second phase of the basic education, that is, after 1-4-years and 1-5-years stages, in other words, first two years of secondary school are grades 10-11. These data were used to construct this indicator.

Results

First, we have assessed the linguistic schooling environment, that is, languages in which students of secondary schools get their curriculum. As we can see, about 10% of schools are teaching in Russian, mainly in eastern part in Ukraine.

Table 3.5

Languages used in secondary schools for teaching in 2014/2015 school year

	Total	Including		Share as %		
		State schools	Private schools	Total	In state schools	In private schools
Number of students which are studied in:	**3 675 076**	**3 657 231**	**17 845**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Ukrainian	3 281 644	3 272 311	9 333	**89,3**	89,5	52,3
Russian	356 262	348 396	7 866	9,7	9,5	44,1

Romanian	16 808	16 808	-	0,5	0,5	-
Hungarian	15 172	14 770	402	0,4	0,4	2,2
Crimean-Tatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polish	1 594	1 594	-	0,0	-	0,0
English	400	156	244	0,0	0,0	1,4
Slovak	134	134	- 0,0	0,0	0,0	-
Bulgarian	78	78	-	0,0	0,0	-
Moldavian	2 984	2 984	-	0,1	0,1	-

***Data sources*:** SSSU, Statistic Bulletin "Secondary Educational Establishments of Ukraine by the Beginning of 2014/15 School Year", Kyiv, 2015.

The instructional hours dedicated to foreign languages in the secondary school, and especially in 10-11 grades, were increased, according to the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU) (#855) as of 07.08.2015 "On amendments to Standard Curriculum of a comprehensive school", from 3 hours per week to 3.5 hours.

Adopted changes in hours dedicated to foreign languages in secondary school curricula for 2015/2016 year

Table 3.6

Grades	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hours per week	3	3	3	3	2	3.5	3.5

***Data sources*:** MESU, Secondary school curricula (2015-2016)

Standard curricula for secondary school with teaching in Ukrainian and two foreign languages

Table 3.7

Subjects	Hours per week in grades	
	10	11
Ukrainian language	1	1
Foreign language	3.5	3.5
Second foreign language	3	3
Ukrainian literature	2	2
World literature	1	1

General number of instruction hours is 28 per week.

***Data sources*:** MESU, Secondary school curricula (2015-2016)

Following the CDIS methodology the ratio is: 86,7% (= (3,5+3)/(3,5+3+1))

Standard curricula for secondary school with teaching in Ukrainian and learning Russian or other minority language

Table 3.8

Subjects	Hours per week in grades	
	10	**11**
Ukrainian language	2	2
Foreign language	3.5	3.5
Russian or other minority language	1	1
Ukrainian literature	2	2
World literature	2	2

General number of instruction hours is 28 per week.

***Data sources*:** MESU, Secondary school curricula (2015-2016).

It could be interesting also to get ratio of instructional hours dedicated to promote multilingualism through national and international literature in relation to the total number of instruction hours (10,5/28 = 37,5%), see Analytical Brief.

3.3. Arts education

Arts education is important for human development and development of cultural skills and human creativity. On enhancing cognitive and creative skills the arts education supports the implementation of human and cultural rights to education, fostering cultural participation.

Introduction

Arts education nurtures creativity and innovation, strengthens creative and artistic talent and provides a basis for the appreciation of cultural expressions and diversity by educating the public and broadening horizons for personal development and cultural participation.

Indicator

Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (grades 10-11).

Process

Using the official school curriculum, the percentage of annual instructional hours intended for arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours for all subjects in the first two years of secondary school was identified. Since first two years of secondary school are grades 10-11, as was above indicated (3.1), we have calculated data for these grades basing on the Standard Curricula for the secondary school adopted by the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU) as of 2015 (see above, 3.1). It's necessary to note that basic skills in drawing, painting, music, dance, applied arts are taught in 5-8 grades. In 10-11 grades the arts education could be related to such subjects as “Culture of arts”, “World literature”, “Ukrainian literature”. There are other related to arts education hours, like drama, dance, graphics, but they are elective subjects and, according to the methodology, should not be considered for the construction of this indicator.

Table 3.9

Arts education hours in 10-11 grades of the secondary school

Item	Data
Total Number of Instructional Hours	980
Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Arts Education	122.5
% of the Number of Instructional Hours Dedicated to Art	12.5%

***Data sources*:** MESU, Secondary school curricula (2015-2016)

3.4. Professional training in the cultural sector

Introduction

This indicator evaluates the level of provision with various types of training facilities in different cultural fields to current and future cultural professionals.

Indicator

Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture.

Process

In Ukraine, there is a network of educational and training facilities in different cultural fields, on different level and of different ownership. In particular, there are:

- 11 state-owned higher education institutions,
- 57 higher education institutions of communal ownership (local governments),
- 7 specialized technical boarding schools, special preparatory studios, special departments in other higher education institutions, as well as continuing education courses for operating professionals.

In total Ukraine counts 75 Education institutions dedicated to train students and professional to arts and cultural occupations.

Results

The Index of coherency and coverage of the national technical and tertiary education system in the field of culture is a benchmark indicator that gives a result ranging from 0 to 1.

Tertiary and technical education in the field of culture

Table 3.10

Field	**Tertiary education**	**Technical education**
heritage training courses	x	x
music training courses	x	x
fine, visual and applied arts	x	x
cultural management	x	x
film and image	x	x

Data sources: Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244908580), MESU (http://mon.gov.ua/about/derzhavnix-pidpriemstv,-yaki-nalezhat-do-sferi-upravlinnya-ministerstva-osviti-i-nauki-ukrayini/)

The further research could focus on distribution and profile of cultural educational institutions and courses in relation to regions of Ukraine correlating it with cultural infrastructures distribution indicator, see Analytical Brief.

4. Dimension: Communication

Communication is a platform for the building of social capital, since it allows individuals to freely participate in and benefit from their societies and cultures. It is important for both culture and development, since good communication increases opportunities for cultural exchanges and helps to build bridges between the different social groups and cultures, thereby promoting and protecting social and cultural diversity.

4.1. The Freedom of Expression

Introduction

This sub-dimension assesses the right to freedom of expression in legal systems, both in terms of legislation, as well as practice. In addition to being a human right, the freedom of expression is an important factor of social capital. It allows all individuals in a given society to express their opinions and views and to access the diverse views available in a society, promotes social inclusion, especially of minority groups, and, for this reason, forms the basis for social and cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Indicator

Index of the print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom.

Process

According to the Freedom of Press Index from 2016 which was published by the Freedom House, the degree to which a country permits the free flow of news and information determines the classification of a given media as "free", "partly free", or "not free".

Results

The calculation of the degree to which Ukraine allows the free flow of news and information amounts to 47/100 points, which marks it as "partly free". This result is based on a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories: the legal (17/30), political (26/40), and economic framework (14/30).

The Constitutional and legal framework for the media is among the most progressive in Eastern Europe, though its protections are not always upheld in practice. The government made several positive legislative changes in 2015. In February, the Parliament approved the liquidation of the National Expert Commission for the Protection of Public Morals, a controversial body that had been created in 2004 to enforce the observance of morality laws by the media. Amendments to the Criminal Code adopted in May 2015 increased penalties for crimes against journalists, including attacks, threats, abduction, murder, and the destruction of property.

At the same time, the organization Reporters without Borders (RSB) indicated upon significant progress of Ukraine in the freedom of expression field, rising recently by 22 points among 180 countries and occupying now the 107 place with characteristics “visible problems”. Such progress is one of three best results in the world.

Data sources:

Freedom of the Press Index 2016, Freedom House (www.freedomhouse.org), Reporters without Borders (https://rsf.org/en/ukraine)

4.2. Access and Internet Use

Introduction

This indicator is primarily focused on measuring the level of national investments in creating an enabling environment for cultural dialogue and communication in terms of infrastructure and technology.

Indicator

Percentage of individuals using the Internet**.**

Process

For the calculation, number of Internet users is set against total number of population for the age group 16-74, following the definition of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that explains an Internet user as any person aged 16 to 74 who uses the Internet during the year.

Results

State Statistics Service of Ukraine estimated that in 2014 a share of Internet users comparing to the general population of Ukraine consisted 46.2%, and in 2015 it in increased to 49,1%. At the same time the Statistics Service informed that for 2016 such monitoring is not foreseen, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (of 16.03.2016).

According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Ukraine had an Internet penetration rate of 49 percent in 2015, compared to 43 percent in 2014, and 41 percent in 2013.2 At the same time, local research (Monitoring by the Institute of Sociology of NASU; “Ukrainian Society: Monitoring of Social Changes”, Issue 2(16), Kyiv, 2015; P.483) indicates that the share of regular Internet users among Ukrainian adults has reached the 62 percent mark. According to the Pew Research Centre a nonpartisan Northern American "fact tank", 53 percent of Ukrainian adults accessed the Internet at least occasionally or owned a smart-phone as of 2015. The Pew Research Centre also found that 73 percent of Ukrainian adults who do have access to the Internet use it on a daily basis.

According to the Freedom House data of 2016, Ukrainian Internet users continue to face external threats to their digital security and physical well-being. Within the coverage period, key infrastructure in Ukraine, including a power plant, was targeted in a series of debilitating cyber-attacks which appear to have originated from within Russia.

The number of Internet users in Ukraine is permanently increasing: in September 2009, there were 7.2 million users compared with 3.2 million in 2006, and in December 2010, their number had reached 11.3 million. Men constitute 51% of users and women – 49%. 36% are users aged between 14-29 years and 29% are

aged between 25-39 years; this indicates that the Internet audience in Ukraine is rather young.

Number of Internet users

Table 4.1

Year	Number, mn
2006	3.2
2009	7.2
2010	11.3
2016	14.6

Share of Internet users to the whole population

Table 4.2

Year	Share, %
2006	4.51
2008	11.0
2010	23.30
2012	35.27
2014	46.24
2015	49.26

Data sources: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Freedom House (Freedom on the Net, 2016), ITU Statistics, Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe, 17th edition", 2015, Council of Europe/ERICarts.

4.3. Diversity of fictional content on public television

Introduction

The rich cultural content and diversity of expressions are reflected in culturally diverse films, music or television programmes. National broadcasting, and in particular public service broadcasting, is today a pillar for information and cultural exchange. Depending on the country, the ratio of foreign to local media content varies. Many countries define the equilibrium between the foreign and local content differently. Programming domestic production, and particularly TV fictions with a high share of cultural content, may increase the population's level of information on national events and issues while also promoting a greater use of local languages, favouring processes of identity-building with other members of the community, helping to build or strengthen identities and promoting cultural diversity.

Indicator

Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programmes out of total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air national television channels.

National TV channels programmes were not available so the indicator on the ratio of broadcasting time dedicated to fiction programmes in relation its the origin (domestic and foreign productions) could not be constructed following the CDIS methodology. As an alternative indicator it was possible to observe the ratio of local feature-length films in national releases and in national distribution.

Alternative indicator: The Ratio of Local Feature-length Film in National Releases and in National Distribution (Expressed as a Percentage).

Process

During last two years radical changes have been started and occurred in the broadcasting space of Ukraine. As the National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting (NRTR, a constitutional permanent collegiate authority that performs in order to enforce legislation of Ukraine in the broadcasting area and to regulate audiovisual media services area, which activities are regulated by the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine" and "On Television and Radio Broadcasting", and which consists of 8 Members where 4 Members to be appointed by the Parliament of Ukraine and 4 Members to be appointed by the President of Ukraine)

has outlined the principle task in its Report for 2015, "Ukraine, under current social and political situation, faced today acute need in restructuring national information space". The National Council executes regular monitoring of free broadcasting and public television channels how they follow the laws of Ukraine "On Cinematography" and "On amendments to some laws of Ukraine on protection of the information television and radio space of Ukraine". On the basis of these laws and monitoring, the NRTR submitted requests to the Ukrainian State Film Agency (which acts on the basis of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution as of 17.07,2017, #277, as a central body of the state executive power realizing the state policy in the sphere of cinematography) concerning products of the Russian Federation. The Ukrainian State Film Agency rejected or abolished state registration of 230 films (TV series) produced by the Russian Federation on the basis of the Order of Ministry of Culture of Ukraine as of 30.12.2016, #275 "On Addition (Renovation) of List of Persons Creating Danger to the National Security Following the Call of the State Security Service of Ukraine".

It's necessary to indicate that there are 28 national state television companies. Public TV is under establishing on the basis of one of the national state channels. The National TV has the regional directions or units in all parts of Ukraine. The absence of foreign fiction programmes on the regional level reflects only possibilities (financing) and policies of regional directions of the National TV Company of Ukraine, while private and commercial channels use foreign production – it should be the issue for further research.

Broadcasting time of fictional/art programmes vs total broadcasting hours on the national television channels, according to received reports

Table 4.3

Entity (National Television Company of	Broadcasting hours of fiction/art programmes per month/year (2016)		
	Domestic	Co-production	Foreign

Ukraine and its affiliates)	production				production	
	month	year	month	year	month	year
Vinnytsia Regional Direction	61	732	-	-	-	-
Volyn Regional Direction	47.6	512.3	-	-	-	-
Dnipropetrovsk Regional Direction	82.7	993	-	-	-	-
Donetsk Regional Direction	80	960	-	-	-	-
Zhytomyr Regional Direction	28.9	347.5	-	-	-	-
Trancarpathian Regional Direction	62	747	-	-	-	-
Zaporizhia Regional Direction	64.5	774	-	-	-	-
Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Direction	75.7	908.6	-	-	-	-
Kyiv Regional Direction	72	864	56.75	681	-	-
Kirovograd Regional Direction	16.4	196.8	1.9	22.5	-	-
Kryvyi Rih Regional Direction	5.7	68	-	-	-	-
Luhansk Regional Direction	12.5	150	-	-	-	-
Lviv Regional Direction	10.1	121.8	135.8	1629.7	-	-
Mykolayiv Regional Direction	138.3	1660	-	-	-	-
Novgorod-Siversky Regional Direction	52.9	634.5	-	-	-	-
Odesa Regional Direction	65	783	-	-	-	-
Poltava Regional Direction	50	600	-	-	-	-
Rivne Regional Direction	3.3	36.1	-	-	-	-
Sumy Regional Direction	21	246.1	20	205.2	-	-
Ternopil Regional Direction	122.3	1467.6				
Kharkiv Regional Direction	91.5	1097.9	-	59.4	-	-
Kherson Regional Direction	19	228	12	144	-	-
Khmelnytsky Regional Direction	26.8	319	-	-	-	-
Cherkassy Regional Direction	9.5	112.7	-	-	-	-
Chernivtsi Regional Direction	124	1464	-	-	-	-
Chernihiv Regional Direction	7	73.7	-	-	-	-
Central Direction of TV-Channel “Culture”	166.9	2002.6	-	-	-	-
National Television Company of Ukraine	347.9	4175	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2292.9**	**22275.2**	**226.45**	**2741.8**		

Data source: State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting

According to the Ukrainian State Film Agency(USFA), since 2014 there were produced 42 domestic films, including 7 fiction films, 6 feature shorts, 8 animation films 21 documentaries. The Expert Commission on distribution and demonstration at the USFA analysed 937 films and TV series, and didn't recommend for demonstrating at the territory of Ukraine 483 films and TV series from analysed,

almost all produced in Russian Federation, basing this decision on above mentioned Order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. According to the media resource "Telekritika", the number of TV series produced in Ukraine and shown in prime time (19.00 – 23.00) was 44 in 2016 comparing to 39 in 2015. (ua.telekritika.ua/business/kak-ukrainskie-seriali-vitesnili-rossiiskie-663304).

Distribution of films (data of Ukrainian State Film Agency and SSSU)

Table 4.4

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total distribution	488	291	181	155	169	214	236	283	255	263
Foreign films	484	287	174	150	165	213	227	267	235	224
Ukrainian	4	4	5	2	0	1	6	12	16	23
Co-productions	-	-	2	3	4	-	3	4	4	6
Ratio (domestic+co-production vs foreign)	0.8	1.39	4.02	2.87	2.42	0.47	3.96	5.99	8.51	12.95

Data sources: State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting, Ukrainian State Film Agency , SSSU

5. Dimension: Gender Equality

Gender equality is a critical building block of sustainable development. It is now internationally recognized, and highlighted e.g. in Resilient People, Resilient Planet, the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Global Sustainability (2012).

This dimension examines the degree to which gender equality is viewed as important for national development, the respect for human rights (including cultural rights), and building open and inclusive societies. This can be measured by the extent to which women and men enjoy equal opportunities, resources and outcomes in key domains such as political participation, education and labour force participation, and the degree to which individuals' attitudes are favourable towards gender equality.

5.1. Gender equality objective outputs

Introduction

The four domains are covered by this core indicator: political participation, education, labour force participation, and the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues. It all reflects some of the key areas where reaching gender equality in outcomes and opportunities have had a proven positive impact on a range of development processes and which are critical for the respect of human rights, including cultural rights, and for building open and inclusive societies.

Description of the Indicator

Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislative frameworks (objective outputs).

Process

This core indicator is composed of several individual indicators, which cover four domains; respective data sources are indicated below, according to the list of issues:

– *Political participation*

Percentage of women in the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) – 12.00% (50 from 416 seats). Situation as of 1st November 2016.

– *Education*

The average years of education of women (25 and over) – 11.290

The population (female, 25 and over) – 17979 thousand

The average years of education of the total population (25 and over) – 11.340

The total population (25 and over) – 31760 thousand

All data are for year 2010.

– *Labour force participation*

Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older):

- female – 53.2;
- male – 66.9.

All data are for year 2013.

– *Targeted gender-equity legislation*

A) Violence against women:
   - Laws on domestic violence – 0.25;
   - Laws on rape – 0.5;
   - Laws on sexual harassment – 0.5

B) Quota systems for women – 1.0

All data are for year 2014.

The final indicator was automatically constructed after inputting into Data Table results for all individual indicators obtained from the data sources recommended by CDIS Methodology Manual (listed below).

Results

Index of the gaps between women and men in political, education and labour domains and in gender-equity legislative frameworks (objective outputs)– 0,412/1

Data sources:

1. *Political participation*

"Women in Parliaments Database", Inter- Parliamentary Union: http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm

2. *Education*

Barro and Lee data: http://www.barrolee.com

3. *Labour force participation*

Statistical Annex 5, "Gender Inequality Index" in the UNDP Human Development Report 2015: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports

4. *Targeted gender-equity legislation*

Gender, Institutions, and Development database (GID-DB):

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=GIDDB2014

5.2. Perception of gender equality

Introduction

In order to ensure that gender equality is valorized and promoted not only through public interventions and investments (policies and other measures) but also by individuals and communities, gender equality needs to be recognized from the "bottom-up" as well as "top-down" as a human right and a motor for development.

This core indicator measures the extent to which gender equality is positively perceived and supported amongst members of a society by focusing on attitudes towards gender equality in selected domains, notably labour force participation, political participation and education.

Description of the Indicator

Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output)

Process

For constructing the indicator, we used the results from World Values Survey Wave 6 to the questions bellow. The average of the three results (final score) was automatically generated in the Data Table. The result for the Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output) is of 58,4%

Data Sources

World Values Survey (WVS): http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org

A) (V45) When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women

Table 5.1

Base=1500; Weighted results	Number of cases	%/Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 +
Agree	443	29,5	37,6	22,9	25,1	28,8	32,2
Neither	295	19,6	22,7	17,1	19,6	19,8	19,5
Disagree	683	45,5	35,1	54,0	50,1	46,1	42,7
No answer	31	2,0	1,6	2,4	1,3	2,5	2,1

Don´t know	50	3,3	3,0	3,5	3,8	2,8	3,4
(N)	**1 500**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Selected samples: Ukraine 2011

B) (V51) On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do

Table 5.2

Base=1500; Weighted results	**Number of cases**	**%/Total**	**Sex**		**Age**		
			Male	**Female**	**Up to 29**	**30-49**	**50 +**
Agree strongly	323	21,5	28,5	15,8	26,7	21,0	19,3
Agree	456	30,4	37,0	25,1	28,4	31,5	30,7
Disagree	574	38,2	28,7	46,1	36,1	38,5	39,1
Strongly disagree	147	9,8	5,9	13,0	8,8	9,0	10,9
(N)	**1 500**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Selected samples: Ukraine 2011

C) (V52) A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl

Table 5.3

Base=1500; Weighted results	**Number of cases**	**%/Total**	**Sex**		**Age**		
			Male	**Female**	**Up to 29**	**30-49**	**50 +**
Agree strongly	106	7,1	11,3	3,6	11,5	6,2	5,4
Agree	168	11,2	13,7	9,1	11,1	11,4	11,0
Disagree	818	54,5	53,0	55,7	47,5	57,4	56,0
Strongly disagree	409	27,3	21,9	31,6	29,9	25,0	27,6
(N)	**1 500**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Selected samples: Ukraine 2011

6. Dimension: Social Participation

Given the current environment, culture can play a constructive and creative role in human development. The social dimensions of culture contribute to this entire process. The social dimensions are defined as the cultural skills and values, which are inherited from the community's previous generations and undergo adaptation and extension by the current members of the community. This corpus of skills and values influences how individuals express themselves compared to others and their level of social interaction. This dimension focuses on the social outcomes of culture, which are shared with the other individuals within a community and reflect the relations between them, (e.g., the extent and quality of relationships with others), or to what extent and how a community is respectful of others, cohesive, and capable of empowering its citizens.

6.1. Participation in Going-Out Cultural Activities

Introduction

The concept of an individual's right to culture and to actively take part and participate in cultural life is enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Article 27 states that, "Everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in the scientific advancement and its benefits". Increasingly, this concept is becoming a central concern of national cultural policies in different countries around the world due to the recognition of the relationship between social participation, social capital, and human development in general, and the prevention of social tension and conflict in particular. The extent to which a person participates in cultural activities reflects the levels of social capital and freedom of self-expression, two important factors in human development. Indeed, research suggests that those who are excluded from participating in cultural activities also have a lower level of social cohesion.

Indicator

Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months.

Process

The Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (ISNASU) regularly monitors cultural practices in Ukraine which reflect the levels of cultural participation through cultural activities (time user surveys). We have used surveys for 2011-2015 years. Also, we've used data by State Statistics Service of Ukraine for 2014-2015. It should be noted that ISNASU makes its own independent surveys which we have compared with SSSU data.

Gender and age differences in

not-involvement into cultural practices in 2013 (%)

Table 6.1

Never ever been	By sample	Sex		Age		
		Women	Men	18-29	30-54	55+
Music concert (classics)	47.7	47.4	47.7	50.9	46.8	46.7

Opera and ballet theatre	47.3	45.4	47.5	54.7	45.7	44.8
Art/photo exhibition	34.7	34.4	34.9	37.0	31.6	38.0
Folk music concert	28.8	27.4	30.3	35.8	29.9	22.6
Drama theatre	26.7	24.5	29.2	31.7	25.8	24.9
Pop/variety music concert	19.7	21.0	18.1	20.1	16.6	24.3
Museum	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.1	8.0	11.2
Circus	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.1	5.2	10.7
Cinema	5.6	5.1	6.1	6.2	4.1	7.5
Library	5.0	4.2	5.9	7.1	3.9	5.3
Difficult to answer	3.7	3.7	3.8	1.8	3.6	5.2
Visited at least one time	29.4	29.7	28.9	22.5	29.4	33.4

Data Sources: ISNASU, Results of the national monitoring surveys of 1992–2013: Ukrainian Society, State and Dynamics, Sociological Monitoring. Kyiv, 2013.

In below information, the category of museums includes also historical monuments and sites (visits). Data from Donetsk and Luhansk region for 2014-2015 are mostly incomplete and non-verified. The general number of visits is correlated with total number of population to receive the proportion of the number of visits per 100 inhabitants.

Participation in going-out cultural activities by regions of Ukraine (visits per 100 persons)

Table 6.2

Entities	Museums				Theaters				Concerts				Cinemas			
	1995	2000	2014	2015	1995	2000	2014	2015	1995	2000	2014	2015	1995	2000	2014	2015
Ukraine	34	32	33	35	16	11	13	13	14	8	6	6	69	12	25	25
Vinnytska oblast	19	31	42	44	9	8	8	7	8	7	5	6	83	15	16	17
Volynska oblast	15	8	21	22	19	13	12	13	17	9	8	9	65	4	26	32
Dnipropetrovska oblast	22	21	20	22	16	9	15	15	6	1	2	2	26	2	43	34
Donetska oblast	15	15	2	-	10	9	4	-	28	18	-	-	157	6	4	-
Zhytomyrska oblast	9	7	17	19	19	8	8	9	11	3	9	8	128	14	12	5
Zakarpatska oblast	14	13	34	35	24	16	10	9	10	6	7	8	38	5	6	7
Zaporizhska oblast	28	23	29	30	11	5	10	9	19	10	2	2	33	9	12	12
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	14	22	33	35	7	9	8	9	6	1	6	5	46	4	18	31
Kyivska oblast	20	14	21	24	2	0.3	6	6	3	5	1	1	54	11	12	12
Kirovogradska oblast	9	9	31	29	18	10	12	12	14	11	7	8	75	11	3	2

Luhanska oblast	25	19	1	-	7	7	2	-	10	3	-	-	35	3	-	-
Lvivska oblast	41	39	62	71	22	13	18	17	6	5	10	12	48	8	27	34
Mykolayivska oblast	24	24	28	29	30	20	19	19	9	4	3	3	29	9	46	6
Odeska oblast	44	31	19	20	29	18	19	21	6	6	3	3	70	25	37	62
Poltavska oblast	47	43	39	41	8	5	6	9	2	7	2	2	118	15	22	22
Rivnenska oblast	21	11	24	27	11	8	12	11	6	4	4	5	65	7	15	21
Sumska oblast	9	7	21	21	8	14	10	11	7	1	3	3	65	12	32	32
Ternopilska	36	36	43	45	11	7	10	11	5	1	5	5	90	16	27	28
Kharkivkska	11	17	29	32	13	11	13	14	12	3	4	3	55	18	72	76
Khersonska	22	24	10	10	20	14	15	15	97	4	3	3	50	20	3	3
Khmelnytska	10	14	39	29	15	7	12	12	13	2	11	8	70	20	30	38
Cherkaska	50	47	69	69	14	8	7	7	7	5	12	11	56	15	38	36
Chernivetska	28	29	29	32	16	5	9	9	16	11	8	6	133	34	29	28
Chernihivska	64	39	71	85	16	11	15	18	11	2	10	14	122	12	5	4
City of Kyiv	139	132	109	107	40	36	41	46	18	29	22	24	29	21	37	33

Data Sources: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Annual Book, 2015

Dynamics of visiting cultural and art institutions by Ukrainians

Table 6.3

Visits (per 100 persons)	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
museums	32	40	47	48	49	49
theaters	11	13	14	15	15	15
concert halls	8	9	9	9	10	10
Cinemas	12	22	20	33	35	30

Data Sources: Institute of Sociology of the NASU, SSSU

As we can see, the most popular on-going cultural activities were during last decade and still remain museums and cinemas embracing from one third to the half of population. The results are received on the basis of regular monitoring, during last 10 years, executed by the ISNASU, with surveys.

6.2. Participation in Identity Building Cultural Activities

Introduction

Choice-based cultural participation plays a formative role in building up individual capabilities through exposure to and production of a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions and resources.

Indicator

Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in an identity-building cultural activity in the last 12 months.

Process

In our analysis we have used the data of surveys realized by the Institute for Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine concerning creative and identity-building cultural activities. There are no reliable data on festival participation, in spite of a large number of international, national, regional and local festivals which have taken place last years in Ukraine.

Dynamics of creative and identity-building cultural activities in 2002-2014, %

Table 6.4

Type of activity	2002	2006	2010	2012	2014
Participation in courses, studios, creative groups	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.9
Amateur art	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
Traditional and applied art	6.7	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.7
Participation in community life	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.3

Data Sources: Institute of Sociology of the NASU, Changes of Culture: Sociological Projections//Transformations in the Sphere of Cultural Practices. Kyiv, 2015

The core indicator would be incomplete basing on only these data without percentage of persons who attended a national or local festival in the last 12 months, percentage of persons who participated in community celebrations of cultural/historic events (e.g. carnival) in the last 12 months, percentage of persons who participated in community rites/events/ceremonies (weddings, funerals, births, and similar rites of passage) in the last 12 months, but such information is not available and could be an issue for the future research. At the same time, it could be interesting to note that, according to the Monitoring Survey “Ukrainian Society” of the ISNASU in 2014, 16.2 percent population preferred visiting churches and cathedrals.

6.3. Tolerance of Other Cultures

Introduction

By measuring the degree to which people express their distrust or dislike for other cultures, this indicator offers insights into levels of cultural mistrust, or the lack of potential interconnectedness between cultures (the degree of existence of cultural bridges between the social groups).

Indicator

Degree of tolerance within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds.

Process

The purpose of this indicator is to assess how differences between people are perceived: as alien and unacceptable, or, just the opposite, as enriching experiences. The calculation for this indicator is the percentage of people who do not mention that having the following groups as a neighbour is undesirable:

a. People of a different race

b. Immigrants/foreign workers

c. People of different religion

According to the World Values Survey (2010-2014), we have the following results:

People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of different race

Table 6.5

	Total	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Inappropriate
Ukraine	1500	16.9	83.1	-

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Mentioned	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.9	13.0	19.1
Not mentioned	83.1	83.2	83.1	82.1	87.0	80.9
N	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)

People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours immigrants/foreign workers

Table 6.6

	Total	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Inappropriate
Ukraine	1500	19.3	80.7	-

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Mentioned	16.9	17.9	20.5	19.9	15.1	22.2
Not mentioned	83.1	82.1	79.5	80.1	84.9	77.8
N	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)

People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours people of a different religion

Table 6.7

	Total	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Inappropriate
Ukraine	1500	15.0	85.0	-

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Mentioned	15.0	13.9	15.9	13.1	12.6	17.7
Not mentioned	85.0	86.1	84.1	86.9	87.4	82.3
N	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)

Data Sources: WVS 6 (2010-2014), Institute of Sociology of the NASU

Result: 82,9%

	Data	Gender		Age group		
		Female	Male	<29	30-49	>50
Result	82,9	83,8	82,2	83,0	86,4	80,3

Additional data: WVS – V40 **People that responded that they would not like to have as neighbours: Homosexuals**

	TOTAL	Country Code			
		Azerbaijan	Armenia	Georgia	Ukraine
Mentioned	81.8%	94.4%	92.7%	86.6%	61.7%
Not mentioned	18.2%	5.6%	7.3%	13.4%	38.3%

Selected samples: Armenia 2011,Azerbaijan 2011-2012,Georgia 2014,Ukraine 2011

6.4. Interpersonal Trust

Introduction

It is widely recognized that there are important benefits for societies when their members co-operate with each other, and that such relationships are based on a sense of interpersonal trust, which is in turn heavily driven by cultural values, norms and attitudes.

Indicator

Degree of interpersonal trust.

Process

This indicator assesses the level of trust and sense of solidarity and cooperation within a given society, thus providing insight into its social capital. In order to construct this indicator, the following question was used:

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

a) Most people can be trusted.

b) Need to be very careful.

Results

Result for Ukraine is 23,1%, thus showing, may be, not low comparing to other countries of the region, but not satisfactory level of interpersonal trust as for the country aspiring to build modern democratic society.

Degree of interpersonal trust

Table 6.8

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Most people can be trusted	23.1	23.3	23.0	25.1	22.2	22.8
Need to be very careful	70.3	70.2	70.3	69.2	71.4	70.0
No answer	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9
Don't know	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.2
N	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)

Data Sources: WVS 6 (2011), Institute of Sociology of the NASU

6.5. Freedom of Self-Determination

Introduction

Self-determination is recognized as an individual's human right in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development".

Indicator

Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination

Process

This indicator assesses the levels of implementation of the individual's right of self-determination, that is, to live the life one chooses, according to his own values and beliefs. Thus, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development. The data source of reference is the question V55 of the World Value Survey (2011) - How much freedom of choice and control over own life? People have to range their perception of self determination on the scale of 0 to 10, 0 meaning "not at all" and 10 "a great deal". The result of the indicator following the CDIS methodology relies on the calculation of the median (median = $(50\%-y_k)/(y_{k+1} - y_k)+k$).

Results

Result for Ukraine is 6,17 which is a little bit lower than the average obtained by the CDIS countries (6,63). Though it is an encouraging result, it would be interesting to know how this data could have changed since 2011. At the end this result illustrates that the society should make more efforts to provide an enabling political, economic, social and cultural context for individual well-being and life satisfaction and builds common values, norms and beliefs which succeed in empowering citizens to live the life they value and orient their development.

Freedom of self-determination

How much freedom of choice and control over own life

Table 6.9

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
No choice at all	2.8	2.2	3.2	0.8	1.5	4.7
2	2.7	1.5	3.7	1.3	2.6	3.5
3	5.1	5.2	5.1	2.7	5.4	6.2
4	6.9	5.6	7.8	6.5	6.0	7.7
5	16.3	17.3	15.5	14.5	18.0	16.0
6	13.9	15.3	12.8	10.9	14.1	15.3
7	13.3	13.6	13.1	15.2	12.5	13.0
8	17.2	18.3	16.4	20.0	17.8	15.5
9	8.7	7.3	9.9	11.4	9.8	6.6
A great deal of choice	13.0	13.7	12.5	16.8	12.3	11.7
N	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)
Mean	6.56	6.65	6.49	7.12	6.63	6.23
Standard deviation	2.33	2.23	2.40	2.12	2.23	2.43
Median	1500	(675)	(825)	(340)	(489)	(672)

Data Sources: WVS 6 (2011), Institute of Sociology of the NASU

7. Dimension: Heritage

This dimension addresses the degree of commitment and action by the public authorities in formulating and implementing a multidimensional framework for the protection, safeguarding and promotion of heritage sustainability. The aim is to evaluate the efforts and outcomes in relation to the public authorities' establishment and implementation of standards, policies and concrete mechanisms and measures for the conservation, safeguarding, management, transmission and valorization of heritage in a given country. Thereby, a better understanding of the challenges, potentials and shortcomings underlying the reciprocal relationship between heritage and sustainable development at the national level could be gained.

7.1. Heritage Sustainability

Introduction

For the purpose of the CDIS, cultural heritage is understood as both tangible and intangible, natural and cultural, movable and immovable. It is a broad category which encompasses historical sites, natural sites and landscapes, cultural property as well as traditional performing arts, customs and rituals.

Given the variety of factors that come into play to foster the economic, social and environmental dimensions related to the sustainability of heritage and thus in turn its capacity to enrich societies, preserve diversity and contribute to development processes for present and future generations, this dimension is focused on evaluating the multidimensional public commitments, efforts and results directed towards heritage protection and promotion. Unable to be exhaustive when considering the factors that play a part in heritage sustainability, this is a composite indicator constructed by analysing select key aspects.

Indicator

Index of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability

Process

In Ukraine, there are different bodies responsible for cultural heritage issues. The Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Cultural Heritage" №1805-III of 08.06.2000 (with amendments of 2012, 2013, 2014, 2014, 2015, 2016; Chapter 2 "Management of Protection of Cultural Heritage") maintains that state management in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage is entrusted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the specially authorized bodies for the protection of cultural heritage.

To the specially authorized budget-funded bodies for the protection of cultural heritage belong:

- The central bodies of executive power in the sphere of cultural heritage protection;
- The body for protection of cultural heritage of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- regional, district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations;
- executive bodies of village, settlement, town/city councils.

The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (MCU) is authorized to be the central body of executive power in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage. The structural unit of the MCU is the Directorate for Cultural Heritage Protection realizing public policy on cultural heritage protection and preservation; monitoring and supervision of compliance with laws on cultural heritage protection; promotion of international cooperation in the given field.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the cultural heritage", objects of the cultural heritage have to be registered in the State Register of immovable monuments of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Register) in the categories of national and local significance and according to their archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, artistic and scientific value. The procedure for defining the category of objects of the cultural heritage has been approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 27.12.2001 #1760. After including an immovable object in the Register all its elements gain the legal status of the monument. Recently, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine has made decision to develop and introduce the electronic register of cultural heritage, as tangible as intangible.

The list of the monuments included in the Register (there are a State Register and Regional lists, including local significance monuments and sites) with an identified title, date of creation, location and protection number, are available in electronic form on the site of the MCU:

http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/mincult/uk/doccatalog/list?currDir=162162

To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of components have been selected and classified into three major levels:

- Registrations and inscriptions
- Protection, safeguarding and management
- Transmission and mobilization and Support

A specific value has been assigned to each of the levels of the indicator. Thus, 'Protection, safeguarding and management' has a weighting of 40% of the total, giving it more weight than the two other levels, which have a weighting of 30% of the total each, since the existence of key policies and concrete measures is decisive for heritage sustainability. The individual items listed for each of the seven components are given the same value when determining the totals for each component.

Results

This is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell. The core value of the indicator ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result. Result in Ukraine for this indicator is: 0,85/1.

Heritage Sustainability				
Registration	International level	80%	0,93	0,85
	National level	100%		
Protection, safeguarding and management	Conservation, valorization, management	92%	0,90	
	Knowledge and capacity-building	80%		
	Community involvement	100%		
Transmission and mobilization of support	Raising awareness and education	50%	0,90	
	Stimulating support	100%		

Table 7.1

1. Registration and Inscription		
International Level		
Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years	YES	1. Historical center of the city of Chernihiv, IX-XIII cc. (1989, National Architecture Historical Reserve "Chernihiv Ancient"). 2. Archeological complex "Stone Tomb" (2006, National Historic Archeological Reserve "Stone Tomb"). 3. St. Cyril's and St. Anrew's Churches (2009) as expansion of the nomination (National Reserve "Sophia Kyivska"). 4. "Tomb of Taras Shevchenko" and Kanivsky

		Historical Natural Museum-Reserve (1989; Shevchenkivsky National Reserve in the town of Kaniv).
Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Number of inscriptions)	YES	1. Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra 2. L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre 3. Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany 4. Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans 5. Wooden *Tserkvas* of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine 6. (http://whc.unesco.org/en/list)
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (1)	YES	Petrykivka decorative painting as a phenomenon of the Ukrainian ornamental folk art (http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en)
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (1)	YES	Cossack's songs of Dnipropetrovsk Region (http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en)
Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Number of programmes or projects)	NO	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists
National Level		
Existence of a national natural and cultural heritage registry or list (6659 monuments, including Crimea and occupied territories, and 46 natural monuments of national significance)	YES	According to the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the cultural heritage", objects of the cultural heritage have to be registered in the State Register of immovable monuments of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Register) in the categories of national and local significance and according to their archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, artistic and scientific value (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244910406) The main body authorized to be the central body of executive power in sphere of environmental protection is Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine (MEPU). http://www.menr.gov.ua/about/structure/105-perelik-ustanov-pryrodno-zapovidnoho-fondu-shcho-nalezhat-do-sfery-upravlinnia-minpryrody
The national natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (2015-2016)	YES	(http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244910406) http://www.menr.gov.ua/about/structure/105-perelik-ustanov-pryrodno-zapovidnoho-fondu-shcho-nalezhat-do-sfery-upravlinnia-minpryrody
Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the national or sub-	YES	Today the National Record contains 5 elements of intangible cultural heritage, namely the Opishnya

national level (6 + 30)		decorative pottery, the Kosiv painted ceramics, the Krolevets woven towels, the Petrykivka - Ukrainian decorative and ornamental artistry of XIX - XXI centuries. In January 2015 a new element "The Cossack's songs of Dnipropetrovsk region" was added. The decisions on adding items to the National Record were made on the basis of recommendations by the Expert Council of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. The Regional Records include such elements as: "The traditional painting of Bubnivka ceramics" (Vinnytsia region); "The Klembivka traditional embroidery" (Vinnytsia region); "The tradition of black smoked ceramics" (city of Lutsk, Volyn region); "The Petrykivka Painting - Ukrainian Decorative-Ornamental Artistry of 19th-21st centuries" (Dnipropetrovsk region); "The Cossack's songs of Dnipropetrovsk region" (Dnipropetrovsk region); "Petrivski sobitky" (v.Vyshka, Zakarpattia region); "Khyzhanska svalba" (v. Khyzha, Vynogradiv district, Zakarpattia region); "Artistic fingering weaving" (v. Cherna, Vynogradiv district, Zakarpattia region); "Wood Carving" (v. Nave Selo, Vynohradiv district, Zakarpattia region); "Velykoberezke fingering and lace-shuttle weaving" (Berehove district, Zakarpattia region); "The Blacksmith Art of Lysychovo village" (Irshava district, Zakarpattia region); "The authentic folk songs of Novomyrhorodschyny" (Novomyrhorod, Kirovograd region); "The musical performance tradition of drymbar and trembita ensembles" (Turka district, Lviv region); "The Yavoriv Folk Art - Yavoriv toy" (Yavoriv District, Lviv region); "The folk craft of black smoked ceramics in Havarechchyna" (Lviv region); "Authentic folk dance on the barrel in Boikivshchyna" (v. Bitlia, Turka district, Lviv region); "The Reshetylivka embroidery technique "white on white" (Poltava region); "Authentic technique "a broken branch" (Poltava region); "Tadition of Polissya Archaic Solo Singing" (Rivne region); "The tradition of playing dudka-vykrutka\kolyanka\ and art of manufacturing the tool" (Rivne region); 'Vodinnia Kusta" folk ritual" (Rivne region), "The tradition of performing ritual songs in Sarnenshchyna" (Rivne region),"Small Polka", "Dialects of Polissya" (Rivne region); "The tradition of weaving lacet cloths and manufacturing of traditional dress"(v. Krupove, Dubrovytsky District, Rivne region); "Traditional embroidery of Polissya"; "The Krolevets woven towels" (m. Krolevec, Sumy region); "Traditional culture of the Goryuns ethno group" (watershed of Sejm and Kleven, Putivl district, Sumy region); "Borshchiv shirts embroidered in black - a striking example of the authentic culture of the region" (Borshchiv district, Ternopil region); "Knitting brooms in Slobozhanshchyna" (Kharkiv region); "Limanski brooms" (Kharkiv region); «Spring ritual "Vodinnia

		Kozla" (Kharkiv region), "Siobozhanshchyna whistles" (Valky ceramic school, Kharkiv region); "Kharkiv Kotz"; "Kobzar traditions in Kharkiv region", "Kupala na Slobozhanshchyni" (v.Hetmanivka, Kharkiv region); "Kherson Wedding Songs" (Kherson region). http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/state/ukraine-UA?info=periodic-reporting
At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the national or subnational level has been updated in the last 5 years (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)	YES	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/state/ukraine-UA?info=periodic-reporting
Existence of a list or inventory of protected cultural property including movable heritage (Number of items inventoried)	YES	(http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244910406)
The national list or inventory of protected cultural property including movable heritage has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	YES	(http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=244910406)
Existence of a database of cultural objects stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument	YES	Databases of the Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies, Institute for Heritage Protection and the Ministry of Internal Affairs require updating
2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT		
Conservation, Valorization and Management		
Dedicated annual budget at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (Amount)	YES	From 2010 to 2016 a fluctuation in the state budget expenditure on protection of the cultural and natural heritages can be observed, decreasing in 2012-2016, with planned increase in 2017. Protection of cultural heritage is financed by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine as well as by the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine and local governments, while the protection of natural heritage was supported by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine. The amount of annual budget by years in thousand hrivnas/euros for heritage safeguarding: 2014 – 171 658.90/13 776.8; 2015 – 176 545.8/14 169; 2016 - 187 231.80 /6 833.28; 2017 – 301 593.70 / 10 887.86
Specific legislations/ policies/ measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	YES	The main law in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage is the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Cultural Heritage”. Objects of the cultural heritage are registered in the Register according to their category: by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine if they have national significance (at the moment there are two resolutions approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Including

		Objects of Cultural Heritage with National Significance into the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine" N 928 of 03.09.2009 and № 929 of 10.10.2012. With the aim of simplifying the registration procedure and to make a more efficient form of the Register changes to the order of registration have currently been made. According to the order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (N158, as of 11.03.2013) «Rules for registering cultural heritage objects", the entering objects into the State Register was optimized.
Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	YES	In order to implement the key provisions of the Convention and to record elements of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory of Ukraine the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine elaborated a form for the object (element) recording which was approved by the Ministerial order N21521 of 12.14.2012. In 2013 the Expert Council under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine was established involving leading experts in the field of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (the Ministerial order N2 932 of 03.10.2013 "On Approval of Regulation on the Expert Council on the Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine"). The Ukrainian Centre for Cultural Studies under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is designated for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage according to the order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine N2 548 of 27.07.2015 "On the scientific and methodological support for realization of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage"
National legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research (Date of adoption)	YES	The Law of Ukraine "On Protection of the Archeological Heritage" (2004, with amendments 2012 and 2014). The conduct of archaeological excavations, research and other earthworks on the territory of the monument of historical heritage or protected archaeological zone or at the historical places of human habitation or research of human activities under the earth surface is governed on the basis of permission issued by the authorized central governmental entities for protection of the cultural heritage.
Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -sucha as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions	YES	The Law of Ukraine "On Import, Export and Return of Cultural Values" (1999, with amendments of 2014). The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine gives a special certificate for temporary importation or exportation of cultural values/objects.

from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc. (Date(s) of adoption)		
Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage	NO	
Existence of museums holding permanent collections of 'movable heritage' (Number of museums)	YES	According to the data of SSSU (Annual Statistic Review, 2015), there were in 2015 – 564 museums (with 14 and 8 museums in Donetsk and Luhansk regions which are not considered in other statistics), including 222 complex museums, 184 – historical museums, 69 – art museums, and 47 – literature museums.
Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-national, national or international level (Date(s) of publication)	YES	Long-term Strategy for Development of Ukrainian Culture, adopted in February 2016, envisages management of registered cultural heritage on all levels. Bi-annual or medium programmes are adopted on all regional and local level. Trans-border programmes for 2015-2018 include western parts of Ukrainian border.
Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability (Date(s) of publication)	YES	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine as of 09.01.2014 (#11) “On Approval of Provision on Unique State System of Civil Defence”
Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage (Number)	YES	24 centres on regional level, regional centres for heritage studies, and, at least, 3 officials centres on national level, besides non-governmental and academics institutions.
At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years	YES	Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies (2016) - “Safety of Cultural Heritage under Extreme Situation: State Policy and International Experience”
Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current national development plans (Date of the plan)	YES	Long-term Strategy for Development of Ukrainian Culture, adopted in February 2016 by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
Knowledge and Capacity-Building		
Existence of operational national centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals (Number of centres)	YES	5
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site	YES	A programme of the National Academy for Top Managers in Culture and Arts (2013)

management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage (Number of programmes)		
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities (Number of programmes)	YES	One special programme developed by the Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies (2015)
Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. (Number of programmes)	NO	
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives (Number of programmes)	YES	A Special Training Programme developed by the Museum of Revolution of Dignity and the Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies for museum staff (2015-2016).
Community Involvement		
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them.	YES	Each decision on local level should pass through public discussion.
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labelling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them	YES	Anyone can submit a petition, along with appropriate documentation, to Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies directly or through local cultural centre, according to the Order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, 2015.
Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years.	YES	The Law of Ukraine “On Decentralization” (2015)
Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation	YES	Public Council at the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and public councils at the regional/oblast administrations
Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and	YES	A set of seminars and trainings organized by the Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies, regional cultural centres and administrations.

transmission implemented in the last 2 years		
Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years	YES	National and regional festivals organized by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, regional cultural departments and centres.
3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT		
Raising Awareness and Education		
World Heritage sites and major national cultural heritage sites inscribed in national registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites	YES	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites.	YES	Kyiv, Lviv, Zhovkva, Lutsk, Odesa
Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and inform the general public about its importance for those communities.	YES	Centres for folk art and culture
Existence of differential pricing for local visitors at heritage sites	NO	
National educational and information programmes on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing the general public of the dangers threatening their heritage (including the illicit trafficking of cultural objects)	NO	
Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes)	NO	
School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among youth implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes)	NO	
Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the	YES	On national and regional levels

general public launched in the last 2 years		
Stimulating Support		
Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years (Date of adoption)	YES	EU-Eastern Partnership-Council of Europe Project COMUS (Community-led urban strategies in historical cities) - 2014
Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites	YES	Chervona Ruta Cruise Company (www.ruta-cruise.com) Olymp Travel LTD (www.olymp-travel.kiev.ua)
Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives	YES	PLATAR (www.platar.org)

***Data Sources*:** Ukrainian Center for Cultural Studies, UNESCO, Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Development Centre "Democracy through Culture"

C. THE USE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE FOR ADVOCACY, POLICY-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

In 2014 -2016, there were developed several legislative and strategic documents supporting political, social and economic development in Ukraine basing on decentralization and democratization approaches. Among them, one could mention State Strategy of Regional Development for 2020 (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on August 6, 2014; Law of Ukraine "On Principles of State Regional Policy" (approved on February 5, 2015), Long-Term Strategy for the Development of Ukrainian Culture (approved on February 16, 2016) and other. However, action plans based on mentioned above and other documents have not been formally supported by adequate information systems and evidence-based perspective decisions. The result is that data has not been systematically processed, which prevents the monitoring of effectiveness and efficiency of

the allocation of public resources, and the functioning of public institutions.

The important step towards an updated information infrastructure is the collection and uniting of reliable cultural statistics and accurate administrative data from various sources. Many stakeholders both inside and outside the cultural sector already see benefits since culture is becoming an important component for economic development and social cohesion. So the Indicator Suite indeed advanced the culture and development agenda in the national context, and it will most probably facilitate the creation of new policies or changes in culture and development. The majority of data and results in this Suite have not been known before or have not been widely presented in the best way in order to raise awareness of policy makers in this sector, e.g. 4,04% of GDP generates from

culture. This will most probably be used to advocate for larger investment into this sector. The investment of public resources in accurate, well-defined and comparable data for the cultural system is justified because without them it is not possible to carry out strategic policy-making, to make accurate analysis on activities, nor to suggest improvements.

It's especially important under the decentralization policy implemented in Ukraine, for creating strong and solid, evidence-based national cultural strategy which will promote national security and impact on social and economic development, using the principle of complementary subsidiarity and considering regional peculiarities.

D. THE ADDED VALUE OF THE INDICATOR SUITE AND POTENTIAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

As very many countries, Ukraine believes in the notion that culture could be a generator of development and that cultural services, creative industries and cultural tourism should present an important vehicle for future development. In this way, the intertwining of culture with economy, education, and other dimensions in the Indicator Suite have been positively accepted by the national stakeholders even though this was done for the first time and even though some indicators have not been recognized as those that are in connection with culture and cultural development. The Indicator Suite also served as a teaching tool or guide for the stakeholders, especially statistical institutes, to realize what culture really represents. The intention has been raised to continue working with the Indicator Suite to renew the results on an annual basis actively involving in this activity regional statistical and research institutes (centres/observatories).

Culture & Creativity
EU-Eastern Partnership Programme

Note

The report is developed with the assistance of the EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme. The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the report lies entirely with the author.

The purpose of the EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme is to support the cultural and creative sectors' contribution to sustainable humanitarian, social and economic development in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

The Programme is funded
by the European Union