



**Kurylo V., Beliakova Y., Holovii L.**

**PROBLEMS OF INFORMATION SUPPORT  
AND LEGAL REGULATION  
OF E-GOVERNANCE IN UKRAINE**

MONOGRAPH

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DOCTOR OF SCIENCE OF LAW, PROFESSOR, CORRESPONDING  
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF AGRARIAN SCIENCES OF  
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The monograph is devoted to the problems of information support and legal regulation of e-governance in Ukraine from the standpoint of Ukraine's European integration intentions and international commitments to achieve by 2030 the Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of September 25, 2015 № 70/1 at the Summit of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (also known as the "Global Goals"), their implementation and adaptation to national development.

The monograph considers the theoretical and legal principles of e-governance, a comprehensive analysis of the genesis of legal regulation of the development of e-governance in Ukraine.

It is noted that the rapid development and spread of information and communication technologies, their penetration into the public sector are associated with the emergence of such a concept as "e-governance".

The monograph is intended for legal scholars, specialists in information and administrative law, civil servants, graduate students and students of law schools and anyone interested in the problems of public administration of modern times.

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# CONTENT

INTRODUCTION.....	4
SECTION 1. THEORETICAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH OF E-GOVERNANCE AS A FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.....	7
1.1 Theoretical and legal foundations of e-governance in Ukraine.....	7
1.2 Sustainable development and its relationship with e-governance.....	18
1.3 E-government as a tool for implementing the national strategy for sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals adapted for Ukraine.....	26
Conclusions to section 1.....	33
SECTION 2 ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE IN UKRAINE.....	35
2.1 Legal regulation of e-governance development: international component.....	35
2.2 Legal regulation of the development of e-governance: the national component ...	39
2.3 Institutional support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine.....	57
Conclusions to section 2.....	7
SECTION 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNANCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.....	77
3.1 Organizational and legal support for the implementation of e-governance at the local level.....	77
3.2 Official websites of local public administration bodies as a component of e-government implementation at the local level.....	92
3.3 Informatization programs of local public administration bodies as a component of the mechanism of e-government implementation at the local level.....	101
Conclusions to section 3 .....	107
CONCLUSIONS.....	111
REFERENCES .....	120
ADDITION.....	143

## Introduction

Theoretical and methodological issues of development and implementation of e-governance in the activities of public authorities, its impact on the processes of democratization and development of the information society are the subject of research by a number of foreign and domestic scholars. This is due to the rapid spread of information and communication technologies in the world, which began in the last third of the twentieth century.

States around the world have begun to widely implement information and communication technologies and integrate them into government processes with appropriate institutional and legislative support. Ukraine is no exception, but in Ukraine, since 1998, when two basic laws on informatization were adopted, the development of e-governance took place in the conditions of imperfection of the concept of administrative reform, lack of a unified state policy on e-governance, imperfect legal regulation. All this has led to a significant lag of Ukraine from other European countries in the level of e-governance. In particular, according to the world's bi-annual United Nations eGovernment survey, Ukraine ranked 62nd in e-government development in 2016, 82nd in 2018 and rose in 2020 on 13 steps and took 69th place. For example, Ukraine's neighbors, in particular Estonia, took 13th place in 2016, 16th place in 2018, and 3rd place in 2020; Poland in 2016 took 36th place, in 2018 - 33rd place, in 2020 - 24th place; Belarus ranked 49th in 2016, 38th in 2018 and 40th in 2020.

In addition, in 2015, Ukraine, together with other United Nations member states, undertook international commitments on sustainable development, in connection with the adoption at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development of 17 global Sustainable Development Goals for the future international development of the countries until 2030. Also the basis for the implementation of innovative transformations in Ukraine in the direction of sustainable development is the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, the political part of which was signed on March 21, 2014, and economic - on June 27, 2014.

Until now, e-governance in the science of administrative and information law was considered as one of the main tools for public sector reform, achieving transparency and openness of public authorities, increasing public confidence in government, providing better public services to businesses and citizens, etc. However, the study of e-government as a tool for sustainable development, its information and legal support to achieve maximum results in achieving sustainable development in Ukraine, in accordance with international commitments, was not conducted at the monographic level, which makes the topic relevant.

Foreign researchers such as K. Andersen, M. Bagmet, B. Barber, D. Bell, T. Becker, M. Bonham, M. Bones, P. Bourdieu, S. Buras, G. Weinstein, S. Zuridis, N. Katris, B. Kaufmann, S. Clift, R. Katz, M. Castells, J. Masuda, A. Nilsson, P. Norris, K. Pateman, J. Taylor, G. Peco, M. Waters, N. Hannah, M. Finger, J. Fontaine, J. Young, S. Ward and others have made a significant contribution to the study of the theoretical foundations of e-governance.

In the domestic scientific literature the study of scientific and theoretical principles of e-governance, its characteristics and elements, the state of implementation of e-governance in public administration and issues of information and analytical support of public authorities and local governments made the following domestic scholars: V.B. Averyanova, I.V. Aristova, O.M. Andreeva, O.A. Baranova, K.I. Beliakova, O.P. Holobutsky, V.P. Gorbulin, N.V. Gritsyak, M.S. Demkova, D.V. Dubova, S.B. Dubova, O.M. Yemelyanenko, V.V. Eganova, I.B. Zhilyaeva, R.A. Kaluzny, O.V. Karpenko, I.B. Klimenko, P.S. Klimushina, I.B. Koliushka, O.Yu. Kudryavtseva, I.S. Kyspliak, B.I. Kurylo, I.G. Malyukova, Yu.G. Mashkarova, Yu.G. Misnikova, N.B. Novitskaya, A.M. Novitsky, O.V. Oliynyk, I.M. Oliychenko, A.I. Semenchenko, A.O. Serenko, O.P. Svitlychny, V.M. Furasheva, I.Yu. Shvets, etc.

In addition, analytical groups and international organizations such as Accenture, Gartner, the World Bank, the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, etc. have made significant contributions to the study of information society and e-governance.

However, despite the importance of research, for domestic legal science the problem of information and legal support of e-government in Ukraine as a tool for sustainable development is new, requires systematic justification of theoretical and applied aspects of its development and implementation in the context of European integration processes and international commitments development, and necessitates a separate study.

## SECTION 1 THEORETICAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH OF E-GOVERNANCE AS A FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

### 1.1 Theoretical and legal foundations of e-governance in Ukraine

The rapid spread of information and communication technologies (hereinafter - ICT) in the world has become the basis for the emergence of new forms of social development. According to the famous researcher, philosopher and political scientist E. Toffler, modern society is characterized by the "third wave" of its development - post-industrial or informational, which dates back to the last third of the twentieth century and should finally replace the industrial, according to scientists, by 2025. During this period, under the influence of the scientific and technological (mid-twentieth century) and information revolution (70's of the twentieth century) the knowledge economy came to the fore, which contributed to the transformation of science into a direct productive force and factor of development and self-preservation of society, increasing the importance of information and the rapid development of information technology, communication networks and the information sphere as a special kind of social relations that permeate all aspects of human life, society and the state in modern conditions. Public administration and the functioning of public authorities are also no exception, because the widespread use of ICT is a prerequisite for improving the efficiency, openness and transparency of public authorities [1, p. 25].

According to the Okinawa Charter of the Global Information Society signed by the G8 leaders on July 22, 2000 [2], ICTs are recognized as one of the most important factors influencing the formation of 21st century society, as their revolutionary impact on people's lives, education and work government and civil society. ICTs are fast becoming a vital stimulus to the development of the world economy. They also provide an opportunity for all individuals, firms and business communities to address economic and social issues more effectively and creatively [2].

In general, the adoption of the Okinawan Charter for the Global Information Society and the adoption of the Information Society Constitution at the World Summit on the



Information Society in Geneva in December 2003 were the starting point for building a global information society. Horizon 2020 Framework Program of the European Union, which extends to Ukraine, as one of the most important areas involves the development of ICT in order to strengthen Europe's competitiveness in the global dimension [3, p. 3].

Thus, the development of information technology has led to a new form of communication with the state - the so-called "e-governance".

E-Governance is a way of organizing public power through local information networks and segments of the global information network, which ensures the functioning of governance in real time and makes daily communication with citizens, legal entities and non-governmental organizations as simple and accessible as possible [4, p. 22].

According to the definition in the European Union (hereinafter - the EU), "... e-governance is based on the use of information and communication technologies in public administration combined with organizational change and new skills to improve the quality of public services and democratic processes" [5, p. . 26].

The very concept of e-governance appeared in the early 90s of the twentieth century, but it began to be implemented only in the late 90s. Singapore was the first in the world to implement the idea of a government portal. It became the first country to launch a large-scale government portal, the eCitizen Center ([www.ecitizen.gov.sg](http://www.ecitizen.gov.sg)), in 1999. The government portal of the country not only began to provide information services, but also opened access to some public services, for which the population was previously forced to visit various ministries and departments [4, p. 22].

The emergence of e-governance is associated with the introduction in the late twentieth century in many developed countries of changes in public administration models aimed at making them adequate to the economic, social and informational supranational challenges of the time. The main shortcomings that necessitated the reform of the entire system of public administration are the crisis in public administration (bureaucracy, excessive centralization, unjustified hierarchy), the unification of management and administration, and the costly nature of public administration. Then the basic principles of the theory of new public management were formulated [4, p. 79].

Processes called e-governance take place in almost all countries. At the same time, the concept of "e-governance" is constantly debated and it remains ambiguous and unclear. The ambiguity of the definitions is due to the fact that scientists focus on various aspects and principles of implementation and operation of e-governance [6, p. 35].

In addition, the author of the research "E-governance as a tool for the formation of transparent and open political power" I.S. Kusplyak [6] did not point out that there are still problems in understanding the term "e-governance" and "e-government". As you know, the English term "e-government" has many meanings. In international legal instruments, the term "government" is used not only to define the central body of executive power (government), but in the sense of the state as a political institution as a whole. The literal translation of "e-government" as "e-governance" does not quite clearly reflect the essence of this concept.

E-government is defined as the use of Internet technologies, way of presenting information and services, and access to information and services. That is, e-government refers to the methods of government, not the government as a subject of this activity. Using the concept of e-government, in foreign literature we mean "e-government" or "e-governance". And in the Ukrainian language "government" is exclusively the highest body of executive power or a set of executive bodies in the country [6, p. 37].

Thus, in our study, when analyzing the works of domestic and foreign scholars, as well as international legal acts, by "e-government" we will mean "e-governance". However, only if these two concepts in a particular context are identical in meaning.

As noted by O.M. Andreev, when studying the essence of e-government it is important not only to get acquainted with the relevant scientific literature, but also to take into account the approach in which the author works.

Today, three main approaches to understanding e-governance have emerged in the world scientific literature.

1. The first of the well-known schools considers e-government as an effective provision of public services through new information technologies. This approach was formed in

accordance with the principles of e-commerce, which actually became the source of the idea of e-governance. According to this approach, the government as a large corporation should strive to satisfy the interests of its taxpayers, and to this end - to increase its efficiency. This approach remains common among practitioners today. For example, M. Gernon, vice president of the e-government program in New York, defines e-government as "the use of information technology to directly provide public services to consumers around the clock and seven days a week. E-government provides services in the way that is most convenient for the consumer and at the same time allows to do it at a much lower price. T. Pardo stands on similar positions, understanding e-government as the transformation of public services through the use of technology [7, p. 16].

2. The second approach was formed by technocratic researchers, whose school understands e-government as an organization with a high level of information.

G. Klaff, Head of the Information Technology Department of the Municipality of Norfolk, noted that before implementing management aimed at the buyer or e-government system, the institution should pay attention to the automation of all internal processes. Thus, e-government in the second school is a technological government and is considered in terms of opportunities that arise due to computerization and informatization of management processes [7, p. 17].

3. The third school, which is gaining more and more followers in Western literature and is gradually gaining recognition in Ukraine, considers e-government as a new paradigm (model) of governance in the age of knowledge. This approach leaves e-service delivery, according to the first school, the role of one of the innovative government technologies, and informatization - the role of a tool for government transformation. Instead, the spread of new principles and approaches to governance is emphasized, which is accompanied by the restructuring of the entire system of management processes, overcoming the stereotypes of bureaucratic culture [7, p. 17].

In general, e-government issues are the focus of research by many foreign scholars, including: F. Bannister [8], R. Gicks [9], P. Jaeger [10], M. H. Kobo [11], M. Castells [12 ], M. Lips [13], J. Moon [14], N. Hanna [15], J. Fontaine [16] and others.

As pointed out by I.S. Kuplyak, the formation and functioning of e-government in a single state remains an important issue that requires careful analysis. And Ukraine is no exception, for which, in terms of informatization of the state, it is necessary to take into account many features: the development of information and telecommunications technologies, the degree of social stratification, traditions of public administration, the level of socio-political consciousness, etc. [6, p. 36].

Domestic scholars interpret the concept of e-governance differently. There are different approaches to defining the nature of e-governance and its role.

Thus, A.I. Semenchenko proposes to take as a basis one of the most common concepts - "e-government", formulated by the Institute of Modern Development in conjunction with the Institute for Information Society: "E-government is a system of interaction between government including the Internet, in order to increase the availability and quality of public services, reduce the time of their provision, as well as reduce the administrative burden on citizens and organizations" [17, p. 9].

According to P.S. Klimushin, "e-governance" is a form of public administration, in which there is an active interaction of public authorities and local governments with each other, with society, people and citizens, business through ICT [5, p. 28].

The scientist notes that in the process of e-government development information resources of state bodies are integrated, a system of online services is created. At the same time, the government network infrastructure should be aimed at solving current political, economic and social problems of the state [5, p. 27]. He emphasizes that e-governance is an instrument of democratization of society, an integral part of the functioning of the information society.

Well-known scientist, Professor N.V. Hrytsyak reveals e-government in public administration and characterizes it as a tool, modern management technology and at the same time the ideology of managing public affairs, fulfilling obligations and providing e-government services to individuals, citizens, businesses, organizations or institutions of various forms of ownership. In addition, N.V. Hrytsiak notes that e-governance is also the adaptation of public administration to the conditions of the information society, the essence of which is to establish interaction between public

authorities and local governments among themselves, with citizens and businesses through modern ICT [18, p. 8].

Other scientists, such as T.M. Kaminska, M.S. Beekeeper, S.A. Chukut believe that e-governance is, in fact, the modernization of the entire system of public administration, which includes both the provision of quality services to citizens and businesses, and the establishment of new communication channels between government and civil society, reengineering the entire civil service [19, p. 4].

In addition, S.A. Chukut and O.B. Kukarin believe that e-government is an effective technology that simplifies and facilitates communication between citizens, businesses and authorities at all levels and in all spheres [20, p. 11].

N.P. Dyachenko believes that e-governance is: 1) informing citizens and businesses about the activities of government agencies on departmental sites; 2) provision of public services online; 3) involvement of citizens and business in the discussion and adoption of management decisions; 4) automation of the activities of individual state bodies and interdepartmental cooperation; 5) the control of power over society [21, p. 135].

M.G. Vatkovskaya, in turn, interprets e-government as a set of state information systems, information technology infrastructure, their interaction and access to them, which provide a new level of openness, efficiency and effectiveness of public authorities to best meet the rights of citizens [ 22, p. 6].

S.V. Dziuba and I.B. Zhilyaev under e-government understand the optimization of the process of providing administrative and social services, political participation of citizens in state building by changing internal and external relations through technical means, the Internet and modern media [23, p. 22].

Also, e-government was defined as: "...automated government services, which main functions are to ensure free access of citizens to all necessary state information, tax collection, registration of vehicles and patents, providing the necessary information, concluding agreements and making supplies to the state apparatus and equipment, etc. "[24]; "...A way of organizing state power through local information networks and

segments of the global information network, which ensures the functioning of certain bodies in real time and makes it as simple and accessible daily communication of citizens with the authorities" [25], etc.

It should be noted that e-governance has long been perceived by scientists, public authorities and local governments, the business community as one of the determinants and catalysts of administrative reform aimed at improving the efficiency of public administration in the state.

As noted by I.B. Koliushko, administrative reform is understood as a set of political and legal measures consisting of structural, functional and civil service transformations, primarily in the executive branch, in order to transform it from a power-repressive mechanism to an organization serving society, and creating effective system of public administration [26, p. 7].

That is, in modern conditions the main importance of executive bodies in regulating public relations is, first of all, in "serving" individuals and legal entities to establish strict observance of human and civil rights and freedoms and ensure their effective protection [27, p. 129].

According to N.B. Novitska, the use of digital technologies in public administration will minimize the need for direct contact with government officials, which will significantly reduce the level of corruption in the state apparatus. In turn, depersonalization in the relationship between a citizen and a civil servant will avoid personal contact and ensure better performance of official duties by government officials, as their work will be computerized, more efficient and quite transparent, i.e. it can be controlled not only by the head of public institution, but also by any citizen [28, p. 16].

As noted by domestic scientist V.V. Eganov, in order to successfully implement e-governance as an idea and ensure the full realization of all its benefits to our state, of course, it is necessary to go through a difficult path of approximation of public administration to European standards. This takes some time for Ukraine, as the final transition to e-governance requires many intermediate steps from declaring this area at the highest state level as a priority to improving the system of training, retraining and

advanced training of civil servants who will directly perform the relevant functional responsibilities. At the same time, the transition from traditional management to e-governance should take place gradually and be accompanied by appropriate changes in the development of society, which will contribute to its stabilization [29, p. 9].

A.O. Serenok in his research "Mechanisms of interaction between government and citizens in the e-government system" came to the following conclusions: 1) informatization of public authorities, ensuring the interaction of government and citizens through ICT in the e-government system in the development of the global information society is one of the urgent tasks of public administration; 2) clarifying the essence of e-government in terms of public administration allows to define it as an information system of interaction between government and society based on a combination of internal government and external public infrastructure through government Internet representations (portals), which expands the availability of public administration services on the Internet and reduces the time of their provision [30, p. 163].

E-government is defined in the work as a process of governing the state with the help of modern ICT, providing the process of interaction between government and citizens on the Internet, optimizing the provision of public administration services. In the the author identified the main types of electronic interaction between the state and society, namely: G2C "government to citizens", G2G "government to government", G2B "government - business"), G2E "government to civil servants", C2G "citizens to government", G4C "government to citizens" [30, p. 163].

I.S. Kusplyak, author of a on "E-government as a tool for the formation of transparent and open political power" [6], draws attention to the main expectations in the implementation of e-government. Thus, in the political sphere it is the transformation of internal and external relations and the optimization of the administrative apparatus of the state based on the use of ICT. The main expectation is the openness and transparency of government activities in order to make them more flexible, less hierarchical and regulated.

In the social sphere, the main task is to increase the level of satisfaction of citizens with public services. This will help expand opportunities for self-service, simplify and speed up administrative procedures, virtually eliminate duplication of various types of work, increase opportunities for education (distance learning), increase technological awareness and skills of citizens, trust in government.

In the technological sphere, the expectation from the introduction of e-government technologies is the creation of a high-quality modern market of intellectual services, development of telecommunications infrastructure and successful work in a competitive environment using the latest advances in science and technology.

In the economic sphere, changes will occur primarily in reducing government spending and spending of citizens and businesses, as reducing the time spent on services and the number of appeals is directly proportional to the reduction of material resources to obtain it [6, p. 62-63].

I.V. Mukomela believes that e-governance means the implementation of public administration based on the widespread use of information technology, local information networks and segments of the global information network, which provides simple and transparent operation and communication of public authorities with citizens in real time and communication, coordination of actions, cooperation of power structures with each other for the best possible performance of the tasks facing them [3, p. 10].

Thus, leading domestic scientists consider e-governance as one of the modern tools for effective interaction between the state, civil society and business structures, which in Ukraine is in a state of formation and development and therefore needs active study and improvement [1, p. 52].

According to V.P. Gorbulin, N.V. Gritsyak, A.I. Semenchenko, O.B. Karpenko, the purpose of implementing e-governance in Ukraine is to achieve European standards of quality of e-government services, openness and transparency of government for man and citizen, NGOs, business. This is not about trivial informatization of the existing public administration system, but about the use of ICT to move to a state focused on meeting the needs of man and citizen, which provides: 1) improving the quality and



accessibility of public services, simplifying procedures to reduce administrative costs; 2) improving the quality of administrative and managerial processes, ensuring control over the effectiveness of public authorities and local governments while ensuring an appropriate level of information security; 3) ensuring openness of information on the activities of public authorities and local governments, expanding access to it and providing opportunities for direct participation of man and citizen and civil society institutions in the preparation and examination of draft decisions taken at all levels of government.

Accordingly, scientists define strategic tasks for the development of e-government in accordance with the advantages and new technologies in the development of society and the state. These are, in particular: 1) ensuring the rights of man and citizen to remote access to all types of open state information that has individual and social significance; 2) involvement of a person and a citizen in public affairs; 3) further improvement of public administration technologies; 4) overcoming information inequality; 5) organization of services to legal entities and individuals in an integrated form remotely - via the Internet and other means; 6) restructuring of relations between state authorities and local self-government bodies with a person and a citizen; 7) promoting economic development; 8) system-forming legislative support [4, p. 82].

For the first time, the official definition of e-government was enshrined in the Concept of e-Governance Development in Ukraine, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (hereinafter - CMU) of December 13, 2010 № 2250-r [31]. In this Concept, e-governance was defined as "a form of public administration that promotes efficiency, openness and transparency of public authorities and local governments with the use of information and telecommunications technologies to form a new type of state focused on meeting the needs of citizens."

According to the Concept, the main component of e-governance is e-government, which is defined as "...a single infrastructure of interagency automated information interaction of public authorities and local governments with each other, with citizens and businesses" [31].

The order of the Cabinet of Ministers of September 20, 2017 № 649-r approved a new Concept for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, which gives the same definition of "e-governance" as in the previous Concept [32].

Therefore, one of the main goals of e-governance according to the state concept is "the formation of a new type of state focused on meeting the needs of citizens", which according to some scholars is not entirely correct.

According to scientist V.M. Furashev, the type of state is a system of essential features inherent in all states, which are based on a certain level of civilization, or type of industrial relations, and which express the socio-economic essence and purpose of the state. According to the historical types of socio-economic relations, there are slave-owning, early feudal, class-feudal, bourgeois and socialist states; according to other criteria, in particular according to the methods of exercising power - democratic and totalitarian type of state; by the level of technical development of society - agrarian, industrial, post-industrial, information type of state; by the level of influence on the state of religion - theocratic and secular type of state, etc. The scientist believes that we can say that the implementation of the principle of "e-governance" is one of the prerequisites for creating a new type of state - informational, but changing the form and means of public administration, "communication" of power structures with themselves and the population does not mean a change in the type of state [33, p. 48].

Secondly, he finally notes that it is not clear from the definition of e-governance what exactly the needs of citizens should be met - in the economic, social, cultural sphere, or does it concern the realization of citizens' rights to access information? In any case, the duty of the state is already to meet the needs of its citizens [33, p. 48].

We agree with the point of view of the scientist, because, in accordance with Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine [34], "...human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the state. The establishment and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state".

In addition, we believe that when defining the concept of "e-governance" it is more appropriate to use the term "information and communication technologies" instead of the term "information and telecommunications technologies". According to a

dictionary from Wikipedia, the term information and communication technology (ICT) is often used as a synonym for information technology, although ICT is a more general term that emphasizes the role of unified technologies and the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless connections), computers, routines, software, storage, and audiovisual systems that allow users to create, access, store, transmit, and modify information. In other words, ICT consists of information technology, as well as telecommunications, media broadcasts, all types of audio and video processing, transmission, network management and monitoring functions [35].

Summing up the study of the theoretical and legal foundations of e-government in Ukraine, we can say that there is no unambiguous interpretation or understanding of the concept of "e-governance" today. This concept has been studied and continues to be studied by many scientists. In general, e-governance is mostly seen as a means of improving and reforming the public sector and providing better public services to citizens and businesses, i.e. it is a tool of public administration and a catalyst for administrative reform to address pressing issues in the public sector, such as administrative secrecy, bureaucratic system, corruption, staff growth, state monopoly in providing services to citizens, etc.

Defining the concept of e-governance according to the state concept, in our opinion, is not entirely correct and requires further research, expert discussion and clarification.

## 1.2 Sustainable development and its relationship with e-governance

The new paradigm of society's development, called "sustainable development", was developed based on the analysis of the causes of catastrophic degradation of the environment in the biosphere and finding ways to overcome threats to the environment and human health.

Sustainable development is the development of countries and regions where economic growth, material production and consumption, and other activities of society occur within the limits determined by the ability of ecosystems to recover, absorb pollution and support the lives of present and future generations [36].

In the 50-60's of XX century development was associated only with economic progress and increased economic efficiency. In the early 1970s, due to the unfair distribution of income and the growing number of poor in developing countries, issues of social justice were recognized as important as the issues of increasing economic efficiency. However, increasing consumption of natural resources has led to environmental degradation and adversely affected human health. The real threat was the problem of "growth limits", which in 1972 drew the attention of the world community to the Club of Rome.

To avoid an environmental crisis, the concept of development had to include a third goal - environmental protection. This issue was first raised at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972, Stockholm), which recognized the urgency of environmental issues and the need for effective international mechanisms to address them.

The term "sustainable development" appeared in 1980, when the "World Conservation Strategy" was adopted at the initiative of the United Nations Environment Program, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the World Wildlife Fund [37]. This strategy has put forward a fundamentally new position: nature conservation is inextricably linked to development issues. The development of society must take place while preserving nature.

The contribution to the development of sustainable development has been made by such foreign scientists as: R.V. Cates, A.A. Lejzerovich, T.M. Perris, J.M. Hulls and others. In general, various aspects of sustainable development are the subject of scientific discussions. Economists who focus on sustainability mean, first of all, wealth, profit, accumulation of capital (Dali, Pezzi, etc.). Much attention is paid to the application of environmental assessment techniques (Barbier, Marcandia, Pierce, etc.). Geographers are primarily interested in researching the implications of sustainable development for land use planning (Naess, Owens, Reed, etc.).

The concept of "sustainable development" began to be widely used after the publication in 1987 of the report of the International Commission on Environment and Development "Our Common Future", prepared under the leadership of G.H.

Brundtland. In turn, the concept of sustainable development gained leading status after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, and was reflected in the agenda adopted by the conference for the XXI century [36].

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) proposed the following definition of sustainable development: "Sustainable development is the development of society that meets the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Accordingly, sustainable development is not only associated with the component of nature conservation, but this concept considers the world as a holistic system, and therefore each link in this system requires special attention. Thus, the set of areas and problems that are considered in the context of determining the principles of sustainable development include: economic development; social sphere; ecology; preservation of mineral resources; sustainable development of industry; transport; agriculture; conservation of land, water, forest resources; sustainable development of seas and coastal areas; conservation of biological and landscape diversity; sustainable development of mountain areas; air pollution; sustainable tourism; waste processing; education, etc.

Thus, the world community understands sustainable development as a harmonious combination of economic, social and environmental components of development. Only achieving a balance between them will provide an opportunity to move to a social development that will not deplete natural and human resources, and therefore will be able to last long enough.

In the international aspect, it is the UN system that should play a leading role in promoting international cooperation in the field of strengthening public institutions and public bodies in the interests of sustainable development.

In turn, the UN inextricably links e-government with sustainable development and calls on countries to better use the potential of ICTs to promote the achievement of internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (also called "Global Goals")

[38], by ensuring sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Development studies the development of e-government in the world and studies the indicators of information technology development in the field of public administration at the global level. The main indicator of technological maturity of the state in the field of e-government is the E-Government Development Index, and its components - the index of government websites (Online Service Index), the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index and the Human Capital Index.

Every two years, the Department of Economic and Social Development prepares reviews (studies) of the United Nations on the level of e-government development. It is the only document in the world that assesses the state of e-government development in 193 UN member states, and also serves as a powerful tool for countries in choosing policies and strategies in the field of e-government, in solving multifaceted and complex problems in this area.

In the 2004 Global e-Government Readiness Survey, e-government was interpreted as "the use of ICTs and their use by the government to provide information and public services to the people" [39].

In a broader sense, e-government should be seen as the use and application of information technology in public administration to streamline and integrate workflows and processes, effectively manage data and information, improve public service delivery, and develop communication channels to participate and expand human rights and opportunities [40].

In general, since 2001, the UN has been preparing global reviews (studies) on the development of e-government in the world. Global reviews were published in 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 [41]. All reviews analyze the huge role of the impact of ICT in all spheres of public life.

According to the 2014 UN eGovernment Study, innovation and eGovernment can make governments around the world more efficient, provide better services and meet

the requirements of transparency and accountability. E-government can help governments to turn green, promote efficient management of natural resources, and stimulate economic development and promote the social integration of particularly vulnerable populations. ICTs have also proven effective as platforms for knowledge sharing, skills development, transfer of innovative e-government solutions and capacity building for sustainable development between countries [40].

The 2016 UN eGovernment Study [42] shows a positive global trend towards higher levels of eGovernment as countries around the world increasingly use innovation and new ICT to provide services and engage people in decision-making. The study emphasizes that one of the most important new trends is the provision of people-centered services, i.e. services that reflect and manage people's needs. At the same time, digital inequality between countries, as well as within one country, remains. Lack of access to technology, poverty and inequality prevent people around the world from reaping the full potential of ICT and e-government for sustainable development [42].

In the UN General Assembly Resolution "Using Information and Communication Technologies for Development" of 19 December 2014 [43], the UN General Assembly recognizes that ICTs can provide new solutions to development problems, especially in the context of globalization, and can contribute to enhancing progressive, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, increasing competitiveness, expanding access to information and knowledge, eradicating poverty and ensuring social cohesion, which will help accelerate the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, especially the least developed countries. world economy.

In addition, the UN General Assembly emphasizes the important role of governments in all national policies and in providing services to national needs and priorities through the effective use of ICT, as well as the important role of the private sector, civil society and technical communities in ICT development [43].

In its Resolution of 14 September 2015 on "Promoting Integrated and Accountable Public Services for Sustainable Development" [44], the UN General Assembly reaffirmed that the basis for sustainable development at all levels is the availability of

transparent, inclusive and accountable public institutions and professional public services that respond quickly and are provided with ICT.

Recognizing the importance of the use of ICTs in the transformation of the entire public administration system, the UN General Assembly continues to call on UN Member States to use ICTs in public policy-making and public service delivery to support national development efforts and respond effectively to the needs and priorities at the national and local levels [44].

In Resolution A / RES / 70/1 "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015 [45] (hereinafter - Resolution A / RES / 70 / 1), it is emphasized that thanks to the spread of ICT and scientific and technological innovations in various fields - new opportunities open up to accelerate human progress, bridge the "digital divide" and the formation of a knowledge-based society. Resolution A / RES / 70/1 emphasizes that world leaders have never before committed themselves to joint action and efforts to implement such a broad and universal strategic agenda. Resolution A / RES / 70/1 announced a new action plan aimed at bringing the world on the path of sustainable development, which provides for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are key areas of development. The SDGs have been approved for the period from 2015 to 2030 and have seventeen Global Goals, which meet 169 goals. These are universal goals and objectives that cover the whole world: both developed and developing countries. They are comprehensive and indivisible and ensure the balance of all three components of sustainable development.

Seventeen SDGs and 169 tasks came into force on January 1, 2016 and are as follows: Goal 1. Overcoming poverty; Goal 2. Eradicate hunger, ensure food security and improve nutrition, encourage rational agriculture; Goal 3. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and well-being of people of all ages; Goal 4. Ensure comprehensive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5. Ensuring gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls; Goal 6. Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation; Goal 7. Ensure that all people have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern



energy sources; Goal 8. Promote continuous, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 9. Create sustainable infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation; Goal 10. Reduce inequalities within and between countries; Goal 11. Ensuring openness, security, sustainability and environmental sustainability of cities and towns; Goal 12. Ensuring the transition to rational models of consumption and production; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects; Objective 14. Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Objective 15. Protection and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and promotion of their rational use, rational forest use, combating desertification, stopping and reversing the process of land degradation and halting the loss of biodiversity; Goal 16. Promote a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, ensure that all have access to justice and establish effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and intensify its activities [45].

It should be noted that the SDGs are generally based on and continue the Millennium Development Goals. It should be noted that the SDGs are identified as key factors in the development of countries until 2015 by the UN Millennium Declaration [46], which was adopted in 2000 by 189 countries at the UN Millennium Summit. Following the development of a universal SDG framework in many countries around the world, the SDGs have been adapted and country development targets for 2015 have been set, taking into account the specifics of the national situation. For fifteen years (2000 to 2015), the SDG reports served as the only strategic document that enabled the public to monitor government action using monitoring of 33 key indicators [47].

Thus, the new Action Plan envisaged by UN General Assembly Resolution A / RES / 70/1 provides for the continuation of work launched during the SDGs set out in the UN Millennium Declaration.

Resolution A / RES / 70/1 emphasizes that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. As well as the fact that governments

have the main responsibility for conducting further activities at the national, global and regional levels and reviewing progress in the implementation of the CSB over the next 15 years [45].

On 22 December 2017, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 72/242 entitled “Impact of Rapid Technical Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals” [48], in which the UN General Assembly, referring to its previous resolutions, reiterates that that science, technology and innovation, including ICT, can play a crucial role in tackling global issues such as poverty eradication, food security, increasing access to energy, combating disease, improving education, protecting the environment, and accelerating economic diversification and the reform process, increasing productivity and competitiveness and ultimately supporting sustainable development [48].

Based on the established relationship between e-government and sustainable development, we propose to discuss and further use the definition of "e-government" through the prism of sustainable development. In particular, e-government is proposed to be considered as a tool for sustainable development, the effective application of which forms a simplified and transparent interaction of public authorities and local governments with each other, citizens and businesses through modern information and communication technologies, and affects all spheres of public life citizens in order to meet their needs, while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment.

Summarizing the above, we can say that the emergence of a new concept in the 1980s, called "sustainable development", was due to the urgent need to solve global problems and realize the need for a harmonious combination of economic, social and environmental components of development. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The UN, which plays a leading role in promoting international cooperation in strengthening public institutions and public authorities for sustainable development, inextricably links e-government with sustainable development and calls on countries to make better use of ICT capacity.

Based on the established relationship between e-government and sustainable development, the author's definition of "e-government" is formed, which is proposed to be considered as a tool for sustainable development, the effective application of which forms a simplified and transparent interaction between public authorities and local governments, business with the help of modern information and communication technologies, as well as the impact on all spheres of public life of citizens in order to meet their needs, while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment.

### 1.3 E-government as a tool for implementing the national strategy for sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals adapted for Ukraine

Sustainable development is already the basis for policy-making in the EU and many other countries, including post-Soviet countries such as Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and others, where national sustainable development strategies have been adopted and green economy mechanisms are being implemented.

Despite the fact that Ukraine has officially supported a number of international decisions on sustainable development (this is the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro on Environment and Development (1992) [49]), which defines the rights and responsibilities of the world within the concept Sustainable Development, the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) [46] and the SDGs [47], the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) [50] and the Implementation Plan of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) [51], the final document of the UN Conference Rio + 20 "The future we seek" (2012) [52] and others), Ukraine still has no approved concept of sustainable development, and the national strategy for sustainable development was approved by Presidential Decree only in 2015 [53].

During the years of independence in Ukraine, several attempts have been made to create and approve at the legislative level the concept of sustainable development of the country. The proposed draft concepts are reflected in the following official documents:

1. The Draft Law on the Concept of Sustainable Development of Ukraine [54] (№ 3234 of 25 April 2001) was heard at a sitting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Verkhovna Rada) on March 7 , 2002 and was not adopted.

2. The draft Law on the Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development [55] (№ 3234-1 of 19 December 2001) was heard at a sitting of the Verkhovna Rada on 7 March 2002 and was not adopted.

These bills stressed the need to develop the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ukraine, as well as a system of other program and forecast documents: short-, medium- and long-term forecasts, the main component of which will be forecasts of environmental change and ecosystems in the process of economic activity, short-term forecasts and programs at the sectoral, regional and national levels [56].

3. Draft Resolution on the Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development [57] (№ 5749 of July 2, 2004), the issue was considered at a sitting of the Verkhovna Rada, the draft was not supported (October 6, 2005).

In addition, there are draft concepts that have not reached the stage of the draft law. Among them is another "Draft Concept of Ukraine's transition to sustainable development", which together with the "Integrated version of the draft National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ukraine" was developed by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and sent to the Cabinet of Ministers in 2012 [56].

After the signing of the political part of the Association Agreement with the EU on March 21, 2014 [58], the issue of determining the guidelines and priorities of the country's development and adopting a national strategy for sustainable development became even more acute for Ukraine.

The Decree of the President of Ukraine of January 12, 2015 № 5/2015 approved the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" (hereinafter - the Strategy 2020) [53], which defines the goal, vectors, road map, priorities and indicators of good defense, socio-economic, organizational, political and legal conditions of formation and development of Ukraine. According to the Decree, the Cabinet of Ministers must approve an action plan for the implementation of the 2020 Strategy by February 15

each year and provide quarterly information on the status of implementation of the action plan for the implementation of the 2020 Strategy.

The 2020 Strategy identifies four main vectors of our country's development: 1) sustainable development of the country (carrying out structural reforms, which will improve the living standards of Ukrainians); 2) security of the state, business and citizens at all levels and ensuring the implementation of effective anti-corruption mechanisms); 3) responsibility and social justice, ensuring that every citizen, regardless of race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics, will have access to high-quality education, health care and other services in the public and private sectors); 4) pride for Ukraine in Europe and the world (ensuring mutual respect and tolerance in society, pride in one's own state, its history, culture, science, sports).

Within the framework of these four vectors of movement, the 2020 Strategy envisages the implementation of 62 reforms and development programs of the state, including:

- 1) by vector of development - reform of telecommunication infrastructure, program of participation in trans-European networks, program of attraction of investments, reform of civil service and optimization of system of state bodies and others;
- 2) by vector of security - e-government program, intellectual property protection reform, environmental protection program and others;
- 3) by vector of responsibility - decentralization and public administration reform, regional policy reform, program of national unity and support of national minorities, health care system reform, social protection system reform, education reform, development program for children and youth and others;
- 4) by the vector of pride - the program of popularization of Ukraine in the world and promotion of Ukraine's interests in the world information space, program of innovation development, development of information society and media, reform of state policy in science and research, reform of state policy in culture, program of national publishing cases, etc.

The 2020 Strategy identifies e-governance as a stand-alone program that is not on the list of priority programs and reforms [53].

In our opinion, it is not entirely correct to single out e-governance as a separate program, because if we analyze each individual reform or program envisaged by the 2020 Strategy, it becomes clear that their implementation largely depends on the state of implementation of e-government tools, management and, in general, in all spheres of public life.

Taking the reform of the national security and defense system as an example, the 2020 Strategy provides for a focus on governance, control, communications, computer support, intelligence and information support, and logistics throughout the security sector.

With regard to anti-corruption reform, its main goal will be achieved through the successful implementation of new anti-corruption mechanisms, including: declaring the property status of public servants, preventing and resolving conflicts of interest, verifying the integrity of employees and monitoring their lifestyles. It is also important to use the latest technologies, in particular to ensure that the state has access to information in the form of "open data".

The aim of judicial reform is to reform the judiciary, the judiciary and related legal institutions in order to put into practice the principles of the rule of law and to ensure that everyone has the right to a fair trial by an independent and impartial tribunal. The Law of Ukraine of October 3, 2017 № 2147-VIII [59] amended the Commercial Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine and other legislative acts providing for the functioning of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, the concept of "electronic business" and the ability to perform all procedural actions through electronic means of communication with appropriate mechanisms of identification and security.

When it comes to health care reform, according to the 2020 Strategy, the main directions of the reform should be to increase the personal responsibility of citizens for their own health, ensure free choice of health care providers of appropriate quality,

provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable population, creating a business-friendly environment in the healthcare market [53].

It should be noted that on January 1, 2018, the Law of Ukraine "On Improving the Availability and Quality of Rural Health Care" [60] came into force, according to which the state ensures the implementation of measures for rural health care, inter alia, main areas such as:

- introduction of modern technologies for medical care in rural areas, in particular with the use of telemedicine; implementation of resources for the implementation of such services (we are talking about telemedicine counseling, telemedicine consultation, telemetry and home teleconsultation);

- development of the necessary telecommunication infrastructure, including provision of health care facilities, as well as general practitioners in rural areas with modern telecommunication technologies (broadband Internet access with guaranteed bandwidth, necessary software, computer and other equipment) in order to implement functioning of the electronic health care system, electronic prescriptions, organization of primary, secondary (specialized), tertiary (highly specialized) medical care and medical rehabilitation with the use of telemedicine [60].

Despite the adoption of such an important program document for the country as the 2020 Strategy, we must state that this document is more declarative. In addition, it does not take into account all seventeen SDG, the process of adaptation of which to the Ukrainian context continued during 2016-2017. The result of this work was a national system consisting of 17 goals and 86 tasks of national development. National targets, indicators for monitoring the implementation of targets and targets for achievement by 2030 are reflected in the National Report 2017 "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine", prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine with the support of all UN agencies in Ukraine [61].

It should be noted that the inclusive process of defining the national objectives of the SDG took place in the following four areas: 1) fair social development; 2) sustainable economic growth and employment; 3) effective management; 4) ecological balance and building sustainability. The implementation of these areas involves: the rule of law

and fair justice; full participation of citizens in public administration and life of local communities; overcoming corruption; improving the effectiveness of public authorities and local governments on the basis of openness and transparency of decision-making and public control over their implementation, etc. [61].

According to the above-mentioned National Report, the public vision of Ukraine's development until 2030 covers such benchmarks as the well-being and health of the population, which will be ensured by innovative economic development based on sustainable use of natural resources. And in our deep conviction, the use of ICT in all spheres of public life will play a key role in achieving these goals.

So let's mention the SDGs adapted for Ukraine. They are as follows: Goal 1. Overcoming poverty; Goal 2. Overcoming hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agricultural development; Goal 3. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for all at all ages; Goal 4. Ensure comprehensive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5. Ensuring gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls; Goal 6. Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation; Goal 7. Ensure access to low-cost, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for all; Goal 8. Promote progressive, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 9. Create sustainable infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation; Goal 10. Reduce inequality; Goal 11. Ensuring openness, security, sustainability and environmental sustainability of cities and towns; Goal 12. Ensuring the transition to rational models of consumption and production; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects; Objective 14. Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Objective 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and promote their sustainable use, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing the process of land degradation and halting the process of biodiversity loss; Goal 16. Promote a peaceful and open society for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and establish effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all



levels; Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and intensify work in the framework of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development [61].

Today, Ukraine has not yet adopted a legislative document at the legislative level, which would take into account all the SDGs adapted to Ukraine until 2030 and the main provisions of the updated EU Sustainable Development Strategy. It should be noted that the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Science and Education together with other Verkhovna Rada committees prepared a draft Law on the Sustainable Development Strategy of Ukraine until 2030 (Bill 15 9015 of August 7, 2018), as well as an alternative draft Law on the Strategy for Implementing the Balanced development of Ukraine until 2030 (Bill № 9015-1 of August 20, 2018), but the law was never adopted.

Summing up, we note that sustainable development is already the basis for policy-making around the world, where national strategies for sustainable development have been adopted and green economy mechanisms are being implemented. An important step towards achieving Ukraine's sustainable development was the adoption in 2015 of the Ukraine 2020 Sustainable Development Strategy, a document that defines the directions and priorities of Ukraine's development until 2020. However, despite the importance of adopting this strategic document, we see the following shortcomings in it. Firstly, this document is purely declarative. Secondly, it does not take into account the provisions of the updated EU Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as all SDGs adapted for Ukraine. Third, the analysis of selective reforms identified as a priority by the 2020 Strategy has shown that the success of a reform is inextricably linked to the development of e-government. However, the 2020 Strategy does not include the development of e-governance in the list of priority programs and reforms.

We believe that the success of the implementation of national tasks proportionally depends on the level of implementation of e-governance in all spheres of public life. Therefore, it is fair to note that e-governance is a tool for implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" and adapted for Ukraine SDG.

## Conclusions to section 1

1. It is established that to date there is no unambiguous interpretation or understanding of the concept of "e-governance". This concept has been studied and continues to be studied by many scientists. In general, e-governance is seen by scholars and government officials as a tool of public administration and a catalyst for administrative reform to address pressing issues in the public sector, such as closed administrative-bureaucratic system, corruption, state monopoly in providing services to citizens, budget funds, etc. The definition of the concept of "e-government" according to the state concept is analyzed, which is not entirely correct and requires further research, expert discussion and clarification.

2. The content of the concept of sustainable development is revealed, by which we mean such development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Based on the analysis of the concept of sustainable development and international legal acts and research of the United Nations, which plays a leading role in promoting international cooperation in strengthening public institutions and public authorities in the interests of sustainable development, it is established that e-governance and broad use of information and communication technologies depend on the transition of countries to sustainable development and the achievement by countries by 2030 of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015.

3. The definition of "e-governance" is proposed, which is proposed to be considered as a tool for sustainable development, the effective application of which forms a simplified and transparent interaction of public authorities and local governments with each other, citizens and businesses through modern information and communication technologies in all spheres of public life in order to meet the needs of population, while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment.

4. Features of e-governance as a tool for implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" and adapted to Ukraine Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) are considered. Based on the analysis of selective reforms identified by

the Strategy as a priority, it was found that the successful implementation of these reforms is inextricably linked to the development of e-governance.

5. Despite the fact that the National Strategy for Sustainable Development "Ukraine - 2020" by its nature is an important guide to potential change in Ukraine, shortcomings inherent in this strategic document were identified, including: declarative nature; the Strategy does not take into account the provisions of the updated Sustainable Development Strategy of the European Union and all Sustainable Development Goals adapted for Ukraine; the strategy does not include the development of e-governance in the list of priority programs and reforms. On this basis, the opinion is supported on the need to: 1) adopt a new national strategy for sustainable development until 2030, which would establish a comprehensive system of strategic and operational goals of Ukraine's transition to integrated economic, social and environmental development by 2030 and take into account all national Sustainable Development Goals; European Union Sustainable Development Strategy; 2) development and adoption of a detailed Action Plan for the implementation of the new strategy; 3) implementation of an effective system for monitoring the implementation of the strategy and annual publication of monitoring results; 4) consolidation in the new strategy of the proposed definition of e-government through the prism of sustainable development.

## SECTION 2 ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE IN UKRAINE

### 2.1. Legal regulation of e-governance development: international component

Legal regulation is one of the prerequisites for the development and implementation of e-governance. It is aimed at regulating relations in the field of informatization in terms of meeting the information needs of society, protecting the rights of consumers of electronic services, establishing competence, as well as coordinating the activities of government agencies in the functioning of e-government. A number of documents are needed that establish a general framework, strategies and specific standards for e-governance and the creation and use of ICT in public administration, between businesses and citizens [4, p. 93].

The system of regulations on the implementation of e-governance in each country may differ. As a rule, the number of such documents (decrees, laws, departmental orders, etc.) reaches several hundred. In Ukraine, the issue of legal support for the development of e-government requires consideration of the entire system of factors influencing the development of e-government. Therefore, the study of the international component of the legal field of e-governance development is extremely important, given the European integration course of our country and its fulfillment of international obligations on sustainable development.

So, based on the subject of our study, we will focus on international information law. And among the first international legal acts in the field of information technology we will mention the Declaration on European Policy in the Field of New Information Technologies [62], which was adopted on May 6-7, 1999 in Budapest. In this Declaration, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe ("CoE") calls on the governments of the member states to promote people's access to new information technologies and communication services, to enable all people to play a more active role in society at national, regional and local levels.

The next international legal act, which we have already mentioned in the first section of the study (subsection 1.1), is the Okinawan Charter of the Global Information Society [2]. This document sets out the intention to intensify the efforts of governments to: strengthen relevant policies and regulations that would stimulate competition and innovation; ensuring economic and financial stability; cooperation in the optimization of global networks; reducing the digital divide, etc.

The UN Millennium Declaration adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 [46], among the fundamental tasks facing the world community "at the dawn of the new millennium", proclaimed universal and equal access to such positive manifestations of globalization as the benefits of new technologies, especially ICT ». To achieve this goal, the World Summit on the Information Society was organized in two stages during 2003-2005.

The first stage of this international event resulted in the adoption of the UN Declaration on Building an Information Society: A Global Challenge in the New Millennium, the so-called Geneva Declaration of Principles [63], and the Geneva Plan of Action [64]. Among the key, in the context of this research, provisions of the above Declaration are the following: 1) the use and deployment of ICT should be aimed at creating benefits in all aspects of daily life (they are potentially important for government, health, education and training, employment, job creation, entrepreneurship, agriculture, transport, environmental protection and natural resource management, etc.); 2) states the intention to make full use of the ICT opportunities provided in the pursuit of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and to adhere to the key principles set out in this Declaration [63].

The main results of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society are enshrined in two international instruments: the Tunisian Commitment [65] and the Tunisian Program for the Information Society [66]. The latter focuses on financial mechanisms to bridge the digital divide, on Internet governance and related issues, and on the implementation of decisions taken in Geneva and Tunisia, in particular: 1) it is determined that public funding plays a crucial role in ensuring access to ICT and ICT-based services for the population; 2) reaffirms the commitment to equal access to

information and knowledge for all, recognizing the role of ICTs in economic growth and development; 3) emphasizes the commitment to use ICT as a tool to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the MDGs [66].

Other international legal acts in the field of information technology that guide European countries in building e-government systems include the following: Resolution 1191 (1999) of the CoE Parliamentary Assembly on the Information Society and the Digital World of 26 May 1999. [67] , Recommendation 1586 (2002) of the CoE Parliamentary Assembly on the digital divide and education of 18 November 2002 [68], Recommendation 1559 (2002) of the CoE Parliamentary Assembly on training of workers in the use of new technologies of 26 April 2002 [69]; Regulation (EU) № 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93 / EC [70], UNCITRAL Model Law on electronic signatures of July 5, 2001 [71], and others.

Let us dwell in a little more detail on Recommendation Rec (2004) 15 of the CoE Committee of Ministers on e-Governance, adopted on 15 December 2004 [72]. This document outlines the following steps for building e-government in the respective country: 1) the policy of e-governance technology implementation, legislation and practice in its application in this area should be reviewed; 2) to involve relevant foreign and national experts in order to create a joint strategy for the implementation and development of e-governance; 3) develop an e-governance strategy that will: promote the positive development of democratic processes; expand the choice of access to communications; will involve individuals in the implementation of strategic choices and take into account their needs and priorities; ensure transparency and stability; establish the boundaries of cooperation between public administration bodies, the private sector and other civil society organizations; etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned international legal acts, in the EU countries the legal framework for the formation of e-governance is coordinated by the European Commission, which adopts relevant directives and decisions. Thus, in December 1999, the European Commission launched and supported the eEurope initiative in March

2000 with the European Council. The later document, eEurope, an information society for all, is part of the so-called Lisbon Strategy, which aims to make the EU's most competitive and dynamic economy in the world by 2010.

The main areas in which the specific objectives of the e-Europe initiative have been developed are: providing access to digital technologies and the Internet to every citizen, every home, school, business and government agency; overcoming digital ignorance in Europe through a culture of entrepreneurship open to the use of new information technologies; ensuring social loyalty to the information society [73].

To meet these objectives, the e-Europe Action Plan 2002 was adopted by the European Commission in May 2000, and the eEurope + Action Plan for candidate countries was added in June 2001. In June 2002, the European Council adopted the next Action Plan, eEurope 2005, and later the i2010 - European Information Society for Growth and Jobs. In the spring of 2010, the European Council adopted "Europe 2020" - the EU's strategy for socio-economic development until 2020 [74].

Most EU member states have extensive experience in legislative and project support for the development of e-government. The national informatization programs of these countries closely intersect with the Digital Agenda for Europe (hereinafter referred to as the Digital Agenda) [75], which is one of seven initiatives under the Europe 2020 strategy. The purpose of the Digital Agenda is to identify the key role that ICT can play in achieving Europe's priorities and ambitions by 2020. Accordingly, the priority areas of the Digital Agenda are: 1) the creation of a dynamic digital single market that will take full advantage of the digital age; 2) development of interoperability and standards (meaning improvement of regulatory procedures and increase of compatibility to achieve seamless interaction of numerous IT devices and applications, data warehouses and services); 3) development of trust and security of users of online transactions; 4) access to high-speed and high-speed Internet; 5) development (investment) in research and development related to ICT; 6) increase of computer literacy, skills and involvement of citizens; 7) the use of ICT to solve social problems.

Thus, the Digital Agenda emphasizes that the development and expansion of ICT is becoming a key element in achieving policy goals and objectives in areas such as

addressing aging, climate change, reducing energy consumption, improving transport infrastructure efficiency, mobility, empowering patients and ensuring the social integration of people with disabilities, promoting cultural diversity and creative content, etc.

It should be noted that the development of e-government is one of the main priorities of the European Action Plan in the field of e-government for 2016-2020 [76].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy" of July 1, 2010 № 2411-VI [77], Ukraine's integration into the European space in order to gain future EU membership is an irreversible choice of our country. Therefore, according to domestic scientists, with whom we fully agree, when developing national documents on the implementation of e-governance, it is important to focus on eIDAS (Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on electronic identification and interoperability services) and EIF (European Interoperability Framework). This will enable cross-border electronic interaction and the provision of cross-border electronic services in the future. Achieving interoperability and ensuring electronic interaction of various public authorities is one of the main priorities of the "Digital Agenda for Europe" as a necessary condition for the formation of a single digital market in Europe and the provision of cross-border services [78, p. 20].

Summing up the international component of legal support for e-government development, we believe that international legal acts in the field of information technology and e-government development combine the important principles and standards of e-governance, following which Ukraine has a real chance to successfully implement e-governance and integration into the European digital space. The international legal framework should be the basis for implementation in national legislation, especially given that the development of e-governance is identified as one of the main priorities for the development of European countries.

## 2.2 Legal regulation of the development of e-governance: the national component

At the present stage of development of social and legal relations in Ukraine, the importance of e-governance requires ensuring a sufficient level of its effectiveness, which in turn directly depends on the quality, validity, adequacy and timeliness of legal



regulation of e-governance. In general, legal support for the development of e-governance can be considered as a system of regulations that establish the goals, objectives, functions, principles, powers and responsibilities of state and public institutions involved in these reform processes, as well as at the conceptual level determine general optimization of public administration, taking into account the achievements of scientific and technological progress, in the development of the information society in Ukraine.

Given the above, we formulate the following starting points for the development of a model of legal regulation of the development of e-governance.

Firstly, the spread of ICT in all spheres of public life is one of the main, priority areas of public policy and one of the main strategic goals of information society in Ukraine. This factor, first of all, determines the development of domestic information legislation, the provisions of which regulate information relations, among other things, in the field of e-government and the use of ICT. In general, the issues of formation and implementation of state policy on the development of the information society are mainly regulated by the norms of administrative and information legislation. In addition, the norms of information and administrative legislation establish organizational and legal mechanisms for human rights in the information society, as well as mechanisms for providing individuals and legal entities with services based on ICT [79, p. 97-100; 80, p. 30-34].

Secondly, the goals of ICT implementation in all spheres of public life are: increasing production efficiency; improving the quality of products and services; improving the mechanisms of interaction of producers with public authorities, local governments and individuals and legal entities. Achievement of these goals requires a balanced formation of various areas of legislation, such as environmental, housing, transport, agriculture, health care legislation, etc. [81, p. 115-116].

Thirdly, public administration in various spheres of public life, primarily aimed at streamlining the relevant social relations. Administrative relations, one of the subjects of which is the executive body, are regulated by administrative law. Based on the fact that the degree of dependence of the effectiveness of managerial influence on any

object on the implementation of ICT in the activities of relevant public administration will increase as the information society in Ukraine, it is necessary to analyze existing administrative legislation of Ukraine on these issues. By the way, administrative and legal norms can be contained not only in administrative legislation, but also in other areas of legislation, such as information legislation. We emphasize that a similar situation is observed for information and legal norms [82, p. 27-28; 83, p. 19].

In view of the above, we turn to the analysis of national legislation in the field of e-governance. At the same time, in the process of fulfilling this task, we will proceed from the following provisions: firstly, a broad interpretation of the concept of legislation, which includes not only legislative acts but also bylaws (in particular, "acts of government"); secondly, from the "sectoral (horizontal)" and "subordinate, or hierarchical (vertical)" structure of the system of legislation, developed by specialists in the theory of state and law. The first of them takes into account the subject of legal regulation, i.e., the division of regulations on the subject of regulation: civil law, criminal law, administrative law and so on. The second reflects the legal force of acts - the division of regulations into certain groups according to their legal force: laws, decrees, government decrees, regulations of local authorities, etc. [81, p. 115-116].

Before proceeding to the direct analysis of regulations, it should be noted that the issues of regulatory regulation of the use of ICT and the development of e-government have been studied by such Ukrainian scientists as I.V. Aristova, O.A. Baranov, K.I. Beliakov, O.P. Holobutsky, M.S. Demkova, V.V. Eganov, P.S. Klimushin, I.V. Klimenko, I.B. Koliushko, I.S. Kuspliak, V.I. Kurylo, V.V. Marchenko, Yu.G. Mashkarov, A.Yu. Nashinets-Naumova, A.M. Novitsky, O.V. Oliynyk, I.M. Oliychenko, O.V. Orlov, O.V. Radchenko, A.I. Semenchenko, A.O. Serenok, S.A. Chukut and others.

Domestic scientist A.O. Serenok notes that the current legislation of Ukraine, which is directly related to the introduction and use of e-government technologies, has several dozen regulations. Moreover, e-governance is mostly considered not as a separate area, but as part of the field of informatization [84].

Thus, the first level of the model of legal support for the development of e-government, in our opinion, combines regulations on the functioning of the information sphere and the telecommunications sphere, and this is information legislation.

However, it should be noted that domestic scholars point out that information law, as an independent complex branch of law, interacts closely with administrative law, primarily due to the presence in both relations of subordination. At the same time, the interaction does not erase the boundaries that objectively exist between the sphere of public life and activities related to information, and other spheres of public relations, which are regulated by the norms of another industry affiliation. For example, information regulation differs from administrative law in that, although it includes the relationship of power and subordination, but they relate to "management" only part of the spectrum of information relations, beyond which subordination ends [85, p. 183].

Conceptual principles of state policy in the field of informatization, development of information society and e-government are defined, first of all, in a number of such legislative acts as the laws of Ukraine: "On Information" of October 2, 1992 № 2657-XII [86], "Technical Information" of June 25, 1993 № 3322-XII [87], "On the Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" of January 9, 2007 № 537-V [88], "On Access to of public information" of January 13, 2011 № 2939-VI [89], "On protection of personal data" of June 1, 2010 № 2297-VI [90], "On protection of information in information and telecommunication systems" of July 5, 2011 1994 № 80/94-VR [91], "On electronic documents and electronic document flow" of May 22, 2003 № 851-IV [92], "On electronic trust services" of October 5, 2017 № 2155- VIII [93]; "On the procedure for covering the activities of public authorities and local governments in Ukraine by the media" of September 23, 1997 № 539/97-VR [94]; "On News Agencies" of February 28, 1995 № 74/95-VR [95], "On the National System of Confidential Communications" of January 10, 2002 № 2919-III [96], "On Scientific and Scientific technical activity "of November 26, 2015 № 848-VIII [97]; "On the National Infrastructure of Geospatial Data" of April 13, 2020 № 554-IX [98] and others. It should be noted that the long-awaited Law of Ukraine "On National Infrastructure of Geospatial Data", which came into force on January 1, 2021, provides for the launch of a full database of all geodata of Ukraine (land and real estate,

settlements, forests, subsoil, transport networks and state border). Until now, there was no similar database, all information was stored separately in the regional departments of the land cadastre. There was also a problem with the classification and storage of information. There were no precise requirements for the structure, composition and distribution of geodata characteristics, which very often led to inconsistencies in the information.

An integral part of the information field of legislation is the Law of Ukraine "On Telecommunications" of November 18, 2003 № 1280-IV [99], which aims to ensure the universal provision of telecommunications services of sufficient range, volume and quality by limited regulation of market relations to promote effective functioning of an open and fair competitive market. The law defines the principles of consumer protection and control over the telecommunications market by the state.

According to domestic researcher D.V. Sulatsky, "... consumption of telecommunication services not only replaces the vital need for direct communication between people, but also becomes uncontrollably the dominant type of social interaction on a regional and global scale. In short, it is the telecommunications services and technologies through which they gain implementation, provide universal access to information, acting as a global "mediator" in the provision and consumption of information services, and the implementation of the vast majority of other information activities... Summarizing the existing patterns to assert that today the information rise of any nation is based on the telecommunication basis..." [81, p. 128].

We would like to single out two laws of Ukraine, with the adoption of which in 1998 the introduction of mechanisms and tools of e-governance was initiated. This is the Law of Ukraine "On the National Informatization Program" of February 4, 1998 № 74/98-VR [100], Article 5 of which states that the main purpose of the National Informatization Program (which is a set of interrelated individual tasks (projects) of informatization aimed at implementing state policy and priority areas of modern information infrastructure of Ukraine) is to create the necessary conditions to provide citizens and society with timely, reliable and complete information through the widespread use of information technology, information security of the state. The main

tasks of the National Informatization Program are included in the relevant section of the national program of economic and social development of Ukraine. And the Law of Ukraine "On the Concept of the National Informatization Program" of February 4, 1998 № 75/98-VR [101], which defines the strategic goals and basic principles of informatization; establishes the general principles of state policy in the field of informatization, the definition of the National Informatization Program, its main purpose and main objectives of the program, the principles of its formation and implementation, etc.

According to domestic scholars, the economic potential of the state is mainly determined by the amount of information resources and the level of development of information infrastructure [102]. However, it should be borne in mind that the more new information appears, the more its sources and consumers, the higher the vulnerability of the modern information society from inaccurate information, untimely receipt, industrial espionage, cybercrime, etc. In this regard, public authorities and scholars pay considerable attention to discussing the problems of improving the legal provision of information security in Ukraine.

According to the domestic scientist O.V. Oliynyk, "...information security is an integral component of the general problem of information support of man, state and society. It is aimed at protecting important subjects of information resources and legitimate interests". In connection with the intensive development of information technology, there is a clear quantitative priority of regulations aimed at regulating information and technical security in relation to information, psychological and information security in the field of rights and freedoms [103, p. 133].

According to the doctor of law in the field of information law K.I. Belyakov, for objective and subjective reasons, the modern information legislation of Ukraine does not have a legal clear, hierarchical unity, which causes conflicting interpretation and application of its rules in practice. The scientist notes that today in Ukraine there are two directions in choosing the path of legal regulation of information relations: the first is based on the doctrine of the Anglo-American legal system, namely the fragmentary solution of legal regulation of information relations at the legislative level in some

laws; the second - on the doctrine of the European (continental) legal system, legal recognition of branches of law and their systematization at the level of codification [104, p. 212].

K.I. Belyakov is convinced that the number of legal norms in the field of public information relations has reached a critical mass, which necessitates the allocation of legal norms in this area in a separate, autonomous interdisciplinary institute of law and systematization at the Code level.

The idea of codification of legal norms in the field of information relations is also defined and scientifically substantiated in the researches of domestic scientists I.V. Aristova, O.O. Baranova, V.M. Bryzhka, V.D. Gavlovsky, V.O. Golubev, R.A. Kalyuzhny, V.S. Tsymbalyuk and others, and has relevant theoretical developments [104, p. 214]. However, despite the numerous scientific works of scientists, the problem of developing and adopting the Information Code of Ukraine (Information Code of Ukraine) remains relevant.

Also, domestic scientist A.M. Novitsky emphasizes the need to introduce an integrated approach to the information sphere, as one of the most relevant in terms of forming an information society. In this regard, he indicates the need to develop an appropriate concept of legal support of information policy of the state, which should provide all areas of development and appropriate legal regulation of information relations in the state [105, p. 369].

In turn, currently a significant part of information relations is regulated by bylaws, which by legal force occupy the second place in the system of normative legal acts. These include:

1. Acts (resolutions) of the Verkhovna Rada, for example: Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada "On the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other public authorities to ensure freedom of speech, meet the information needs of society and information development in Ukraine" of February 16, 1999 № 430-XIV; Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada "On the Recommendations of Parliamentary Hearings on "Reforms of the Information and Communication Technologies and Development of the Information Space of Ukraine" of March 31, 2016 № 1073-VIII [106], etc.

2. Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers, namely resolutions and orders. Given the subject of our research, we can cite the following examples of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the Regulations on the National Register of Electronic Information Resources" of March 17, 2004 № 326 [107]; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the introduction of the National System of Indicators of Information Society Development" of November 28, 2012 № 1134 [108]; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On measures to create an electronic information system" Electronic Government "of February 24, 2003 № 208 [109]; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Procedure for Disclosure of Information on the Activities of Executive Bodies on the Internet" of January 4, 2002 № 3 [110]; "On approval of the Rules for ensuring the protection of information in information, telecommunications and information and telecommunications systems" of March 29, 2006 № 373 [111]; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some issues of disclosure of public information in the form of open data" of November 30, 2016 № 867 [112]; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some issues of organization of electronic interaction of state electronic information resources" of May 10, 2018 № 357 [113] and others.

With regard to the orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, we give the following examples: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the Concept of formation of the system of national electronic information resources" of May 5, 2003 № 259-r [114]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the action plan for the implementation of tasks provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" of August 15, 2007 № 653-r [115]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Issues of implementation of the pilot project for the implementation of e-government technologies" of March 1, 2010 № 360-r [116]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the Strategy for the development of the information society in Ukraine" of May 15, 2013 № 386-r [117]; and other.

3. Acts (decrees) of the President of Ukraine, for example: Decree of the President of Ukraine "On measures to develop the national component of the global information network Internet and ensure wide access to this network in Ukraine" of July 31, 2000

№ 928/2000 [118]; Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine" of October 31, 2001 "On measures to improve the state information policy and information security of Ukraine" of December 6, 2001 № 1193/2001 [119]; Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Priorities for the Implementation of New Information Technologies" of October 20, 2005 № 1497/2005 [120], etc.

4. Orders of central executive bodies, for example: Order of the State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, the State Committee for Communications and Informatization of Ukraine "On approval of the Procedure for information content and technical support of the sites of executive bodies" of November 25, 2002 № 327/225 [121], Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing of Ukraine "On approval of the Procedure for integration of information systems of state bodies and local authorities self-government to the Unified State Portal of Administrative Services" of September 8, 2016 № 1501/248 [122], etc.

We believe that this may conclude the consideration of the first level of the model of legal support for e-governance. According to these and a number of other acts of information legislation, the state has the main organizing, coordinating and controlling role in the relations arising in the process of implementing e-governance between its main actors: the state and business, international and public organizations, citizens. Therefore, the above sources of information and legal norms allow to confirm the conclusion that the provisions and articles on normative legal acts of administrative legislation belong to the information legislation. Conversely, administrative law contains information and legal norms.

Thus, the next horizontal (sectoral) level of the structure of the national legislation system, which will be associated with the next level of our model of legal support, will be administrative legislation. Administrative legislation is an external form of expression of administrative and legal regulation and occupies an important place in the system of regulatory and legal regulation of e-government.



Fundamental foundations of administrative and legal regulation, and some aspects of regulatory and legal regulation of e-governance in the executive branch are the subject of research of I.V. Aristova, V.B. Averyanova, S.M. Alfiorova, O.A. Baranova, Yu.P. Bytiak, V.M. Garaschuk, M.C. Demkova, S.V. Beak, D.V. Dubova, S.V. Kivalova, P.S. Klimushina, I.B. Koliushka, V.I. Kurylo, V.Ya. Malinowski, V.V. Marchenko, P.M. Rabinovich, S.A. Chukut, Yu.S. Shemshuchenko and other scientists.

As the scientist V.V. Marchenko points out, the system of legal regulation of e-governance in the executive authorities of Ukraine needs further study, given the fragmentary nature of the issue and the need to take into account changes in the domestic legal field. Special attention needs to be paid to administrative legislation, the place of which in the system of legal regulation of e-governance in the executive branch remains poorly studied [1, p. 127].

In general, the administrative legislation regulating public relations in the field of public administration is represented by a large number of administrative legal acts: related to meeting the needs of individuals and legal entities (electronic administrative services and procedures), ensuring the implementation and administrative protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, etc .; 2) regulating the process of public administration of financial and economic (tax reporting in electronic form), socio-cultural (submission of citizens' appeals, registration of social services in electronic form, etc.) and other areas; 3) internal organizational activities in the executive branch [1, p. 151].

Given the large number of administrative and legal acts governing certain issues of e-governance, we will focus on just a few of them.

Firstly, these are legislative acts, for example: the Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Appeals" of October 2, 1996 № 393/96-VR [123], which, among other changes, in 2015 introduced changes to expand opportunities for implementation the right of citizens to apply to public authorities, local governments, using effective new methods, in particular through electronic petitions and electronic applications; Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" of January 13, 2011 № 2939-VI [89], which in 2015 amended the access to public information in the form of open data and obliges

information managers to provide public information in form of open data on request, publish and regularly update it on the single state web portal of open data and on their websites; Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" of September 6, 2012 № 5203-VI [124], which in 2015 were considered revolutionary changes in the possibility of applying for administrative services, in addition to written and oral, also in electronic form, and it is stipulated that administrative services are provided in electronic form through the Unified State Portal of Administrative Services, including through the information systems of state bodies and local self-government bodies integrated with it.

Secondly, these are bylaws, which include:

1. Decrees of the President of Ukraine, for example: Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the preparation of proposals to ensure publicity and openness of public authorities" of May 17, 2001 № 325/2001 [125]; Decree of the President of Ukraine "On providing conditions for wider public participation in the formation and implementation of public policy" of July 31, 2004 № 854/2004 [126]; Decree of the President of Ukraine "On measures to ensure compliance with the rights of individuals and legal entities to receive administrative (state) services" of July 3, 2009 № 508/2009 [127] and others. It should be noted that an important step towards the introduction of e-governance was the signing of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On ensuring the implementation of a unified state reform policy in Ukraine" of July 23, 2014 № 614/2014 [128], according to which the National Reform Council was established as special advisory body under the President of Ukraine on strategic planning, coordination of positions on the implementation of a unified state policy of reforms in Ukraine and their implementation.

2. Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers (resolutions and orders), for example: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On measures to further ensure openness in the activities of executive bodies" of August 29, 2002 № 1302 [129]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Concept of e-governance development in Ukraine" of September 20, 2017 № 649-r [32]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the Concept of development of the digital economy and society of Ukraine

for 2018-2020 and approval of the action plan for its implementation" of January 17, 2018 № 67-r [130]; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the action plan for the implementation of the Open Government Partnership Initiative in 2018-2020" of December 18, 2018 № 1088-r [131] and others.

As we see, the development of e-governance in Ukraine is regulated by a number of normative legal acts. Moreover, these acts are closely intertwined with both administrative and informational and legal norms, and therefore, it is difficult to attribute them (acts) entirely to the information or administrative legislation. However, the lack of a unified state policy on the development and implementation of e-governance in Ukraine, its conceptual framework and strategy, has led to the fact that Ukraine lags far behind the pace of implementation of e-governance from other European countries.

For example, according to UN research on e-government in 2016 [42], 2018 [132], and 2020 [133], Ukraine ranked 62nd in the e-government development ranking in 2016, 82nd in 2018, and in 2020 - climbed 13 steps and ranked 69th. For example, Ukraine's neighbors, in particular Estonia, took 13th place in 2016, 16th place in 2018, and 3rd place in 2020; Poland in 2016 took 36th place, in 2018 - 33rd place, in 2020 - 24th place; Belarus ranked 49th in 2016, 38th in 2018 and 40th in 2020.

According to domestic scientists A.I. Semenchenko, N.V. Hrytsiak, O.B. Kukarin among the main factors hindering the introduction and development of e-government technologies in the system of public administration or their effective use are: lack or absence of state systemic control in this area; the actual lack of a centralized structure of state management of informatization of state bodies; lack of interaction in the functioning of information and communication systems of state bodies, departmental separation; as well as the inconsistency of Ukrainian legislation in the field of ICT and information security with the EU legislation [134, p. 14-15].

In our opinion, to the above factors should be added - the lack of real political will, personal responsibility of officials for non-fulfillment of tasks and, perhaps most importantly - is the awareness of the importance of ICT development and e-government in all spheres of public life .

Relevant decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2003-2005 provided for: 1) creation and integration of electronic information systems and resources into the Unified Web Portal of Executive Bodies and Provision of Information and Other Services through the Electronic Information System "Electronic Government" (2004-2005) ; 2) creation of the electronic information system "Electronic Government" (2004-2005); 3) ensuring compliance with the requirements for the protection of information available through the Single web portal of executive bodies and integrated websites, electronic information systems and resources of executive bodies (2004-2005); 4) develop and approve the list and procedure for providing information and other services using the electronic information system "Electronic Government" (2003), etc. [109]. However, while enshrining a number of measures aimed at implementing e-government, these regulations did not clearly define the stages of work, their relationship, responsible executors, resources, final expected results, and so on.

Such important legal acts as the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" of January 9, 2007 № 537-V [88], which defined the development of information society in Ukraine and the introduction of new ICT in all spheres of public life one of the priorities of public policy, and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2010, the first Concept for the development of e-governance in Ukraine [31], were more general, political in nature. The provisions of these regulations were not actually in force.

The Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings on "Reforms of the Information and Communication Technologies and Development of the Information Space of Ukraine" approved by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of March 31, 2016 № 1073-VIII [106] outlined the following significant problems in forming and implementing effective state development policy in the sphere of information society and e-government: 1) the action plan for the implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" has not been implemented; 2) there is no action plan for the implementation of the national strategy for further development of the information society in Ukraine; 3) digital inequality in access of citizens of Ukraine to electronic communications and

information resources has not been overcome, the level of computer literacy of the population is slowly growing; 4) low level of implementation and use of ICT opportunities in the fields of education, science, culture, health care, agro-industrial complex and other sectors of the economy, there are no relevant sectoral and intersectoral programs; 5) the action plan for the implementation of the Concept of e-government development in Ukraine, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of September 26, 2011 № 1014-r; 6) there are no programs for the development of e-governance in the system of executive bodies and local governments [106].

Undoubtedly, in the last four years, namely from 2016 to 2020, Ukraine has made significant progress in the development of e-governance and the introduction of its tools in public administration. Below we will dwell on some of the achievements.

Thus, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by its Order of June 24, 2016 № 474-r (as amended by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 18, 2018 № 1102-r) approved the Strategy for Public Administration Reform until 2021 [135], which aims to create effective, transparent, open and flexible structure of public administration with the use of the latest ICT (e-government) to ensure the formation and implementation of a holistic public policy aimed at sustainable social development and adequate response to internal and external challenges.

Pursuant to the Law of Ukraine "On Priority Areas of Innovation Activity in Ukraine" of September 8, 2011 3715-VI [136], the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by Resolution of December 28, 2016 № 1056 [137] approved the list of medium-term priority areas of innovation activity at the national level for 2017- 2021, among which - the development of modern information, communication technologies, robotics. In particular, this area of innovation includes: development of information and telecommunications infrastructure, introduction of new information technologies, in particular, grid and cloud technologies, computer training systems, e-business systems; introduction of the latest technologies of information protection in telecommunication and information systems for various purposes; development of technologies for long-term storage of information and management of "big data"; development and

standardization of fifth generation communication technologies - 5G - technologies; development and implementation of the Internet of Things; etc. [137].

In order to continue the reforms launched in 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Medium-Term Plan of Priority Actions of the Government until 2020 [138] (hereinafter - the Medium-Term Plan) by the Order of April 3, 2017 № 275-r. improving its quality as a result of sustainable economic development. To achieve this goal, the Medium-Term Plan identified the following main objectives of the Government for 2017-2020: economic growth (objective 1), good governance (objective 2), human capital development (objective 3), rule of law and the fight against corruption. ), as well as security and defense (goal 5). It should be added that according to this document, Objective 2 (effective governance) provides for public administration reform, decentralization and public finance reform aimed at improving the quality of public services and the level of public control over public funds. And one of the key priorities for achieving Goal 2 (effective governance) is the introduction of e-government tools. According to the document, e-government is important for increasing the country's competitiveness and investment attractiveness, a necessary prerequisite for effective governance in modern conditions [138].

Given that the Action Plan for the implementation of the previous Concept of e-Governance [139] was not implemented, an important step was the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers on September 20, 2017 Concept of e-Governance in Ukraine, which defines the main goals, priorities and measures governance until 2020 [32].

An important step in the development of open data in accordance with international principles and standards was the accession of Ukraine in 2016 to the International Open Data Charter [140]. Thus, the signatories of the Open Data Charter have committed themselves to recording their intentions to develop open data in state concept papers and to develop national action plans to implement the principles of the Charter.

In order to strengthen the partnership between government and civil society institutions, the development of open government and a powerful tool for democratization of the state as a whole was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of November 30, 2016 № 909-r Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership 2016-

2018 [141]. Noting the importance of further application of the principles of open government in the activities of state institutions, the Cabinet of Ministers with the participation of civil society institutions has set commitments to implement the Open Government Partnership Initiative in 2018-2020 [131]. It is important to note that the proposals to the Action Plan for the implementation of the Initiative for 2018-2020 were formed in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030.

In 2017, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ukrtransbezpeka, the State Agency for e-Governance, the Eurasia Foundation (International Technical Assistance Project "Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services (TAPAS)"), according to which the development information and telecommunication system for providing services online and ensuring the integration of created electronic tools into the Unified State Portal of Administrative Services [142].

In order to improve domestic legislation in the field of electronic identification and provision of electronic trust services, its harmonization with EU legislation and Ukraine's accession to the digital single market in Europe, the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services" [93] was adopted (hereinafter - ETS), which clearly defined the system and powers of public authorities that carry out state regulation in the field of ETS and electronic identification, requirements for ETS and their use, the procedure for state supervision in the field of ETS. In addition, the law provided for the use of alternative means of electronic identification, such as Mobile ID (identification through a mobile operator), Bank ID (identification through a bank), and ID-cards in the provision of electronic services and other forms of electronic interaction.

To implement the electronic interaction of the registers of state institutions and agencies, without the establishment of which it is impossible to effectively implement electronic services, a system of electronic interaction of state electronic information resources "Trembita" was created, which is already working. According to experts, Trembita is the basis of e-governance, which provides global reengineering of public administration processes. Thus, a person is not involved in the process of data

exchange, and this is done by the system itself, which not only speeds up the process, but also reduces to zero mechanical errors and eliminates corruption [143].

On April 2, 2020, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine launched the public services portal "Action", which has no analogue in Ukraine so far. Yes, you can get public services online on this portal. For example, the portal has the opportunity to issue a certificate of no criminal record, assistance in childbirth, you can register a car or get services related to driver's documents, issue a number of licenses, permits, etc.

Thus, a fragmentary analysis of the achievements of public authorities in the field of e-governance development has shown that Ukraine is on the right track. During this time, much has been done, including improving the regulatory framework for the development of e-governance in Ukraine.

However, according to scientists, regulations are not always interrelated and can be somewhat contradictory. Also, there is a problem with the quality of preparation of regulations at the state level: in many cases, acts are developed without a thorough analysis of the problem, which requires legal regulation and taking into account the risks of their implementation; taking into account the need for their interaction with other acts, conducting high-quality socio-economic and legal expertise, public discussion, etc. Therefore, the first problem is the lack of a comprehensive mechanism for legal support for the implementation of e-government. Another problem is the imperfect practice of law enforcement and legal nihilism of citizens and businesses, even civil servants [144].

The next problem that our research reveals is that in the current state strategic documents (Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", the Concept of e-governance in Ukraine until 2020, the Strategy for Public Administration Reform in Ukraine until 2021, etc.) the development of e-governance is not associated with the sustainable development and achievement of Ukraine SDG. In these documents, e-governance is mostly seen as part of public administration reform.

In addition, not all state strategic documents have implementation plans, which immediately jeopardizes the implementation of the tasks for which these documents are adopted. Or in another case, when such implementation plans are adopted, they are



slowly implemented or may remain unimplemented. This is due to the fact that approaches to public policy planning to ensure sound and coordinated decisions to achieve specific strategic priorities are quite vague. In particular, the lack of clearly defined requirements for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Government's strategic planning documents has led to the production of a large number of documents that are not provided with financial resources and are inconsistent with each other. Thus, the process of preparing government decisions needs to be improved and improved in terms of strategic planning.

The long-term priorities of the Government are determined by the Program of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, which is a framework document and the content of which is disclosed through: strategies - for long-term planning; concepts - for short-term planning of individual actions or determining the direction of work in a narrow field; programs - for the implementation of projects financed from the state budget.

We believe that the problem of slow implementation of e-governance in Ukraine is the lack of an appropriate strategy for the development of e-governance and action plan for its implementation. Any concept cannot replace a strategy, because as we mentioned above, it is a document of short-term planning. Accordingly, when implementing e-government in absolutely all spheres of life, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine does not see a comprehensive picture and does not have a clear vision for the long term.

Domestic scholars have repeatedly stressed the need to develop a strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, policy documents on the implementation of e-governance and the draft Law of Ukraine "On the development of e-governance". In particular, the following should be clearly defined at the legislative level: the modes of functioning of e-governance; restrictions on e-governance for each of its regimes; criteria for the transition of e-governance from one regime to another, etc. For example, e-governance in crisis situations (crisis, emergencies and special times) should take into account: statutory restrictions on human and business rights and freedoms to access information, primarily through the Internet; reducing the level of transparency and openness of public authorities and local governments; features of the functioning

of the system of public administration in the conditions of cyber warfare and the threat of cyberterrorism, the possibility of external disconnection of the Internet, etc. [145, p. 15-16].

Summing up the characteristics of the national component of regulatory and legal regulation of e-governance development, we note that the system of regulatory and legal regulation of e-governance development mainly consists of acts of information legislation and acts of administrative legislation. Despite the large number of acts adopted during the independence of Ukraine on the development of e-governance, they have a number of shortcomings: low quality of preparation of acts, in particular, without quality socio-economic and legal expertise, public discussion, etc.; declarative nature; inconsistency of acts with each other; imperfect law enforcement practice, etc.

In addition, the analysis of the state of legal support of e-governance revealed that: 1) in the current state strategic documents "Sustainable Development Strategy" Ukraine - 2020 ", the Concept of e-governance development in Ukraine until 2020, the Public Administration Reform Strategy for the period up to 2021 and other strategic documents) the development of e-governance is considered mostly as part of public administration reform and is not associated with the achievement of Ukraine's SDGs; 2) not all state strategic documents have implementation plans, which immediately jeopardizes the implementation of those tasks for which these documents are adopted; 3) the lack of an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of tasks and the responsibility of officials for non-fulfillment of tasks, leads to the fact that in the case of appropriate implementation plans, they are either implemented slowly or remain unrealized; 4) the national strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine has not yet been adopted, which would outline the strategic guidelines for the development and implementation of e-government in Ukraine at the central, regional and local levels.

### 2.3 Institutional support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine

The introduction of e-governance and its individual elements in the life of society, citizens, state and business is identified as one of the main tasks of public policy in

most countries, including Ukraine, which is reflected in international documents and national legislation, as well as in statements of politicians, managers and scientists. However, according to domestic scholars, this process has long remained largely unsystematic, inefficient, too bureaucratic, non-transparent and closed, which contradicts the basic principles of e-governance [4, p. 134].

In general, issues of public administration in the field of e-government development have been studied by such domestic jurists as: I.V. Aristova, O.A. Baranov, H.B. Gritsyak, M.S. Demkova, S.V. Dziuba, I.B. Zhilyaev, O.V. Karpenko, P.S. Klimushin, V.O. Konoval, O.B. Kukarin, V.V. Marchenko,

A.I. Semenchenko, A.O. Serenok and others agree that the successful implementation of state policy in the field of e-government development requires: 1) its support by the top leadership of the state; 2) the existence of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a developed civil society; 3) availability of effective information infrastructure; 4) coherence of e-government implementation processes with administrative reform; 5) purposeful coordinated activity of all bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government, society, citizen and business; 6) change of the very principles of public administration, structure and functions of public authorities and local governments and their interaction with each other, society, business and citizens. Thus, the provision of public services to the population and the provision of these services by the appropriate structure are traditionally associated with a rigid division of powers. In contrast, one of the basic principles of e-governance is to simplify access to public services using a single interface, which is very problematic in such conditions.

In addition, domestic scientist V.V. Marchenko attributed the following to significant miscalculations in the activities of executive bodies in the field of e-governance and its legal regulation: 1) duplication of some functions and tasks by separate services; 2) the presence of bureaucratic procedures in the provision of administrative services; 3) excessive centralization of executive bodies, which makes it impossible to carry out the "service" function of the state; 4) insufficient development of e-governance and the provision of administrative services in electronic form, including online; 5)

underdeveloped institutions of public control over the activities of executive bodies and the lack of sufficient prerequisites for its implementation; 6) incomplete reform of the civil service; 7) inadequacy of the principles of functioning of central executive bodies to market conditions of public relations; etc. [1, p. 24].

Therefore, the problem of public administration of e-governance remains extremely relevant and requires further systematic research.

It should be noted that the current stage of our study will be based on the principles of a systems approach. An analysis of domestic legislation and scientific sources shows that a systematic approach is widely used in defining concepts related to public administration, as well as to improve public administration. This is due to the fact that despite the great interest of scientists in the concept of "government" in general and "public administration" in particular, there is currently no single scientific definition of "public administration".

Thus, scientists distinguish two approaches to understanding the concept of "public administration" - broad and narrow. According to the scientific position of the so-called broad approach to the concept of public administration, the latter is the organizing influence of the state on public life in order to organize, preserve or transform, relying on its power. In other words, in a broad sense, public administration reflects the totality of all activities of all state bodies. This approach to understanding public administration is typical for representatives of the theory of state and law and management theory [146, p. 3].

Representatives of administrative and legal science adhere to the so-called narrow approach to the interpretation of public administration, emphasizing that public administration is a type of state activity that is not inherent in any of its bodies, but only a separate type, the main of which are bodies executive power [147, p. 261]. Thus, the understanding of public administration in the narrow sense reflects the independent type of state activity carried out by a certain part of state bodies. For example, domestic scientist V.B. Averyanov understands public administration as a special and independent type of state activity carried out by a separate system of special state bodies - executive bodies [148, p. 6]. In his opinion, the decisive direction of the

executive branch is to establish and ensure human rights and freedoms [149, p. 17]. V.B. Averyanov points out that the first task of quality development of executive power in Ukraine is the need to decisively overcome the existing underestimation of the role and place of the state in solving the problem of human rights, which is traditionally limited to protecting violated rights [149, p. 147].

It should be noted that in general, the executive authorities as subjects of e-government implement, above all, state functions. At the same time, executive bodies, as they act on behalf of the state and on its behalf, are characterized by legal status, are holders of legal authority, the implementation of which is focused on achieving the goals of executive bodies [1, p. 175]. According to Yu.P. Bytyak in this regard, the executive authorities are endowed with the necessary operational independence, which is expressed in their competence - the subjects of competence, rights, responsibilities, territorial boundaries of each individual body [83, p. 70].

In the work of domestic specialist L.V. Koval is about the objective law of public administration - the law of systematic public administration [81, p. 130]. In view of this fact, in the future we will consider public administration bodies, whose activities are aimed, inter alia, at ensuring the implementation of e-government, as a systemic entity consisting of various government entities that interact closely with each other.

As noted by domestic scientist A.I. Semenchenko, the theory of management in general and the theory of public administration in particular among a number of prerequisites for successful management of processes (objects) distinguish such as: clear definition of the subject and object of management, management goals (regulation) and criteria for achieving them strategies for achieving defined goals and feedback. In this case, the subject of management is a public authority (system of public authorities), which is responsible for the formation and implementation of state policy on the implementation of e-governance, the object of management - e-governance, and feedback should be provided by appropriate measurement system [ 150]. Given the above, it should be noted that in the future the terms "subject of government", "public administration bodies of e-governance" will be considered identical.

Thus, in a broad sense, the system of public authorities that shape and ensure the implementation of public policy in the field of e-governance consists of subsystems, which are at three levels.

The first level is the level of state bodies of "general leadership" in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of e-government (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, President of Ukraine, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine). Thus, the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers respectively issue decrees, adopt laws and decrees, resolutions and orders in the field of development and implementation of e-governance. Details on the decrees of the President of Ukraine, acts of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers in the field of informatization and implementation of e-governance were discussed in subsection 2.2. of this section.

Also, the Cabinet of Ministers annually prepares and submits to the Verkhovna Rada a report on the state of informatization in Ukraine, the tasks of the National Informatization Program for the next three years, the program of tasks on informatization for the next budget year. The tasks of the National Informatization Program for the next three years and the amounts of their budget funding for the next year are approved annually by the Verkhovna Rada [100].

In addition, these entities are direct users of electronic services and services, have their own web portals, corporate e-mail, thanks to which there is electronic interaction in the internal and external structure of public authorities.

Relevant profile committees of the Verkhovna Rada also play an important role in the development of informatization and e-governance. Thus, on December 25, 2012, the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Informatization and Information Technologies was established, which lasted until the end of the VII convocation of the Verkhovna Rada. The main tasks of this Committee were: implementation of draft law; consideration of issues related to the powers of the Verkhovna Rada; performing control functions in the following areas: National Informatization Program, protection of information and personal data in information and telecommunication systems, electronic documents and electronic document management, mass telecommunications. On December 4, 2014, the Committee on Informatization and Communications was established in the

Verkhovna Rada of the VIII convocation. Currently, the Verkhovna Rada of the IX convocation has a Committee on Digital Transformation established on August 29, 2019 national and state informatization programs; EU Digital Single Market (EU4Digital) and other digital cooperation programs; innovations in the field of digital entrepreneurship; e-government and public e-services; e-democracy; electronic trust services and digital identification; state information and analytical systems, electronic document management; state information resources, electronic registers and databases; e-commerce; cybersecurity and cybersecurity; etc. [151].

The second level is the level of state bodies of "general competence" to ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of e-governance (for example, the relevant ministries).

The third level is the level of state bodies of "special competence" to ensure the implementation of state policy in this area (in our study, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine).

At the same time, in a narrow sense, the system of public authorities that formulate and implement e-governance policy consists of subsystems of state bodies of the second and third levels, i.e., state bodies that ensure, mainly, the implementation of state e-governance policy. Therefore, from the point of view of a narrow approach, public administration in the field of e-governance development should be considered through the activities of executive bodies of "general" and "special" competence, which we will discuss in more detail. However, we note that in the study of executive bodies of "general" and "special" competence, we took into account the implementation in Ukraine of a new stage of administrative reform to optimize the system of central executive bodies [152].

Therefore, in our opinion, the bodies of "general competence" responsible for the formation and implementation of national policy in the field of e-governance development include:

- Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine (provides proposals for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of administrative services; participates in the formation and implementation of state

policy in the field of information, e-government, building a modern information society in the state; within the powers provided by law, the introduction of modern ICT, the creation of a system of national information resources [153]);

- The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (performed the functions of the central certification body and exercised powers in the field of electronic trust services and electronic identification, defined by the Law of Ukraine "On electronic trust services" before the entry into force of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine act on the transfer of central certification bodies Ukraine [154]);

- The Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Ministry of Regional Development), which plays an extremely important role, as it is the main body in the system of central executive bodies that ensures the formation and implementation of, inter alia, state regional policy, territorial organization of power and administrative-territorial organization. It is the Ministry of Regional Development that contributes to the complex socio-economic development of the regions; develops the State Strategy of Regional Development of Ukraine, the plan of measures for its implementation, provides methodological guidance and coordination of activities for the preparation of regional development strategies; carries out digital transformation in the spheres of regional development, development of local self-government [155];

- State Archival Service of Ukraine (provides creation, storage and use of archival electronic documents; develops requirements for documents, organization of electronic document management; participates in the implementation of state information policy in the field of creation, use and updating of state information resources and technical protection of information in information and telecommunication systems of the State Archival Service of Ukraine, state archival institutions, research institutions and special institutions of the insurance fund of documentation [156]);

- Administration of the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (participates in the formation and implementation of state policy in the areas of electronic document management (information protection of state bodies and local governments), electronic identification (using electronic trust services), electronic trust services (in terms of establishing requirements for security and



protection of information in the provision and use of electronic trust services, monitoring compliance with legislation in the field of electronic trust services), etc. [157]);

- other ministries and other central executive bodies within their competence responsible for the implementation of electronic document management, provision of administrative services, creation and operation of state electronic databases and registers, other information systems and resources in areas within their competence. As subjects of e-governance, ministries and other central executive bodies issue relevant orders, develop strategies for information development and other areas that have an impact on the development of e-government. Each ministry (another central executive body) has its own website, which is part of a single integrated information and communication system on which the e-government of Ukraine's executive bodies is based.

In addition, we must mention the National Commission for State Regulation of Communications and Informatization (NCSRCI) established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine [158], which is a state collegial body subordinate to the President of Ukraine and accountable to the Verkhovna Rada. The NCSRCI does not formally belong to the central executive bodies, but in fact performs managerial functions, as it is a state regulatory body in the field of telecommunications, informatization, use of radio frequency resources and provision of postal services.

The bodies of "special competence" include the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Ministry of Finance), formed as a result of the reorganization of the State Agency for e-Governance (hereinafter - the State Agency) in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers of September 2, 2019 № 829 optimization of the system of central executive bodies [152]. Thus, the newly formed Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine is the successor to the rights and responsibilities of the State Agency.

In accordance with its tasks, the State Agency, among other things, was to: perform the functions of the general state customer of the National Informatization Program, which is the main management entity responsible for the development of informatization in

the country; to coordinate sectoral, regional programs and projects of informatization, programs and projects of informatization of bodies of local self-government, to carry out their coordination and to submit submissions of the Cabinet of Ministers on suspension of implementation of such programs and projects; take measures to develop e-governance; to ensure the functioning of the system of electronic interaction of executive bodies, the introduction of the National system of indicators of information society development; etc. [159].

However, the activities of this central executive body proved ineffective. State budget funds for e-governance and the National Informatization Program were used inefficiently. Thus, according to the audit conducted by the Accounting Chamber, during 2015 - 9 months of 2018 under the budget program "E-Governance and National Informatization Program" the State Agency for e-Governance as the responsible executor of the budget program and the State Enterprise "State Center of Information Resources of Ukraine" as The recipient of budget funds used UAH 83.7 million inefficiently, of which 46 percent was unproductive, as the system of electronic interaction of state information resources did not function as intended. In 2017-2018, the State Agency did not take measures to use UAH 200.5 million. budget funds provided to him under the budget program. As a result, the funds were transferred to other state bodies without proper calculations and justifications by orders of the Cabinet of Ministers. The auditors found that the e-governance development measures initiated by the State Agency did not become relevant projects of the National Informatization Program, were not approved by the Verkhovna Rada and were implemented independently of the Law of Ukraine on the National Informatization Program. In addition, the auditors pointed out that the activities of the State Agency do not correspond to its status, and the direct subordination of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is not consistent with the legally defined organization of the system of central executive bodies [160].

Therefore, the failure of the State Agency to fully fulfill the functions of the general state customer of the National Informatization Program, the lack of clearly defined objectives of this program did not contribute to proper planning of expenditures, distribution and efficient use of budget funds by the State Agency in general, the

implementation of appropriate measures for the development of e-governance has significantly slowed down.

Currently, according to the Regulation on the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine [161], the Ministry of Finance is the main body in the system of central executive bodies that ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in digitalization, digital development, digital economy, digital innovation, e-government and e-government. democracy, development of information society, informatization; in the field of digital skills development and digital rights of citizens; in the areas of open data, development of national electronic information resources and interoperability, development of broadband Internet and telecommunications infrastructure, e-commerce and business; in the field of electronic and administrative services; in the areas of electronic trust services and electronic identification; in the field of IT industry development.

In accordance with its tasks, the Ministry of Finance, among other things, takes measures to create and ensure the functioning of: the system of electronic interaction of state electronic information resources; electronic interaction systems of executive bodies; integrated electronic identification system; a single e-government web portal; single state web portal of open data; national register of electronic information resources; single state web portal of electronic services; performs the functions of the general state customer of the National Informatization Program and other state digitization programs. In addition, the Ministry of Finance coordinates the activities of ministries, other central executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, as well as state enterprises, institutions, organizations and state economic associations, educational institutions on issues within its competence. they need methodological assistance [161].

According to the Minister of Digital Transformation Mykhailo Fedorov, today it is difficult to carry out digital reforms in Ukraine, as there is no convenient organizational structure at the state level. This is due to the fact that previously, in order to adopt an act, the Cabinet of Ministers had to cooperate with other ministries, as there was no single body that formulates policy in the field of digitalization. Today, there is both the

Ministry of Digital Transformation and the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Digital Transformation. Also, each ministry has a person in charge of digitization [162].

Accordingly, domestic scholars have repeatedly pointed out in their works that there are certain difficulties in the work of institutions in charge of e-government. In particular, the situation in Ukraine was such that in the field of e-governance (before the creation of the Ministry of Education) different bodies had different functions. Thus, the State Agency for E-Governance was responsible for the state strategy for the development of e-governance and the performance of the functions of the general state customer of the National Informatization Program; for the Unified State Portal of Administrative Services, maintaining the Register of Administrative Services - the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine; for performing the functions of the central certification body, exercising powers in the areas of e-governance and electronic identification, ensuring the development of norms, standards and technical regulations, implementing technical regulations and organizational measures in this area - the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine; for ensuring the implementation of a unified state policy on informatization and development of the information society - NCSRCI.

In addition, according to the Doctor of Science in Public Administration A.I. Semenchenko, more than 13 years of experience in implementing the National Informatization Program has shown the ineffectiveness of the mechanism for implementing this program, including due to imperfect institutional policy in this area: too low status of the General State Customer, which makes it impossible to exercise real influence on informatization performance of its functions in accordance with the law, permanent structural and personnel changes in the system of public customers of the program, as well as declarative, too burdensome, complex, resource-poor mechanism for forming and implementing the National Informatization Program [150].

Therefore, it is clear that the lack of a single authority responsible for e-government policy and coordination in this area of various ministries and agencies, and consequently the dispersion of the main subject of e-government management among other public authorities, loss of management and control in this area, the inefficiency

of the statutory mechanism for the formation and implementation of the National Informatization Program has had a negative impact on the pace of e-government development in Ukraine. We hope that the newly created Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, which has taken over the functions of other central executive bodies in the field of e-governance, will effectively and efficiently implement state policy in this area, which together with other factors will allow Ukraine to improve significantly e-governance.

We believe that the priority of institutional policy in this area is also the creation of units at the central and regional levels of government responsible for the implementation of e-government policy. Such units may be established in the authorities as new units or on the basis of existing units of informatization, information protection and others, which may be determined to be responsible for the implementation of e-governance within the competence of the relevant authority.

It is the experience of leading Western countries, Central and Eastern Europe (Moldova, Estonia and others) confirms the need for coordinating and organizing the role of the state in the implementation of e-governance, reasonable determination of the status, functions and powers of the main and other actors in the information society and the introduction of e-governance, mechanisms of their interaction with each other, public organizations, business, the presence of strategic thinking and the will of state leaders to achieve certain goals. As a rule, the overall coordination of policy and practical activities at the strategic level in the field of ICT development and e-governance is the responsibility of the government. The main ones can be the direct leadership of the government, a specially created body (for example, Digital Austria Platform in Austria), the Federal Office for Coordination and Advisory Assistance in the Use of ICT in Federal Institutions (Germany), the Collegiate Structure public institutions (Great Britain) or other body to which the relevant additional functions are assigned (Directorate General for the Modernization of Public Institutions (France)) [4, p. 91].

Currently in Ukraine, after the reorganization of the State Agency for e-Governance, e-Governance issues are managed directly by the Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of

Digital Transformation of Ukraine. We believe that this shows the awareness of politicians of the urgent need to introduce e-governance and digitalization of the country in Ukraine. In our opinion, the appointment of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine as the main subject of management of both the state policy of e-government and the policy of building the information society in general will solve the problem of dispersing the main subject of e-governance among other central executive bodies.

However, it is important not only to identify the main subject of e-governance management, but also to determine its responsibility for the implementation of specific measures and tasks for the implementation of e-governance, to establish responsibility for non-implementation of these measures and tasks in relevant strategic documents. Ukraine until 2030 and strategies for the development of e-governance of Ukraine until 2030, which, in our opinion, should be adopted as soon as possible together with the relevant action plans for the implementation of these strategies. In addition, the relevant tasks for the implementation of e-governance (as well as those responsible for implementation, deadlines, results of implementation, indicative volume and sources of funding for specific activities, etc.) should also be enshrined in sectoral strategies and action plans. approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 16, 2016 № 161-r "Poverty Reduction Strategy", approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of June 25, 2013 № 344/2013 "National Strategy for Education in Ukraine until 2021", etc.).

It should be noted that for a long time there was also a problem in the field of coordination of public authorities in the implementation of tasks for the development of e-governance. Nominally, this function was to be performed by the Interdepartmental Council for Information Society Development, established in 2009 by the permanent advisory body to the Cabinet of Ministers, and later, the Intersectoral Council for E-Governance Development [163]. However, throughout the period of the Inter-Sectoral Council, its effectiveness and transparency have been repeatedly questioned by experts and scholars. For example, the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Ukraine [117] identified the inefficiency of the Intersectoral

Council for the Development of the Information Society among the main factors that led to the slowdown in the development of the information society in Ukraine.

In July 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by Resolution of July 8, 2020 № 595 [164] established a new Intersectoral Council for Digital Development, Digital Transformation and Digitization, thus replacing the Intersectoral Council for e-Governance Development. Compared to the latter, the Interdisciplinary Council for Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization is headed by the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine himself - the Minister of Digital Transformation, and its staff has been significantly strengthened. In particular, the new Intersectoral Council includes senior officials of central executive bodies at the level of Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and heads of relevant central executive bodies.

We believe that the functioning of the new Intersectoral Council under this chairmanship and in the new composition will be really effective and will contribute to the achievement of the goals for which this body was established, given the following.

First, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine" of February 27, 2014 № 794-VII [165] by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine or Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine in accordance with the division of powers determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, manages the advisory, consultative and other subsidiary bodies formed by the Cabinet of Ministers. In addition, in the absence of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, his powers are exercised by the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine or the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine in accordance with the defined division of powers. Thus, the head of the relevant ministry, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of e-governance and as chairman of the new Intersectoral Council, Vice Prime Minister - Minister of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, as one of the first persons of the state influencing all actors to achieve a positive result.

Secondly, the functioning of the new Intersectoral Council consisting of the heads of central executive bodies will ensure maximum control over the implementation of the relevant ministry, other central executive bodies of relevant tasks in the field of e-

governance. It will also ensure maximum coordination of actions of executive bodies during the implementation of programs on e-governance, digital development and digitalization.

However, based on the author's definition of e-governance as a tool for sustainable development, given the purpose of education and the key role to be played by the newly established Intersectoral Council for Digital Development, Digital Transformation and Digitization in the formation and implementation of public policy in e-governance, we propose to change the status of this advisory body from a temporary to a permanent one. In addition, currently, according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 8, 2020 № 595, the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine is a member of the newly established Intersectoral Council "by consent". We believe that the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine must be a member of the Intersectoral Council, given that he ensures the activities of the President of Ukraine, the exercise of his (President of Ukraine) powers under the Constitution of Ukraine, including on the way to achieving SDGs by 2030 year.

In addition, we are convinced that it is necessary to determine the mechanism of interaction of the Intersectoral Council with the Advisory Council on Information Society Development under the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the main purpose of which is to assist the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in policy development in the preparation and approval of the National Informatization Program, as well as in the preparation and adoption of laws of Ukraine in these areas [166] and with the National Reform Council, which is a special advisory body to the President of Ukraine on strategic planning, coordination of positions on implementation in Ukraine unified state policy of reforms and their implementation [167].

Summarizing the above, we can state that the analysis of the system of public administration by e-governance, based on the concept of public administration in a broad and narrow sense, revealed its multilevel hierarchical structure. The general legal characteristics of the state authorities of Ukraine, which are included in the system of subjects of formation and implementation of state policy in the field of e-government development, are given. At the same time, it was established that the functions of the



main subject of e-government management (until the establishment of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in September 2019) were scattered among other public authorities, which led to loss of management and control in this area, duplication of functions and unclear division of tasks and, as a consequence, irrational use of human and financial resources, low level of institutional capacity to reform and shape public policy in the field of e-governance.

## Conclusions to section 2

1. The description of international legal support for the development of e-governance is given, which revealed: 1) international legal acts in the field of information technology and e-government development combine important principles and standards of e-governance, following which Ukraine will be able to integrate into European digital space; 2) the norms of international legal acts concerning the improvement of legal, institutional and resource support for the development of e-governance should be implemented in national legislation.

2. The existence of a multilevel model of regulatory and legal support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, which combines legal norms of different legal force, which have found their external consolidation in the acts of information and administrative legislation. Deficiencies and gaps in the current legislation have been identified, which significantly slow down the development of e-governance. They are: 1) incompleteness, inconsistency, insufficient coherence of acts with each other; 2) low quality of preparation of acts due to the lack of an effective system of state planning; 3) declarative nature of acts; 4) non-compliance with international standards; 5) imperfect law enforcement practice; 6) not all state strategic documents related to the development of e-governance have implementation plans, which immediately jeopardizes the implementation of those tasks for which these documents are adopted; 7) the lack of an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of tasks and the responsibility of officials for non-fulfillment of tasks, which leads to non-fulfillment or only partial implementation of relevant plans for the implementation of strategic documents and other regulations; 8) a national strategy for the development

of e-governance in Ukraine has not yet been adopted, which would outline strategic guidelines for the development and implementation of e-governance at the central, regional and local levels; 9) in the current state strategic documents (Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", the Concept of e-Governance in Ukraine until 2020, the Strategy for Public Administration Reform until 2021 and other strategic documents) on the development of e-governance is considered mostly as component of public administration reform and is not associated with the achievement of Ukraine's national Sustainable Development Goals.

3. To improve the information and legal support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, as well as to achieve the national Sustainable Development Goals, it is proposed:

- to adopt the Law of Ukraine "On State Strategic Planning", which should determine the legal, economic and organizational principles of forming a comprehensive system of state strategic planning for the country's development; to establish the general procedure for the development, approval, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, control of documents of state strategic planning, as well as the powers of the participants in such planning;

- to adopt a state strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 with clear goals and objectives, performance indicators and targets, taking into account the national Sustainable Development Goals; develop and adopt an action plan for the implementation of this strategy outlining specific measures and objectives, defining the timing, amount and sources of funding, responsible executors, including taking into account national Sustainable Development Goals;

- to coordinate the action plan for the implementation of the strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 with the action plan for the implementation of the strategy for sustainable development of Ukraine until 2030;

- to introduce an effective system of monitoring the implementation of the strategy of e-government development in Ukraine until 2030 and the annual publication of monitoring results;

- to define in the state strategy of e-government development in Ukraine until 2030 an effective mechanism for implementing e-governance or to revise the current mechanism of the National Informatization Program in the direction of its simplification, clear definition of the status and powers of the General State Customer;
- to update and bring in line with the state strategy for e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 other existing strategic documents related to the development of e-governance, eliminate differences between them (needs to update the concept of e-governance in Ukraine, the concept of e-services in Ukraine, the implementation of which is scheduled for 2020, the Strategy of Public Administration Reform of Ukraine for the period up to 2021 and others);
- to consolidate at the legislative level, first of all in the strategy of e-governance development in Ukraine until 2030 and in the strategy of sustainable development of Ukraine until 2030 the author's definition of the concept of e-governance as a tool for sustainable development;
- to approve sectoral and regional regulations on the development of e-governance, reflecting the goals and objectives of sustainable development;
- in order to accelerate progress in the development of the information society and the introduction of e-governance, adopt the state program "Electronic Ukraine" and explore the possibility of supporting its implementation by international partners;
- to include e-government tools (e.g. tools for citizen participation in management decisions; introduction of electronic feedback forms on official government websites, including thematic ones; publication and regular updating of data sets in the form of open data in the public interest for introduction of unified electronic registers, etc.) to other strategies and concepts approved by laws of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine and acts of the Government, in order to promote e-governance and increase the role of e-governance in all spheres of public life, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 16, 2016 № 161-r, "Basic principles (strategy) of state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030", approved by the Law of Ukraine of February 28, 2019 № 2697-VIII, "National Youth Strategy

until 2030", approved by the Decree President of Ukraine of March 12, 2021 № 94/2021, etc.);

- to promote the widespread use of new information and communication technologies by economic entities and government agencies in various sectors of the economy, by creating a modern information infrastructure, improving the efficiency of preparation and implementation of pilot projects.

4. The system of subjects of management of e-government development in Ukraine is defined, which is currently in the stage of dynamic transformation. Based on the concept of public administration in a broad and narrow sense revealed a multilevel hierarchical structure of the system of public administration of e-governance. The general legal characteristics of public authorities, which are included in the system of subjects of formation and implementation of state policy in the field of e-government development, are given. It was revealed that the functions of the main subject of e-government management before the establishment of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine were scattered among other public authorities, which led to: 1) loss of efficiency of management and control in this area; 2) duplication of functions and unclear distribution of tasks, inefficient spending of financial resources; 3) lack of personal responsibility of the heads of central executive bodies for the state of affairs and performance of tasks in the spheres of public administration entrusted to them; 4) low level of institutional capacity for reforms and the formation of public policy in the field of e-government.

5. In order to improve the institutional support for the development of e-government in Ukraine, as well as to accelerate the achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals, it is proposed:

- to enshrine in the state strategic documents on the development of e-government the principle of the first person, according to which one of the first persons of the state should personally take care of the development of e-governance and influence other actors; we propose to appoint the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine - Minister of Digital Transformation of Ukraine as such a person;

- to prevent in the future the dispersion of the functions of the main subject of e-government management among other executive bodies, duplication of their functions and tasks, violation of the principle of personal responsibility for the implementation of tasks;
- in order to coordinate joint actions and efforts of central and local executive bodies, local governments in the field of e-government, it is proposed: 1) to improve the mechanism of direction and coordination of central executive bodies in terms of strategic management and political oversight ; 2) change the status of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization from a temporary advisory body to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to a permanent one; 3) strengthen the staff of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization by including in its membership on a permanent basis the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine, who ensures the exercise of powers by the President of Ukraine, including Ukraine. development; 4) determine the mechanism of interaction of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization with the Advisory Council on Information Society Development under the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the National Reform Council; 5) ensure regular coverage of the activities of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization.

## SECTION 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNANCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

### 3.1 Organizational and legal support for the implementation of e-governance at the local level

In 2005, during their Third Summit in Warsaw, the CoE Heads of State and Government declared that “effective democracy and good governance at all levels are necessary preconditions for conflict prevention, stability, economic and social progress and, accordingly, to create stable communities where people want to live and work today and in the future. Good governance is necessary for all levels of public administration. However, at the local level, this is fundamentally important, as local governments are the closest link to citizens and provide them with basic services” [168].

In modern conditions, one of the components of effective management is the optimal use of ICT and other achievements of the information society, especially in state and local government, which fully meets the needs of local communities, their inhabitants and business structures [169, p. 203]. Accordingly, the problem of implementing e-governance at the local level deserves special attention, as the proper functioning of the local level of public administration primarily ensures decentralization of power, empowerment of citizens in governance and local issues.

It should be noted that the problems of development and implementation of e-governance at the local level are the subject of research of many scholars, including: O.I. Archypska, O.A. Baranov, C.Ch. Baregamyran, M.S. Demkova, S.V. Dziuba, V.I. Dmytrenko, B.M. Dreshpak, S.V. Dubova, I.B. Klimenko, P.S. Klimushin, K.G. Kondakov, B.O. Konoval, I.S. Kuspliak, K.O. Linyov, Z.O. Nadyuk, O.B. Mosiy, V.V. Marchenko, A.I. Semenchenko, O.A. Serenok, S.A. Chukut, etc. Monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of e-governance in the cities of Ukraine was performed by O.L. Yershova, T.V. Mamatova, Yu.P. Sharov, M.M. Zvarych, I.S. Kuspliak, A.O. Serenok and others.

Despite the seemingly obvious benefits of implementing e-governance in local executive bodies and local governments, domestic researchers note that the process of implementing e-governance at both the national and local levels in Ukraine is disorganized, spontaneous and unsystematic, without proper scientific substantiation, technical and economic, financial and personnel support [1, p. 247].

Therefore, the underdevelopment of e-governance in local governments and the existing problems associated with its effective implementation, necessitate further research on this issue. In addition, so far, the development of e-governance at the local level has not been viewed through the prism of sustainable development, in particular as an institution of sustainable development and a catalyst for achieving SDGs. After all, in our opinion, the introduction of e-governance at the local level is inseparable from improving the living standards of the local population, achieving the SDGs and sustainable development of villages, towns and cities.

In the first chapter of the research, we mentioned that international research and official UN documents inextricably link e-government (e-governance) with sustainable development and call on countries to make more effective use of ICT potential. Accordingly, many SDGs address challenges directly or indirectly related to local e-government assessment indicators, which in turn makes the growth of local e-government a catalyst for SDGs' achievement, as demonstrated by specific examples.

Before moving on to the analysis of regulatory and legal support for the implementation of e-government at the local level, it should be noted that in the future we will use mostly the concept of "local public administration" instead of "local executive bodies" and "local governments". According to domestic scientist O.P. Svitlichnyj "...modern term" public administration", in contrast to the concepts of "public administration", "executive body", "local government", is not only a symbiosis of these concepts, it includes a significant number of public administration entities, which legally act in the public interest" [170].

Returning to the issue of legal support for the implementation of e-governance at the local level, first of all we note that at the legislative level the concept of "e-governance

at the local level" is not enshrined. It is considered only as a component of the concept of e-governance.

Therefore, domestic researchers offer their own definitions of "e-governance at the local level". For example, V.O. Konoval in his research, proposed to consider the concept of "e-governance at the local level" as an innovative form of public administration based on mutually beneficial vertical-horizontal electronic interaction of public authorities, businesses, NGOs and citizens at the local level through comprehensive implementation of interdependent internal and external ICT [171, p. 4]. According to domestic scientist V.I. Dmytrenko, the concept of "e-governance at the local level" should be considered interaction between citizens, business and local authorities and local governments to meet the needs of citizens and businesses and involve them in the process of making and making management decisions at the local level with modern information and communication technologies [172, p. 21].

Emphasizing in this monograph the inseparable link between the development of e-governance and the achievement of sustainable development, in particular, the achievement of the SDGs, we propose to consider the concept of "e-governance at the local level" as a tool for sustainable development open and transparent interaction between local public administration bodies and citizens and business, there is an active involvement of citizens in the management decision-making process at the local level, as well as the impact on improving the level and quality of life and achieving sustainable development of villages, towns and cities.

Local bodies of public administration include local state administrations, which in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Local State Administrations" of April 9, 1999 № 586-XIV exercise executive power in regions and districts, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol [173]. Within its powers, the local state administration exercises executive power on the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit, namely: ensures the implementation of the Constitution, laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers, other higher executive bodies; law and order, respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens; implementation of state and regional programs of socio-economic and cultural development, environmental protection programs;



preparation and approval of forecasts of relevant budgets, preparation and implementation of budgets; interaction with local governments; etc.

According to the law, certain powers of local state administrations may be delegated to local self-government bodies, which also belong to the circle of local public administration bodies. Conversely, the powers of local governments in certain cases are transferred to the relevant local state administrations by decision of district and regional councils.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government" of May 21, 1997 № 280/97-BP (hereinafter - the Law № 280/97-BP), local self-government in Ukraine is carried out by territorial communities of villages, settlements, cities both directly and through village, settlement, city councils and their executive bodies, as well as through district and regional councils, which represent the common interests of territorial communities of villages, settlements, cities [174]. The exclusive competence of village, settlement, city councils includes solving a number of issues related to the organization of the council itself (for example, approval of council regulations; formation and dissolution of the council executive committee; formation and liquidation of permanent and other council commissions; approval of work plan councils, etc.) and with the exercise of powers in various fields (for example, approval of programs of socio-economic and cultural development of relevant administrative-territorial units, approval of targeted programs on other issues of local government; approval of local budgets; establishment of local taxes and fees; trust funds, approval of the charter of the territorial community, and other issues) [174].

Domestic researchers identify the following main problems of e-governance in local public administration: 1) imperfection of regulatory and legal support for e-governance in local executive bodies (lack of strategy, programs and projects for e-government, conflicts in the e-government legislation, declarativeness regulations, etc.); 2) insufficient financial, technical, personnel and other support for the implementation of e-governance in local executive bodies and its inefficient use; 3) the lack of a single policy and a single center ("single leadership") for the implementation of e-government in local executive bodies, as well as effective interagency cooperation and optimality

in the distribution of functions and competencies of local executive bodies in this area; 4) limited access of citizens and legal entities to the websites of local authorities in some administrative-territorial units (district, village, settlement councils, etc.); 5) imperfection of websites of local self-government bodies, in particular: incomplete information content; untimely updates, actual lack of interactive mode and feedback; lack or insufficient development of the English version; lack of special versions of the website for the visually and hearing impaired; 6) the actual lack of provision of administrative services through the websites of local executive bodies, including in the "single window"; 7) the problem of information security, reliability of storage and transmission of information, the stability of the e-government system as a whole; 8) the lack of a system of criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of e-government in local executive bodies and the responsibility of officials for non-fulfillment of tasks in this area; and other problems [175, p. 173-179].

We believe that the low level of e-government development at the local level has long been due to the inability of the former system of local self-government to meet the needs of the population in the respective territories. After all, since the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine and basic regulations on local self-government, the development of local self-government has actually been carried out only at the level of territorial communities of regional cities, as the vast majority of territorial communities due to their excessive fragmentation and extremely weak material and financial base to exercise all the powers of local self-government bodies.

Since 2014, Ukraine's state policy in the field of local self-government is based on the interests of residents of territorial communities and provides for decentralization of power — i.e. the transfer of much power, resources and responsibilities from central governments to local governments. The legal basis for a radical change in the system of government and its territorial basis at all levels began to take shape in 2014, when the Cabinet of Ministers approved the main conceptual document on April 1, 2014 - the Concept of Local Government Reform and Territorial Organization [176]. After that, the Action Plan for its implementation was approved [177], which launched the decentralization reform.

As a result of the first stage of decentralization in Ukraine (2014-2018), a number of important legal acts were adopted, such as the Law of Ukraine "On Voluntary Association of Territorial Communities" of February 5, 2015 № 157-VIII, "On Cooperation of Territorial Communities" of June 17, 2014 № 1508-VII, "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" of February 5, 2015 № 156-VIII and others.

On January 23, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers initiated the transition to a new stage of decentralization reform, which involves consolidating the successes and building wealthy communities, changing the territorial structure at the district and community levels, clear delineation of powers and functions of control of different levels of government. According to the monitoring of decentralization, as of January 10, 2020, 1029 united territorial communities with a population of 11.7 million people have already been created in Ukraine [178].

Thus, the decentralization reform in Ukraine is ongoing and actively gaining momentum. In view of this, the issue of implementing e-governance at the local level is extremely important right now. After all, local governments are increasingly delegated powers to provide basic administrative services (e.g., registration of residence; issuance of passport documents; state registration of legal entities and individuals, entrepreneurs, associations of citizens; registration of civil status, property rights; solving land issues, etc.). Ensuring the availability and quality of public services is one of the main tasks of decentralization reform. Thus, public services must be provided in accordance with state standards, taking into account the need to ensure: 1) territorial accessibility, which involves the provision of services in the community where the person lives; 2) adequate material and technical base for the provision of basic forms of public services (local governments must have appropriate facilities and infrastructure); 3) openness of information about services, the procedure and conditions of their provision; 4) professionalism of public services.

It should be noted that the decentralization policy is based on the provisions of the European Charter of Local Self-Government (hereinafter - the Charter), adopted by the Council of Europe on October 15, 1985 and ratified by the Law of Ukraine № 452/97-VR of July 15, 1997 [179]. The main idea of the Charter is the decentralization of

power and the application of the principle of subsidiarity, which means solving specific problems at the level of power closest to the daily needs of the people. Higher administrative bodies should solve specific problems only if their solution by local administrations is ineffective or impossible.

In addition to the European Charter of Local Self-Government, the CoE and other international organizations have adopted a number of international legal instruments concerning citizens' right to access official documents, participation in local public life and political decision-making, such as: Recommendation of the CoE Committee of Ministers Rec (2001) 19 "On the participation of citizens in local public life", CoE Convention on Access to Official Documents of the EEA № 205; Recommendation of the CoE Committee of Ministers Rec (2011) 14 on the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, Recommendation of the CoE Committee of Ministers Rec (2009) 2 on the evaluation, audit and monitoring of participation and policy principles for participation at local and regional levels, Recommendation of the CoE Committee (2017) 83 "Guidelines for Public Participation in Political Decision-Making", Recommendation CM / Rec (2018) 4 of the CoE Committee of Ministers on Citizen Participation in Local Public Life, etc.

In Ukraine, the development and implementation of e-governance at the local level is regulated by a number of regulations. And among the first legal acts aimed at implementing state policy in the field of informatization and creating information infrastructure of Ukraine are already mentioned in the second chapter of the research - Laws of Ukraine "On the Concept of the National Informatization Program" of February 4, 1998 № 75 / 98- VR [101] and "On the National Informatization Program" of February 4, 1998 № 74/98-VR [100]. Thus, the Law of Ukraine "On the Concept of the National Informatization Program" for the first time at the legislative level enshrined the main directions of informatization of both public authorities and local governments.

A number of other laws also provide for the introduction of e-governance at the local level. For example: 1) The Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" of May 21, 1997 № 280/97-BP [174], which, among other things, enshrines the

provisions that acts of local self-government bodies and officials are subject to mandatory publication and submission of inquiries made in accordance with applicable law; in addition, acts and drafts of acts of bodies and officials of local self-government may not restrict access to information on expenditures or other disposal of budget funds, information on the possession, use or disposal of state or municipal property, etc.; 2) Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" of September 6, 2012 № 5203-VI [124], which provides for the provision of executive authorities, local governments and other entities providing administrative services - the provision of administrative services in electronic form through Unified state portal of administrative services, including through integrated information systems of state bodies and local self-government bodies; 3) The Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" of January 13, 2011 № 2939-VI [89], which defines local executive bodies and local self-government bodies as managers of public information and establishes their obligation to provide and disclose public information; provided legal liability for violations of legislation on access to public information; 4) Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Appeals" of October 2, 1996 № 393/96-VR [123], which establishes the possibility of citizens to submit electronic appeals and electronic petitions not only to the President of Ukraine and public authorities, but also to local authorities municipality; 5) Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Information Society Development in Ukraine for 2007-2015" of January 9, 2007 № 537-V [88], according to which, the development of information society in Ukraine and the introduction of new ICT in all areas of society the life and activity of state authorities and local self-government bodies is determined by one of the priority directions of state policy. For the implementation of which it is necessary: to implement mechanisms for providing information services by state authorities and local self-government bodies to legal entities and individuals; to develop national, branch and regional information systems, networks and electronic resources of state authorities and local self-government bodies; to determine the list of mandatory electronic services to be provided by public authorities and local governments to legal entities and individuals; to ensure the implementation of the "single window" principle, etc.

As noted by I.V. Aristov, with the point of view of which we fully agree, there is an urgent need to adjust subparagraph 16 of Part 1 of Art. 43 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", namely on the disclosure of the concept of "target programs" and the inclusion in the list of target programs of relevant programs of innovative development of districts, regions, etc.; It is also advisable in a special article of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" to establish provisions for mandatory implementation of ICT in the implementation of local governments and their officials managerial, public service and information functions in the development of information society in Ukraine [180, with. 22].

Now we will focus on some bylaws of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers, central and local executive bodies, local governments, which regulate certain issues of development and implementation of e-government at the local level.

Accordingly, among the decrees of the President of Ukraine we mention the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On measures to develop the national component of the global information network Internet and ensure wide access to this network in Ukraine" of July 31, 2000 № 928/2000 [118]; Decree of the President of Ukraine "On promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine" of February 26, 2016 № 68/2016 [181], and others.

Regarding the acts of the Government, we should mention the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Procedure for Disclosure on the Internet of Information on the Activities of Executive Bodies" of January 4, 2002 №3 [110] and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 29, 2002 "On measures to further ensure openness in the activities of executive bodies" [129], according to which executive bodies, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations must, inter alia, post and constantly update information on their official websites (web portals) on the Internet. In addition, information on official websites (web portals) should be available to users with visual, hearing, musculoskeletal, speech and intellectual disabilities, as well as various combinations of disorders. Local self-government bodies are recommended to comply with the requirements of these Resolutions.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 24, 2003 № 208 "On measures to create an electronic information system" Electronic Government "[109], which essentially became the first substantive legal act on the introduction of e-government technologies, and the Order of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 1 March 2010 № 360-r "Issues of implementation of a pilot project for the introduction of e-government technologies" [116] are also important. According to this Order, in 2010 the state authorities, Dnipropetrovsk and Odessa regional state administrations, Dnipropetrovsk and Odessa regional councils, at the expense of the state budget, grants from international organizations and other sources, implemented a pilot project aimed at solving problems related to the functioning of electronic document management, ensuring the permanent storage and protection of electronic information resources, developing formats of standard electronic documents of public authorities and local governments, creating a web portal to support the development of e-governance, etc. It should be added that the project was successfully implemented in Dnipropetrovsk and Odessa regions.

In 2019, the Government also adopted an important Resolution "Some issues of digital development" of January 30, 2019 № 56 [182], which recommended that the ministries, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations and local governments consider establishing and ensuring the functioning of structural subdivisions (specialists) on digital development, digital transformations and digitalization and appointment of deputy heads of relevant bodies on digital development, digital transformations and digitalization.

And the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "Some issues of digital development, digital transformation and digitization of central and local executive bodies and deputy heads of central executive bodies, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations on digital development, digital transformation and digitalization" of March 3, 2020 № 194 [183] obliged the ministries and other central executive bodies to introduce the position of deputy head of the relevant body for digital development, digital transformation and digitalization. Local self-government bodies are recommended to consider the possibility of appointing deputy heads of relevant bodies

for digital development, digital transformations and digitalization in accordance with the procedure established by law.

We believe that the introduction of such a position is extremely important for local governments. Because it is the bodies of local self-government together with local executive bodies that develop, approve and are responsible for the implementation of regional development strategies adopted in accordance with the State Strategy for Regional Development. And the efficiency of development of each region, including the level of development and implementation of e-governance in the region, depends on the quality of developed regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation.

In addition, local governments are recommended to adhere to the principles of implementation of executive principles of state policy of digital development, approved by the above Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 30, 2019 № 56. Namely, these are the principles that determine the following principles of executive policy digital development, in particular: the principle of openness, which is to ensure open access to departmental data (information); the principle of reusability, which is to ensure open interagency exchange of decisions and their reuse; the principle of technological neutrality and portability of data, which is to ensure access to departmental services and data regardless of technology; the principle of inclusiveness and accessibility, which is to provide opportunities for all citizens to enjoy the latest advances in information technology access to services; and others [182].

In general, the principles of the state policy of digital development are largely correlated with the system of principles of e-government implementation at the local level. Yes, domestic scientist V.O. Konoval highlights the following principles of e-government implementation at the local level: 1) transparency and accountability (the work of local authorities is public and accountable, every citizen has the right to receive the information he needs about their work); 2) system organization of information technology environment (information technology environment must ensure all processes of storage, processing, protection and presentation of reliable, complete and timely information, as well as compatibility of software and hardware); 3) orientation



to citizens (citizens are not only consumers of services, but also those who form public authorities, determine the policy and direction of local community development); 4) efficiency (efficiency of e-government at the local level should be manifested in the ability to serve the largest number of citizens quickly and at the lowest cost, while ensuring the highest quality of services); 5) management and coordination of informatization processes (management of development and implementation of informatization processes should be performed from a single center, which ensures the formation of necessary programs and projects of city informatization, coordinates development, concentrates financial resources and their effective use); 6) convenience and ease of use (all electronic programs are intended to make it easier for citizens to use the system by increasing the speed of service requests); 7) security (electronic applications must fully comply with the general architecture of security systems, identification of electronic payments); 8) the scale of decisions (electronic applications must ensure interaction between the various structures and bodies that make up the system, and full interoperability); 9) the principle of the first person (the success of the implementation of e-government in the city depends on the interest and effective leadership of the head of the local community) [184, p. 70-71].

We believe that these principles of e-governance at the local level should be enshrined in law, primarily in the national e-governance strategy in Ukraine, and mechanisms for implementing these principles should be provided in the Laws of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", "On Local State Administrations" etc., as well as in local regulations of bodies and officials of local self-government, statutes of territorial communities.

In addition, we propose the basic principles of local self-government, defined in Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" [174] (these principles are as follows: democracy; legality; publicity; collegiality; combination of local and state interests; material and financial independence, accountability and responsibility to the territorial communities of their bodies and officials, state support and guarantees of local self-government, judicial protection of the rights of local self-government). We can add the following principles:

- 1) the principle of subsidiarity (in relation to powers and resources that can be realized through the development of governance capacity at the city level; defined responsibilities and resources at the city level; transparent fiscal transfers; etc.);
- 2) the principle of sustainable development (balance between social, economic and environmental needs of present and future generations, which can be implemented through consultation with the stakeholder community on building a strategic vision of the city, financial self-sufficiency, environmental planning, etc.);
- 3) the principle of efficiency and effectiveness (ensuring the achievement of goals with the most optimal use of resources).

We would also like to mention the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 17, 2018 №55 "Some issues of documenting management activities" [185], which approved the "Standard instructions for documenting management information in electronic form and organization of electronic documents in office work, electronic interagency exchange", "Standard instructions on record keeping in ministries, other central and local executive bodies" (hereinafter - the Instructions) and "Regulations for the organization of interaction of executive bodies in electronic form ". These Instructions apply to all electronic documents (and documents created in paper form in cases specified by law or act of the Cabinet of Ministers) created, sent or received by the Cabinet of Ministers Secretariat, central executive bodies, their territorial bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations belonging to the sphere of management of central or local executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. It should be noted that local governments, on the one hand, are recommended to comply with the requirements of the Instructions and "Regulations for the organization of interaction of executive authorities in electronic form" approved by Resolution № 55, and, on the other hand, these requirements are mandatory with the need to connect local governments to the system of electronic interaction of executive authorities.

Having analyzed some resolutions and orders of the Government, we give examples of regulations adopted by ministries, other central executive bodies and regulate certain

issues of e-governance in local public administration. In particular, it is the order of the State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, the State Committee for Communications and Informatization of Ukraine of November 25, 2002 №327 / 225 "On approval of the Procedure for information content and functioning of websites of executive bodies", which provides for the need to unify technical, technological, informational and organizational support for the functioning of websites of executive bodies, taking into account the level of information infrastructure and technological capabilities of each of them [121]; Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing of Ukraine of September 8, 2016 №1501 / 248, which approved the Procedure for integrating information systems of state bodies and local governments into the Unified State Portal of Administrative Services [122 ]; etc.

Acts of bodies of local self-government also deserve special attention. For example, in the city of Kyiv in order to create a legal mechanism for public administration of e-governance and informatization of the region a number of important regulations were approved, including the following decisions of the Kyiv City Council: "On approval of the Kyiv City Development Strategy until 2025" of December 15, 2011. № 824/7060 [186], "On approval of the Action Plan for 2019-2020 for the implementation of the Kyiv City Strategy until 2025" of December 19, 2019 № 496/8069 [187], "On approval of the Comprehensive City Target Program "Electronic capital" for 2019-2022" of December 18, 2018 № 461/6512 [188] and others.

At the same time, in the vertical of local acts adopted in the system of bodies and officials of local self-government or directly by the territorial community of the village, settlement, city, the priority document is the charter of the territorial community. Unfortunately, most of the statutes of territorial communities of Ukrainian villages, settlements, cities are purely fictitious and nominal in nature, but this local legal act by its nature and nature of functions should have higher legal force than other local acts; to perform the function of a kind of indicator of the ability of the territorial community, bodies and officials of local self-government to independently resolve all issues of local importance within the current legislation. In this regard, it is very important in the

statutes of territorial communities to regulate the development and implementation of e-government at the local level.

Accordingly, other legal acts adopted in the system of local self-government (for example, council regulations, council decisions, orders of the village, town, city mayor, etc.) should be adopted, taking into account the need to implement e-government tools in all spheres of life.

So, summarizing the above, we note that the introduction of e-governance at the local level is extremely important, because its proper functioning ensures decentralization of power, empowerment of citizens in governance, addressing local issues, ensuring sustainable development of villages, towns and cities. These issues are especially relevant now, when decentralization reform is actively underway in Ukraine.

Despite the large number of legal acts regulating the development and implementation of e-governance at the local level, unfortunately, in most cases these acts are chaotic and purely declarative. There are no strategic documents (concept, strategy, program, etc.) that would define a common basis for the development of e-governance at the local level. In addition, normative legal acts adopted at the level of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and responsible central executive bodies are not binding on bodies of local self-government, but are of a recommendatory nature only. This leads to the fact that the level of e-government development at the local level is different everywhere.

To date, the current legislation of Ukraine lacks the concept of "e-governance at the local level". Given how the level of e-government development at the local level affects the level and quality of life of the local population, the ability of residents to participate directly in the life of their city (village, town), we propose to consider the concept of "e-governance at the local level", namely, as an instrument of sustainable development, with the effective application of which and modern information and communication technologies, open and transparent interaction between local public administration bodies and citizens and business, public active involvement in the decision-making process at the local level, as well as the impact on improving the level and quality of

life of the population and achieving sustainable development of villages, towns and cities.

We believe that our proposed definition of "e-governance at the local level", as well as the principles of e-governance at the local level, criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of e-governance at the local level, subjects responsible for their implementation, and other issues should be first of all, in the documents of strategic planning of Ukraine (in particular, in the national strategy of e-government development in Ukraine, the concept of e-government development in Ukraine, the state strategy of regional development of Ukraine, etc.); in turn, mechanisms for implementing the principles of e-governance at the local level should be provided in the Laws of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government", "On Local State Administrations" and other laws, bylaws governing the activities of local governments.

### 3.2 Official websites of local public administration bodies as a component of e-government implementation at the local level

At the present stage, one of the most powerful tools for the functioning of public authorities is the implementation of modern information support, which makes it possible to use innovative tools for quality service to citizens. It is information support that is essential in resolving issues of local importance, as well as in implementing the principle of democracy. [189, p. 81-82].

Information support is a set of implemented decisions regarding the amount of information, its qualitative and quantitative composition, location and forms of organization, where the general purpose of information support is the actual presentation of necessary and appropriate information for government decisions. However, it should be added that the concept of "information support" is a variant and there is no clear interpretation [189, p. 82].

According to the regulations we analyzed in the previous section, the availability of an official website of a local public administration body is the first and necessary condition for the introduction of e-government technologies, as well as a tool for

information support of local public administration bodies. After all, the official website is the link between the citizen and the government.

Researchers note that the quality of a website can be judged depending on the stage at which it is filled: 1) informing citizens; 2) feedback; 3) transactions; 4) interactive integrated services; 5) electronic system of public administration; 6) electronic system of expression of will and electronic litigation [169, p. 204].

During 2008-2010, the Civil Society Institute monitored the websites of regional councils, city councils of regional centers and city councils of the second largest cities in the regions of Ukraine, according to the methodology developed by the Institute of Civil Society. Monitoring of the official websites of 25 oblast and 50 city councils showed that in recent years there has been a tendency to increase their number and content, but they need to be improved because they have a number of shortcomings, including: poor information content; lack of feedback; incorrect search engine operation; etc. Not the best state of many Internet resources was the reason for re-monitoring in 2012 of some official representations of local governments [190].

In April-May 2018, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Ukraine conducted the first comprehensive assessment of the implementation of e-government tools by regional state administrations and local governments of Donetsk and Luhansk regions [191]. The sample includes regional state administrations, united territorial communities and local self-government bodies of settlements, which in the future will become the centers of united territorial communities. The evaluation aimed to obtain basic indicators of e-government development in the region, as well as to draw the attention of the authorities to the integrated development of e-government.

Six dimensions were selected for evaluation: 1) organizational capacity and technical infrastructure; 2) information content of official websites; 3) use of electronic participation tools; 4) access to public information in the form of open data; 5) access to administrative services in electronic form; 6) introduction of electronic document management systems.

Interestingly, the study showed large differences between local governments on the level of implementation of e-governance. Thus, some authorities have full-fledged

electronic document management systems, provide non-cash fares for public transport, develop electronic voting systems and conduct online broadcasts of local council meetings. However, not all local governments have their own website . There are also questions about the availability of web content. For example, 72% of the websites of the target local governments of Donetsk region at the time of the assessment did not have a version for the visually impaired, almost half - did not have an adapted mobile version of the site. The situation is similar in Luhansk region. In addition, there are problems with access to public information in the form of open data. Most local governments in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts do not publish information on communal property and land issues, minutes of meetings of local council commissions, or even information on deputies. Problems also arise in the provision of administrative services in electronic form. And the underdevelopment of electronic document management systems does not allow to move to paperless document exchange [191].

Therefore, in our opinion, the data of the above research and monitoring show that most local governments, unfortunately, do not have a comprehensive vision for the development of e-governance at the local level and have not identified responsible officials for implementing e-governance in local government municipality.

According to the 2018 UN e-Government study [132], cities play an important role in the formation of e-government at the local level. Websites (portals) of local authorities are the main tools for implementing programs to ensure the sustainability and flexibility of cities. Cities are large enough to have significant power and resources, and at the same time small enough to be closer to the daily worries and needs of residents and businesses. Due to this, cities are also actively involved in the implementation of the SDGs [132]. A striking example is the city of Porto Alegre, located in southern Brazil. Thanks to a well-implemented innovative initiative at the local level, this city has become famous all over the world. The city is proud to have the best quality of life in the country, the lowest unemployment rate and a relatively well-educated and wealthy population.

The city of Porto Alegre is considered one of the best cities in Brazil, primarily due to its water supply and sewerage system. The high quality of these services is, in fact, a

unique example of the efficient operation of public utilities in a developing country. And we managed to achieve such high results thanks to the implementation of the world's first participating city budget. When the Workers' Party came to power in Porto Alegre in 1989, one of its first initiatives was a bold and radical tax reform aimed at expanding the resource base for capital investment. The success of such actions depended on the ability to show the public that taxes would be used primarily for the benefit of the people.

As a result, local authorities have involved more than one million people in Porto Alegre in a multi-channel decision-making process that took place online and offline to improve the quality of public and municipal services. Every year, city residents are directly involved in the process of forming the city budget and the distribution of funds between districts, according to their needs and population. Accordingly, regions with greater needs and higher populations receive more resources for the priorities they have chosen.

Thus, in the process of formation of participatory budgeting, a number of institutions of democratic participation were created, which reflect the real needs of the population and help to make rational investment decisions. In addition, with the development of participatory budgeting also developed a sense of social responsibility of citizens for the fate of their city [192].

Such examples clearly show that increasing the level of development of local e-government is inseparable from the achievement of the UN SDGs. And the availability of official websites of local public administration bodies, their high-quality information content and functionality, which is an integral part of the implementation of e-government at the local level, is a catalyst for achieving adapted to Ukraine SDGs [61].

We will demonstrate the above in the following examples.

Thus, posting health information on the website of the city council (or village, town council), for example, informing about the negative effects of smoking; posting information on preventive measures to prevent HIV / AIDS; Informing about the work schedule of medical institutions, the opportunity to make an appointment online for a



doctor's appointment, etc., will help achieve the Sustainable Development Goal № 3 "Strong health and well-being".

Possibility to receive on the website of the city council such services as enrolling a child in kindergarten; obtaining information about the child's attendance and nutrition at school, kindergarten; payment for clubs and educational services; enrollment of the child in clubs, sports sections; replenishment of the personal account of the child's nutrition card, etc., will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal № 4 "Quality Education".

Placing on the website of the city council such a section as "Support for the unemployed" with the opportunity to immediately go to the section "Search for vacancies", "Register as unemployed"; posting information on various webinars on self-employment and business development, on measures to promote the employment of internally displaced persons, on the organization of remote work by employers, exchange of best practices, guidelines, etc., especially now, during quarantine, due to the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 [193] in Ukraine, will help reduce the number of unemployed and achieve the Sustainable Development Goal № 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth". It will also indirectly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal № 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure", which requires the creation of sustainable infrastructure, inclusiveness and innovative development.

Posting information on environmental protection on the website of the city council; informing the public about the consequences of climate change, factors influencing climate, mechanisms for combating climate change; conducting thematic webinars on environmental protection, etc., interrelated with most of the tasks of the SDGs, in particular - with task 11.4. "Ensure timely notification of the population about emergencies using innovative technologies" and task 11.5. "Reduce the negative impact of pollutants, including on the environment of cities, through the use of innovative technologies"; task 12.1. "Reduce the resource intensity of the economy" and task 12.4. "Reduce the volume of waste generation and increase the volume of their processing and reuse on the basis of innovative technologies and production" of the

Sustainable Development Goal № 12 "Responsible consumption and production"; task 13.1. "Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy" of the Sustainable Development Goal № 13 "Climate Mitigation"; Sustainable Development Goal № 14 "Conservation of Marine Resources" and № 15 "Protection and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems".

In addition, the transparency of local public administration bodies, including access to public information on their websites, high-quality content of websites, feedback from residents, etc., helps to combat corruption, build trust in public authorities, local authorities self-government and increase the efficiency of their activities, which corresponds to the task 16.6. "Reduce the scale of corruption" and task 16.7. "Improve the efficiency of public authorities and local self-government" of the Sustainable Development Goal № 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions".

In Ukraine, as in other European countries, cities are the main carriers of local self-government, due to the concentration of the majority of the population in their territories (over 60% of Ukraine's population lives in cities). Cities are the basic links in both the administrative-territorial and financial-budgetary system of Ukraine. Since the effectiveness of the baseline determines the effectiveness of the system as a whole, the problems of economic growth, stability and well-being of citizens are largely determined by the state of these issues in cities.

In 2019, the Ukrainian office of Transparency International (hereinafter - TI Ukraine) compiled the Transparency Rating of the 100 largest cities in Ukraine [194]. This Rating shows the extent to which the city authorities disclose information about their activities to citizens and provide them with tools for influence and participation. To assess the transparency of cities, TI Ukraine experts check the websites of city councils, analyze official responses to inquiries and take into account citizens' complaints. The assessment of cities was based on indicators in 14 areas.

It is interesting that in 2017-2019 the average transparency of Ukrainian cities increased by 53%. Thus, for the first time in the 2019 Rating, two cities became leaders - Drohobych and Pokrov, which received 79.1 points each. In addition, the 10 most transparent cities of Ukraine in 2019 included: Ternopil (76.0), Mariupol (74.6),

Vinnytsia (74.2), Lviv (73.7), Bakhmut (72.6), Kam Janske (71.7), Dnipro (69.2), Bila Tserkva (67.0). Kyiv took 15th place with 64 points. The 10 least transparent cities were: Pervomaisk (28.6 points), Lozova (26.4 points), Sambir (25.7 points), Shepetivka (25.4 points), Izmail (23.7 points), Podolsk (21 , 4 points), Stryi (20.1 points), Konotop (19.6 points), Svitlovodsk (19.2 points), Novomoskovsk (18.1 points) [194].

The most transparent area in 2019 was the area of "Personnel Issues". Its transparency in 2019 was 68%. 22 cities were able to get the maximum number of points in the field of personnel issues, because they announced competitions, protocols, biographies. In this way, they provided an opportunity to monitor the transparency of the competition. The second most transparent area was "Access and Participation" with 66%. 75 cities published information on the public budget and participation rules on the website. In this way, they have significantly expanded the opportunities to involve residents in the process of formation of the city budget and the use of funds. In third place was the field - "Information on MHI" (56%).

The least transparent areas were "Housing Policy" (25%) and "Social Services" (26%). Housing policy is leading among the least transparent areas for the third year in a row. The secrecy of this area significantly restricts the right of residents to access information on how housing is distributed, who is registered as in need of better housing conditions, and which premises are owned by the community [194].

In general, most cities in Ukraine are showing better results every year. However, experts from TI Ukraine note that despite the positive dynamics, the pace of increasing urban transparency is declining. In 2018, the level of transparency increased by 12%, and in 2019 - only by 6% [194].

It should be noted that the publication on the Internet of information on the activities of local executive bodies is carried out in accordance with the Procedure for publishing on the Internet information on the activities of executive bodies, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of 04 January 2002 № 3 (as amended) [110], and Procedure for functioning of websites of executive bodies, approved by the Order of the State Committee for Information Policy, Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, the

State Committee for Communications and Informatization of Ukraine of November 25, 2002 № 327/225 (as amended) [121]. The first normative legal act clearly stipulates what information should be posted on the website of the executive body; there are clear requirements for the design of the official website and the structure of the information on it. It is determined that the monitoring of the information content of the official websites of the executive authorities is carried out by the central executive body (since March 23, 2020 it is the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine). The Ministry is obliged to inform the Cabinet of Ministers of the results of the monitoring by June 30 and December 31 of each year.

As for the requirements for the websites of bodies of local self-government, they are not defined at the legislative level. Village, town, city councils approve their own Regulations on the official website of the council on the Internet, more or less complying with the requirements of the above regulations (this applies to the list of information to be posted on the official website, the procedure for publishing information, etc).

However, in our opinion, this is not enough. We believe that the functioning of all websites of local governments should be carried out taking into account the following.

Firstly, it is compliance with such technological indicators as: browser compatibility; ease of search and speed of loading the website; availability from mobile devices; ease of navigation and ease of use of the website; availability of internal search mechanism; individualization of display; translation of information into English and minority languages; accessibility for users with visual, hearing, musculoskeletal, speech and intellectual development disorders, as well as with various combinations of disorders; etc.

Secondly, in addition to the mandatory information to be published on the council's website (this includes: information on the structure, leadership of the council and its executive bodies; information on the council meeting: agenda, minutes of the meeting, results of voting and voting results) councils, regulations of the council, executive committee, regulatory acts, list of administrative services provided by the council and its executive bodies, etc.), must also provide information on health, education, natural

resources, sports and culture, social security of the population of the relevant administrative-territorial unit. Also, in our opinion, information should be posted about: updating the content of the website; smart city initiatives, use of the latest technologies; reference information on using online services; references to government agencies; to the open data portal, etc.

Residents of villages, towns and cities should be able to log in to the website and receive basic electronic services (for example, enroll a child in kindergarten, make an appointment with a doctor, call a doctor at home, etc.); the ability to make electronic payments.

Thirdly, it is extremely important that relevant mechanisms and initiatives in the field of citizen involvement and participation are available on the local government's website. We are talking about the possibility of real-time communication; the ability to submit complaints, suggestions, feedback; about existing online decision-making procedures; available online support features; on disclosure of information on activities planned with electronic participation; participatory budgeting (participation budget), when each resident can participate in the distribution of local budget funds through the creation of their own projects to improve the city or by voting for them.

And, of course, given the incredible popularity of social networks today, we believe that one of the indicators of participation and involvement of residents is the presence of local governments in social networks, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube. And the availability of such mechanisms on websites as online forums, online voting, chats, etc. will contribute to even greater involvement of citizens.

Summarizing the above, we note the crucial importance of information support of local public administration bodies, where the availability of information-filled and functional official websites of these bodies is an integral part of e-government at the local level and a catalyst for achieving adapted to Ukraine SDGs.

An analysis of the official websites of local governments in Ukraine has shown that in recent years there has been a tendency to increase their number and content, however, many issues remain unresolved. This situation with the functioning of the official websites of local governments is due to the fact that the legislative level does not

define: requirements for the official websites of local governments; the body responsible for monitoring the official websites of local governments; responsibilities of local government officials for poor functioning and poor content of official websites of these bodies.

### 3.3 Informatization programs of local public administration bodies as a component of the mechanism of e-government implementation at the local level

Informatization is an important area of public life, as it helps to improve economic governance, innovative development, meet the information needs of citizens, their associations, enterprises, organizations, institutions, local governments and public authorities, increase productivity, improve socio-economic relations, etc.

All measures of public authorities aimed at developing the information space in the relevant territory, such as the introduction of electronic document management, acquisition of information tools to ensure the functioning of these bodies and inform the public about their activities, implementation of new and support existing information systems, implementation of effective mechanisms for the provision of electronic services to the population and business entities, the use of integrated information security systems, etc., are information measures and should be reflected in the relevant program at the appropriate level.

Informatization tools are computers, software, mathematics, linguistics and other software, information systems or their individual elements, information networks and communication networks used to implement information technology [100].

According to experts, the e-government system consists of two interdependent subsystems - internal information infrastructure (analog of the corporate network) and external information infrastructure (portal), which interacts with citizens and organizations. This model integrates information resources of public authorities, provides access to them, and creates a system of online services. Internal information infrastructure is a telecommunication environment, integrated information resource management and electronic document management systems, analytical information

processing management systems, external relations, information protection of relevant public authorities and local governments, institutions and organizations. This infrastructure provides vertical and horizontal information interactions of public authorities and local governments, providing for the integration and development of existing and creation of new software and hardware, communication systems, as well as modernization of analytical, informational, software and other support at all levels [195, p. 12].

It so happened in Ukraine that with the introduction of e-government at the local and regional levels, the main problems faced by cities and regions along the way, in addition to digital inequality, and insufficient skills, became incompatible software for various e-government technologies, used by local authorities and local governments, inconsistencies in action at the local and national levels, lack of uniform standards for the provision of electronic services, etc. [172, p. 134].

Researchers note that a large number of complex information, telecommunication and information-telecommunication systems have been implemented in the authorities and state institutions of Ukraine to date, but they are not compatible with each other, using different technologies, standards and formats. In creating the necessary conditions for the provision of electronic services to citizens, businesses, optimizing the processes of development and adoption of public policy and management decisions, effective management control is crucial to ensure interoperability and electronic interoperability of information systems created and used in government agencies and is achieved through the development and approval of common requirements (standards, formats, protocols) for interoperability and electronic interoperability [196].

Therefore, the problem of incompatibility and inconsistency of information media is typical for the national, regional and local levels. This situation in the field of informatization contradicts the requirements of regulations related to the implementation of the National Informatization Program.

In particular, according to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Informatization Program", which we mentioned in previous sections of the research, the National Informatization Program is a set of interrelated individual tasks (projects)

of informatization aimed at implementing public policy and priorities, modern information infrastructure of Ukraine due to the concentration and rational use of financial, logistical and other resources, production and scientific and technical potential of the state, as well as coordination of state bodies, local governments, enterprises, institutions, organizations of all forms of ownership and citizens in the field informatization.

Programs and projects (or parts thereof) that are aimed at creating, developing and integrating information systems, networks, resources and information technologies or provide for the acquisition of information tools to ensure the functioning of state bodies, local governments, institutions, organizations supported by budget funds are implemented as part of the National Informatization Program, unless otherwise provided by law [100].

It should be added that the National Informatization Program includes: 1) The concept of the National Informatization Program; 2) a set of state programs for informatization; 3) sectoral programs and informatization projects; 4) regional programs and informatization projects; 5) programs and projects of informatization of bodies of local self-government.

Regional programs and informatization projects are developed by local executive bodies and agreed with the General State Customer of the National Informatization Program. Programs and projects of informatization of local self-government bodies are formed by these bodies and must comply with the National Informatization Program, adopted and implemented in coordination with the General State Customer.

If we analyze the problems faced by local public administration bodies in the process of implementing their informatization programs, we will see that these problems at the regional and local levels are very similar.

For example, the Order of the Head of the Transcarpathian Regional State Administration of November 14, 2018 №740 approved the Program of Informatization of the region for 2019-2021 (hereinafter - the Program of the Transcarpathian region) [197]. The purpose of the Program of Zakarpattia region is to provide the region and entities with necessary and sufficient information in all spheres of activity, increase the



productivity of social production and services based on large-scale use of information technology, increase economic potential of the region.

The Program of the Zakarpattia region highlights the results of the tasks and projects of informatization for previous years. In particular, these are: organization of a virtual private network using MPLS technology of executive bodies and local self-government bodies of the region; introduction of the system of electronic document management of public authorities of the region, which includes structural units of regional state administration, district state administrations, executive committees of city councils, and which, in turn, is integrated with the system of electronic interaction of executive authorities; gradual and planned legalization of software; introduction of technical information protection systems; ensuring the protection of personal data, etc.

At the same time, the implementation of regionalization projects is hampered by the following problems: 1) unsatisfactory funding of the Transcarpathian Regional Program, due to the limited capacity of the regional budget; 2) insufficient equipment of local authorities with software and hardware and their irrational use; 3) unsatisfactory quality of telecommunication services, especially in mountainous areas; 4) insufficient number of departmental and commercial information systems and networks; 5) complete absence or low level of specialists in information and computer support in district structures of local executive bodies and local self-government bodies; 6) lack of an exhaustive register of information resources of the region and access to them; 7) inconsistency of industry and lack of many state standards in the information sphere; 8) disorder of information relations between the state, regional and local levels, which can be traced in the relations between state authorities and local governments during the organization of information interaction [197].

In the field of communication and Internet access, the main problems are: lack of inventory of existing cable networks and rules for laying new ones; the need to expand the network and improve the quality of mobile communications in mountainous areas; the need to expand the data network and broadband Internet access using fiber-optic communication lines [197].

For now, let's move on to informatization programs approved by village, town, and city councils. For example, let's take the approved by the decision of the Zaitsev village council of Synelnykiv district of Dnipropetrovsk region from December 6, 2018 №226-14 / VII local informatization program "Electronic Community" for 2019-2020 [198], which defines the basic principles of policy in the field of informatization ( hereinafter - the Program). This Program was developed as part of the National Informatization Program of Ukraine and the regional informatization program of Dnipropetrovsk region taking into account their tasks and defines a set of priority tasks for information, organizational, technical, regulatory and legal support of local governments, socio-economic development of the community through modern ICT in all spheres of life. Thus, the tasks of the local informatization program take into account the following areas: 1) regulatory, organizational and methodological support of informatization in the community; 2) creation and development of information infrastructure; 3) information support for the activities of local executive bodies, the needs of the population, enterprises, institutions and organizations [198].

The process of informatization in bodies of local self-government of the community is as follows: 1) creation of a local system of information and analytical support of local self-government bodies, formation of a system of local electronic information resources; 2) informatization of priority areas of socio-economic development of the community; 3) development of the local component of the electronic information system "Electronic Government"; 4) creation of a corporate network of local authorities and local area networks, ensuring the functioning of existing systems; 5) local governments are connected to the regional information and telecommunications network; 6) 80% of bodies of local self-government are equipped with computer equipment; 7) over 70% of employees of local governments perform their duties using information technology; 8) technical support of the community web-site (<http://zajtzivska.gromada.org.ua/>) has been created and is being implemented [198].

However, while the following problems remain unresolved: 1) lack of department (sector) of information and computer support of local government, which leads to difficulties in meeting the needs for information resources and the pace of information in the community as due to shortcomings in the structural structure, and due to existing

problems with the number and professional level of staff; 2) a large proportion of obsolete computer technology; 3) increase of problems and risks related to personal data protection; 4) inconsistency of sectoral and lack of many state standards in the information sphere, which, in turn, significantly inhibits the formation of electronic forms of interaction between public authorities and local governments and individuals and legal entities; 5) lack of standard technical solutions for the creation of automated information processing systems for local governments [198].

After analyzing the programs of informatization of local public administration bodies, we propose to improve the information support of local public administration bodies and the mechanism of implementation of e-government at the local level by proposing: adoption of common state standards in the information sphere; introduction of a unified approach for all local public administration bodies to the implementation of e-government projects, including the introduction of pilot projects for the implementation of e-services and systems in local public administration bodies, introduction of standard solutions for the implementation of e-government technologies in local public administration projects for the creation of services with the establishment of open data, etc.; development of integrated platforms of Internet portals of local public administration bodies; creation of subdivisions in all bodies of local self-government responsible for the implementation of e-government measures; creation and support of complex information protection systems on information systems, software and hardware complexes, etc. of local public administration bodies; increase funding for local public administration bodies to purchase information tools, implement e-government projects, including through international grants, technical assistance and sectoral support from the European Union, other international donors, private investors through public-private partnerships.

Thus, we can state that the state of informatization of a village, town, city or region, from the priority measures for computer, telecommunications and information-analytical support of local public administration, through the introduction of modern and promising ICT, depends on information needs of territorial communities and successful implementation of e-government at the local level as an integral part of socio-economic development of the relevant administrative-territorial unit. The

analysis of the above regional and local informatization programs of local public administration bodies showed that the implementation of programs is slowed down due to the same problems that require, in our opinion, not a separate but a comprehensive solution at the national level.

### Conclusions to section 3

1. The organizational and legal support for the implementation of e-government at the local level is analyzed. The importance of development and implementation of e-government at the local level in order to achieve stability and sustainable development of villages, towns and cities was emphasized.

2. The author's definition of the term "e-government at the local level" is formulated, which is proposed to be considered as a tool for sustainable development, with the effective use of which, with the help of modern information and communication technologies, open and transparent interaction between local public administration and citizens and businesses. There is an active involvement of citizens in the process of making managerial decisions at the local level, as well as the impact on improving the level and quality of life of the population and achieving sustainable development of villages, towns and cities.

3. The laws and bylaws regulating the development of e-governance at the local level were defined. Shortcomings and gaps in the current legislation have been identified, which significantly slow down the development of e-governance at the local level, including: lack of strategic documents (concept, strategy, program, etc.) that would define common principles of e-government development at the local level; declarativeness and inconsistency of normative legal acts; availability of only recommendatory nature of normative legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for implementation by local self-government bodies, etc.

4. It is proposed to improve the system of information and legal support of e-government at the local level by proposing: enshrining in state strategic documents, first of all, in the strategy of e-government in Ukraine until 2030, common principles

of e-government at the local level; e-government at the local level ”as an institution of sustainable development, principles of implementation of e-government at the local level, etc.; amendments, first of all, to the Laws of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", "On Local State Administrations", other laws, bylaws governing the activities of local public administration bodies, in terms of consolidating mechanisms for implementing the principles of e-government local level; determination at the legislative level of the list of information that is subject to mandatory publication by all local governments on their official websites; definition at the legislative level of uniform requirements for all websites of local governments services, availability of relevant mechanisms and initiatives in the field of involvement and participation of residents of the relevant administrative-territorial unit); approval of programs of socio-economic and cultural development of the relevant administrative-territorial units with the outline of specific tasks for the development of e-government and taking into account the national objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals.

5. It is proposed to amend Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" by supplementing the list of basic principles of local self-government with the principle of subsidiarity, efficiency and effectiveness, sustainable development, which is inextricably linked to e-government development levels.

6. It is proposed to amend Part 4 of Article 42 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" by supplementing the list of powers of the village, town, city mayor with the following paragraph:

"Ensures the quality of functioning and information content of the official website of the council;" .

In this case, the village, town, city mayor will be personally responsible for the quality of the website and its content; and whether the website meets the information needs of residents.

7. The importance of information support of local public administration bodies is substantiated, where the availability of information-filled and functional official websites of these bodies is an integral part of e-government development at the local level and a catalyst for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals adapted to

Ukraine. The main reasons that negatively affect the quality of official websites of local governments are identified, including: lack of statutory requirements for official websites of local governments, uncertainty of the body responsible for monitoring local government websites, lack enshrined in law the responsibility of local government officials for poor functioning and poor content of official websites, etc.

8. It was established that the state of informatization of a village, town, city or region, from the priority measures for computer, telecommunications and information-analytical support of local public administration, through the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies, depends ensuring the information needs of territorial communities and the successful implementation of e-government at the local level as an integral part of socio-economic development of the relevant administrative-territorial unit. The analysis of regional and local programs of informatization of local bodies of public administration was carried out, which allowed to reveal the main problems of informatization of various administrative-territorial units of Ukraine

9. Based on the analysis of informatization programs of local public administration bodies, it was proposed to improve the information support of local public administration bodies and the mechanism of e-government implementation at the local level by proposing: adoption of common state standards in the information sphere; introduction of a unified approach for all local public administration bodies to the implementation of e-government projects, including the introduction of pilot projects for the implementation of e-services and systems in local public administration bodies, introduction of standard solutions for the implementation of e-government technologies in local public administration projects for the creation of services with the establishment of open data, etc.; development of integrated platforms of Internet portals of local public administration bodies; creation of subdivisions in all local self-government bodies responsible for the implementation of e-government measures; creation and support of complex information protection systems on information systems, software and hardware complexes, etc. of local public administration bodies; increase funding for local public administration bodies to purchase information tools, implement e-government projects, including through international grants, technical

assistance and sectoral support from the European Union, other international donors, private investors through public-private partnerships.

## CONCLUSIONS

The monograph provides a theoretical generalization and proposes a new solution to the scientific problem of revealing the concept of e-governance, including e-governance at the local level, through the prism of sustainable development, analysis of its information and legal support in terms of Ukraine's European integration intentions and international commitments. A number of theoretical and practical conclusions, proposals and recommendations aimed at solving this problem have been formulated. The main ones can be summarized in the following provisions:

1. Theoretical and legal principles of e-governance in Ukraine were considered. It has been found that the interpretation of the concepts of "e-governance" and "e-government" has been the subject of much debate among scholars, which indicates their ambiguous interpretation and imperfection of the conceptual apparatus. It was found that, in general, e-government is considered by scholars and government officials as a means of solving the problem of improving, reforming the public sector and providing better public services to businesses and citizens. The definition of the concept of "e-governance" according to the state concept was analyzed, which is not entirely correct and requires further research, expert discussion and clarification.

2. The content of the concept of sustainable development was revealed, by which we mean such development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Based on the analysis of the concept of sustainable development and international legal acts and research of the United Nations, which plays a leading role in promoting international cooperation in strengthening public institutions and public authorities in the interests of sustainable development, it was established that e-governance and the use of information and communication technologies depends on the transition of countries to sustainable development and the achievement by countries by 2030 of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (Global Goals) adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015.



3. The definition of "e-governance", which means a tool for sustainable development, the effective application of which forms a simplified and transparent interaction of public authorities and local governments with each other, with citizens and businesses through modern information and communication technologies, and impact on all spheres of public life of citizens in order to meet their needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment.

4. Features of e-governance as a tool for implementing the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" and adapted to Ukraine Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) were considered. Based on the analysis of selective reforms identified by the Strategy as a priority, it was found that the successful implementation of these reforms is inextricably linked to the development of e-governance.

5. The shortcomings inherent in the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" were identified, among which: declarative nature; the Strategy does not take into account the provisions of the updated Sustainable Development Strategy of the European Union and all Sustainable Development Goals adapted for Ukraine; the strategy does not include the development of e-governance in the list of priority programs and reforms. On this basis, the opinion was supported on the need to: 1) adopt a new national strategy for sustainable development until 2030, which would establish a comprehensive system of strategic and operational goals of Ukraine's transition to integrated economic, social and environmental development by 2030 and take into account all national Sustainable Development Goals; European Union Sustainable Development Strategy; 2) development and adoption of a detailed Action Plan for the implementation of the new strategy; 3) implementation of an effective system for monitoring the implementation of the strategy and annual publication of the results of monitoring data; 4) consolidation in the new strategy of the proposed definition of e-governance through the prism of sustainable development.

6. The description of international legal support for the development of e-governance was given, which revealed: 1) international legal acts in the field of information technology and e-government development combine important principles and standards of e-governance, following which Ukraine will be able to integrate into

European digital space; 2) the norms of international legal acts concerning the improvement of legal, institutional and resource support for the development of e-government should be implemented in national legislation.

7. The existence of a multilevel model of regulatory and legal support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, which combines the legal norms of different legal forces, which have found their external consolidation in the acts of information and administrative legislation. Deficiencies and gaps in the current legislation have been identified, which significantly slow down the development of e-government. They are: 1) incompleteness, inconsistency, insufficient coherence of acts with each other; 2) low quality of preparation of acts due to the lack of an effective system of state planning; 3) declarative nature of acts; 4) non-compliance with international standards; 5) imperfect law enforcement practice; 6) not all state strategic documents related to the development of e-governance have implementation plans, which immediately jeopardizes the implementation of those tasks for which these documents are adopted; 7) the lack of an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of tasks and the responsibility of officials for non-fulfillment of tasks, which leads to non-fulfillment or only partial implementation of relevant plans for the implementation of strategic documents and other regulations; 8) the national strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine has not yet been adopted, which would outline the strategic guidelines for the development and implementation of e-governance at the national and local levels; 9) in the current state strategic documents (Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020", the Concept of e-Governance in Ukraine until 2020, the Strategy for Public Administration Reform until 2021 and other strategic documents) on the development of e-governance was considered mostly as component of public administration reform and is not associated with the achievement of Ukraine's adapted Sustainable Development Goals.

8. To improve the information and legal support for the development of e-governance in Ukraine, as well as to achieve national Sustainable Development Goals, it was proposed: 1) to adopt the Law of Ukraine "On State Strategic Planning", which should define legal, economic and organizational principles state strategic planning of the country's development; to establish the general procedure for the development,

approval, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, control of documents of state strategic planning, as well as the powers of the participants in such planning; 2) to adopt a state strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 with clear goals and objectives, performance indicators and targets, taking into account national Sustainable Development Goals; develop and adopt an action plan for the implementation of this strategy outlining specific measures and objectives, defining the timing, amount and sources of funding, responsible executors, including taking into account national objectives Sustainable Development Goals; 3) to coordinate the action plan for the implementation of the strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 with the action plan for the implementation of the strategy for sustainable development of Ukraine until 2030; 4) to implement an effective system of monitoring the implementation of the strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 and the annual publication of monitoring results; 5) to define in the state strategy for the development of e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 an effective mechanism for implementing e-governance or revise the current mechanism of the National Informatization Program in the direction of its simplification, clear definition of the status and powers of the General State Customer; 6) to update and bring in line with the state strategy for e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 other existing strategic documents related to the development of e-governance, eliminate differences between them (needs to be updated Ukraine, the implementation of which is scheduled for 2020, the Strategy for Public Administration Reform of Ukraine for the period up to 2021 and others); 7) to consolidate at the legislative level, first of all in the strategy of e-government development in Ukraine until 2030 and in the strategy of sustainable development of Ukraine until 2030 the author's definition of the concept of e-governance as a tool for sustainable development; accordingly, in order to use a single terminology in the conceptual and categorical apparatus of jurisprudence, to amend other existing regulations governing the development of e-governance; 8) to approve sectoral and regional documents on the development of e-governance, reflecting the goals and objectives of sustainable development; 9) to adopt the state program "Electronic Ukraine" and study the possibility of supporting its implementation by international partners; 10) to include e-government tools, such as tools for citizen

participation in management decisions, the introduction of electronic feedback forms on official government websites, including thematic ones, the publication and regular updating of open data sets according to public data introduction of unified electronic registers, etc. to other strategies and concepts approved by the laws of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine and acts of the Government, in order to promote e-governance and increase the role of e-government in all spheres of public life, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 16, 2016 № 161-r, "Basic principles (strategy) of state environmental policy of Ukraine until 2030", approved by the Law of Ukraine of February 28, 2019 № 2697-VIII, "National Youth Strategy until 2030", approved by the President of Ukraine of March 12, 2021 № 94/2021, and others; 11) to promote the widespread use of new information and communication technologies by economic entities and government agencies in various sectors of the economy, by creating a modern information infrastructure, improving the efficiency of preparation and implementation of pilot projects.

9. The system of subjects of management of e-government development in Ukraine is defined, which is currently in the stage of dynamic transformation. Based on the concept of public administration in a broad and narrow sense revealed a multilevel hierarchical structure of the system of public administration of e-government. The general legal characteristics of public authorities, which are included in the system of subjects of formation and implementation of state policy in the field of e-government development, were given. It was revealed that the functions of the main subject of e-government management before the establishment of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine were scattered among other public authorities, which led to: 1) loss of efficiency of management and control in this area; 2) duplication of functions and unclear distribution of tasks, inefficient spending of financial resources; 3) lack of personal responsibility of the heads of central executive bodies for the state of affairs and performance of tasks in the spheres of public administration entrusted to them; 4) low level of institutional capacity for reforms and the formation of public policy in the field of e-government.

10. In order to improve the institutional support for the development of e-government in Ukraine, as well as to accelerate the achievement of national Sustainable

Development Goals, it was proposed: 1) to enshrine in state strategic documents on e-government development the principle of first person should personally take care of the development of e-government and influence other actors; we propose to appoint the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine - Minister of Digital Transformation of Ukraine as such a person; 2) to prevent in the future the dispersion of the functions of the main subject of e-government management among other executive bodies, duplication of their functions and tasks, violation of the principle of personal responsibility for the implementation of tasks.

11. In order to coordinate joint actions and efforts of central and local executive bodies, local self-government bodies in the field of e-government development, it was proposed: 1) to improve the mechanism of direction and coordination of central executive bodies by ministers activities; 2) to change the status of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization from a temporary advisory body to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to a permanent one; 3) to strengthen the staff of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization by including in its membership on a permanent basis the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine, who ensures the exercise of powers by the President of Ukraine; 4) to determine the mechanism of interaction of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization with the Advisory Council on Information Society Development under the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the National Reform Council; 5) to ensure regular coverage of the activities of the Intersectoral Council on Digital Development, Digital Transformations and Digitization.

12. A study of the features of organizational and legal support for the implementation of e-government at the local level, which revealed: 1) shortcomings of legal regulation (lack of strategic documents that would define common principles and standards of e-government at the local level; acts, i.e. their adoption without effective implementation mechanisms, etc.); 2) unregulated organizational and legal structure of e-government development management at the local level (lack of a single policy and a single center for e-government in local public administration; lack of effective interagency

cooperation and optimal distribution of functions and competencies of local public administration in this area), etc.

13. It was proposed, based on the analysis of how the development of e-government at the local level affects the achievement of sustainable development of administrative-territorial units, the concept of "e-government at the local level" should be considered as a tool for sustainable development, development of communication technologies, open and transparent interaction between local public administration bodies and citizens and business, active involvement of citizens in the management decision-making process at the local level, as well as the impact on improving the quality and quality of life and achieving sustainable development of villages.

14. In order to improve the information and legal support of e-government at the local level, it is proposed: 1) in state strategic documents, primarily in the strategy for e-governance in Ukraine until 2030 to define common principles of e-government at the local level; the concept of "e-government at the local level" as an institution of sustainable development, the principles of implementation of e-government at the local level; 2) in the Laws of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", "On Local State Administrations" and in other laws, bylaws governing the activities of local public administration bodies, provide mechanisms for implementing the principles of e-government at the local level; 3) to amend Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", supplementing the list of basic principles of local self-government with the principle of subsidiarity, efficiency and effectiveness, and the principle of sustainable development, which is inextricably linked with e-government development 4) to amend Part 4 of Article 42 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", supplementing the list of powers of the village, town, city mayor by ensuring the quality of functioning and information content of the official website of the council; 5) to determine at the legislative level the list of information that is subject to mandatory publication by all local governments on their official websites; 6) to define at the legislative level uniform requirements to all websites of bodies of local self-government relevant mechanisms and initiatives in the field of involvement and participation of residents of the relevant administrative-territorial unit; 7) local self-government bodies should approve programs of socio-economic and

cultural development of the respective administrative-territorial units, outlining specific tasks for the development of e-governance and taking into account national tasks of the Sustainable Development Goals.

15. The importance of information provision of local public administration bodies was substantiated, where the availability of information-filled and functional official websites of these bodies is an integral part of e-government development at the local level and a catalyst for achieving Ukraine's Sustainable Development Goals. The main reasons that negatively affect the quality of official websites of local governments were identified, including: lack of statutory requirements for official websites of local governments, uncertainty of the body responsible for monitoring local government websites, lack enshrined in law the responsibility of local government officials for poor functioning and poor content of official websites, etc.

16. It was established that the state of informatization of a village, town, city or region, from the priority measures for computer, telecommunications and information-analytical support of local public administration, through the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies, depends ensuring the information needs of territorial communities and the successful implementation of e-governance at the local level as an integral part of socio-economic development of the relevant administrative-territorial unit. The analysis of regional and local programs of informatization of local bodies of public administration was carried out, which allowed to reveal the main problems of informatization of various administrative-territorial units of Ukraine

17. Based on the analysis of informatization programs of local public administration bodies, it was proposed to improve the information support of local public administration bodies and the mechanism of e-government implementation at the local level by proposing: 1) adoption of common state standards in the information sphere; 2) introduction of a unified approach for all local public administration bodies to the implementation of projects in the field of e-governance, including the implementation of pilot projects for the implementation of e-services and systems in local public administration bodies, introduction of standard solutions for e-government

technologies, introduction of projects to create services with the establishment of open data, etc.; 3) development of integrated platforms of Internet portals of local public administration bodies; 4) creation of subdivisions in all local self-government bodies responsible for the implementation of e-government measures; 5) creation and support of complex information protection systems on information systems, software and hardware complexes, etc. of local public administration bodies; 6) increase of funding for local public administration bodies in order to purchase information tools, implement e-government projects, including through international grants, technical assistance and sectoral support of the European Union, other international donors, private investors through the public-private mechanism partnerships.



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# ADDITION





# General Assembly

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## Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

### 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*The General Assembly*

Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

### Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

15-16301 (E)



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***People***

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

***Planet***

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

***Prosperity***

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

***Peace***

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

***Partnership***

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

## **Declaration**

### **Introduction**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and by the United Nations, whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014.

### **Our vision**

7. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and

where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources – from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas – are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as an enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

#### **Our shared principles and commitments**

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>1</sup> international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration<sup>2</sup> and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.<sup>3</sup> It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.<sup>4</sup>

11. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>5</sup> the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>6</sup> the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>7</sup> and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the Fourth United

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 55/2.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 60/1.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 41/128, annex.

<sup>5</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>6</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>7</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

12. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

13. The challenges and commitments identified at these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

### **Our world today**

14. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

15. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

16. Almost 15 years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and some of the Millennium Development Goals remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the Millennium Development Goals, including the off-track Millennium Development Goals, in particular by providing focused and scaled-up assistance to least

developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what they did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

17. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the Millennium Development Goals. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets.

### **The new Agenda**

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

20. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next 15 years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will respect national policy space for

sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing States, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and subregional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and subregional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

22. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

23. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

24. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. In this regard, we reaffirm the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action.<sup>8</sup> We will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend, including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

26. To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance

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<sup>8</sup> World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annexes I and II.

and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, developmental and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

28. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-State actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries' scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We encourage the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. All countries take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

31. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>9</sup> is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of

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<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.



climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

32. Looking ahead to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties in Paris, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building; and transparency of action and support.

33. We recognize that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, to tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico.

34. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to be held in Quito.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

36. We pledge to foster intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

### **Means of implementation**

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,<sup>10</sup> which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

41. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The new Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets. We recognize that these will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalysing other sources of finance. We acknowledge the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

42. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action,<sup>11</sup> the SIDS

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<sup>10</sup> The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015 (resolution 69/313, annex).

<sup>11</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chaps. I and II.

Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway<sup>12</sup> and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,<sup>13</sup> and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>14</sup> all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

43. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance (ODA), is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA providers reaffirm their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

44. We acknowledge the importance for international financial institutions to support, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries – including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries – in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

45. We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, subregional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others.

46. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development. While stressing the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at the country level, we express our support for the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of this Agenda.

#### **Follow-up and review**

47. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years. To support accountability to our citizens, we will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels, as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 69/15, annex.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution 69/137, annex II.

<sup>14</sup> A/57/304, annex.

48. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product.

#### **A call for action to change our world**

49. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

50. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

51. What we are announcing today – an Agenda for global action for the next 15 years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

52. “We the peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations. It is “we the peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

53. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today’s younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

## Sustainable Development Goals and targets

54. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,<sup>15</sup> which includes a chapeau contextualizing the latter, set out below are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

56. In deciding upon these Goals and targets, we recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

57. We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity-building in Member States, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by States in other forums to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda, and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

59. We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and we reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

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<sup>15</sup> Contained in the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970 and Corr.1; see also A/68/970/Add.1-3).

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

**Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly

managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

**Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing



countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

**Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
  - 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
  - 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
  - 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
  - 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
  - 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
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- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
  - 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
  - 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

**Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

**Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

**Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

**Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\***

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

**Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

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\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation<sup>16</sup>

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

**Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

<sup>16</sup> Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.



15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

### **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

#### **Finance**

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

#### **Technology**

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

**Capacity-building**

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

**Trade**

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

**Systemic issues***Policy and institutional coherence*

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships*

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

*Data, monitoring and accountability*

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

## Means of implementation and the Global Partnership

60. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation. The revitalized Global Partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

61. The Agenda's Goals and targets deal with the means required to realize our collective ambitions. The means of implementation targets under each Sustainable Development Goal and Goal 17, which are referred to above, are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. We shall accord them equal priority in our implementation efforts and in the global indicator framework for monitoring our progress.

62. This Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. It relates to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

64. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

65. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made to date

are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination, and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders.

66. We underscore that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels.

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call upon all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements and other ongoing initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights<sup>17</sup> and the labour standards of the International Labour Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>18</sup> and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to those agreements.

68. International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We call upon all members of the World Trade Organization to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda.<sup>19</sup> We attach great importance to providing trade-related capacity-building for developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

69. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. Many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including a number of least developed countries, small island developing States and some developed countries. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries; however we acknowledge that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability. We will support the maintenance of debt sustainability of those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels.

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<sup>17</sup> [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>19</sup> [A/C.2/56/7](#), annex.

70. We hereby launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism which was established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to support the Sustainable Development Goals. The Technology Facilitation Mechanism will be based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be composed of a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and an online platform.

- The United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system on science, technology and innovation-related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The task team will draw on existing resources and will work with 10 representatives from civil society, the private sector and the scientific community to prepare the meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as in the development and operationalization of the online platform, including preparing proposals for the modalities for the forum and the online platform. The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary-General, for periods of two years. The task team will be open to the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and it will initially be composed of the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Bank.
- The online platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations. The online platform will facilitate access to information, knowledge and experience, as well as best practices and lessons learned, on science, technology and innovation facilitation initiatives and policies. The online platform will also facilitate the dissemination of relevant open access scientific publications generated worldwide. The online platform will be developed on the basis of an independent technical assessment which will take into account best practices and lessons learned from other initiatives, within and beyond the United Nations, in order to ensure that it will complement, facilitate access to and provide adequate information on existing science, technology and innovation platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing synergies.
- The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be convened once a year, for a period of two days, to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction,

matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, and also in order to help to facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals. The meetings of the forum will be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council before the meeting of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Council or, alternatively, in conjunction with other forums or conferences, as appropriate, taking into account the theme to be considered and on the basis of a collaboration with the organizers of the other forums or conferences. The meetings of the forum will be co-chaired by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-Chairs, as an input to the meetings of the high-level political forum, in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

- The meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by the summary of the multi-stakeholder forum. The themes for the subsequent multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be considered by the high-level political forum on sustainable development, taking into account expert inputs from the task team.

71. We reiterate that this Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, are universal, indivisible and interlinked.

### **Follow-up and review**

72. We commit to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda over the next 15 years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

73. Operating at the national, regional and global levels, it will promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues. As this is a universal Agenda, mutual trust and understanding among all nations will be important.

74. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

(a) They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources.

(b) They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, in all countries in a manner which respects

their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(c) They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will help to mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

(d) They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.

(e) They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

(f) They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.

(g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

(h) They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes, particularly in African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and middle-income countries.

(i) They will benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.

75. The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein.

76. We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.



77. We commit to fully engage in conducting regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the subnational, national, regional and global levels. We will draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms. National reports will allow assessments of progress and identify challenges at the regional and global level. Along with regional dialogues and global reviews, they will inform recommendations for follow-up at various levels.

#### **National level**

78. We encourage all Member States to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

#### **Regional level**

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. United Nations regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting Member States in this regard.

#### **Global level**

82. The high-level political forum will have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up. It will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new and emerging issues. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries.

83. Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the

global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. The high-level political forum will also be informed by the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. We invite the President of the Economic and Social Council to conduct a process of consultations on the scope, methodology and frequency of the global report as well as its relation to the progress report, the outcome of which should be reflected in the ministerial declaration of the session of the high-level political forum in 2016.

84. The high-level political forum, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be State-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

85. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, will also take place at the high-level political forum. These will be supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.

86. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the financing for development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals which is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of this Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the high-level political forum.

87. Meeting every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, the high-level political forum will provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation. The next high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly will be held in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review process.

88. We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to the implementation of the new Agenda by the United Nations development system. The relevant governing bodies should take action to review such support to implementation and to report on progress and obstacles. We welcome the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system and look forward to taking action on these issues, as appropriate.

89. The high-level political forum will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with resolution 67/290. We call upon those actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

90. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the seventieth session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the high-level political forum, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. The report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for State-led reviews at the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, including recommendations on voluntary common reporting guidelines. It should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the high-level political forum.

91. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.

*4th plenary meeting  
25 September 2015*

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**Instruments mentioned in the section entitled  
“Sustainable Development Goals and targets”**

World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (resolution 69/283, annex II)

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363)

“The future we want” (resolution 66/288, annex)



MINISTRY OF  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND TRADE OF UKRAINE



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

# Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine

2017 NATIONAL BASELINE REPORT





The 'Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine' national report provides the baseline and benchmarks for Ukraine to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Summit 2015. Taking into account the principle of 'leave no one behind' and using a wide range of informational, statistical and analytical materials, a national SDGs system has been developed (with 86 national development targets and 172 indicators for monitoring them) which will provide a solid base for further planning Ukraine's development and monitoring its achievement of the SDGs. This report was prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine under the coordination of Natalia Gorshkova and approved by the High-Level Interministerial Working Group for the organization of the process of implementing the SDGs in Ukraine under the chairmanship of the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine – the Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, Stepan Kubiv – and the UN Resident Coordinator in Ukraine, Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine and UNDP Resident Representative in Ukraine, Neal Walker. The group included 17 Deputy Ministers from different government ministries and departments. Scientific support was provided by Ella Libanova, Academician-Secretary of the Economics Department of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

This publication will be useful for government officials, ministries and departments, managers and specialists at central and local executive authorities, UN agencies, diplomats and international organizations, academics, public figures, and those interested in long-term, strategic planning for sustainable development in Ukraine.



The report presents the results of the adaptation of 17 global SDGs based on the specific country context. The forecasts up to 2030 were established on the basis of scenario approaches to determine the direction of the country's long-term development. The data presented in this report were sourced from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and respective line ministries.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine initiated and, during 2016, coordinated a participatory and inclusive process of discussing SDGs in the following groups: equitable social development; sustainable economic growth and employment; effective, accountable and inclusive management and justice for all; and environmental equilibrium and sustainable development. More than 800 leading experts in the thematic areas covered by the SDGs submitted proposals concerning the SDGs for Ukraine and were involved in an open process of establishing national tasks to ensure the objectivity of the assessments. They include representatives of ministries and departments, government agencies, UN agencies in Ukraine, international organizations, the business community, the expert community, public organizations (primarily those representing the interests of the most vulnerable groups) and civil society. Local consultations took place in 10 oblasts and included representatives of central executive authorities, regional state administrations, local government, communities, international organizations, the expert community, public organizations and civil society institutions. This work was carried out with the support of all UN agencies in Ukraine, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ukraine, which provided secretarial support, the Green Economy Programme implemented by the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation of Germany and jointly with the M.V. Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

This report, a result of a participatory and inclusive process of adapting the SDGs for Ukraine, provides benchmarks for Ukraine's development up to 2030. The publication uses photographs provided by the UN in Ukraine.



# Annexes

**Annex 1.**  
National SDGs targets

**Annex 2.**  
Reconciliation of global SDGs targets with the national ones

**Annex 3.**  
Informational basis for monitoring the SDGs

## ANNEX 1

# NATIONAL SDGs TARGETS

### Goal 1: End poverty



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
1.1 Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	<b>1.1.1.</b> Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual <sup>1</sup> (estimated) subsistence minimum, %	By age (under 18, 18–34, 35–59, 60+) By gender By presence of children in the household	2015 – 58.3 2020 – 30.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 15.0	IDSS NAS, SSS
	<b>1.1.2.</b> Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %		2015 – 2.2 2020 – 0.5 2025 – 0.0 2030 – 0.0	IDSS NAS, SSS
1.2 Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	<b>1.2.1.</b> Share of the poor <sup>2</sup> population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	By age (under 18, 18–34, 35–59, 60+) By gender By presence of children in the household	2015 – 56.3 <sup>3</sup> 2020 – 65.0 2025 – 75.0 2030 – 85.0	IDSS NAS, SSS
1.3 Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	<b>1.3.1.</b> Ratio of poverty levels <sup>4</sup> of households with children and households without children, times	By place of residence (urban/rural) By gender of household head	2015 – 1.77 2020 – 1.60 2025 – 1.40 2030 – 1.27	IDSS NAS, SSS
	<b>1.3.2.</b> Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By decile groups <sup>5</sup>	2015 – 54.6 2020 – 50.0 2025 – 40.0 2030 – 30.0	SSS

### Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
2.1 Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	<b>2.1.1.</b> Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 51 2020 – 61 2025 – 71 2030 – 80	SSS, MAPF
	<b>2.1.2.</b> Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 210 2020 – 270 2025 – 320 2030 – 380	SSS, MAPF
	<b>2.1.3.</b> Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	By region	2015 – 51 2020 – 65 2025 – 78 2030 – 90	SSS, MAPF

<sup>1</sup> The actual (estimated) subsistence minimum is the subsistence minimum calculated from the actual prices of goods and services over a specific period of time.

<sup>2</sup> Poor people are defined as those whose gross average equivalent expenditure per capita is lower than the actual subsistence minimum.

<sup>3</sup> 2014 data.

<sup>4</sup> The absolute poverty benchmark based on subsistence minimum criterion is used: gross average equivalent expenditure per capita is lower than the actual subsistence minimum.

<sup>5</sup> Determined by total average equivalent income per capita.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
2.2 Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	<b>2.2.1.</b> Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee		2015 – 8.7 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 12.5 2030 – 15.0	SSS, MEDT
	<b>2.2.2.</b> The index of agricultural production, %	By agricultural activity (crop production, livestock production) By category of manufacturer (enterprises, including farms, households)	2015 – 95.2 2020 – 102.0 2025 – 102.0 2030 – 102.0	SSS
2.3 Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	<b>2.3.1.</b> The index of food production, %	By economic activity in the food industry	2015 – 87.2 2020 – 103.0 2025 – 103.0 2030 – 103.0	SSS
	<b>2.3.2.</b> Share of food industry and agricultural raw materials processing production in exports of Ukrainian Classifier of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity groups 1–24, %	By Ukrainian Classifier of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity group (1–24)	2015 – 38.3 2020 – 51.0 2025 – 57.0 2030 – 65.0	SSS, SFS, MAPF
	<b>2.3.3.</b> Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	By farm size (land area)	2015 – 1.0 2020 – 1.1 2025 – 1.3 2030 – 1.7	MAPF, Organic Federation of Ukraine
2.4 Reduce the volatility of food prices	<b>2.4.1.</b> The consumer price index for food (annual average), %	By main product group: Bread and bakery products; Meat and meat products; Milk; Fish and fish products; Vegetables; Fruits; Sugar; Sunflower oil; Eggs	2015 – 144.4 2020 – 105.0 2025 – 105.0 2030 – 105.0	SSS

### Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
3.1 Reduce maternal mortality	<b>3.1.1.</b> Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 12.0 2020 – 11.8 2025 – 11.4 2030 – 11.2	MoH,
3.2 Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	<b>3.2.1.</b> Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 9.3 2020 – 8.5 2025 – 7.5 2030 – 6–7	SSS, MoH
3.3 End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative practices and treatments	<b>3.3.1.</b> Number of patients diagnosed with HIV for the first time, per 100,000 persons	By gender By region	2015 – 37.2 2020 – 30.9 2025 – 24.8 2030 – 20.6	MoH, SSS
	<b>3.3.2.</b> Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons		2015 – 56.0 2020 – 51.7 2025 – 45.4 2030 – 32.9	MoH, SSS



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
3.4	Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	<b>3.4.1.</b> Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 men of corresponding age	By region	2015 – 64.0 2020 – 56.2 2025 – 50.1 2030 – 45.0	SSS, MoH
		<b>3.4.2.</b> Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of corresponding age	By region	2015 – 28.9 2020 – 25.5 2025 – 23.1 2030 – 22.0	SSS, MoH
		<b>3.4.3.</b> Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	By region	2015 – 26.3 2020 – 23 2025 – 20 2030 – 18.3	SSS, MoH
		<b>3.4.4.</b> Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	By region	2015 – 12.2 2020 – 10.1 2025 – 9.8 2030 – 9.5	SSS, MoH
3.5	Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	<b>3.5.1.</b> Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, men, per mille	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 389 2020 – 360 2025 – 330 2030 – 290	SSS, IDSS NAS
		<b>3.5.2.</b> Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, women, per mille	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 155 2020 – 150 2025 – 140 2030 – 130	SSS, IDSS NAS
3.6	Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	<b>3.6.1.</b> Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons		2015 – 12.6 2020 – 11.0 2025 – 11–10 2030 – 10–9	SSS, MoH, Mol
		<b>3.6.2.</b> Number of serious injuries from transport accidents/road traffic accidents per 100,000 persons, % of 2015 level		2015 – 100 2020 – 70 2025 – 60 2030 – 50	Mol
3.7	Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	<b>3.7.1.</b> Immunization coverage under the national immunization programme (as prescribed) , %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 50 2020 – 95 2025 – 95 2030 – 95–98	MoH
3.8	Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative effects of smoking	<b>3.8.1.</b> Share of women who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 5.0 2020 – 4.5 2025 – 4.0 2030 – 4.0	SSS
		<b>3.8.2.</b> Share of men who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	By type of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 31.4 2020 – 27.0 2025 – 23.0 2030 – 20.0	SSS
3.9	Reform health care financing	<b>3.9.1.</b> Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %		2015 – 45.3 <sup>6</sup> 2020 – 40.0 2025 – 35.0 2030 – 30.0	MoH

<sup>6</sup> 2014 data.



## Goal 4: Quality education



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
4.1	Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	<b>4.1.1.</b> Share of the population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By type of educational training (primary, basic, full secondary)	Data are expected	New research
4.2	Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all children	<b>4.2.1.</b> Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 70.6 2020 – 80.0 2025 – 90.0 2030 – 95.0	SSS
4.3	Ensure access to vocational education	<b>4.3.1.</b> Share of households whose members suffer from a lack of money to enable any member of the household to receive vocational training, %	By place of residence (urban/rural) By presence of children in the household	2015 – 7.6 2020 – 7.0 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 5.0	New research
4.4	Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	<b>4.4.1.</b> Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report rating by the quality of higher education <sup>7</sup>		2015 – 34 Data are expected	MEDT according to the Global Competitiveness Report
		<b>4.4.2.</b> Number of university towns, units		2015 – 7 2020 – 10 2025 – 12 2030 – 14	MES
4.5	Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	<b>4.5.1.</b> Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15–70	By age group	2015 – 9.2 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 12.0 2030 – 14.0	SSS
		<b>4.5.2.</b> Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	By age By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 48.9 2020 – 59.0 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 80.0	SSS
4.6	Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	<b>4.6.1.</b> Share of men among school teachers, %		2015 – 14.7 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 25.0	MES
4.7	Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	<b>4.7.1.</b> Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %		2015 – 81.6 2020 – 85.0 2025 – 90.0 2030 – 95.0	MES, SSS
		<b>4.7.2.</b> Share of rural full-time secondary schools with computer software training, %		2015 – 60.5 2020 – 65.5 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 80.0	MES, SSS
		<b>4.7.3.</b> Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	Data are expected	MES, SSS (starting from 2017)

<sup>7</sup> Global Competitiveness Report.

## Goal 5: Gender equality



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
5.1 Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	<b>5.1.1.</b> Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls		2015 – n/a <sup>8</sup> 2020 – 3 2025 – 6 2030 – 9	New research
5.2 Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	<b>5.2.1.</b> Share of women aged 15–49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence, %		2015 – 22 <sup>9</sup> 2020 – 18 2025 – 14 2030 – 10	New research
	<b>5.2.2.</b> Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands		2015 – 103.1 2020 – 108.0 2025 – 113.0 2030 – 118.0	Ministry of Social Policy
5.3 Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	<b>5.3.1.</b> Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women, %	By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	Data are expected	New research
5.4 Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	<b>5.4.1.</b> Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %		2015 – 12 2020 – 30 2025 – 30 2030 – 30	SSS
	<b>5.4.2.</b> Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %		2015 – 14 2020 – 20 2025 – 30 2030 – 30	Ministry of Social Policy
	<b>5.4.3.</b> Share of women in senior positions of public service (Category A positions), %		2016 – 16.7 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 25.0 2030 – 30.0	NAUSS
5.5 Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	<b>5.5.1.</b> Level of current use of modern contraception by married and unmarried sexually active women aged 15–49, %		2015 – 47.8 <sup>9</sup> 2020 – 55.0 2025 – 60.0 2030 – 65.0	New research
	<b>5.5.2.</b> Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15–19	By age (15, 16, 17, 18, 19) <sup>10</sup> By region (for ages 15–19)	2015 – 27.3 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 15.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS

<sup>8</sup> UNFPA 2014.

<sup>9</sup> MICS 2012.

<sup>10</sup> According to 2015 data, the fertility rate of women aged 15 (including fertility under 15) was 3.9 ‰; aged 16 was 9.8 ‰; aged 17 was 20.8 ‰; aged 18 was 38.3 ‰; and aged 19 was 55.6 ‰.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
5.6 Expand economic opportunities for women	<b>5.6.1.</b> Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	By economic activity	2015 – 74.9	SSS
			2020 – 80.0	
			2025 – 83.0	
			2030 – 85.0	
	<b>5.6.2.</b> Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), <sup>11</sup> points		2015 – 2.0 <sup>12</sup>	MEDT <sup>13</sup>
			2020 – 2.2	
			2025 – 2.5	
			2030 – 3.0	
	<b>5.6.3.</b> Employment rate of women aged 25–44 with children aged 3–5, %		2015 – 59	IDSS NAS
		2020 – 63		
		2025 – 67		
		2030 – 70		

## Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
6.1 Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	<b>6.1.1.</b> Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water, %		2015 – 50 <sup>14</sup>	MRD, SSS, MoH
			2020 – 70	
			2025 – 95	
			2030 – 100	
	<b>6.1.2.</b> Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %		2015 – 50 <sup>14</sup>	MoH
			2020 – 70	
			2025 – 95	
			2030 – 100	
	<b>6.1.3.</b> Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %		2015 – 90 <sup>14</sup>	MRD, SSS, MoH
			2020 – 95	
			2025 – 100	
			2030 – 100	
<b>6.1.4.</b> Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %		2015 – 90 <sup>14</sup>	MoH	
		2020 – 100		
		2025 – 100		
		2030 – 100		
<b>6.1.5.</b> Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %		2015 – 17.2	MRD, SSS	
		2020 – 20.0		
		2025 – 30.0		
		2030 – 50.0		
<b>6.1.6.</b> Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %		2015 – 89.8	MRD, SSS	
		2020 – 90.0		
		2025 – 95.0		
		2030 – 100.0		

<sup>11</sup> Implementation of the Act for SMEs in Eastern Partnership countries; Periodic OECD study, the EU and EBRD.

<sup>12</sup> 2016 data.

<sup>13</sup> Implementation of the Act for SMEs in Eastern Partnership countries; Periodic OECD study, the EU and EBRD.

<sup>14</sup> Indicator established in the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
6.2 Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	<b>6.2.1.</b> Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation, %	By type of water drain (central/other) By type of improved sanitation (central/local sanitation/flush toilets connected to septic tanks or isolated septic/dry composting toilets)	2015 – 1.9 <sup>15</sup> 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 50.0 2030 – 80.0	Oblast and Kyiv city state administrations, MRD, SSS, Local self-governments (by consent), MoH
	<b>6.2.2.</b> Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %		2015 – 87.1 <sup>15</sup> 2020 – 90.0 2025 – 100.0 2030 – 100.0	
6.3 Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	<b>6.3.1.</b> Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	By economic activity (industry, utilities sector, energy, transport, services)	2015 – 875 2020 – 725 2025 – 557 2030 – 279	State Agency for Water Resources
	<b>6.3.2.</b> Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	By economic activity (industry, utilities sector, energy, transport, services)	2015 – 15.7 2020 – 13.0 2025 – 10.0 2030 – 5.0	
6.4 Increase the efficiency of water use	<b>6.4.1.</b> Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH1,000 of GDP (actual prices)		2015 – 3.6 2020 – 3.2 2025 – 2.9 2030 – 2.5	State Agency for Water Resources, SSS
	<b>6.4.2.</b> Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %		2015 – 100 2020 – 90 2025 – 80 2030 – 70	
6.5 Implement integrated water resources management	<b>6.5.1.</b> Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans		2015 – n/a 2020 – 1 2025 – 9 2030 – 9	State Agency for Water Resources, MENR

## Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
7.1 Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	<b>7.1.1.</b> Generation of power, billions of KWh	By type of power plant (thermal, hydroelectric + pumped storage, nuclear, wind + solar)	2015 – 157.7 <sup>16</sup> 2020 – 163.8 2025 – 178.4 2030 – 182.0	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine

<sup>15</sup> 2014 data.

<sup>16</sup> Data from the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	<b>7.1.2.</b> Electric power distribution losses, %		2015 – 11.5 <sup>17</sup> 2020 – 11 2025 – 10 2030 – 9	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine
	<b>7.1.3.</b> Heat losses in heat networks, %		2015 – 20 <sup>17</sup> 2020 – 18 2025 – 14 2030 – 12	MRD, SSS
7.2 Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	<b>7.2.1.</b> Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	By type of primary energy resources (gas, oil, coal)	2015 – 40 2020 – <15 2025 – <12 2030 – <12	SSS
	<b>7.2.2.</b> Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %		2015 – > 95 2020 – <70 2025 – <60 2030 – <50	SSS
7.3 Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	<b>7.3.1.</b> Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %		2015 – 4.9 2020 – 11.0 2025 – 14.2 2030 – 17.1	State Agency on Energy Efficiency, SSS
7.4 Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	<b>7.4.1.</b> Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011		2015 – 0.28 2020 – 0.20 2025 – 0.17 2030 – 0.14	SSS

## Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
8.1 Ensure a steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	<b>8.1.1.</b> GDP volume index (annual average), %		2015 – 90.2 2020 – 104.0 2025 – 106.0 2030 – 107.0	SSS
	<b>8.1.2.</b> Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %		2015 – 13.5 2020 – 23.0 2025 – 28.0 2030 – 22.0	SSS

<sup>17</sup> 2013 data.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	<b>8.1.3.</b> Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % (groups 'Products of chemical and related industries', 'Polymers, plastics and articles thereof', 'Machinery, equipment and mechanisms, electrical equipment', 'Ground transportation, aircraft, floating craft', 90 <sup>th</sup> subgroup of the group 'Optical and photographic devices and appliances' (UCGFEA))	By UCGFEA code	2015 – 19.2 2020 – 25.0 2025 – 28.0 2030 – 30.0	SSS SFS
	<b>8.1.4.</b> Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index <sup>18</sup>		2015 – 64 2020 – 50 2025 – 45 2030 – 40	MEDT according to the Global Innovation Index
8.2 Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	<b>8.2.1.</b> The return on assets		2015 – 0.23 2020 – 0.26 2025 – 0.35 2030 – 0.45	MEDT
	<b>8.2.2.</b> Productivity growth rate, %	By economic activity	2015 – 99.1 2020 – 104.0 2025 – 103.6 2030 – 105.8	MEDT
	<b>8.2.3.</b> Material content of GDP (ratio of intermediate costs from the tables 'input-output' of activities that produce material products to total GDP)		2015 – 0.88 2020 – 0.87 2025 – 0.82 2030 – 0.77	MEDT
8.3 Increase employment	<b>8.3.1.</b> Employment rate among those aged 20–64, %	By gender By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 64.4 2020 – 66.0 2025 – 68.0 2030 – 70.0	SSS
8.4 Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	<b>8.4.1.</b> Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15–24, %	By gender	2015 – 17.7 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 16.5 2030 – 15.5	SSS
8.5 Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	<b>8.5.1.</b> Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	By region	2015 – 100 (5851 persons) 2020 – 75 2025 – 60 2030 – 55	State Labour Service, Ministry of Social Policy

<sup>18</sup> Global Innovation Index, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, Cornell University and International Business School 'Insead'.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	<b>8.5.2.</b> Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	By region	2015 – 100 (831 persons) 2020 – 70 2025 – 50 2030 – 45	State Labour Service, Ministry of Social Policy
	<b>8.5.3.</b> Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	By economic activity	2015 – 26 2020 – 22 2025 – 17 2030 – 12	SSS
8.6 Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	<b>8.6.1.</b> Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	By economic activity	2015 – 6.5 2020 – 8.3 2025 – 9.5 2030 – 10.5	SSS
	<b>8.6.2.</b> Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	By economic activity	2015 – 59 2020 – 70 2025 – 75 2030 – 80	SSS
	<b>8.6.3.</b> Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %	By economic activity	Data are expected	New research
	<b>8.6.4.</b> Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business <sup>19</sup>		2015 – 81 2020 – 30 2025 – 25 2030 – 20	MEDT according to Doing Business

## Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovation technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	<b>9.1.1.</b> Share of the rural population living further than 3 km from paved roads, %	By region	2015 – 5.2 2020 – 3.0 2025 – 1.5 2030 – 0.5	New research
	<b>9.1.2.</b> Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes	By mode of transport	2015 – 1474 2020 – 1650 2025 – 1750 2030 – 1900	Mol
	<b>9.1.3.</b> Number of passengers, millions	By mode of transport	2015 – 5160 2020 – 5200 2025 – 5500 2030 – 6000	Mol
	<b>9.1.4.</b> Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE 'Transport, storage, post and courier services', %	By economic activity (NACE 2010)	2015 – 51.7 2020 – 49.0 2025 – 45.0 2030 – 45.0	SSS
9.2 Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	<b>9.2.1.</b> Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %		2015 – 60.2 2020 – 65.0 2025 – 70.0 2030 – 75.0	Mol

<sup>19</sup> Doing Business; the World Bank.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.3 Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	<b>9.3.1.</b> Share of public transport adapted for the needs of people with disabilities, %	By mode of transport (railway carriages/ passenger buses/ urban electric transport (trams, trolley buses, subway cars))	2015 – 15 2020 – 25 2025 – 35 2030 – 50	Mol, SSS
	<b>9.3.2.</b> Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %		2015 – 10 2020 – 20 2025 – 30 2030 – 70	Ukrainian Automobile Road Agency, Mol
	<b>9.3.3.</b> Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement, transport infrastructure and road service equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	By type of facility	2015 – 15 2020 – 50 2025 – 55 2030 – 60	Mol
9.4 Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education–science–production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	<b>9.4.1.</b> Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the high-tech sector of processing industry (in particular, manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total value added against production cost, %		2015 – 1.9 Data are expected	SSS
	<b>9.4.2.</b> Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to CTEA) in total value added against production cost, %		2015 – 5.8 2020 – 7.5 2025 – 9.6 2030 – 11.8	SSS
	<b>9.4.3.</b> Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and medium high-tech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %		2015 – 21 2020 – 26 2025 – 28 2030 – 29	SSS



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
9.5	Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	<b>9.5.1.</b> Share of expenditure on scientific and technical work in GDP, %		2015 – 0.62 2020 – 1.50 2025 – 2.00 2030 – 3.00	SSS
		<b>9.5.2.</b> Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	By economic activity	2015 – 1.4 2020 – 5.0 2025 – 10.0 2030 – 15.0	SSS, MES
9.6	Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	<b>9.6.1.</b> Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons	By region By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 33 2020 – 50 2025 – 75 2030 – 100	NCCIR
9.7	Ensure increased youth participation in research	<b>9.7.1.</b> Share of persons under 40 among scientific workers and university professors with advanced degrees, %	By region	Data are expected	New research

## Goal 10: Reduce inequality



	Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
10.1	Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	<b>10.1.1.</b> Income ratio of most affluent 10 percent and least well-off 40 percent, times	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 16.9 2020 – 15.0 2025 – 12.0 2030 – 10.0	IDSS NAS
		<b>10.1.2.</b> Income ratio of least well-off 40 percent and more affluent 60 percent, %	By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 15 2020 – 18 2025 – 20 2030 – 25	IDSS NAS
10.2	Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	<b>10.2.1.</b> Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harassment based on discrimination in total population, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 9 2020 – 7 2025 – 5 2030 – 3	New research
10.3	Ensure access to social services	<b>10.3.1.</b> Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %		2015 – 39.9 2020 – 30.0 2025 – 20.0 2030 – 15.0	SSS
		<b>10.3.2.</b> Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %		2015 – 26.3 2020 – 20.0 2025 – 15.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS
		<b>10.3.3.</b> Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure, %		2015 – 22.7 2020 – 18.0 2025 – 13.0 2030 – 10.0	SSS

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
10.4 Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	<b>10.4.1.</b> Ratio of the average wage (income) <sup>20</sup> of 10 <sup>th</sup> and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	By region	2015 – 31.2 2020 – 23.0 2025 – 18.0 2030 – 15.0	IDSS NAS SFS
10.5 Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	<b>10.5.1.</b> Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %		2015 – 31 2020 – 35 2025 – 37 2030 – 40	Ministry of Social Policy

### Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.1 Ensure access to housing	<b>11.1.1.</b> Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income) <sup>21</sup>		2015 – 45 2020 – 40 2025 – 35 2030 – 30	MRD, State Fund for Promotion of Youth Housing Construction, New research
	<b>11.1.2.</b> Share of rejected mortgage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (> 43 percent), %		2015 – 43 2020 – 37 2025 – 35 2030 – 25	MRD, SSS, State Fund for Promotion of Youth Housing Construction
11.2 Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	<b>11.2.1.</b> Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	By type of planning entity (oblast/city of Kyiv)	2015 – 80 2020 – 100 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	MRD
11.3 Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	<b>11.3.1.</b> Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	By type of heritage (cultural/natural)	2015 – 7 2020 – 9 2025 – 11 2030 – 13	Ministry of Culture
	<b>11.3.2.</b> Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units		2015 – 855 2020 – 1005 2025 – 1155 2030 – 1305	Ministry of Culture
	<b>11.3.3.</b> Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area		2015 – 3.72 2020 – 5.14 2025 – 7.38 2030 – 8.85	MENR

<sup>20</sup> The wage (income) without deduction of Single Social Contribution, individual income tax, military tax etc.; includes wages (income) under the terms of employment agreement (contract) payment under the terms of a civil contract and any additional benefits received from employer.

<sup>21</sup> The maximum value of the solvency ratio is 45 percent; data for ratio calculation: the borrower's monthly mortgage payment (value of (social) housing, interest rate, loan duration); the average weighted cash income of the household.



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.4 Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	<b>11.4.1.</b> Level of reconstruction of the national centralized public alert system, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 20 2025 – 40 2030 – 60	SES
11.5 Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	<b>11.5.1.</b> Ratio of air pollution emissions to 2015 level, %	By type of emission source (stationary/mobile)	Data are expected	SSS
	<b>11.5.2.</b> Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	By type of emission source and (separately) by 'local' toxic pollutants (nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), particulate materials (RM10 and RM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons of non-methane group (NMVOC), sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), individual carcinogens, including benzo(alpha) pyrene, formaldehyde, phenol, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia etc.) and GHGs (CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, CH <sub>4</sub> )	2015 – 100 (48.28 conv. million tonnes) 2020 – 95 2025 – 90 2030 – 85	Mol, MENR
	<b>11.5.3.</b> Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from mobile sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	By type of emission source and (separately) by 'local' toxic pollutants (nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), particulate materials (RM10 and RM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons, non-methane group (NMVOC), sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), individual carcinogens, including benzo(alpha) pyrene, formaldehyde, phenol, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, etc.) and GHGs (CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, CH <sub>4</sub> )	2015 – 100 (14.09 conv. million tonnes) 2020 – 95 2025 – 85 2030 – 70	Mol, MENR
	<b>11.5.4.</b> Number of cities in Ukraine where the average daily concentration of main air pollutants exceeds the average daily maximum permissible concentration, units	By type of the main pollutants	2015 – 23 2020 – 22 2025 – 20 2030 – 15	Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Centre, Mol, MENR, SES, SSS

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
11.6 Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	<b>11.6.1.</b> Number of jobs in the tourism industry (average payroll of collective means of accommodation and subjects of touristic activity in Ukraine), thousands		2015 – 88 2020 – 100 2025 – 120 2030 – 150	MEDT

## Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
12.1 Reduce resource consumption of the economy	<b>12.1.1.</b> Resource consumption in GDP (share of natural resources per unit of GDP), % of 2015 level		2015 – 100 2020 – 90 2025 – 80 2030 – 60	MEDT, SSS
12.2 Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	<b>12.2.1.</b> Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %		2015 – 2.2 2020 – 1.8 2025 – 1.0 2030 – 0.5	MAPF
	<b>12.2.2.</b> Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %		2015 – 12.3 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 7.0 2030 – 5.0	MAPF
12.3 Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	<b>12.3.1.</b> Number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, units		Data are expected	New research
	<b>12.3.2.</b> Share of enterprises which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, in total number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 50 2025 – 100 2030 – 100	New research
12.4 Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	<b>12.4.1.</b> Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011		2015 – 977.4 2020 – 950.0 2025 – 880.0 2030 – 800.0	SSS
	<b>12.4.2.</b> Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %		2015 – 30 2020 – 35 2025 – 45 2030 – 55	SSS, MENR



### Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impact



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
13.1 Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	<b>13.1.1.</b> Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	By main types of sources, including road transport	Data are expected	MENR, Mol

### Goal 14: Conserve marine resources



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
14.1 Reduce marine pollution	<b>14.1.1.</b> Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %		2015 – 15 2020 – 11 2025 – 9 2030 – 5	MRD, MENR
14.2 Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	<b>14.2.1.</b> Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %		2015 – 0 2020 – 80 2025 – 95 2030 – 100	MRD
	<b>14.2.2.</b> Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas		2015 – 5.8 2020 – 7.0 2025 – 8.0 2030 – 10.0	MENR
	<b>14.2.3.</b> Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares		2015 – 612.8 <sup>22</sup> 2020 – 650.0 2025 – 700.0 2030 – 752.5	MENR
14.3 Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	<b>14.3.1.</b> Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes		2015 – 34.2 <sup>23</sup> 2020 – 36.0 2025 – 38.0 2030 – 40.0	SSS, State Fish Agency, MAPF

### Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	<b>15.1.1.</b> Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares		2015 – 3,803.1 2020 – 6,276.9 2025 – 7,545.4 2030 – 9,053.2	MENR
	<b>15.1.2.</b> Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 6.3 2020 – 10.4 2025 – 12.5 2030 – 15.0	MENR
	<b>15.1.3.</b> Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 38.2 2020 – 39.0 2025 – 40.0 2030 – 41.0	MENR

<sup>22</sup> As of 1 January 2015.

<sup>23</sup> Excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Crimea and Sevastopol.

Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
15.2 Promote sustainable forest management	<b>15.2.1.</b> Forested territory of the country, %		2015 – 15.9 2020 – 17.0 2025 – 18.5 2030 – 20.0	State Forest Agency, MAPF, MENR
	<b>15.2.2.</b> Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres		2015 – 2,102 2020 – 2,200 2025 – 2,300 2030 – 2,400	State Forest Agency, MAPF
15.3 Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	<b>15.3.1.</b> Number of targets identified and implemented to achieve neutral land degradation level, units		Data are expected	MENR
	<b>15.3.2.</b> Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares		2015 – 32,541.0 2020 – 31,150.9 2025 – 29,760.8 2030 – 28,370.7	
	<b>15.3.3.</b> Share of arable land in total area of the country, %		2015 – 53.9 2020 – 51.6 2025 – 49.3 2030 – 47.0	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
	<b>15.3.4.</b> Area of organic production, thousands of hectares		2015 – 410.6 2020 – 500.0 2025 – 1,500.0 2030 – 3,000.0	MAPF
	<b>15.3.5.</b> Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares		2015 – 7,840.5 2020 – 8,389.3 2025 – 8,932.5 2030 – 9,536.0	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
	<b>15.3.6.</b> Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %		2015 – 13.0 2020 – 13.9 2025 – 14.8 2030 – 15.8	StateGeoCadastre, MAPF, MENR
15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	<b>15.4.1.</b> Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares		2015 – 627.7 <sup>24</sup> 2020 – 905.3 2025 – 1,207.1 2030 – 1,533.0	MENR
	<b>15.4.2.</b> Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %		2015 – 1.04 2020 – 1.50 2025 – 2.00 2030 – 2.54	MENR

<sup>24</sup> Data on Zakarpattia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi oblasts.



## Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
16.1 Reduce the prevalence of violence	<b>16.1.1.</b> Number of criminal offences under Articles 115 – 118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (apparent deliberate murder, deliberate serious bodily harm), per 100,000 persons	By gender By age	2016 – 9.5 2020 – 7.5 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 4.5	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	<b>16.1.2.</b> Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries), per 100,000 persons	By gender By age	2016 – 14.0 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 7.0 2030 – 5.2 <sup>25</sup>	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	<b>16.1.3.</b> Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons		2015 – 459 2020 – 450 2025 – 420 2030 – 375 <sup>25</sup>	New research
16.2 Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	<b>16.2.1.</b> Number of victims of trafficking or other illicit agreements for human trading in criminal proceedings, persons		Data are expected	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	<b>16.2.2.</b> Number of street children, thousands of persons		Data are expected	New research
	<b>16.2.3.</b> Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons		Data are expected	New research
16.3 Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	<b>16.3.1.</b> Level of public confidence in the court, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – 5 2020 – 35 2025 – 45 2030 – 55	New research
	<b>16.3.2.</b> Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 90	New research
16.4 Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<b>16.4.1.</b> Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 21 2025 – 17 2030 – 13	State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine

<sup>25</sup> Quantitative indicators are to be adjusted pending termination of the ATO (MIA).



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
16.5 Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	<b>16.5.1.</b> Number of weapons seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	By type of weapon (smooth-barrelled, rifled, rocket launchers and rocket systems, cold steel) By type of offence	2016 – 1,890 2020 – 2,000 2025 – 2,250 2030 – 2,500	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	<b>16.5.2.</b> Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	By type of ammunition (grenades, mines, improvised explosive devices) By region	2016 – 2,803 2020 – 3,000 2025 – 3,250 2030 – 3,500	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
	<b>16.5.3.</b> Number of criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives), units	By type of offence By region	2016 – 6,307 2020 – 6,360 2025 – 6,400 2030 – 6,430 <sup>26</sup>	Prosecutor General's Office (unified register of pre-trial investigations)
16.6 Reduce the scale of corruption	<b>16.6.1.</b> Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts <sup>27</sup>		2015 – 27 2020 – 40 2025 – 50 2030 – 60 <sup>28</sup>	MEDT, according to Transparency International <sup>29</sup>
16.7 Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	<b>16.7.1.</b> Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services, %		2015 – n/a 2020 – 40 2025 – 50 2030 – 80	New research
16.8 Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine <sup>30</sup>	<b>16.8.1.</b> Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	By age By gender	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 100	New research
	<b>16.8.2.</b> Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	By gender By age By place of residence (urban/rural)	2015 – n/a 2020 – 70 2025 – 80 2030 – 100	New research

<sup>26</sup> Quantitative indicators are to be adjusted pending termination of the ATO (MIA).

<sup>27</sup> Based on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index methodology.


<sup>28</sup> Data for different countries are converted to a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 corresponds to the highest level of corruption perception, and 100 the lowest.

<sup>29</sup> Based on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.

<sup>30</sup> Territory of eastern oblasts of Ukraine (in the first stage, Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, excluding territories which are temporarily not under government control).



Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
	<b>16.8.3.</b> Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares		Data are expected	SES MIA Ministry of Defence MinTOT
16.9 Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	<b>16.9.1.</b> Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	By region By age By gender	Data are expected	New research

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development 				
Target	Indicator	Disaggregation	Target values	Source
17.1 Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	<b>17.1.1.</b> Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP (GRP), %	By region	2015 – 5.75 2020 – 6.0 2025 – 6.0 2030 – 6.0	NBU SSS
	<b>17.1.2.</b> Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions		2015 – 3.0 2020 – 10.0 2025 – 16.0 2030 – 17.5	NBU
17.2 Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	<b>17.2.1.</b> Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms		2015 – 28.2 2020 – 18.0 2025 – 11.0 2030 – 7.0	NBU
17.3 Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	<b>17.3.1.</b> Number of projects of public-private partnership, units	By areas of application of public-private partnership	2015 – 5 2020 – 15 2025 – 30 2030 – 45	MEDT

## ANNEX 2

# RECONCILIATION OF GLOBAL SDGs TARGETS WITH THE NATIONAL ONES

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 1: End poverty (national definition)</b>		
	<b>1.1</b> By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD1.25 a day	<b>1.1.</b> Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	<b>1.2</b> By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	The target is addressed	Target is linked to Item 1.1.
	<b>1.3</b> Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of poor and vulnerable people	<b>1.2.</b> Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	<b>1.4</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular those who are poor or vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	The target is addressed	The target is included in the targets of Goals 5 and 8
	<b>1.5</b> By 2030, build the resilience of poor people and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	<b>1.3.</b> Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	The target takes into account the specifics of national poverty trends
	<b>1.a</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions		
<b>1.b</b> Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions			



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agricultural development (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>2.1</b> By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<b>2.1.</b> Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	The target is based on scientific research
	<b>2.2</b> By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 2.1.
	<b>2.3</b> By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	<b>2.2.</b> Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	The target has been specified and reduced, but a review of its full definition is expected
	<b>2.4</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	<b>2.3.</b> Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	The target has been specified and reduced, but a review of its full definition is expected
<b>2.5</b> By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is included in the appropriate policy documents	
<b>2.a</b> Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural researches and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks creation in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>2.b</b> Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	<b>2.4.</b> Reduce the volatility of food prices	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>2.c</b> Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility		
	<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>3.1</b> By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<b>3.1.</b> Reduce maternal mortality	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.2</b> By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	<b>3.2.</b> Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.3</b> By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	<b>3.3.</b> End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative practices and treatments	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.4</b> By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	<b>3.4.</b> Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	The target takes into account the national context but is considered in the full wording of the preventive measures
		<b>3.5.</b> Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	
	<b>3.5</b> Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 3.3.
	<b>3.6</b> By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	<b>3.6.</b> Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.7</b> By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is included in the appropriate policy documents



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>3.8</b> Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	<b>3.7.</b> Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.9</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately
	<b>3.a</b> Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	<b>3.8.</b> Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative effects of smoking	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>3.b</b> Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all		
	<b>3.c</b> Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	<b>3.9.</b> Reform health care financing	The target takes into account the necessity to reform the health system in Ukraine
	<b>3.d</b> Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks		
	<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 4: Quality education (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>4.1</b> By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	<b>4.1.</b> Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy and takes into account the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the issue. The target is reduced because of the guaranteed free school education in Ukraine

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>4.2</b> By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	<b>4.2.</b> Ensure access to quality pre-primary education for all children	The target has been updated according to the national aspects of access to and quality of pre-primary education
	<b>4.3</b> By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	<b>4.3.</b> Ensure access to vocational education	The target has been updated according to certain aspects of access to vocational education in Ukraine (territorial and financial)
		<b>4.4.</b> Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy
	<b>4.4</b> By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<b>4.5.</b> Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	The target deals with challenges related to gaining modern competencies required in the labour market
	<b>4.5</b> By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	<b>4.6.</b> Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	The target deals with the specifics of gender disparities among teachers; other aspects of gender disparities are included in the targets for Goal 5
	<b>4.6</b> By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>4.7</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is addressed in the national education policy
	<b>4.a</b> Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	<b>4.7.</b> Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	The target is based on the priorities of the national education policy




Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>4.b</b> By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries		
	<b>4.c</b> By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States		
	<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 5: Gender equality (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>5.1</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<b>5.1.</b> Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>5.2</b> Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<b>5.2.</b> Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	The target takes into account the national context. The issue of human trafficking is addressed in Item 16.2
	<b>5.3</b> Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately
	<b>5.4</b> Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	<b>5.3.</b> Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>5.5</b> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	<b>5.4.</b> Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	The target takes into account the national context
<b>5.6</b> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	<b>5.5.</b> Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	The target takes into account the national context	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>5.a</b> Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<b>5.6.</b> Expand economic opportunities for women	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>5.b</b> Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		
	<b>5.c</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		
	<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 6: Clean water and decent sanitation (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>6.1</b> By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<b>6.1.</b> Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water supply, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	The wording of the target is based on consultations with experts and the public
	<b>6.2</b> By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	<b>6.2.</b> Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>6.3</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	<b>6.3.</b> Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>6.4</b> By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	<b>6.4.</b> Increase the efficiency of water use	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>6.5</b> By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	<b>6.5.</b> Implement integrated water resources management	The target takes into account the need to comply with EU legislation



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>6.6</b> By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	The target is addressed	Addressed in determining the targets for Goal 15 (including target 15.1)
	<b>6.a</b> By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies		
	<b>6.b</b> Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		
	<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>7.1</b> By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	<b>7.1.</b> Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	The target takes into account the national context
		<b>7.2.</b> Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>7.2</b> By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	<b>7.3.</b> Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>7.3</b> By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	<b>7.4.</b> Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>7.a</b> By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology		
	<b>7.b</b> By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support		

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>8.1</b> Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	The target is addressed	The target is included in Item 8.1
	<b>8.2</b> Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	<b>8.1.</b> Ensure steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>8.3</b> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	The target is addressed	Global targets 8.3. and 8.10 are combined and included in national target 8.6
	<b>8.4</b> Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	<b>8.2.</b> Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>8.5</b> By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	<b>8.3.</b> Increase employment	The target has been revised based on the current economic situation in Ukraine where unemployment is over 9 percent according to ILO methodology
<b>8.6</b> By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<b>8.4.</b> Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	The content of the national target is consistent with the global one	
<b>8.7</b> Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents: the National Strategy on Human Rights and the State Programme of Social Counter-Trafficking 2020 (Government Resolution No. 111, dated 24 February 2016)	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>8.8</b> Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	<b>8.5.</b> Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	The national target is consistent with the global one but is more general
	<b>8.9</b> By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	The target is addressed	The global target is included in national target 8.6, where the development of tourism is addressed as one of the many areas for realizing the potential of the active population
	<b>8.10</b> Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	<b>8.6.</b> Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>8.a</b> Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries		
	<b>8.b</b> By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization		
	<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>9.1</b> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	<b>9.1.</b> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	The target's content is consistent with the global target, but its wording is generalized
	<b>9.2.</b> Ensure an increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	The additional target takes into account the national context and is also consistent with global target 11.2	
	<b>9.3.</b> Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	The additional target takes into account the national context and is also consistent with global target 11.2	


Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>9.2</b> Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	<b>9.4.</b> Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education–science–production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>9.3</b> Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	The target is addressed	The global target is partially addressed in national targets 9.3 and 8.5
	<b>9.4</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	The target is addressed	The global target is addressed in national targets 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3
	<b>9.5</b> Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	<b>9.5.</b> Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>9.a</b> Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States		
	<b>9.b</b> Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities		



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>9.c</b> Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	<b>9.6.</b> Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	The target's content is consistent with the global target but focuses on solving the most urgent problem for Ukraine
		<b>9.7.</b> Ensure increased youth participation in research	
	<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality (national definition)</b>		
	<b>10.1</b> By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	<b>10.1.</b> Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	The essence of the national definition is consistent with the global one; only the wording is revised
	<b>10.2</b> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	The target is addressed	The target is included in the context of national target 10.2
	<b>10.3</b> Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	<b>10.2.</b> Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	The target is complex; given the national context, it is advisable to split it in two: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– prevent discrimination;</li> <li>– ensure equal access to social services (10.3)</li> </ul>
		<b>10.3.</b> Ensure access to social services	
	<b>10.4</b> Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	<b>10.4.</b> Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	The target has also been split in two, taking into account the most pressing issues for Ukraine
		<b>10.5.</b> Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	
	<b>10.5</b> Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	The target is not addressed	The target is global. There is no individual target for Ukraine
	<b>10.6</b> Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	The target is not addressed	The target is global. There is no individual target for Ukraine
	<b>10.7</b> Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	The target is addressed	The target takes into account the national context
	<b>10.a</b> Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements		

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>10.b</b> Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		
	<b>10.c</b> By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent		
	<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>11.1</b> By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	<b>11.1.</b> Ensure access to housing	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	<b>11.2</b> By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	The target is addressed	The target is included in Goal 9.2
	<b>11.3</b> By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	<b>11.2.</b> Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	<b>11.4</b> Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<b>11.3.</b> Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement the private sector	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	<b>11.5</b> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<b>11.4</b> Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
<b>11.6</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	<b>11.5.</b> Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities. The issue of waste management is addressed in Item 12.5	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
		<b>11.6.</b> Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	
	<b>11.7</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate local and regional policy documents
	<b>11.a</b> Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning		
	<b>11.b</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels		
	<b>11.c</b> Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials		
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (global definition)</b>			
	<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>12.1</b> Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	The target is addressed	The target will be addressed in the drafting of appropriate documents
	<b>12.2</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<b>12.1.</b> Reduce resource consumption of the economy	The target has been revised after consultation with the public and stakeholders
	<b>12.3</b> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	<b>12.2.</b> Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chain	The target has been revised further after consultation with the public and stakeholders



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>12.4</b> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	<b>12.3.</b> Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	The target has been revised after consultation with the public and stakeholders
	<b>12.5</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	<b>12.4.</b> Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context
	<b>12.6</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>12.7</b> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>12.8</b> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>12.a</b> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
	<b>12.b</b> Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
	<b>12.c</b> Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities		



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impacts (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>13.1</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>13.2</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	The target is addressed	It is envisaged that measures to address climate change will be included in the policy, strategy and planning at national, sectoral and regional levels
	<b>13.3</b> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>13.a</b> Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible		
	<b>13.b</b> Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities		
	<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 14: Conserve marine resources (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>14.1</b> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	<b>14.1.</b> Reduce marine pollution	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
<b>14.2</b> By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	<b>14.2.</b> Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	The target has been revised, taking into account national context and priorities	

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>14.3</b> Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>14.4</b> By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	<b>14.3.</b> Implement effective regulation of the extraction of marine resources	The target has been revised, taking into account the national context and priorities
	<b>14.5</b> By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents at national, regional and local levels
	<b>14.6</b> By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>b</sup>	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>14.7</b> By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>14.a</b> Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries		
	<b>14.b</b> Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets		
	<b>14.c</b> Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"		

**Goal****Target  
(global definition)****Target  
(national definition)****Note**

**Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (global definition)**

**Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (national definition)**

**Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems (short national definition)**

<b>15.1</b> By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<b>15.1.</b> Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
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<b>15.2</b> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<b>15.2.</b> Promote sustainable forest management	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
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<b>15.3</b> By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	<b>15.3.</b> Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
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<b>15.4</b> By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	<b>15.4.</b> Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	The target has been revised after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national context and specifics
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<b>15.5</b> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory documents at national, regional and local levels
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<b>15.6</b> Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory documents
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<b>15.7</b> Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory and policy documents
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<b>15.8</b> By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents at the national level
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Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>15.9</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate regulatory and policy documents at national, regional and local levels
	<b>15.a</b> Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems		
	<b>15.b</b> Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation		
	<b>15.c</b> Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities		
	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>16.1</b> Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	<b>16.1.</b> Reduce the prevalence of violence	The target has been reduced, but the indicators also include mortality due to violence
	<b>16.2</b> End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<b>16.2.</b> Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	The target has been expanded to include its need for all ages. Monitoring involves disaggregation by age
	<b>16.3</b> Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	<b>16.3.</b> Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	The target is based on the key priority identified during expert and public debates
	<b>16.4</b> By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	<b>16.4.</b> Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The target is based on the key priorities identified during expert and public debates
		<b>16.5.</b> Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	The target is based on the key priorities identified during expert and public debates
<b>16.5</b> Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	<b>16.6.</b> Reduce the scale of corruption	The wording has been simplified	



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>16.6</b> Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	The target is addressed	The target is not addressed individually, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>16.7</b> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<b>16.7.</b> Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	The target has been expanded, taking into account the comprehensive issue of representative democracy
	<b>16.8</b> Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>16.9</b> By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine, as it has already been completed
	<b>16.10.</b> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	The target is addressed	The target is not addressed individually, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>16.a</b> Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
	<b>16.b</b> Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		
			<b>16.8.</b> Restore territory affected by the conflict (Donbas)
		<b>16.9.</b> Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and civil security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	The target has been worded after consultations with the public and stakeholders, taking into account the national priorities and context
	<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (global definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (national definition)</b>		
	<b>Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development (short national definition)</b>		
	<b>17.1</b> Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<b>17.1.</b> Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates

Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>17.2</b> Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>Finance</b> <b>17.3</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>Finance</b> <b>17.4</b> Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	<b>17.2.</b> Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates
	<b>Finance</b> <b>17.5</b> Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>Technology</b> <b>17.6</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	<b>Technology</b> <b>17.7</b> Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	<b>Technology</b> <b>17.8</b> Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>Capacity-building</b> <b>17.9</b> Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	The target is addressed	The target is included in the appropriate policy
	<b>Trade</b> <b>17.10</b> Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>Trade</b> <b>17.11</b> Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>Trade</b> <b>17.12</b> Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	The target is not addressed	The target is not relevant to Ukraine
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> <b>17.13</b> Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> <b>17.14</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> <b>17.15</b> Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> <b>17.16</b> Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents



Goal	Target (global definition)	Target (national definition)	Note
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i> <b>17.17</b> Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	<b>17.3.</b> Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	The target is based on key priorities identified during expert and public debates
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> <b>17.18</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents
	<b>System issues</b> <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> <b>17.19</b> By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	The target is addressed	The target is not defined separately, because it is addressed in the appropriate policy documents and will be implemented through the indicators identified in the document



## ANNEX 3

# INFORMATIONAL BASIS FOR MONITORING THE SDGs

To achieve the SDGs, the decision-making processes of senior management should be improved through the analysis of relevant statistical information. The monitoring of progress against SDG targets requires appropriate information and analytical support using an integrated approach and different data sources. In-depth research, identification of the risks and factors that affect the welfare of the population, and the study of threats to macroeconomic, social and environmental sustainability are required to adjust management decisions that are necessary to develop appropriate measures to achieve the goals. An integrated approach to the study of progress against the SDGs envisages applying various types of information that will determine the scope and direction of changes and identify the most important direct and hidden causal relationships and factors for later use in the process of developing an appropriate public policy.

Global indicators for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda were reviewed at the 47<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016. The main topics of the session were dedicated to developing the global indexes to track the goals and targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, compliance with the fundamental principles of official statistics, the International Comparison Programme and issues from different areas of statistics. During the session, the programme of transformation of official statistics and other related activities was discussed. Special attention was paid to the Official Statistics Development Programme, the International Comparison Programme and the use of big data for official statistics; improvement of national accounts statistics; environmental-economic accounting and climate change; the development and implementation of international statistical classifications, industrial statistics, measurement information and ICT; statistics on refugees and IDPs; and statistics on public administration.

Based on the results of the 47<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the UN Statistical Commission, there are 240

global indicators for the SDGs. All figures may be distinguished as follows according to the level of their methodological processes and the availability of data in Ukraine:

- conceptually clear indicators for which there are standards and common methodology; most countries, including Ukraine, regularly publish data;
- conceptually clear indicators for which there are standards and common methodology, but countries including Ukraine publish data irregularly; and
- indicators for which there are either no common standards and methodologies or which are under development/testing.

For example, the following indicators can be assigned to the third group:

- Indicator 1.4.1 (proportion of the population covered by social protection): no methodology or international standards
- Indicator 1.4.2 (proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure): no metadata exist for Indicator 5.a.1, which is quite similar
- Figure 3.b (proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme): there is no list of the cheapest drugs (at least, a minimal set).

These examples demonstrate the need to continue developing and improving indicators to measure progress against the SDGs, including the development of appropriate methodologies and definitions of international standards.

The global indicators are designed to analyse trends of progress against the SDGs at the global level and for international comparison. However, these figures are not always appropriate in the national context. The indicators are designed to monitor the national and sub-national (local) level and have to be developed based on the capacities of the national statistical system.

A review of the information available in Ukraine to monitor the global SDG indicators shows that the current government statistics agencies collect information on 96 indicators. In fact, 52 indicators comply fully with existing international standards, while 44 indicators are in incomplete (partial) compliance with existing international standards.

It should be noted that 35 global indicators are not quantifiable and can usually be estimated by international organizations. The remaining parameters are uncertain (further consultations with government authorities are needed to assess their availability) or require methodological explanations from the interagency panel.

The challenges that may complicate the monitoring of progress against the SDGs include:

- globally: there is no methodology for determining a number of indicators; a number of indicators require the organization and implementation of special inspections; and the available methodology is scattered among numerous international organizations; and
- at the national level: there is a lack of methodology and techniques for calculating a number of indicators; a lack of analysis of national indicators' compliance with international standards; a lack of regulation that defines the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), which is responsible for monitoring the development

agenda at both the international and national level and for providing information; and a lack of a national information base that defines the necessity of introducing special tests.

Setting the targets for the Ukrainian SDGs and the indicators to monitor their progress requires a significant expansion of the existing information sector. It appears that a more efficient method would be to introduce special (sociological) sample studies that should be performed by non-specialized institutions with adequate authority and a good reputation. It would be sufficient to conduct such research once every five years, according to the terms of achieving the control target values of the SDG indicators: base (2015), 2020, 2025 and 2030. The surveys should provide the highest possible level of disaggregation of data (urban/rural, gender, level of education – primary or basic secondary, complete secondary, vocational, higher – the number of minor children, household size, and age – under 20 years, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70 years and older) and be representative across Ukraine as a whole. As more detailed disaggregation is needed in most cases, it would be more efficient to conduct two comprehensive studies: one on the environment and a second on four key areas of action: equitable social development, sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and efficient and transparent governance.

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