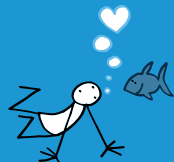


Analytical report
on two waves of a nationwide sociological survey (2018-2020)

PERCEPTIONS AND PRIORITIES OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS REGARDING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT



ELYX BY ZAK



May 2020



This publication was prepared as a part of the UNDP project “Support to the Parliament of Ukraine on sustainable energy and environment”, with the financial support from Sweden. Separate chapters are prepared with the support of UNDP project “Efficient solutions for cooperation in the development sector for achieving Sustainable Development Goals”, funded by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, and UNDP project “Plastic Waste Management at the local level” with the financial support of the joint New World Programme of the Coca-Cola Foundation and Global Water Challenge.

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ABBREVIATIONS

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SEEP	Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

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BRIEFLY ABOUT THE RESEARCH

The surveys were conducted by	Kyiv International Institute of Sociology at the request from the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine
The surveys were aimed to study	the opinions of adult Ukraine citizens (aged 18 and older) on environmental protection and energy saving issues
The surveys were conducted	in 110 settlements (PSU) in all regions of Ukraine, except the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. In Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, surveys were held only in the areas controlled by Ukrainian government.
The field phase continued	1st wave – from November 30 to December 14, 2018 2nd wave – from 8 to 18 February, 2020
The surveys included	1st wave – 2034 questionnaires 2nd wave – 2038 questionnaires
The sample is representative for	the adult population (aged 18 years and older) who are permanent residents of Ukraine not serving in the military and are not in prison or in a medical institution (hospital residential care facility).
The statistical sampling error (with the probability of 0.95 and design effect 1.5) does not exceed:	3.3 percent for indicators close to 50 percent; 2.8 percent for indicators close to 25 or 75 percent; 2.0 percent for indicators close to 12 or 88 percent; 1.4 percent for indicators close to 5 or 95 percent; 0.7 percent for indicators close to 1 or 99 percent.
For analysis, the regions were grouped into 4 macro-regions:	Western macro-region: Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi Oblasts; Central macro-region: the city of Kyiv; Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Sumy, Cherkasy and Chernihiv Oblasts; Southern macro-region: Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa and Kherson Oblasts; Eastern macro-region: Kharkiv, Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts.

INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, in the course of the 70th session of the General UN Assembly in New York the Sustainable Development Summit was held. Adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda took place, with new development guidelines determined. With the Summit Outcome document named “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets were approved. All SDGs are integrated and indivisible, and provide the balance of all three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. Ukraine, like other UN member states, has joined the global process of sustainable development. In 2016, a national SDG system was established (86 national targets and 172 indicators for monitoring their implementation in total), in the context of “leave no one behind” principle and using the vast number of informational, statistical and analytical materials.

The Green Agenda for Ukraine, which consists of policy priorities in the field of sustainable energy and environmental protection till 2030, was developed and presented by parliamentarians on 19 March 2019. This initiative is a kind of a guide for implementing green reforms, especially in terms of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by Ukraine, Strategy of the Ecological Policy till 2030, implementing the Association Agreement with the EU, the Paris Agreement, while taking into account national specifics subject to the international obligations. Identified priorities include: transition to green economy, effective waste management, quality and life expectancy, clean and safe transportation, development of renewable energy, combating climate change and adaptation to its consequences, sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture, environmental protection, green cities, maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation.

In accordance with its international agreements and national development strategy, the Ukrainian state is intent on making a whole number of fundamental changes in the environment and sustainable energy sector comparing to the current state of affairs. These changes include transition to the green economy, development of renewable energy, popularization of more eco-friendly transport, maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation, greater efforts to combat climate change and protect the environment, etc.

Still, notwithstanding the government’s efforts aimed to implement these plans and related commitments under the Ukraine-EU Association Agreement, the key factor in introducing a green order to the daily life is the perception of these processes by the Ukrainian society and the participation of citizens.

In this regard, it is necessary to understand attitudes and assessments of the society on a number of issues related to environmental protection and integration of sustainable energy in Ukraine. These matters include, in particular, environmental problems of public concern, measures expected from the government to protect the environment, vision of the balance between the needs of economic growth and environmental conservation key stakeholders responsible for tackling environmental problems and major obstacles to this in public opinion. It is important to know to what extent the citizens themselves are prepared to implement environmental practices in their daily life and how extensively they already do that. At the same time, one should not forget about the major problems that concern Ukrainian citizens, and which remain on the agenda for the entire period of Ukraine's independence.

An especially valuable feature of this work is the possibility to track the dynamics of sentiments of the Ukrainian population concerning these matters since the end of 2018, the existence of changes in environmental behaviour of people and in taking advantage of sustainable energy, and their vision of how these sectors will develop in the nearest five years. Special attention was devoted to the climate change problem assessment and awareness of the society and the role of Ukraine in combating these global processes.

Practical implementation of the obtained research results can potentially be in use in the development of measures for implementing Green Agenda, 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development at the national and regional levels, information and study materials on sustainable energy and environmental protection.

METHODOLOGY

This analytical report summarizes the results of two waves of nationwide public opinion surveys held by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in 2018 and 2020 at the request from the United Nations Development Programme.

These surveys were aimed to study the views and opinions of adult Ukrainian citizens (aged 18 years and older) regarding the environmental protection. The main study phases included: developing a questionnaire form and the accompanying tools, developing a sample, interviewing respondents, controlling the quality of survey, entering and checking data for logical errors, preparing the final data array and univariate frequency tables, and interpreting the results.

The field phase of the second wave of survey continued from 8 to 18 February 2020, and the first wave from 30 November to 14 December 2018. The survey included the total of 2034 interviews with respondents held in 2018 and 2038 interviews held in 2020. The interviewers studied the opinion of adult Ukrainian citizens (aged 18 years and older) living in 110 settlements across Ukraine.

A stratified, four-stage random sample (random at every stage) was developed for the purpose of survey. This sample is representative for the adult population (aged 18 years and older) who are permanent residents of Ukraine not serving in the military and are not in prison or in a medical institution (hospital or residential care facility).

First, the Ukrainian population was stratified by regions (24 oblasts and the city of Kyiv), and then, the population of each region was additionally stratified into urban (cities and urban-type settlements) and rural population (with the exception of the city of Kyiv, where the population is urban). In other words, the Ukrainian population was divided into the total of 49 strata. The number of interviews to be held in every stratum and the number of settlements in that stratum where the survey will be conducted were determined for every stratum proportionally to the number of adult population. In the case of the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, population of only the areas presently controlled by the Ukrainian government was used for stratification purpose.

After stratification, particular places for the interviewers to work at were selected. At the first stage, settlements were selected within every stratum. Urban settlements were selected with the probability proportional to the number of adult population in a settlement. Within rural strata, the first step was to select districts (with the probability proportional to the number of adult rural population in a district), and then, villages were randomly selected within the selected district.

At the second stage, polling stations were selected within every settlement. At the third stage, an initial address – street, house number and, in the case of multistorey buildings, door number where the interviewers started their survey – was selected for every polling station. And at the fourth stage, respondents were selected and interviewed using the modified route sampling method.

The survey was conducted via personal interviews, using tablets at the households, where the respondents live.

In the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, the survey was held only in the areas controlled by the Ukrainian government. No survey was held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

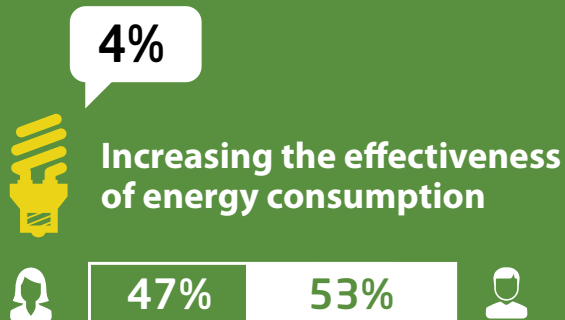
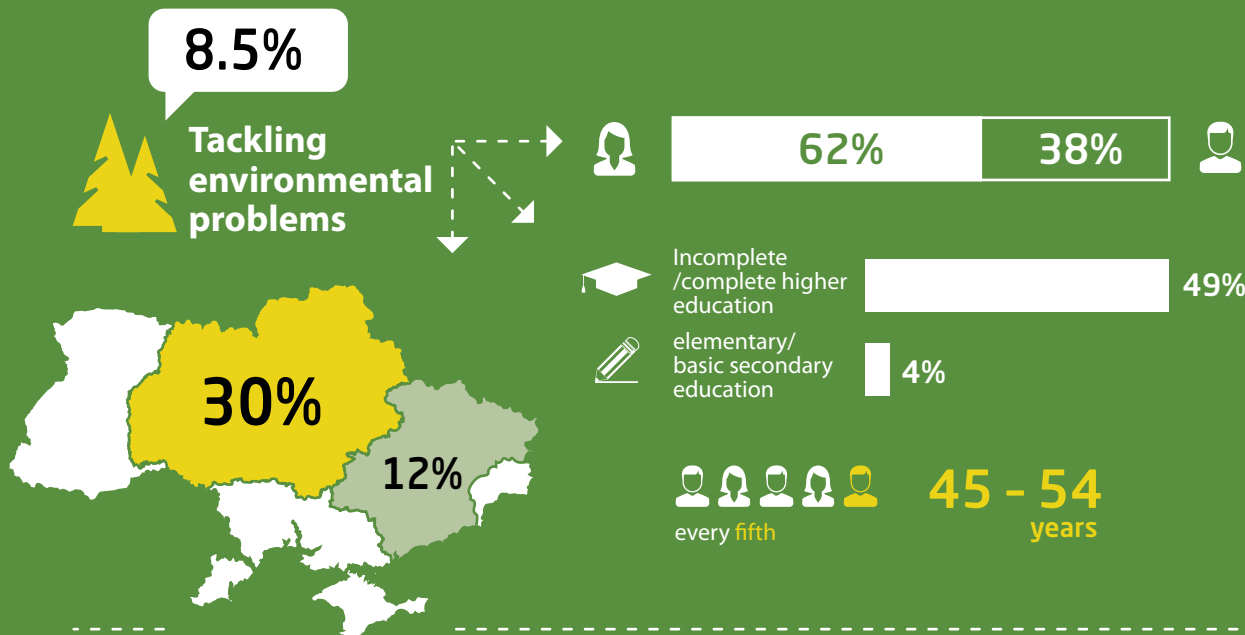
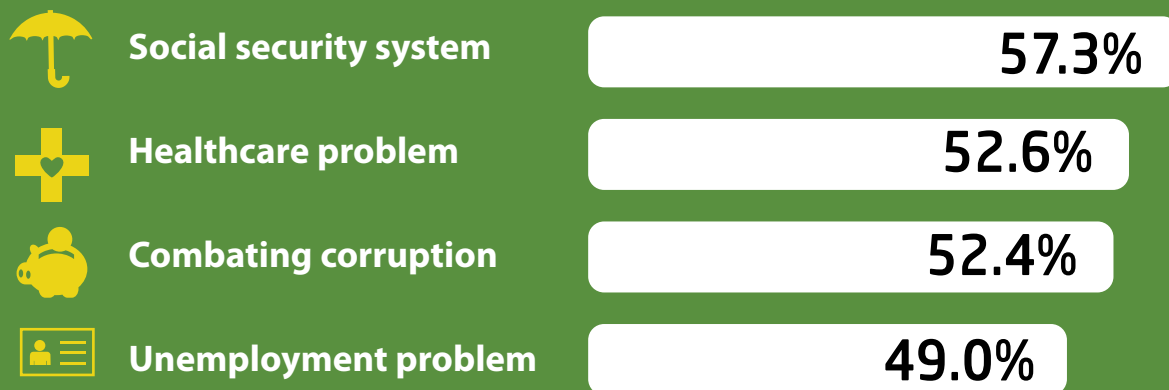
The statistical sampling error (with the probability of 0.95 and design effect 1.5) does not exceed:

- 3.3 percent for indicators close to 50 percent,
- 2.8 percent for indicators close to 25 or 75 percent,
- 2.0 percent for indicators close to 12 or 88 percent,
- 1.4 percent for indicators close to 5 or 95 percent,
- 0.7 percent for indicators close to 1 or 99 percent.

Data is provided for Ukraine as a whole and separately for four macro-regions of Ukraine. Composition of macro-regions:

- *Western macro-region:* Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnytskyi, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, and Volyn Oblasts;
- *Central macro-region:* Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Poltava, Sumy, Vinnytsia and Zhytomyr Oblasts and the city of Kyiv;
- *Southern macro-region:* Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa and Zaporizhia Oblasts;
- *Eastern macro-region:* Donetsk, Kharkiv and Luhansk Oblasts.

1. MAJOR PROBLEMS TO WHICH, THE MAXIMUM ATTENTION MUST BE DEVOTED AT NATIONAL LEVEL:



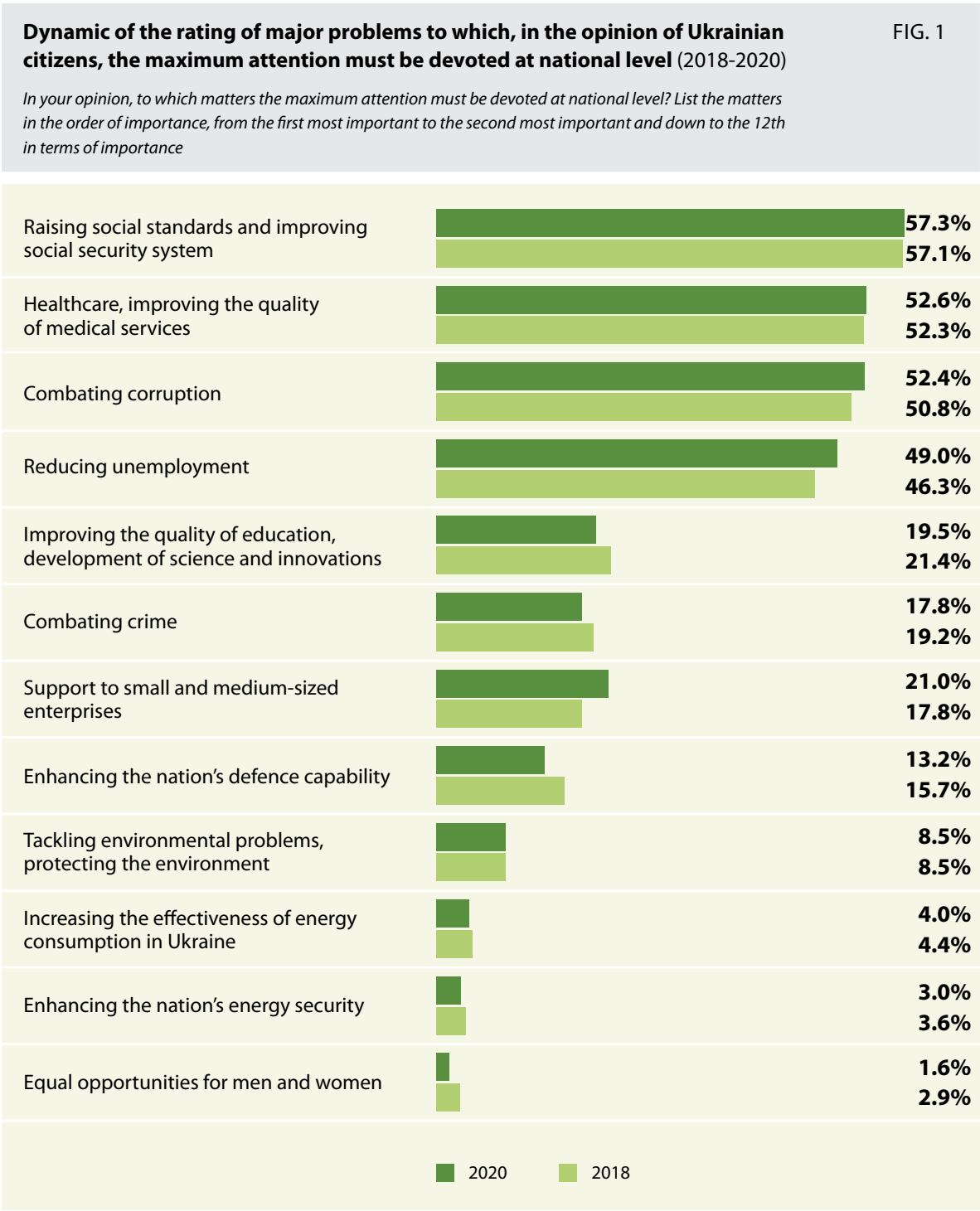
DYNAMIC OF PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THE PROBLEMS TO WHICH THE MAXIMUM ATTENTION MUST BE DEVOTED AT NATIONAL LEVEL (2018-2020)

Among the major problems of the Ukrainian society revealed by various sociological surveys during the last twenty five years, dissatisfaction with the country's economic condition and one's own financial standing, high prices and utility tariffs and at the same time inadequate salaries, pensions and social benefits were consistently making it to the top three. The problems which worried ordinary citizens also included, more often than others, the affordability and quality of medical services. During the last six years, these problems were compounded by the fight against corruption and security problem. The fear of losing the job and the general rise of unemployment in Ukraine became more acute as well. These are the reasons explaining the unquestionable leadership of the aforementioned problems in the relevant rating, which this representative study has also revealed. It is worth noting, however, that other problems are not irrelevant to the society. Rather, it should be stressed that economic, healthcare, corruption, security and unemployment problems are the most significant and understandable for the absolute majority of the society, and therefore, respondents select them in the first place.

The foregoing is corroborated by the fact that the aforementioned major problems received almost identical indicators in 2018 and 2020. In terms of contemporary significance, the first place went to the improvement of social standards and social security system, which was ranked first by 32 percent of respondents and included to the top three major problems by 57 percent (during the first wave of survey held in late 2018, these figures were 31 percent and 57 percent, respectively). The second most significant problem for Ukrainians is the healthcare problem, which caused dissatisfaction among the population even before the outbreak of the epidemic and the critical pressure upon the healthcare system: 53 percent of respondents included it to the three biggest problems of Ukraine, 14 percent of whom put it into the first place among all others (in 2018, these figures were 15 percent and 52 percent, respectively). The fight against corruption can also be ranked second: this problem gained almost the same percentage as the healthcare problem, 52 percent, including 20 percent of respondents placing it on the top (in 2018, these indicators were almost the same: 51 percent and 19 percent, respectively).

The problem, placed third by respondents among the major problems to be addressed at the national level, was the problem of unemployment: 49 percent ranked it among the top three biggest problems, including 18 percent who regarded this problem as the most concerning (in 2018, this problem was named by 46 percent and 17 percent, respectively).

Like in late 2018, all other issues have, according to public opinion, obviously lesser significance vis-à-vis the four problems mentioned above. Thus, the assumed fourth rank is shared by several objectives, whose indicators differ from each other only by a few percent: support to small and medium-sized enterprises: 21 percent (ranked first by 4.7 percent); improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations: 19.5 percent (ranked first by 3.3 percent), and combating crime: 17.8 percent (ranked first by 1.7 percent). Like during the first wave of survey in 2018, these objectives are well behind the top four in terms of the frequency of mentioning, and in turn, are well ahead of other objectives.



Note: Respondents mentioned issues in the order of importance, from the first most important to the second most important and down to the 12th in terms of importance

Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment, increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine and enhancing the nation's energy security demonstrate an almost identical distribution of responses as in 2018. By the same token, the objectives which respondents mention relatively most often include tackling environmental problems and protecting the environment: 8.5 percent (ranked first by 1.7 percent), followed by increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine: 4 percent (ranked first by 0.5 percent); finally, 3 percent of respondents included enhancing the nation's energy security to the top three most important objectives (ranked first by 0.3 percent).

Like in late 2018, comparing to other suggested objectives, respondents mentioned equal opportunities for men and women the least important: only 1.6 percent included it to the top three most important objectives (2.9 percent in 2018), and 0.3 percent named it the most important objective (1 percent in 2018).

Dynamic of the rating of major problems to which, according to Ukrainian citizens, the maximum attention must be devoted at national level: first choice, and average values, where the 1st is the most important problem and the 12th is the least important issue (2018-2020 pp.)

TABLE 1

	2018		2020	
	First choice,%	Average value	First choice,%	Average value
Raising social standards and improving social security system	31.3%	3.92	32.2%	3.78
Combating corruption	19.0%	4.02	20.4%	3.96
Reducing unemployment	16.5%	4.74	18.0%	4.37
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	14.5%	3.91	13.9%	3.81
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	4.4%	6.90	4.7%	6.73
Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	3.7%	5.98	3.3%	6.06
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	4.2%	6.99	3.0%	7.16
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	1.1%	7.49	1.7%	7.49
Combating crime	2.8%	6.07	1.7%	6.15
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	0.8%	8.20	0.5%	8.40
Enhancing the nation's energy security	0.7%	9.30	0.3%	9.38
Equal opportunities for men and women	1%	10.47	0.3%	10.72

Among the differences between men and women in terms of assessment of major issues that must be dealt with at national level, the most visible is the greater inclination of men to consider fight against corruption as a relative objective (23 percent versus 18 percent among women), while women mentioned improvement of healthcare as the most important objective at national level more often than men (16 percent versus 11 percent, respectively).

Rating of major problems to which, in the opinion of Ukrainian citizens, the maximum attention must be devoted at national level, depending on gender, age and education, %

TABLE 2

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Raising social standards and improving social security system	32.0	32.4	13.6	29.8	30.2	29.7	33.2	44.5	40.8	31.0	31.9	31.5
Combating corruption	23.3	18.0	18.5	20.1	21.0	16.7	24.9	19.9	18.6	16.6	22.0	21.4
Reducing unemployment	16.5	19.2	27.4	20.0	20.3	22.0	14.2	10.6	18.7	24.9	17.3	14.8
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	11.1	16.2	15.5	14.5	11.0	17.1	13.4	13.2	15.7	14.3	13.6	13.5
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	5.7	3.9	10.7	5.5	4.9	6.4	1.4	3.0	2.2	4.1	4.3	5.9
Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	3.5	3.2	8.4	2.2	4.6	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.6
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	4.0	2.1	1.2	2.3	4.0	1.9	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.6	3.2
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	-	1.5	1.4	2.4
Combating crime	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	0.6	2.1	1.1	-	2.3	1.6	1.8
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	-	0.3	0.9
Enhancing the nation's energy security	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.5
Equal opportunities for men and women	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5

As for all other objectives, the opinions of men and women either fully coincide or differ within the range of several percent, which is insignificant. The first wave of survey revealed the same differences, and compared to 2018, the distribution of responses is almost identical.

When deciding on the most important problems that must be dealt with at national level, age differences are manifested, first of all, in responses of young people under 24 years of age and of the older generation (65 years and older): the matters of social standards and social security system are important for three times greater percentage of people of retirement age. On the other hand, the problems of reducing unemployment, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, improving the quality of education and development of science and innovations are of the greatest contemporary significance for the youth. The matters of environmental protection, energy conservation and energy security are the least important for the all age groups, and no changes in this respect have been recorded since 2018.

In terms of education criteria, a visible difference was revealed in the responses concerning importance of raising social standards from people with basic secondary education and those who have higher education: the number of the former is almost 10 percent more than that of the latter. It can be explained by the large percentage of the older people among low-educated people who tend to point out the importance of raising social standards and of social security. Like in the case of the first wave of survey, no significant differences were recorded among the representatives of different education groups as regards to their opinion about the importance of attaining the objectives of protecting the environment, increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine and enhancing the nation's energy security.

Macro-region-wise, the responses to questions about major objectives were distributed quite similarly to 2018. Raising social standards and social security are more important objectives for residents of eastern and southern regions, although these matters also scored a relatively higher percentage in the West and Centre. At the same time, combating corruption as the most important problem to be dealt with at national level was mentioned more often by residents of the western and central regions (approximately 22 percent in each macro-region) than by residents of the East (9 percent). Like in the cases of responses by men and women, representatives of different age and education groups, responses by residents from different parts of Ukraine almost do not differ when it comes to contemporaneity of the objectives of environmental protection, energy conservation and energy security vis-à-vis other urgent problems. These objectives are of the priority importance for neither macro-region, and changes of no significance in the opinion of residents versus 2018 were recorded in any of them.

In terms of the settlement type, several differences could be noted in the responses concerning major problems that must be tackled: comparing to the first wave of survey, the matter of social standards is somewhat more significant for urban population (close to 35 percent versus 27 percent for rural residents). On the other hand, combating unemployment is somewhat more important for rural population (22 percent versus 16 percent for urban population). No significant differences were recorded with regard to other problems, including environmental protection, energy conservation and energy security.

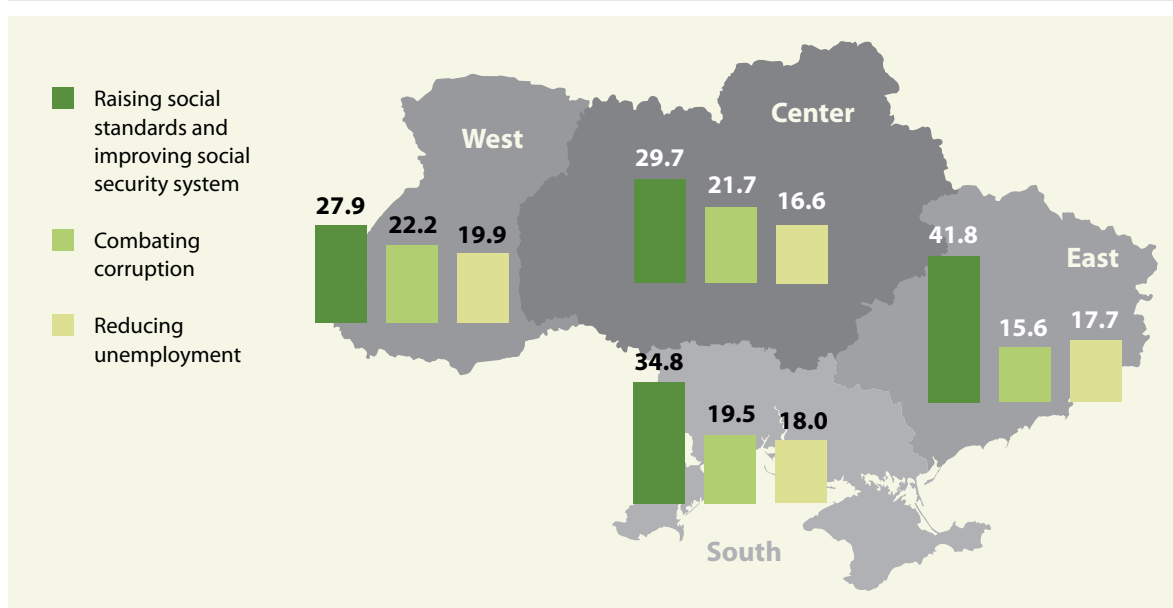
Rating of major problems to which, in the opinion of Ukrainian citizens, the maximum attention must be devoted at national level, depending on macro-region and settlement type, %

TABLE 3

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Raising social standards and improving social security system	27.9%	29.7%	34.8%	41.8%	34.5%	27.4%
Combating corruption	22.2%	21.7%	19.5%	15.6%	19.6%	21.9%
Reducing unemployment	19.9%	16.6%	18.0%	17.7%	15.9%	22.3%
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	12.9%	14.5%	16.8%	9.0%	14.2%	13.3%
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	5.2%	5.1%	2.6%	6.4%	4.2%	5.7%
Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	3.5%	4.3%	1.6%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	4.4%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	1.2%	2.0%	1.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.2%
Combating crime	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.8%	1.4%
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Enhancing the nation's energy security	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	0.5%	0.1%
Equal opportunities for men and women	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

TOP-3 of major problems to which, in the opinion of Ukrainian citizens, the maximum attention must be devoted

FIG. 2



Let us now take a closer look at the socio-demographic portraits of respondents who defined as important such problems as tackling environmental problems / protecting the environment, increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine, and enhancing the nation's energy security.

TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

8.5 percent (174 respondents) see tackling environmental problems and protecting the environment as a major objective, and this figure remains constant since 2018. 1.7 percent named this objective as the priority (during the first wave of survey, this index was 1.1 percent). The objective of tackling environmental problems and protecting the environment is more important for women (62 percent among these respondents). The age groups were split quite evenly, with respondents aged 45-54 years having a slight advantage. In terms of education, half of them have higher education and almost a third — specialized secondary education. Residents of the Centre (38 percent) and West (30 percent) comprise the absolute majority of those who regard environmental problem and protection of the environment as one of the most important problems. Urban population has the obvious majority over rural population: 70 percent versus 30 percent.

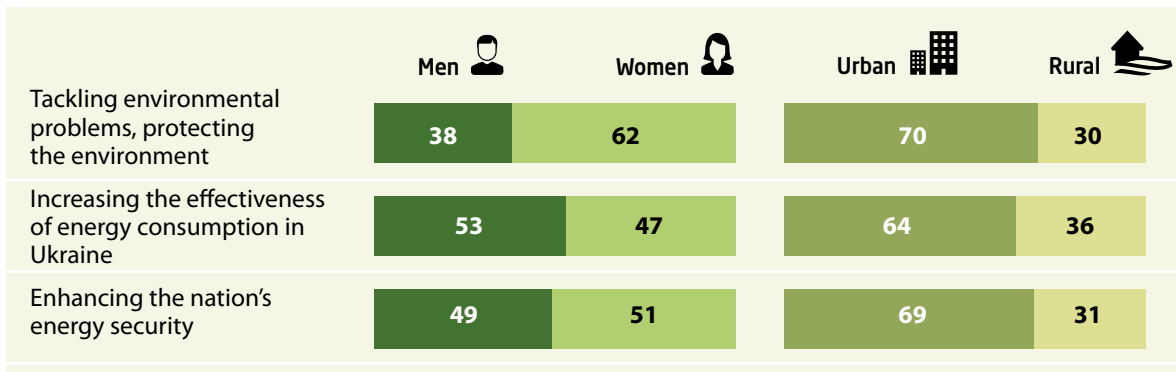
Socio-demographic portrait of respondents who prioritize the matters of environment and sustainable energy

TABLE 4

		Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	Enhancing the nation's energy security
AGE GROUP	18-24	15%	12%	11%
	25-34	16%	32%	18%
	35-44	16%	15%	12%
	45-54	20%	6%	22%
	55-64	17%	18%	14%
	65+	16%	17%	23%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	4%	4%	10%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	18%	17%	14%
	Specialized secondary	29%	34%	32%
	Incomplete / complete higher	49%	45%	44%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	30%	27%	25%
	Central	38%	36%	43%
	Southern	20%	17%	19%
	Eastern	12%	20%	13%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Socio-demographic portrait of respondents who prioritize the matters of environment and sustainable energy

FIG. 3



INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN UKRAINE

4 percent (81 respondents) included increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine to the top three most important objectives. In 2018, this figure was almost the same: 4.4 percent. 0.5 percent of respondents named it the priority problem (versus 0.8 percent in 2018). Like during the first wave of survey, the percentage of men and women in this category was almost equal: 53 percent and 47 percent, respectively. The majority of them are persons under 44 years of age. Representatives of this respondent group have mostly higher (45 percent) and specialized secondary (34 percent) education. Region-wise, they live mostly in the Center (36 percent) and West (27 percent). Most of them are urban dwellers: 64 percent versus 36 percent of rural residents.

ENHANCING THE NATION'S ENERGY SECURITY

3 percent (62 respondents) included enhancing the nation's energy security to the top three most important problems to be dealt with at national level. This figure remains almost unchanged comparing to 2018 (back then, this problem was named as important by 3.6 percent of respondents). 0.3 percent of respondents named it the priority problem (versus 0.7 percent in 2018). The percentage of men and women convinced of the importance of enhancing the nation's energy security is almost identical (49 percent versus 51 percent). Among the age differences worth noting, this problem is of contemporary significance for middle-aged and older generations. In terms of education, these are the people having higher (44 percent) and specialized secondary (32 percent) education. The adherents of enhancing the nation's energy security live mostly in central (43 percent) and western (25 percent) regions of Ukraine. Most of them (69 percent) are urban dwellers, and 31 percent of them are rural residents.

CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 1

The four problems that Ukrainian citizens mention most of all are raising social standards and improving social security system (57 percent), healthcare problem (53 percent), combating corruption (52 percent) and unemployment problem (49 percent).

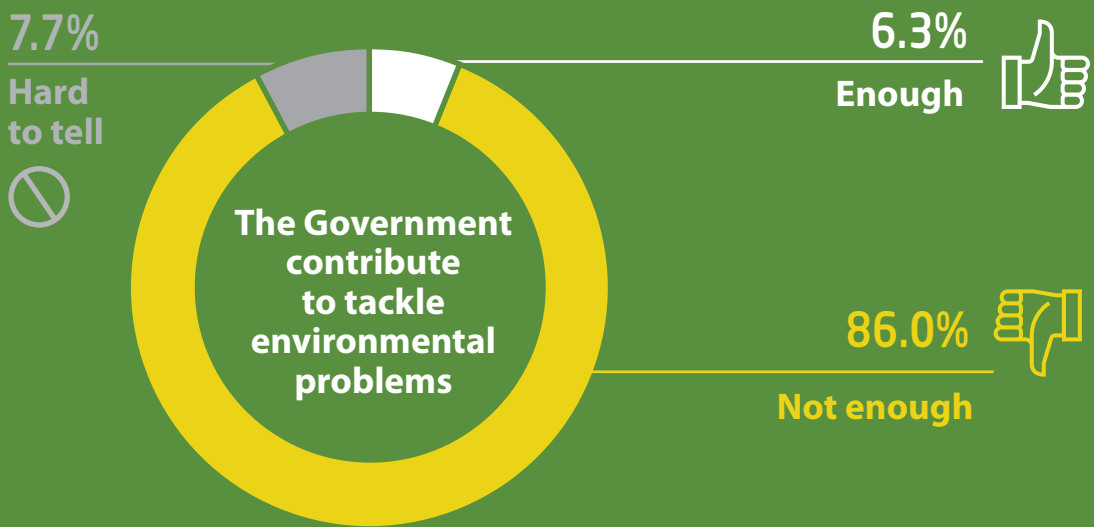
Comparing to 2018, the major problems for Ukrainians and the percentage of respondents, who mentioned it, almost or absolutely did not change. The same is also true about the percentage of those, who believe that tackling these problems has the highest priority: raising social standards and improving social security system (32 percent), combating corruption (20 percent), unemployment problem (18 percent), healthcare problem (14 percent).

All the other objectives are significantly falling behind the aforementioned four problems in terms of their importance in mass consciousness of Ukrainians, and were ranked by respondents in a similar fashion to the results of the first wave of survey.

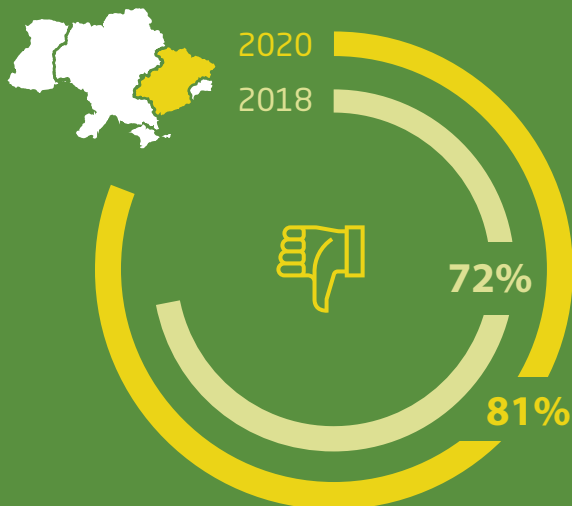
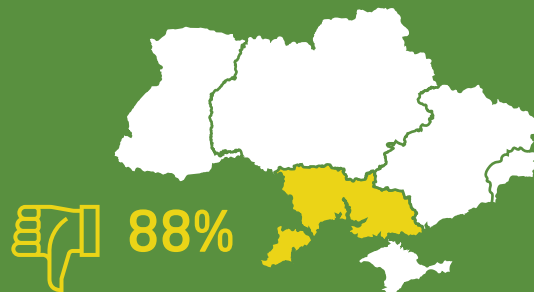
The distribution of responses by representatives of different gender, age, education and settlement categories has basically repeated the corresponding figures of the first wave of survey held in 2018. The aforementioned four major problems are of greatest importance for the all socio-demographic groups.

During the period from 2018 to early 2020, the opinions concerning importance of such matters as tackling environmental problems and protecting the environment, increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine, and enhancing the nation's energy security did not change: Ukrainian citizens still place them at the bottom of the list, both in terms of frequency of including them to the top three most important problems (between 3 percent and 8.5 percent) and in terms of the number of respondents putting them at the forefront (between 0.3 percent and 1.7 percent).

2. THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Only one in 20 citizens of the South thinks that the Government does enough



↑ Citizens of the East often note that the Government contributes not enough

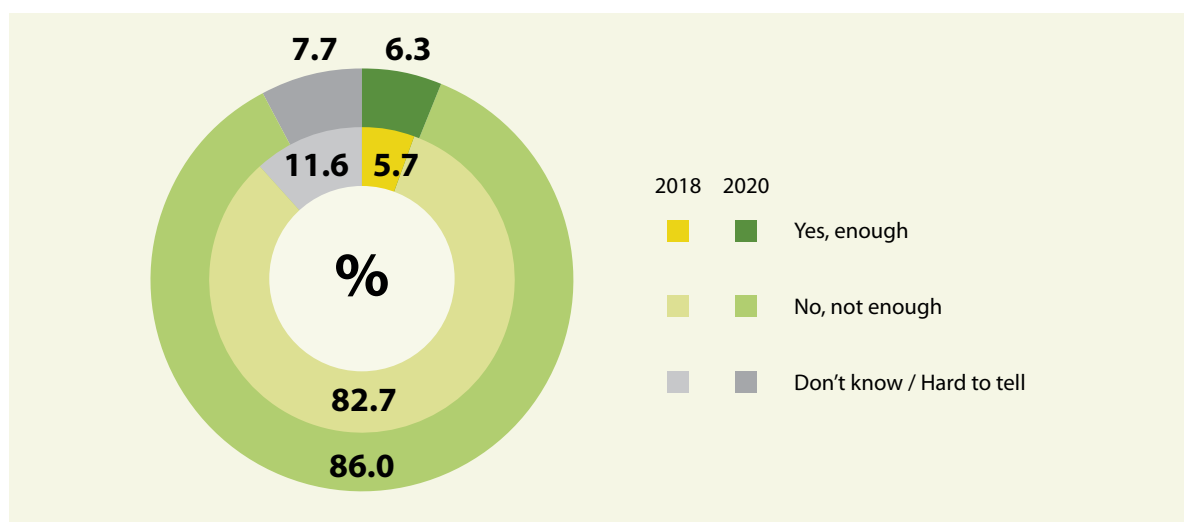
CHANGES IN THE PERCEPTION BY UKRAINIAN CITIZENS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT (2018-2020)

According to the absolute majority of representative surveys held in the past few decades, respondents have mostly negative opinion about the government's efforts, taken to tackle environmental problems. Negative opinion prevails in most aspects, regardless of the team and particular personalities vested with executive or legislative powers. Therefore, the opinion regarding the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment is not high: the absolute majority of respondents considers its contribution to the solution of environmental problems insufficient, and just over six percent have the opposite opinion. Compared to 2018, the number of negative opinions has somewhat increased (from 82.7 percent to 86 percent) due to the decreasing percentage of undecided respondents (from 11.6 percent to 7.7 percent).

Perception of Ukrainian citizens on the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment (2018 -2020)

FIG. 4

In your opinion, does the government do enough to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment?



Perception of particular respondent categories on the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment (depending on gender, age and education group), %

TABLE 5

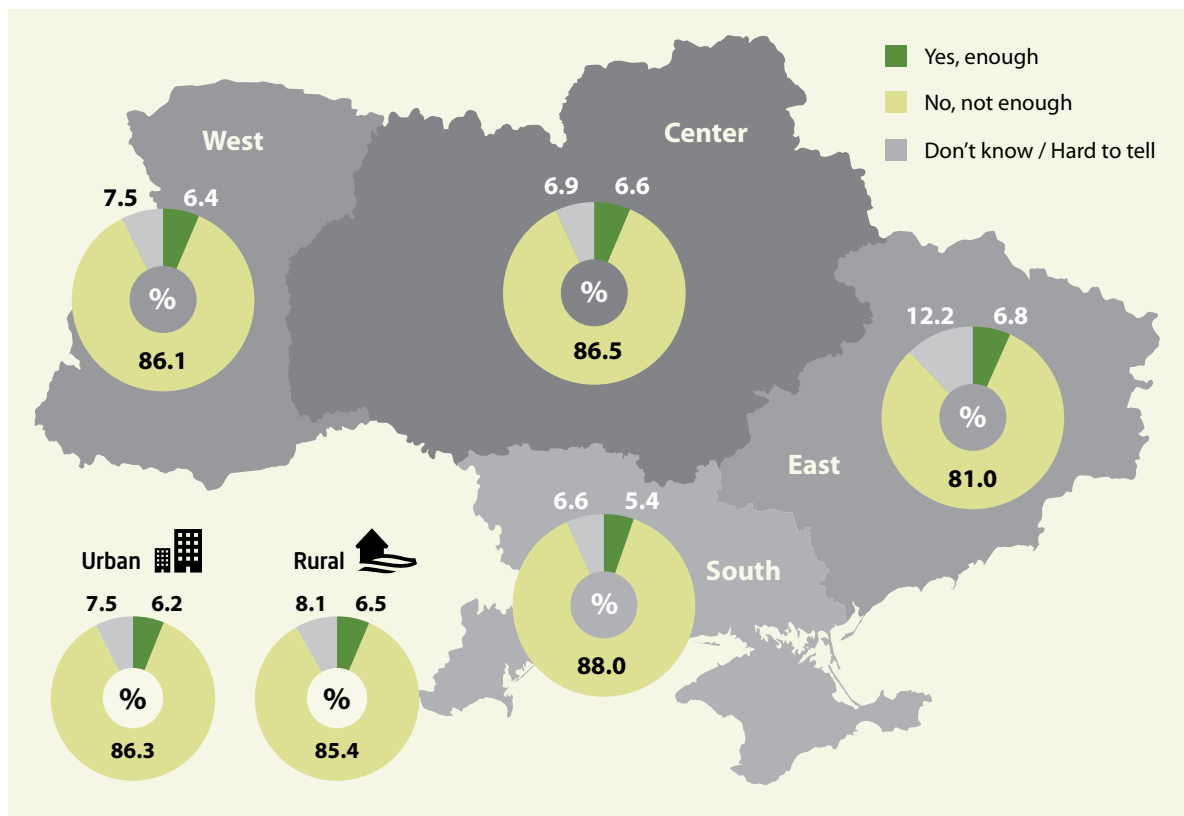
In your opinion, does the government do enough to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment?

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Yes, enough	6.7	6.0	13.4	7.1	6.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	8.1	7.9	6.3	5.1
No, not enough	86.2	85.8	77.2	86.7	85.5	89.1	88.4	84.7	74.7	84.2	86.3	88.6
Don't know / Hard to tell	7.1	8.2	9.4	6.2	7.9	6.7	6.7	9.9	17.2	7.9	7.4	6.3

Perception of the particular respondent categories on the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment (depending on region and settlement type)

FIG. 5

In your opinion, does the government do enough to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment?



Among men and women, different age and education groups, there are no significant differences in the opinion regarding the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment: over 80 percent of respondents in each category believe that the government's efforts in this respect are insufficient. The percentage of these respondents among persons with incomplete secondary education is somewhat lower. Still, it, in turn, correlates with the fact, that these are older people for whom this issue is irrelevant, and they choose the 'hard to tell' option more often than the other respondent categories. The distribution of responses by the different socio-demographic groups repeats the general slight increase of the negative opinions about the government's efforts, taken to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment and the corresponding decrease of the number of respondents who could not provide the answer.

It appears that residents of the different macro-regions have negative opinion about the government's efforts taken to tackle environmental problems. Overall, their responses repeat responses for the country on the whole. Compared to 2018, the number of negative opinions among residents of eastern regions has visibly increased (81 percent versus 72 percent during the first wave of survey), and at the same time, the number of undecided respondents has decreased (12 percent versus 20 percent in 2018).

In terms of the settlement type, the responses concerning the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment do not differ from each other and repeat the absolute figures cited above.

CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 2

The absolute majority (86 percent) of citizens have negative opinion about the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment.

Compared to 2018, the number of negative opinions has even increased due to the decreasing number of respondents who remained undecided as regards the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment. The number of positive opinions almost did not change, showing 6 percent of respondents.

Overall, the responses from the different socio-demographic groups repeat the distribution of responses nationwide and, save for insignificant differences, are similar to each other.

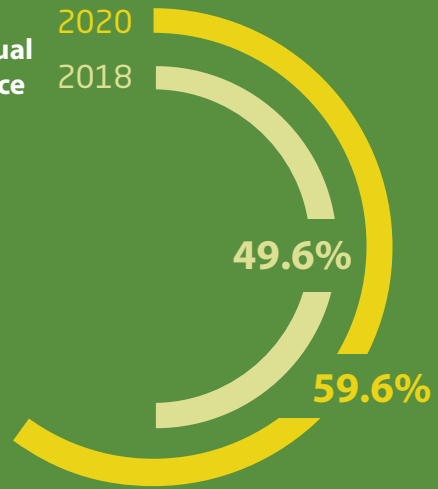
3. ATTITUDE OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

59.6%

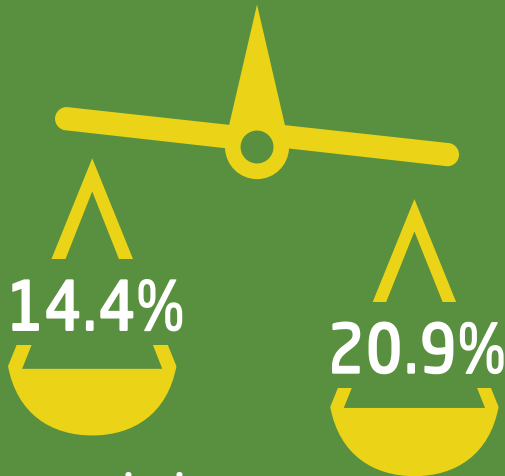


Supports giving equal significance

2020
2018



equal significance



economics is more important



environment is more important



Environmental protection must be ensured despite possible slowdown of economic development

Every fourth

25 - 34 years

incomplete/
complete higher education

CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2018-2020)

The majority (59.6 percent) of respondents believe that similar importance must be attached to the environmental protection and economic growth. At the same time, every fifth respondent is convinced that the environment must be protected even despite possible slowdown of economic development. The option, when the economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environment received the relatively lowest score (14.4 percent).

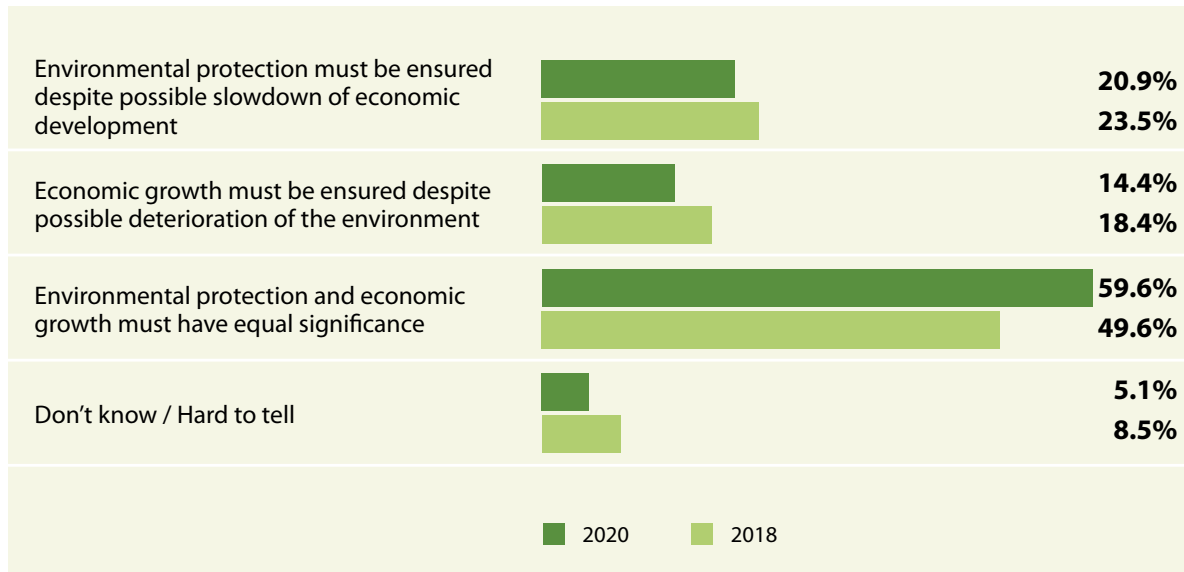
Compared to 2018, visible changes have occurred in public sentiments regarding the ratio between the importance of environmental protection and economic growth. The number of respondents attaching the same importance to the environment and the economy has increased by 10 percent (59.6 percent versus 49.6 percent in 2018). On the other hand, the number of adherents of other strategies concerning the balance between environmental protection and economic growth has somewhat declined. Thus, four percent less respondents comparing to the first wave of survey, believe that the economic growth must have the priority even despite the possible deterioration of the environment (14.4 percent versus 18.4 percent in 2018). The number of respondents for whom the environmental protection has the priority over possible slowdown of economic development has also declined, albeit less visibly (from 23.5 percent to 20.9 percent in 2020), as did the number of respondents undecided on this issue: from 8.5 percent to 5.1 percent.

These visible changes in the public attitude towards the balance between the environmental protection and economic growth have another important feature. They have occurred during a period, when major problems of the society have actually not changed, and Ukrainians did and do attach the priority to tackling economic problems and facilitating economic development. Therefore, even though the development of the economy has the topmost priority for the absolute majority of the society, most citizens have gained a firm belief during this period that economic growth and protection of the environment must have equal significance.

Changes in the attitude of Ukrainian citizens towards environmental protection and economic development

FIG. 6

Which of the following statements you agree with the most?



Respondents could choose only one response

Overall, the different socio-demographic groups have the aforementioned configuration of responses. Nevertheless, there are some differences worth noting. Among the men, the percentage of those, who believe that economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environment is greater than that of the women (16.7 percent versus 12.4 percent), and at the same time, percentage of those giving priority to environmental protection is lower (19.6 percent versus 22 percent among women).

Among the age groups, the differences between young people, aged 25-34 years, and people of retirement age (65 years and older) are worth noting: young people give the priority to environmental protection over possible economic slowdown more often (24.9 percent versus 16.5 percent), and on the other hand, the percentage among young people of those who believe that environmental protection and economic growth must have equal significance is relatively the lowest among all age groups (51.5 percent versus 62 percent). Compared to 2018, these differences became more visible.

Age specifics correlate with the differences demonstrated by the different education groups: people having complete or incomplete higher education, a significant proportion of whom are young people, named more often the environment protection as more important than possible slowdown of economic development, and at the same time, the number of those among them who believe that environmental protection and economic growth have equal significance is somewhat lower. Moreover, the lowest percentage of undecided respondents is among the people who have higher education.

Attitude of Ukrainian citizens towards environmental protection and economic development (depending on gender, age, education), % of respondents who agree with the statement

TABLE 6

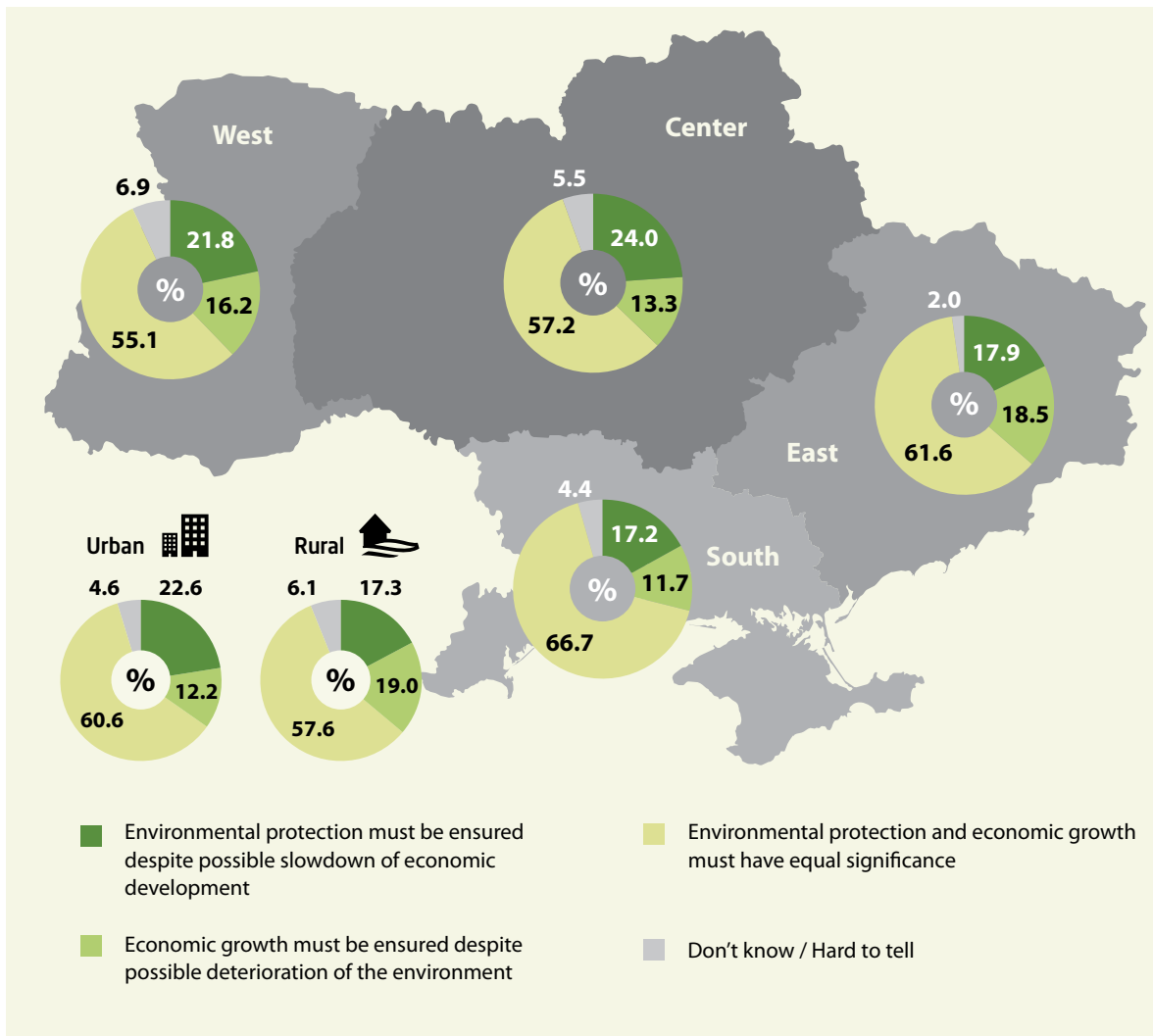
	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Environmental protection must be ensured despite possible slowdown of economic development	19.6	22.0	21.1	24.9	20.2	19.9	23.1	16.5	17.4	16.7	19.4	25.0
Economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environment	16.7	12.4	23.7	19.5	9.3	14.1	11.5	13.5	16.7	16.2	13.9	13.5
Environmental protection and economic growth must have equal significance	59.3	59.9	52.4	51.5	65.9	60.1	61.5	62.0	52.7	61.9	61.9	57.6
Don't know / Hard to tell	4.4	5.7	2.8	4.1	4.6	5.9	3.9	8.0	13.2	5.2	4.8	3.9

Speaking about the regional specifics in responses to the question about the priority of environmental protection or economic development, the differences in responses by residents of the Centre and the East are worth noting. The central and western regions have relatively more residents who believe that the environment must be protected despite possible slowdown of economic development: 24 percent and 22 percent, respectively, versus almost 18 percent in the East and 17 percent in the South. On the other hand, the Centre and the West have much less residents for whom both objectives are of equal significance: 57 percent and 55 percent, respectively, versus almost 67 percent and 62 percent in the southern and eastern regions, respectively. Similar trends in the responses by residents of different parts of the country were recorded during the first wave of survey as well.

Compared to the first wave of survey, the percentage of respondents among urban dwellers believing in the primacy of economic development over environmental protection in 2020 has declined (from 17 percent in 2018 to 12 percent), and at the same time, the number of those among them recognizing equal importance of both these problems has increased (from 52 percent in 2018 to almost 61 percent). Therefore, the differences in responses by urban and rural residents became more visible than during the first wave of survey. These differences manifested themselves in the relatively greater percentage of respondents among rural residents attaching priority to economic growth (19 percent versus 12 percent among urban residents). Moreover, rural residents mentioned less commonly the importance of protecting the environment if it is detriment of the economic development: 17 percent versus almost 23 percent among urban dwellers. This confidence has declined from 24 percent in 2018 to the aforementioned 17 percent in 2020.

Attitude of Ukrainian citizens towards environmental protection and economic development (depending on macro-region and settlement type), % of respondents who agree with the statement

FIG. 7



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 3

The majority (59.6 percent) of respondents believe that the environmental protection and economic growth must have equal significance. The priority of only environmental protection or only economic growth scores a much lower percentage of responses: 21 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Compared to the first wave of survey, significant changes have occurred in the public sentiments: the percentage of those attaching equal attention to environmental protection and economic development has increased by 10 percent, from 49.6 percent to 59.6 percent. At the same time, the number of respondents preferring development of one area over the other, has insignificantly decreased.

The second wave of survey revealed a certain increase in the differences among certain socio-demographic groups as regards the priority of environmental protection or economic development. Among young people, the percentage of those attaching priority to environmental protection is higher vis-à-vis the older generation, while the percentage of those giving equal priority to both areas is relatively lower. The same trend is observed among the people having higher and secondary education, which correlates with the aforementioned age differences.

The changes in the sentiments of urban and rural residents are worth noting: comparing to the first wave of survey, the percentage of urban dwellers recognizing equal importance of environmental protection and economic development has significantly increased with simultaneous decline of the adherents of development of either area. But among the rural residents, the percentage of those believing in the importance of economic growth even despite possible deterioration of the environment is greater. Therefore, the difference in assessing the parity of environmental protection and economic development became more visible during this period of time.

4. THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITY OBJECTIVES IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

45.1%



Allocate more public funds for the support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency



every second citizen of the West



34.7%



Increase administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage



incomplete/complete higher education

37.1%



elementary/basic secondary education

29%

8%



support increase of environmental taxes

30.9%



Encourage (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour



Actively inform the public about the state of environment



31%

2020

2018

22%

37.2%

citizens of the East



CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITY OBJECTIVES IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (2018-2020)

Respondents most often (45 percent) named allocation of a larger amount of public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency as one of the government's priority measures of protecting the environment. The second most often mentioned measure is increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage (almost 35 percent). The third place share encouragement of individuals' responsible behaviour (31 percent) and raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment (30 percent).

The fourth place in terms of priority is shared by several measures with a small difference: introducing compulsory environmental education from an early age (26 percent), establishing stringent contamination and emission standards for businesses and industrial enterprises (25.9 percent), and raising fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards (24.4 percent).

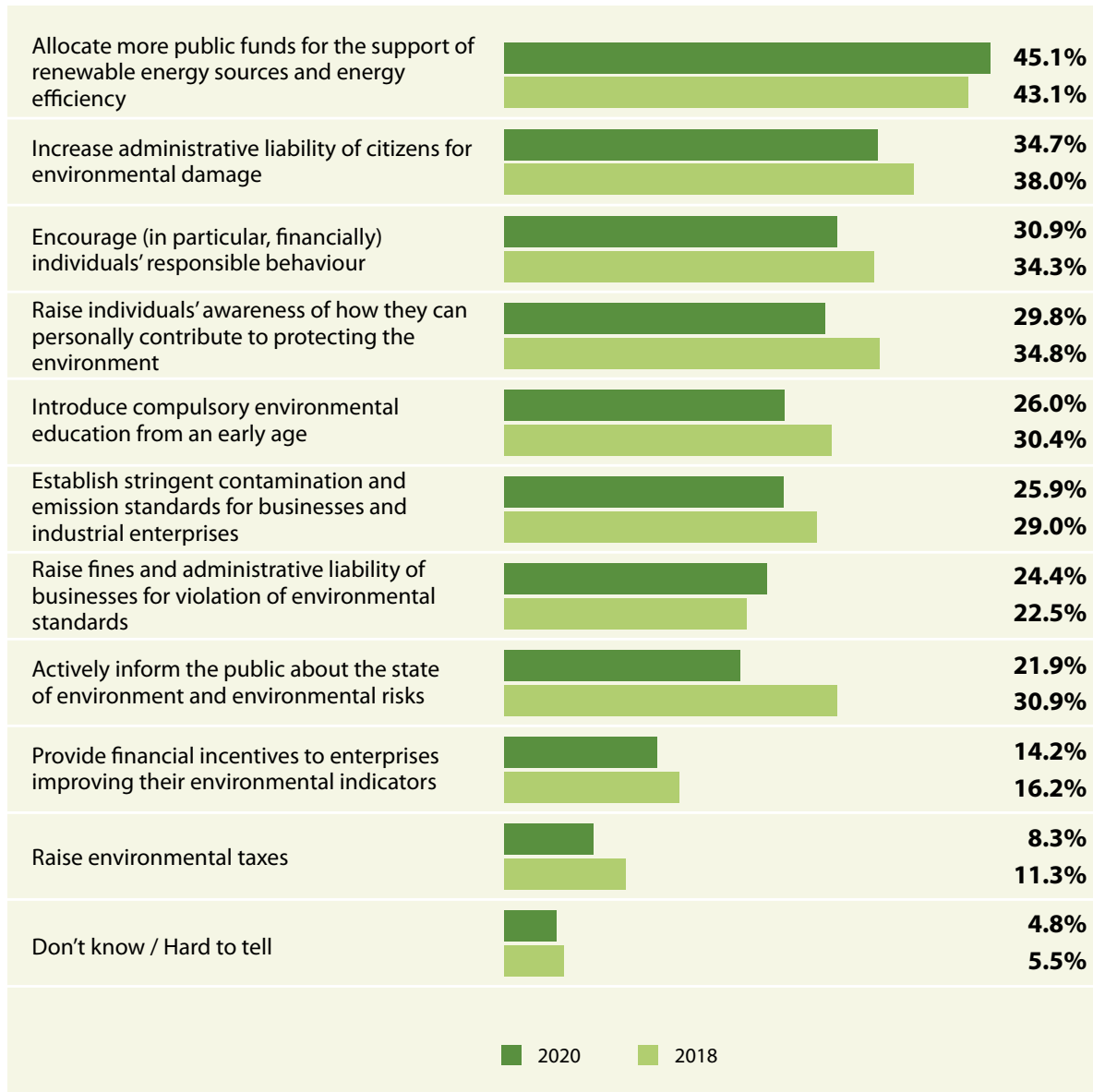
Respondents believe that financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators (14 percent) and raising environmental taxes (8 percent) are the least effective government measures compared to others.

Comparing the responses to this question in 2018 and in 2020, several important points could be highlighted. Firstly, the structure of the government's priority measures of protecting the environment in public perception almost did not change: certain measures have the same rank as during the first wave of survey. Secondly, support of these measures by respondents has changed: for almost all options, the percentage of respondents who chose them has decreased. The dwindling support of actively informing the public about the state of environment and environmental risks is especially noticeable: from 31 percent in 2018 to 22 percent in 2020. It may indicate either the confidence of respondents that providing information alone is not enough or that the current state of public awareness of the environment and environmental risks has improved during this period, and therefore, less and less respondents attach priority to this measure.

Changes in public opinion regarding the government's priority objectives in protecting the environment

FIG. 8

In your opinion, what does the government must do first of all to protect the environment?



Respondents could select up to five response options. The alternatives are listed in the order of decreasing frequency of mentioning the option by all respondents.

The only measure that did not lose its positions and even slightly increased its percentage is allocation of a larger amount of public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency: 45 percent versus 43 percent in 2018, ranked first, then and now, among all suggested government measures of protecting the environment.

An analysis of responses by different socio-demographic groups to the question about priority government measures of protecting the environment reveals the following. There are no significant differences in responses between men and women, and no objective was defined as a priority by any particular group. Compared to 2018, the differences in responses became even less significant. During the first wave of survey, women mentioned more often the introduction of compulsory environmental education from an early age as an important government measure (almost 35 percent of women versus almost 26 percent of men). During the second wave of survey, women named this government measure as the priority objective in protecting the environment only 2 percent more often than men (27 percent versus almost 25 percent, respectively).

Respondents from different age groups provided the following answers to the question about introduction of environmental education. Young people under 24 years of age stressed upon the importance of introducing compulsory environmental education from an early age much more often than other generations: this option was chosen by almost 40 percent of representatives of this age group, whereas in other groups, this measure was mentioned by only a quarter of respondents. Also, young people under 24 years of age mention the importance of raising fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards more often than other groups (32 percent versus 20-27 percent among other age groups).

Young people between 25 and 34 years of age choose raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment as the government's priority objective more often than others: 35 percent, whereas the average figure is 5 percent lower.

Respondents with higher education mentioned the importance of increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage (37.1 percent), encouraging (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour (34.6 percent), raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment (32.3 percent), and introducing compulsory environmental education from an early age (28.5 percent) more often than respondents from other education groups. Overall, like in the case of the first wave of survey, people with higher education supported the majority of possible government measures of protecting the environment more actively than other groups.

Public opinion regarding the government's priority objectives in protecting the environment depending on gender, age and education, %

TABLE 7

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Allocating more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	45.6	44.8	41.7	45.2	41.8	45.9	46.7	47.6	45.7	46.7	43.3	45.8
Actively informing the public about the state of environment and environmental risks	20.2	23.4	24.8	27.3	20.2	21.4	23.5	16.6	19.8	20.1	23.0	22.5
Introducing compulsory environmental education from an early age	24.7	27.1	39.5	25.3	22.0	26.4	25.3	25.4	21.9	23.9	25.3	28.5
Raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment	28.3	31.0	27.9	35.2	31.1	28.4	30.7	24.7	20.9	29.6	28.9	32.3
Increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage	34.1	35.2	36.3	34.0	35.4	33.7	36.8	33.0	29.0	34.2	33.5	37.1
Encouraging (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour (e.g., the use of energy efficient devices, rational resource consumption, waste sorting, etc.)	30.5	31.3	28.8	28.9	35.5	27.9	35.4	27.8	22.7	28.2	29.9	34.6
Raising environmental taxes	9.0	7.8	11.7	7.0	9.8	5.9	9.5	7.7	6.1	10.0	7.6	8.5
Establishing stringent contamination and emission standards for businesses and industrial enterprises	26.1	25.7	23.0	28.3	23.1	26.6	29.2	24.0	20.1	23.3	26.2	28.1
Raising fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards	25.0	23.9	32.1	24.0	24.1	20.2	27.1	22.9	20.1	26.2	22.4	26.0

Providing financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators (e.g., implementing energy efficiency measures, reducing environmental impact from their production processes, etc.)	14.3	14.1	17.9	15.1	10.6	15.9	15.4	12.8	10.3	13.3	13.9	15.6
Don't know / Hard to tell	4.3	5.2	1.4	2.5	3.4	5.4	5.2	8.8	7.7	5.2	5.1	3.7

Residents of different macro-regions demonstrate a number of specifics when answering the question about the government's priority measures of protecting the environment. The objective of allocating more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency was mentioned by a relatively larger number of respondents in all regions. However, the biggest support of this objective comes from residents of western regions (51 percent). Moreover, residents of the West are more inclined toward increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage than respondents in the East (39 percent versus 29 percent) and, along with residents of central regions, toward raising fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards (27 percent versus 20 percent in the South and East). In turn, people in eastern regions are more inclined toward the importance of such government measure as encouragement (in particular, financial) of individuals' responsible behaviour (37 percent). Compared to 2018, this measure has significantly lost its popularity in the South (from 48 percent during the first wave to almost 33 percent in 2020). During the same period, the objective of providing financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators has also lost support: from 30 percent to 9 percent in 2020.

Like in the case of the first wave of survey, responses by urban and rural residents concerning the government's priority measures of protecting the environment largely coincide. The only visible difference in their responses was the greater popularity among urban dwellers of the introduction of compulsory environmental education from an early age (almost 28 percent versus 22 percent among rural population).

Public opinion regarding the government's priority objectives in protecting the environment depending on macro-region and settlement type, %

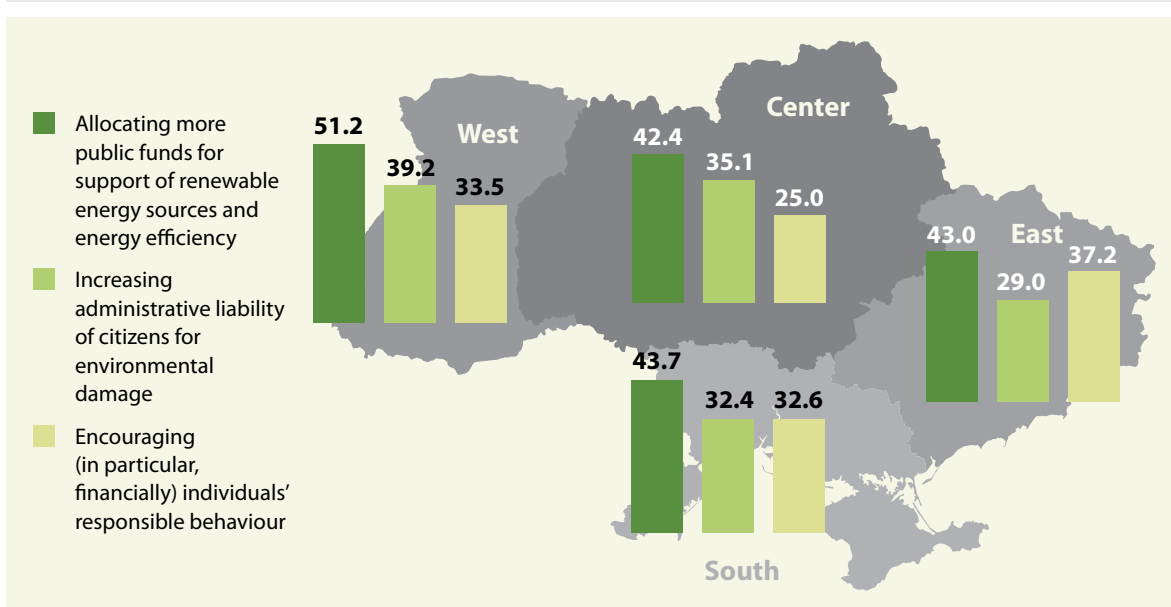
TABLE 8

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Allocating more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	51.2%	42.4%	43.7%	43.0%	45.3%	44.9%
Actively informing the public about the state of environment and environmental risks	20.6%	20.8%	24.2%	23.4%	22.3%	21.2%
Introducing compulsory environmental education from an early age	20.3%	23.6%	35.6%	26.1%	27.9%	22.2%

Raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment	30.3%	26.6%	34.0%	29.1%	30.2%	29.0%
Increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage	39.2%	35.1%	32.4%	29.0%	34.0%	36.2%
Encouraging (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour (e.g., the use of energy efficient devices, rational resource consumption, waste sorting, etc.)	33.5%	25.0%	32.6%	37.2%	31.0%	30.8%
Raising environmental taxes	9.8%	6.7%	9.3%	7.7%	8.5%	8.1%
Establishing stricter contamination and emission standards for businesses and industrial enterprises	24.4%	32.3%	21.5%	21.0%	26.2%	25.3%
Raising fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards	27.0%	27.5%	19.8%	20.1%	23.4%	26.5%
Providing financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators (e.g., implementing energy efficiency measures, reducing environmental impact from their production processes, etc.)	15.0%	14.2%	16.0%	9.4%	13.8%	14.9%
Don't know / Hard to tell	1.1%	4.7%	7.7%	7.0%	4.9%	4.6%

TOP-3 regarding the government's priority objectives in protecting the environment

FIG. 9



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 4

In the opinion of Ukrainians, the government's priority objective in protecting the environment is allocating more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. The second most frequently mentioned objective is increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage. The third place is shared by encouragement of individuals' responsible behaviour and raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment.

Financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators and raising environmental taxes are mentioned the least frequently as the government's priority objectives in protecting the environment. These objectives received a significantly lower support than the other government measures of protecting the environment.

The structure of the government's priority measures of protecting the environment in public perception almost did not change, and the majority of suggested measures have the same rank as during the first wave of survey.

While the priority order of particular government measures of protecting the environment remained unchanged, the support of almost all suggested measures has declined since 2018, from fluctuations of several percent to more visible changes, like in the case of supporting the objective of actively informing the public about the state of environment and environmental risks: a decline from 31 percent in 2018 to 22 percent in 2020. The only measure that did not lose its positions and even slightly increased its percentage was allocation of a larger amount of public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

5. WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WORRY UKRAINIAN CITIZENS THE MOST?

70%



Water bodies pollution, poor-quality drinking water



3 of 4 citizens

55 - 64 years



urban citizens

63.3%



Deforestation



7 of 10 citizens of the East



urban

61.4%



rural

67.1%

54.9%



Air pollution



71.4%
citizens of the South



urban

59.1%



rural

46.3%

The least important



elementary/
basic secondary
education

Exhaustion of natural resources



11.9%

average value

16.9%

Climate change



10.1%

average value

17.3%

Depletion of the ozone layer



3.3%

average value

6%

1 of 50
respondents



do not care
about environmental
problems at all

DYNAMIC OF THE RATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WORRYING UKRAINIAN CITIZENS (2018-2020)

Respondents named contamination of bodies of water and poor-quality drinking water as the biggest environmental problem (70 percent). During the first wave of survey, respondents ranked this problem first as well. However, beginning from 2018 the percentage of those mentioning it as a relevant problem has significantly increased, from almost 60 percent to 70 percent in 2020.

The second most important problem is deforestation. It is worth noting that in 2018, this problem was ranked first in mass consciousness along with the problem of contaminated bodies of water and poor-quality drinking water. In 2020, respondents ranked this problem second, even though it was mentioned more often than in the first survey: 63 percent versus 59 percent.

Ranked third, air pollution worries 55 percent of respondents. Since 2018, the importance of this problem has somewhat increased (back then, this problem was mentioned by 51.6 percent of Ukrainian citizens).

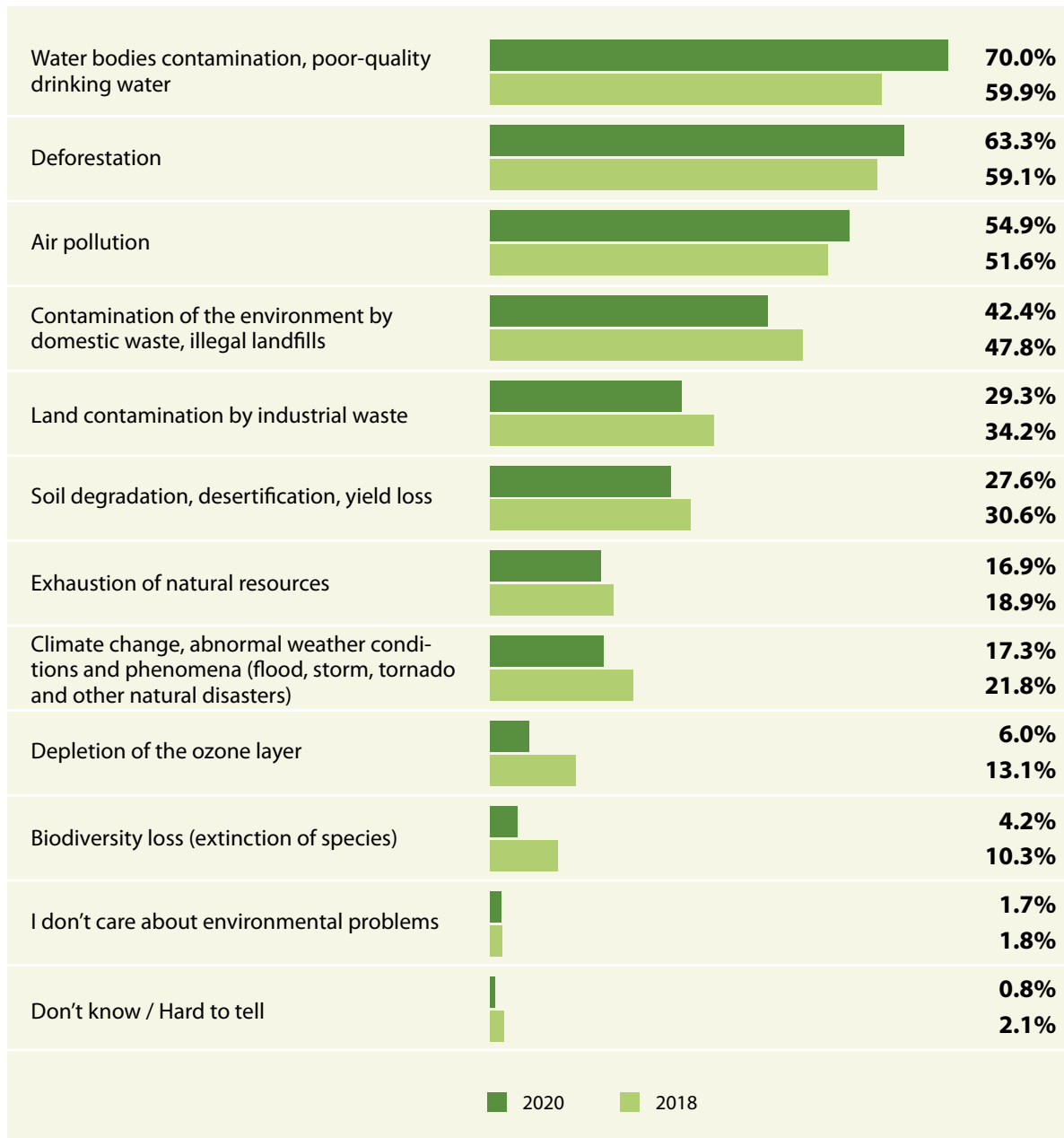
The ranking order of other environmental problems (in terms of the number of mentions) remains the same as in 2018. But unlike the top three leaders, all of them scored a lesser percentage in this survey. Thus, contamination of the environment by domestic waste and illegal landfills is still ranked among the five biggest environmental problems, but at the same time, it was mentioned by 42.4 percent of respondents, whereas earlier this problem was mentioned by almost 48 percent of respondents. The same situation is observed with regard to the problems of land contamination by industrial waste and soil degradation, desertification and yield loss while in 2018 these problems were mentioned by 34 percent and almost 31 percent of respondents, respectively, this year's figures were 29.3 percent and almost 28 percent, respectively. The most visible decline in the frequency of mentions was observed with regard to the problems of depletion of the ozone layer (from 13 percent to 6 percent) and biodiversity loss (from 10 percent to 4 percent).

Like in 2018, less than two percent of respondents said that they don't care about environmental problems.

Dynamic of the rating of environmental problems worrying Ukrainian citizens

FIG. 10

What environmental problems worry you the most?



Respondents could select up to five response options.

Generally, men and women provide similar answers to the question about environmental problems worrying them. In some positions, like during the first wave of survey, women spoke more often about the importance of the environment contamination problem by domestic waste (approximately 44 percent versus 40.5 percent among men) and air pollution (56.5 percent versus almost 53 percent among men).

The older generation (aged 55 years and more) showed greater concern about air pollution than the youth: 59 percent versus 51 percent. In addition, older people mentioned the environment contamination problem by domestic waste and illegal landfills more often than young respondents: 46 percent versus 41 percent among respondents under 34 years of age.

Rating of environmental problems worrying Ukrainian citizens depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 9

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water	68.5	71.2	70.2	67.6	64.5	73.0	75.1	70.3	66.5	68.9	69.6	71.5
Air pollution	52.9	56.5	51.0	50.0	53.3	54.9	59.1	58.6	54.5	52.5	54.6	56.5
Soil degradation, desertification, yield loss	27.4	27.7	31.6	26.3	28.9	26.3	29.9	25.2	24.4	25.4	27.0	29.9
Deforestation	63.4	63.2	64.7	60.0	61.5	63.5	70.6	60.9	63.0	64.8	65.3	60.7
Exhaustion of natural resources	18.4	15.7	18.1	19.9	14.5	17.4	17.4	15.0	11.9	13.1	18.1	18.8
Climate change, abnormal weather conditions and phenomena (flood, storm, tornado and other natural disasters)	16.4	17.9	16.0	19.4	16.7	19.3	17.0	15.1	10.1	15.0	17.1	19.7
Depletion of the ozone layer	5.8	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.5	7.4	4.3	3.3	3.7	7.5	6.4
Biodiversity loss (extinction of species)	4.1	4.2	5.9	4.8	2.8	4.4	4.9	3.3	4.0	6.6	3.3	3.6
Environment contamination by domestic waste, illegal landfills	40.5	43.9	40.6	40.1	40.9	40.4	45.1	45.7	40.5	46.4	42.3	40.7
Land contamination by industrial waste	28.5	29.9	32.6	33.9	28.2	25.0	30.4	27.1	28.3	28.8	28.5	30.5
I don't care about environmental problems	1.7	1,7	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.0	1.9	1.2
Don't know / Hard to tell	0.8	0,8	-	-	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2

Respondents could select up to five response options.

Based on education criteria, the following feature of answers to the question about environmental problems could be traced: people having higher education named various problems that they are personally concerned about more often, especially in comparison with respondents who have education not higher than basic secondary. This feature could be observed when comparing the percentage of importance of various environmental problems for representatives of both groups: water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water: 71.5 percent among people with higher education versus 66.5 percent among those with elementary or basic secondary education.

The same is true about the problem of soil degradation: almost 30 percent versus 24.4 percent, exhaustion of natural resources: almost 19 percent versus 12 percent, climate change: almost 20 percent versus 10 percent, etc. On the other hand, low-educated respondents have a comparatively higher percentage of those who don't care about environmental problems at all: 5.6 percent versus the average figure of 1.7 percent.

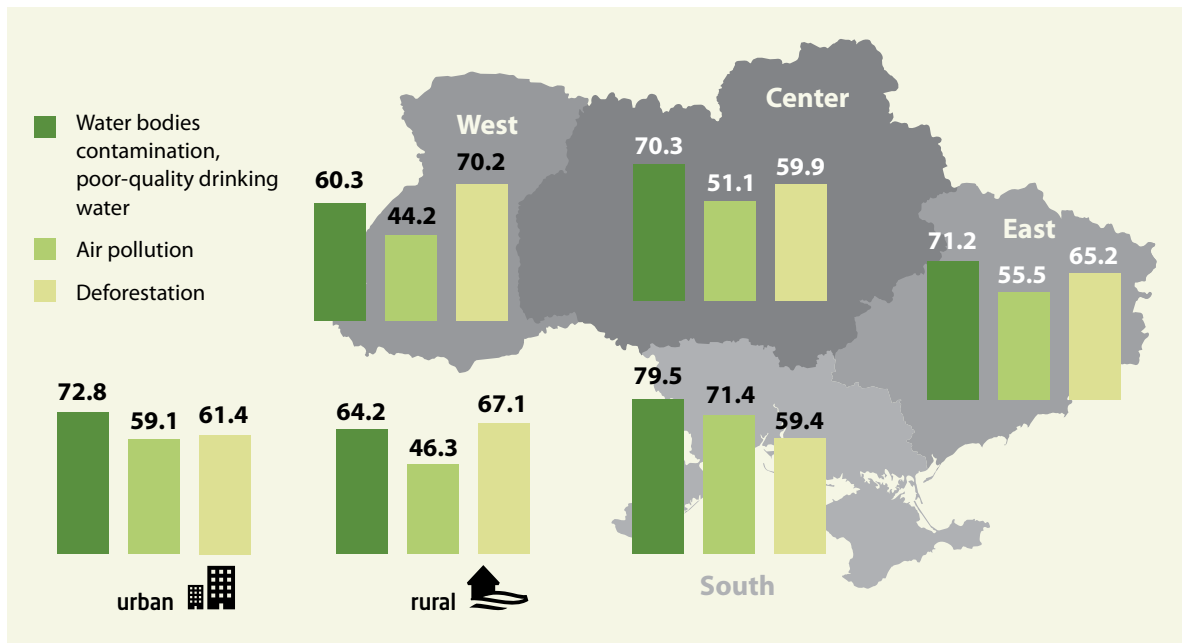
Different regions differ in terms of the most important environmental problems they defined. Deforestation is the biggest problem for local residents in the West (70 percent), while for the Centre, the two major problems are water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water (almost 80 percent) and air pollution (71.4 percent).

Rating of environmental problems worrying Ukrainian citizens depending on macro-region and settlement type

TABLE 10

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water	60.3%	70.3%	79.5%	71.2%	72.8%	64.2%
Air pollution	44.2%	51.1%	71.4%	55.5%	59.1%	46.3%
Soil degradation, desertification, yield loss	22.5%	27.9%	33.2%	26.9%	27.8%	27.2%
Deforestation	70.2%	59.9%	59.4%	65.2%	61.4%	67.1%
Exhaustion of natural resources	16.3%	13.3%	25.3%	12.1%	18.6%	13.4%
Climate change, abnormal weather conditions and phenomena (flood, storm, tornado and other natural disasters)	21.2%	17.3%	15.0%	13.8%	16.2%	19.4%
Depletion of the ozone layer	5.9%	5.3%	6.7%	6.4%	6.3%	5.4%
Biodiversity loss (extinction of species)	4.2%	4.8%	3.1%	4.3%	3.6%	5.3%
Environment contamination by domestic waste, illegal landfills	42.4%	46.1%	40.8%	36.0%	39.5%	48.3%
Land contamination by industrial waste	24.2%	30.5%	30.4%	33.8%	28.3%	31.4%
I don't care about environmental problems	2.7%	1.3%	0.2%	3.4%	1.9%	1.4%
Don't know / Hard to tell	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%

Respondents could select up to five response options.



In the East, the environment contamination problem by domestic waste, illegal landfills is less important than in other regions, and at the same time, they mentioned land contamination by industrial waste as the biggest environmental problem more often (33.8 percent).

Residents of the southern regions named the following problems comparatively more often: exhaustion of natural resources (25 percent) and soil degradation, desertification, yield loss (33 percent).

Urban and rural residents showed several differences when answering the question about the most important environmental problems for them. For urban population, the problems of air pollution (59 percent versus 46 percent among rural residents) and water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water (73 percent versus 64 percent) are more significant. The greater significance of these problems for urban dwellers was recorded in 2018 as well. Since then, the percentage of these problems mentioned in answers of urban respondents has visibly increased. In turn, the most important problems for rural population are deforestation (67 percent versus 61 percent among urban population) and environment contamination by domestic waste, illegal landfills (48 percent versus almost 40 percent).

CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 5

The biggest environmental problem worrying the majority of Ukrainians is water bodies contamination and poor-quality drinking water. Like in the case of the first wave of survey, the importance of this problem for respondents did not diminish but on the contrary, has risen.

The second most important problem is deforestation. Comparing to 2018, this problem no longer occupies the conditional first place in mass consciousness of Ukrainians, but the significance of this problem for them has also somewhat increased.

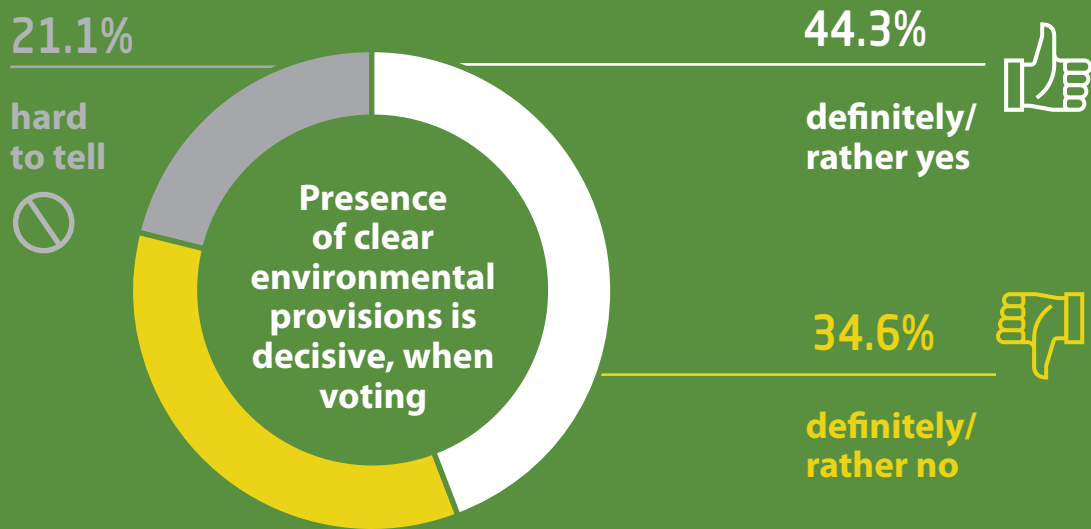
The top three most important problems for Ukrainians also include air pollution, also mentioned by a relatively greater percentage of respondents than in 2018.

Overall, the ranking of environmental problems in terms of the number of mentions in 2020 remains the same as in 2018. But unlike the top three problems, all of them received a lesser percentage in this study. The significance of such problems as depletion of the ozone layer and biodiversity loss has the most visible decline.

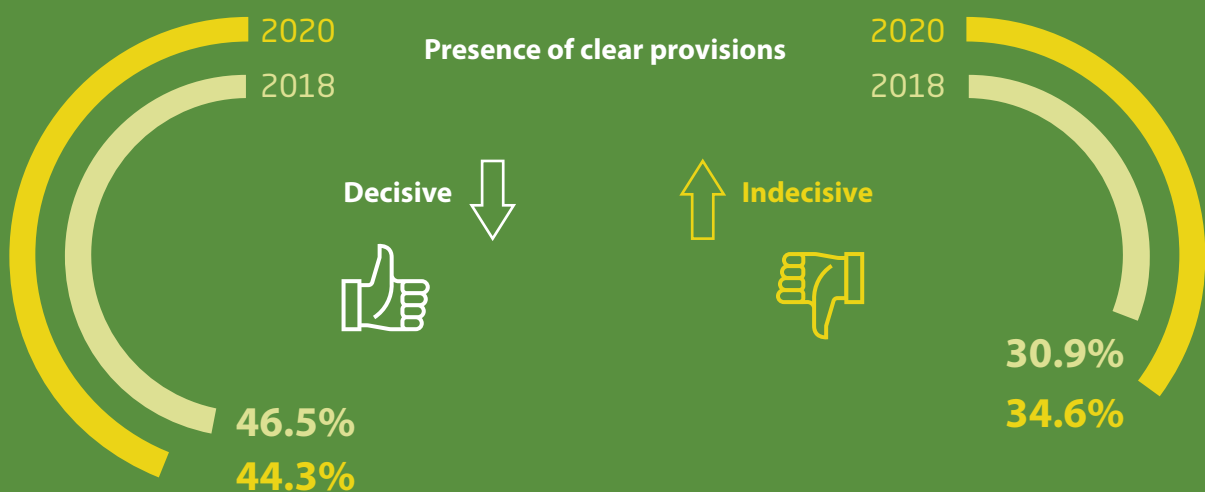
The percentage of respondents who do not care about environmental problems at all has not changed since 2018, amounting to less than a few percent.



6. THE ROLE OF CLEAR PROVISIONS CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PROGRAMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES OR CANDIDATES



Among those answered yes urban citizens



DYNAMIC OF OPINION REGARDING THE ROLE OF CLEAR PROVISIONS CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PROGRAMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES OR CANDIDATES (2018-2020)

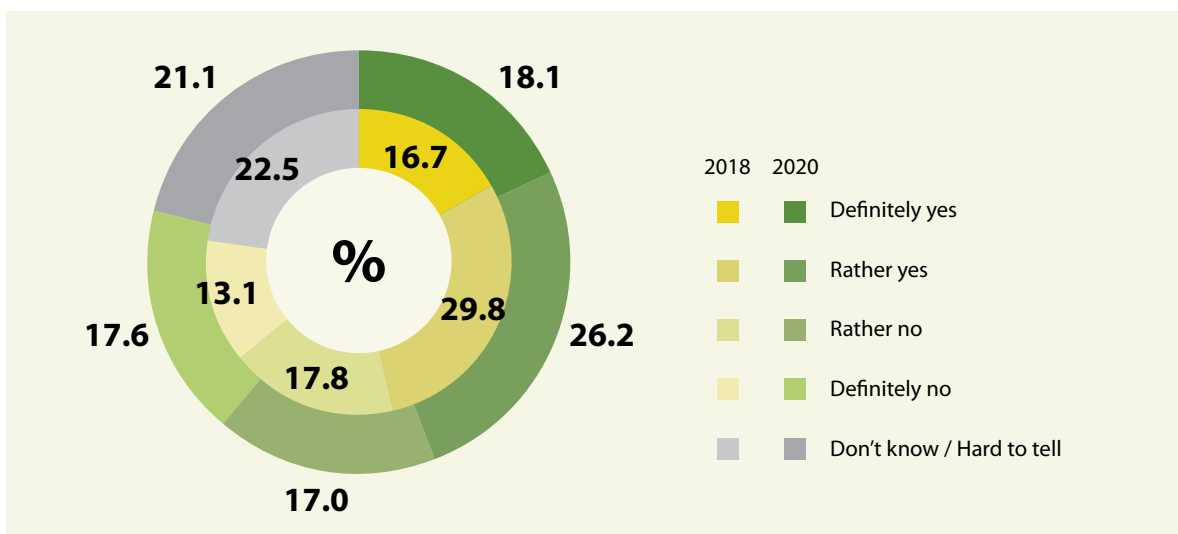
A comparative majority (44 percent) of Ukrainians believe that clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important. Slightly more than a third (35 percent) of respondents have the opposite opinion. Every fifth respondent could not answer this question.

Comparing to the first wave of survey, the gap between those believing that these provisions are important and those who do not think so, has somewhat decreased (from almost 16 percent in 2018 to less than 10 percent in 2020).

Dynamic of public opinion regarding the importance of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties or candidates

FIG. 12

Does the presence of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties or candidates have decisive importance for you, when voting?



If we take a separate look at the groups of those believing that the clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important, those who have the opposite opinion and those undecided, we will get the following results. In the first-mentioned group, the distribution of men and women is in favor of women (including nationwide indicators).

The age-based distribution of respondents stressing upon the importance of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties is quite even, repeating with insignificant fluctuations the nationwide indicators of age groups. Based on education criteria, people with higher education comprise a comparative majority. The percentage of people with higher education in this respondent group is higher than the nationwide indicator (43 percent versus 39 percent for Ukraine, in general), and at the same time, the number of respondents having education not higher than complete secondary is lower (25 percent versus 28 percent for Ukraine on the whole).

In terms of regional affiliation, the adherents of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are distributed quite similarly to the nationwide distribution of respondents by macro-regions.

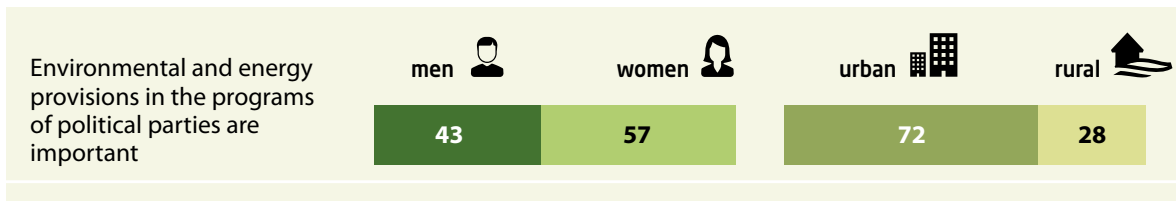
In terms of the settlement type, urban population dominates this category: 72 percent versus 28 percent, which is also several percent more than Ukraine's average.

Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of respondents for whom environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are important TABLE 11

AGE GROUP	18-24	9%
	25-34	18%
	35-44	20%
	45-54	16%
	55-64	18%
	65+	19%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	4%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	21%
	Specialized secondary	32%
	Incomplete / complete higher	43%
	Total	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	27%
	Central	35%
	Southern	27%
	Eastern	11%
	Total	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of respondents for whom environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are important

FIG. 13



The ratio between men and women in the second-mentioned group, i.e. those for whom clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are not important, is visibly different from the corresponding ratio in the first-mentioned group (i.e., those for whom these provisions are important). The majority of those for whom these provisions are unimportant, are men: 54 percent versus 46 percent. This pattern is also obviously different from the distribution of genders for Ukraine, in general.

Age-wise, respondents for whom clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are not important, are quite similar both to those for whom these provisions are important and to the nationwide distribution by age categories among the entire population.

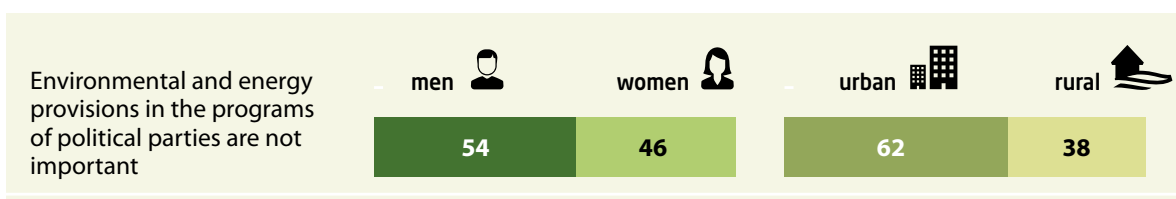
On the other hand, the first- and the second-mentioned groups have differences based on education criteria. The level of education among those for whom environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are unimportant is lower: 36 percent with higher education versus 43 percent of respondents with higher education who consider these provisions important.

Compared to those for whom clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important, the percentage of residents of the Centre and South among respondents with the opposite opinion is somewhat lower, and at the same time, the number of residents of the East is higher: 20 percent versus 11 percent.

The percentage of rural population is obviously higher among those for whom these provisions in the programs of political parties are unimportant: 38 percent versus 28 percent of rural residents among Ukrainians for whom these provisions are important

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of respondents for whom environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are not important

FIG. 14



Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of respondents for whom environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are not important

TABLE 12

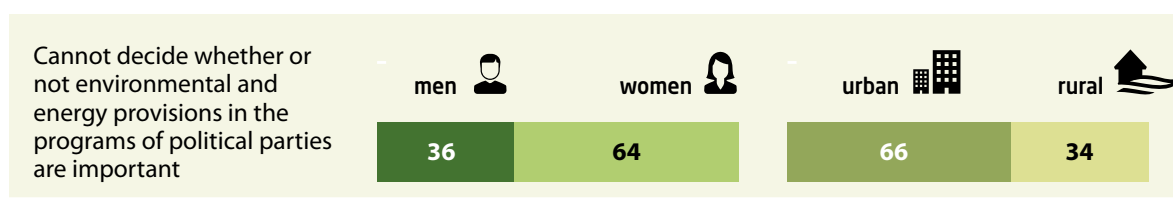
AGE GROUP	18-24	7%
	25-34	21%
	35-44	19%
	45-54	15%
	55-64	18%
	65+	21%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	4%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	23%
	Specialized secondary	37%
	Incomplete / complete higher	36%
	Total	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	28%
	Central	31%
	Southern	20%
	Eastern	21%
	Total	100%

The majority of those undecided as regards the importance of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are women: 64 percent versus 36 percent. This indicator significantly differs from the corresponding indicator for those who answered this question other way.

In terms of age, the percentage of persons older than 65 years is somewhat higher and the level of education is lower comparing to the level of education of those who decided either way on the importance of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties: the number of respondents having education not higher than complete secondary exceeds the number of those who have incomplete or complete higher education: 35 percent versus 33 percent, respectively.

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of respondents who cannot decide whether or not environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are important

FIG. 15



Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of respondents who cannot decide whether or not environmental and energy provisions in the programs of political parties are important

TABLE 13

AGE GROUP	18-24	8%
	25-34	15%
	35-44	17%
	45-54	18%
	55-64	17%
	65+	25%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	7%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	28%
	Specialized secondary	32%
	Incomplete / complete higher	33%
	Total	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	25%
	Central	39%
	Southern	27%
	Eastern	9%
	Total	100%

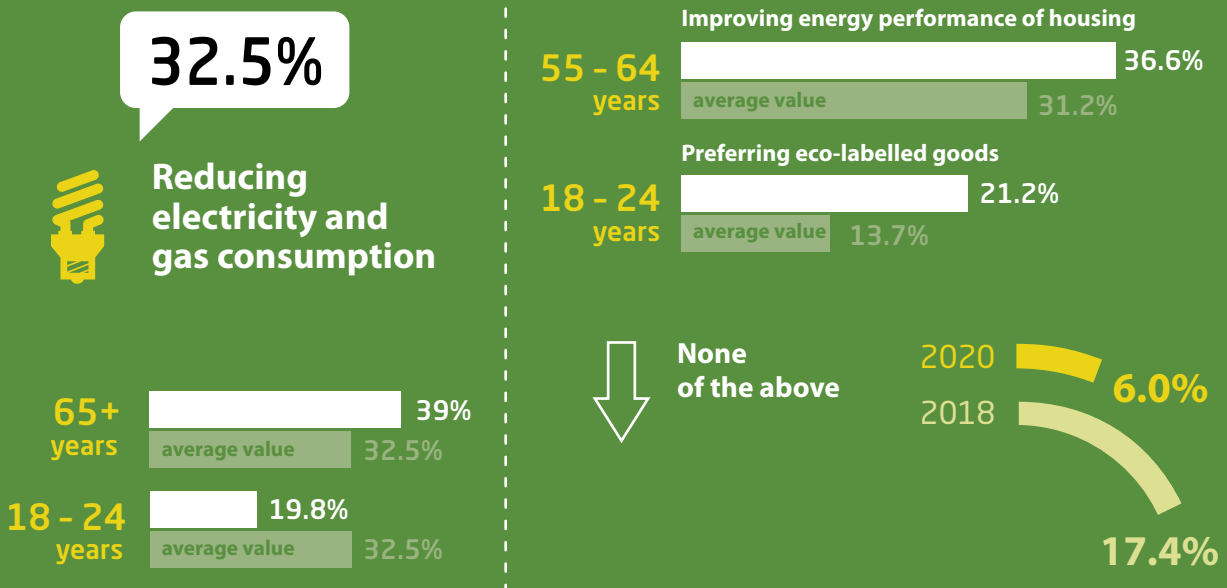
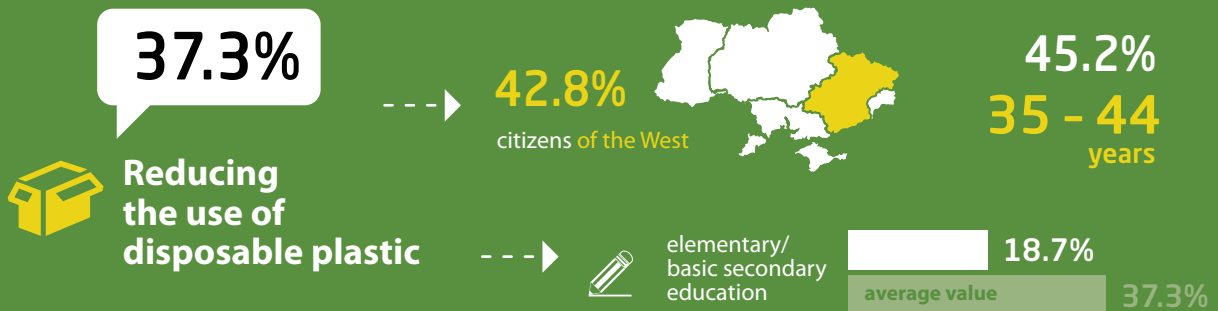
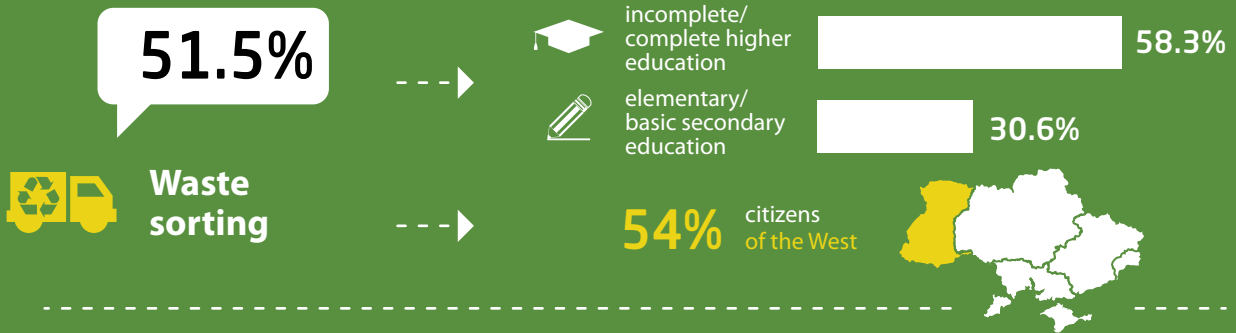
CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 6

A comparative majority of Ukrainians believe that clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important. Slightly more than a third of respondents have the opposite opinion, and every fifth respondent could not answer this question.

Since 2018, the gap between those believing that these provisions are important and those, who have the opposite opinion, has somewhat decreased.

People with higher education agree more often that clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important.

7. DYNAMIC OF THE LEVEL OF PERSONAL READINESS TO ACT BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS



DYNAMIC OF THE LEVEL OF PERSONAL READINESS TO ACT BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS (2018-2020)

According to respondents, visible changes in their daily practices and the readiness to act based on environmental considerations have occurred since 2018. During this period, the shares of most environmental practices have visibly increased.

The most commonplace practice mentioned by over half of respondents is waste sorting and delivery for processing by specialized organizations. Beginning from 2018, this environmental practice significantly expanded versus other practices: from 38 percent to almost 52 percent.

The second most popular practice is reduced use of disposable plastic. Comparing to the first wave of survey, this practice gained 13 percent (37.3 percent versus 24.4 percent) and climbed one rung up.

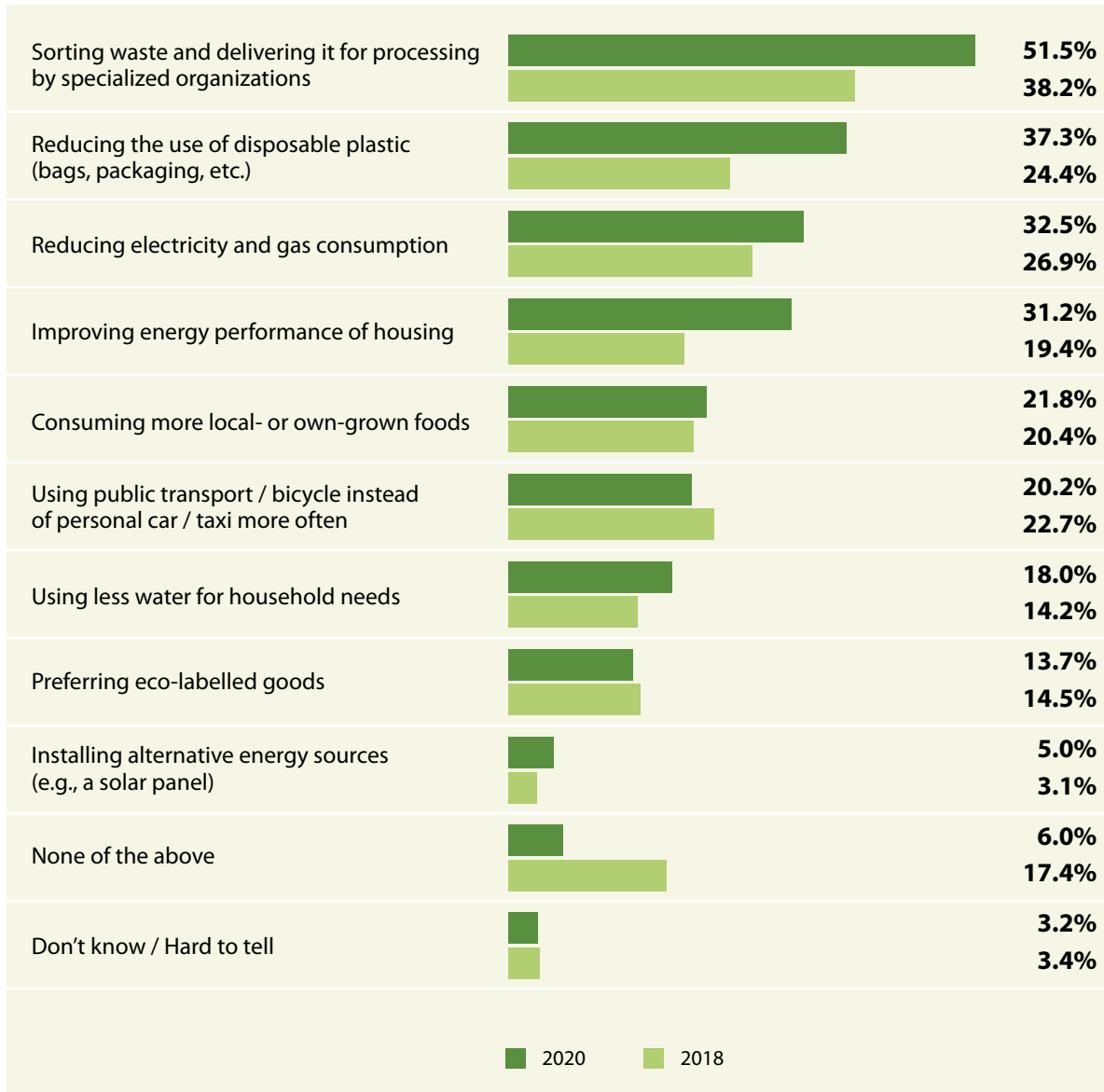
The percentage of those who did, or prepared in the nearest future to reduce electricity and gas consumption has also visibly increased during this period (32.5 percent versus almost 27 percent in 2018). It shares the conditional third place with another environmental practice, which has also increased in popularity since 2018 from 19 percent to 31 percent: improving energy performance of buildings, such as thermal insulation of walls, roof and basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system or heat meters, etc.

One of the most visible changes since 2018 worth noting is an almost threefold decline of the percentage of Ukrainians who never act based on environmental considerations, from 17 percent to 6 percent.

How the personal readiness to act based on environmental considerations changed

FIG. 16

Which of the following do you already do based on environmental considerations, or are prepared to start doing in the nearest six months?



Respondents could select several response options.

At the same time, the popularity of such practices as consumption of more local- or own-grown foods (22 percent), more frequent use of public transport or bicycle instead of personal car or taxi (20 percent), and preferring eco-labelled goods (14 percent) did not significantly change since the first wave of survey.

Like in 2018, the least popular practice was installation of alternative energy sources, such as a solar panel: only 5 percent of respondents mentioned it.

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents bore upon their inclination toward particular actions based on environmental considerations. Men and women provided generally similar answers about the use of particular environmental practices, yet there were certain differences.

Women mentioned more often that they do, or are prepared to sort waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations (54 percent versus 48 percent among men). Compared to the first wave of survey, the gap in answers between men and women became more visible (growing from 2 percent to 6 percent). Women also prefer eco-labelled goods more often (15.5 percent versus 11.5 percent among men), and a greater number of women reduced electricity and gas consumption (34 percent versus 30 percent) and the use of disposable plastic (39 percent versus 36 percent). In turn, men mentioned more often that they improved energy performance of their housing (33 percent versus almost 30 percent among women).

Middle-aged respondents (35-54 years) do, or are prepared to sort waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations more often than the youth and persons of retirement and close to retirement age.

Young people under 24 years of age more often use public transport or bicycle instead of personal car or taxi, especially in comparison with persons of retirement age: like in 2018, this practice was mentioned by twice as many young respondents as older people. In addition, young people prefer eco-labelled goods more often (21 percent versus 9 percent among people of retirement age).

Reduced use of disposable plastic was mentioned the less common by respondents of retirement age (30 percent). But even that was a much higher figure than during the first wave of survey, when this environmental practice was mentioned by 21 percent of people aged 65 years and older. At the same time, people aged 65 years and older mentioned more often that they reduced electricity and gas consumption: twice as more often as young people under 24 years of age and, in general, more often than all other age groups. It is worth noting that people of retirement age began mentioning this practice more often also vis-à-vis the results of the first survey: 39 percent in 2020 versus 27 percent in 2018.

The answers of respondents about the actions they take based on environmental considerations are quite different from each other in certain education groups, especially in Ukrainians with education not higher than basic secondary and Ukrainians with higher education. It manifested itself in the fact that respondents having full or basic higher education mentioned twice more often that they do, or are prepared to act based on environmental considerations, for example, to sort waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations (58 percent versus 31 percent among persons with basic secondary education), reduce the use of disposable plastic (42 percent versus 19 percent), improve energy performance of housing (35 percent versus 21 percent), use less water for household needs (19 percent versus 10 percent), and prefer eco-labelled goods (17 percent versus 10 percent).

Level of personal readiness to act based on environmental considerations depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 14

Which of the following do you already do, based on environmental considerations, or are prepared to start doing in the nearest six months?

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations	48.4	54.1	48.3	52.2	57.1	52.3	49.9	47.8	30.6	42.5	53.6	58.3
Using public transport / bicycle instead of personal car / taxi more often	21.1	19.6	26.3	26.4	20.1	17.1	19.1	15.7	17.1	19.9	18.2	22.7
Preferring eco-labelled goods	11.5	15.5	21.2	16.2	11.4	13.9	15.1	9.2	9.8	9.4	13.3	17.1
Reducing the use of disposable plastic (bags, packaging, etc.)	35.6	38.7	37.3	37.2	45.2	35.3	39.3	30.1	18.7	35.0	37.8	41.6
Consuming more local- or own-grown foods	21.1	23.1	23.0	19.3	19.7	20.9	22.9	24.9	23.5	26.3	21.4	19.3
Using less water for household needs	18.0	18.0	16.0	15.7	17.3	16.3	21.1	20.1	9.9	17.1	18.8	19.1
Reducing electricity and gas consumption	30.4	34.2	19.8	27.2	32.8	34.4	34.5	39.0	32.9	33.5	33.8	30.7
Installing alternative energy sources (e.g., a solar panel)	6.3	4.0	5.8	6.5	4.9	4.0	6.7	2.9	8.6	3.3	4.3	6.0
Improving energy performance of housing (thermal insulation of walls / roof / basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system and/or heat meters, etc.)	33.0	29.6	24.4	29.2	31.5	33.0	36.6	29.2	20.9	28.1	31.4	34.5
None of the above	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	7.1	5.2	6.3	6.0	9.1	8.1	5.8	4.4
Don't know / Hard to tell	3.5	3.1	1.2	3.3	2.4	4.2	1.3	5.7	10.2	2.2	2.5	3.2

Respondents could select any number of response options. The alternatives are listed in the order of decreasing frequency of selecting the option among all respondents.

Certain differences as regards the practices following from environmental considerations were recorded region-wise. Respondents in the western and southern regions claimed more often that they reduce electricity and gas consumption. In addition, the number of people who improve energy performance of housing and use public transport or bicycle instead of personal car or taxi more often is visibly larger in the South. At the same time, people in the South prefer eco-labelled goods rarer than in other macro-regions.

People in the central part of the country mentioned more often the consumption of more local- or own-grown foods and rarer that they use less water for household needs.

In the East, there is a larger percentage of those who reduce the use of disposable plastic. During the period since 2018, this indicator for eastern regions went up from 32 percent to 43 percent.

Urban and rural residents have a number of differences as regards the actions they take based on environmental considerations.

First of all, it should be mentioned that urban dwellers sort waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations more often (57 percent versus 41 percent among rural residents), and use less water for household needs (21 percent versus 11 percent).

In turn, rural residents consume more local- or own-grown foods (36 percent versus 15 percent among urban residents) and reduce electricity and gas consumption more often (37 percent versus 30 percent).

Rural population reduce the use of disposable plastic to the lesser extent than urban residents. But compared to 2018, the difference has decreased from eight to four percent.

Level of personal readiness to act based on environmental considerations depending on macro-region and settlement type

TABLE 15

Which of the following do you already do based on environmental considerations, or are prepared to start doing in the nearest six months?

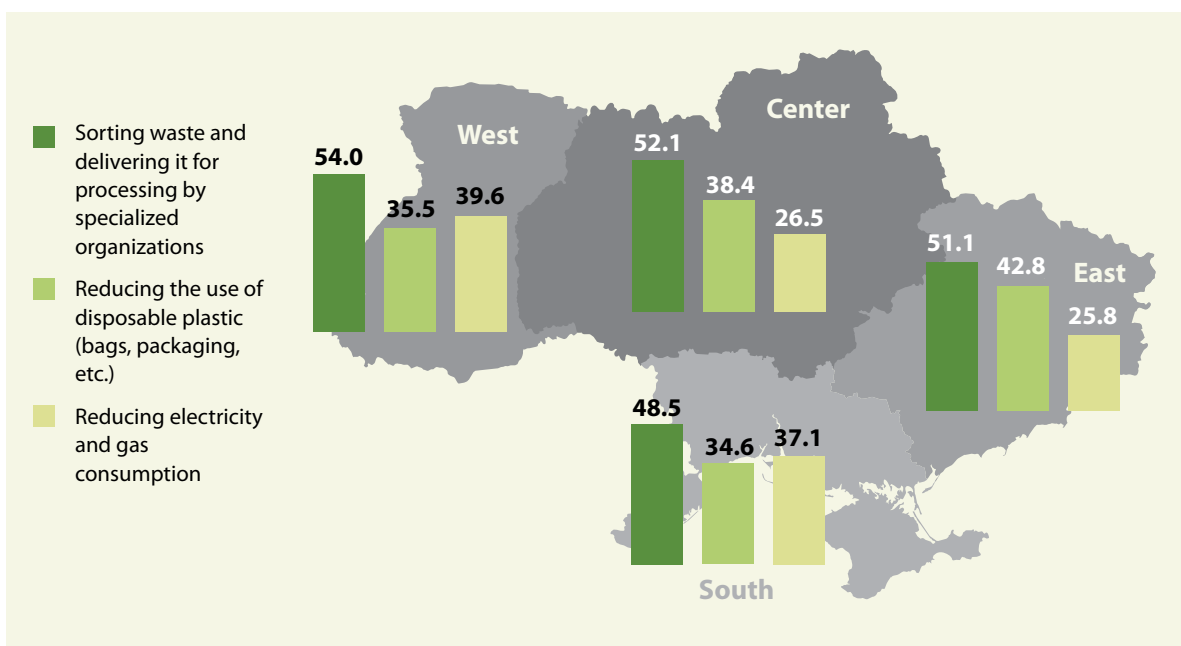
	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations	54.0%	52.1%	48.2%	51.1%	56.5%	41.3%
Using public transport / bicycle instead of personal car / taxi more often	17.3%	19.9%	25.6%	17.1%	19.5%	21.8%
Preferring eco-labelled goods	14.0%	15.0%	9.8%	16.5%	14.9%	11.2%
Reducing the use of disposable plastic (bags, packaging, etc.)	35.5%	38.4%	34.6%	42.8%	38.8%	34.3%
Consuming more local- or own-grown foods	20.4%	25.3%	19.6%	19.4%	14.7%	36.2%

Using less water for household needs	19.1%	13.7%	21.2%	20.6%	21.3%	11.3%
Reducing electricity and gas consumption	39.6%	26.5%	37.1%	25.8%	30.3%	37.0%
Installing alternative energy sources (e.g., a solar panel)	3.7%	6.2%	3.2%	8.0%	5.6%	3.8%
Improving energy performance of housing (thermal insulation of walls / roof / basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system and/or heat meters, etc.)	25.8%	30.3%	43.9%	21.0%	32.1%	29.1%
None of the above	6.2%	6.3%	4.8%	6.7%	5.5%	6.9%
Don't know / Hard to tell	1.7%	4.2%	1.9%	6.1%	3.5%	2.6%

Respondents could select any number of response options. The alternatives are listed in the order of decreasing frequency of selecting the option among all respondents.

TOP-3 of personal readiness to act based on environmental considerations

FIG. 17



Let us now take a separate look at socio-demographic characteristics of respondents carrying out certain practices based on environmental considerations.

SORTING MORE OFTEN, OR PREPARED TO SORT WASTE MORE OFTEN AND DELIVER IT FOR PROCESSING BY SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Almost 52 percent of respondents said that they sort, or are prepared to start sorting waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations (1050 respondents). The majority of these people are women: 57 percent versus 43 percent of men. The age distribution in this category of respondents is quite similar to the nationwide indicators. The level of education among respondents who said that they sort waste is somewhat higher than the average figure: 44 percent of them have complete or incomplete higher education. The distribution by macro-regions is almost identical to the corresponding nationwide distribution. This category is obviously dominated by urban residents, who comprise almost three-fourths of those who sort, or are prepared to start sorting waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations. In general, these characteristics were recorded (with insignificant differences) in this category of respondents during the first wave of survey.

USING MORE OFTEN, OR PREPARED TO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT OR BICYCLE INSTEAD OF PERSONAL CAR OR TAXI MORE OFTEN

Every fifth respondent says that they use public transport or bicycle instead of personal car or taxi for environmental reasons (413 respondents). There are slightly more women in this category than men: 53 percent versus 47 percent of men. The percentage of youth is higher compared to nationwide indicators, and at the same time, somewhat lower than people of retirement age. In terms of the level of education, this group stands slightly above Ukraine's average. In regional terms, residents of the South have greater representation while residents of the West are less represented. The distribution of urban and rural residents is very close to the nationwide ratio: 65 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

REDUCING, OR PREPARED TO REDUCE THE USE OF DISPOSABLE PLASTIC

Reduction of the use of disposable plastic was mentioned by 37.3 percent (761 respondents). The majority of this category are women: 57 percent versus 43 percent of men. The age groups are distributed similarly to average indicators. In terms of the level of education, which is slightly higher than nationwide indicators and has similar regional distribution to these indicators, this category is quite similar to the category of persons who sort waste and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations. The majority of these people are also urban dwellers: 70 percent versus 30 percent of rural residents.

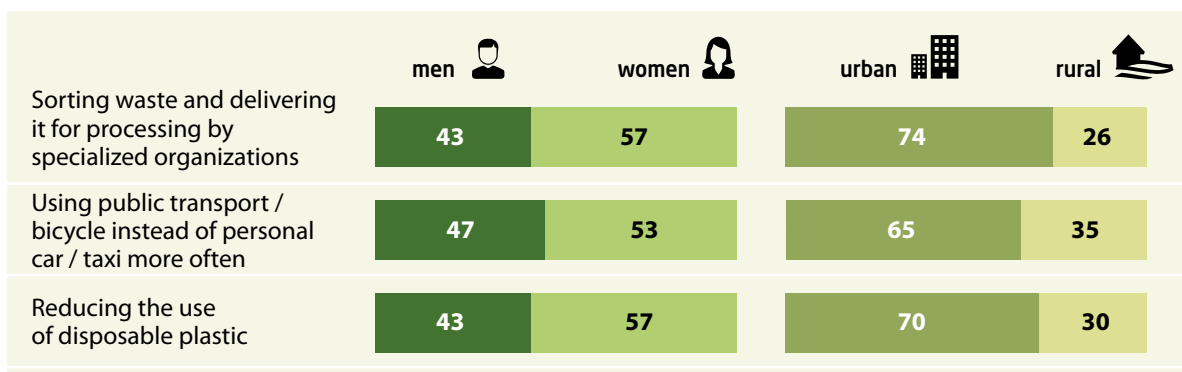
Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of respondents taking, or prepared to take certain environmental actions

TABLE 16

		Sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations	Using public transport / bicycle instead of personal car / taxi more often	Reducing the use of disposable plastic
AGE GROUP	18-24	8%	11%	8%
	25-34	19%	24%	19%
	35-44	21%	19%	23%
	45-54	16%	13%	15%
	55-64	17%	17%	19%
	65+	19%	16%	16%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	3%	4%	2%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	18%	22%	21%
	Specialized secondary	35%	30%	34%
	Incomplete /complete higher	44%	44%	43%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	28%	23%	26%
	Central	35%	34%	35%
	Southern	23%	31%	23%
	Eastern	14%	12%	16%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of respondents taking, or prepared to take certain environmental actions

FIG. 18



IMPROVING, OR PLANNING TO IMPROVE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF HOUSING
(THERMAL INSULATION OF WALLS / ROOF / BASEMENT, REPLACING WINDOWS AND LIGHTING FIXTURES WITH ENERGY EFFICIENT VARIANTS, INSTALLING AN AUTONOMOUS HEATING SYSTEM AND/OR HEAT METERS, ETC.)

31 percent of Ukrainians mentioned improvement of energy performance of housing for environmental reasons (635 respondents). In this category, the number of women is slightly higher than that of men (52 percent versus 48 percent). Age-wise, representatives of this group do not have obvious tilts vis-à-vis the average nationwide distribution. The level of education is above the average: 43 percent of respondents from this category have higher education. In terms of regions, the higher percentage of respondents living in the South is worth noting. Urban population has the majority over rural residents (69 percent versus 31 percent).

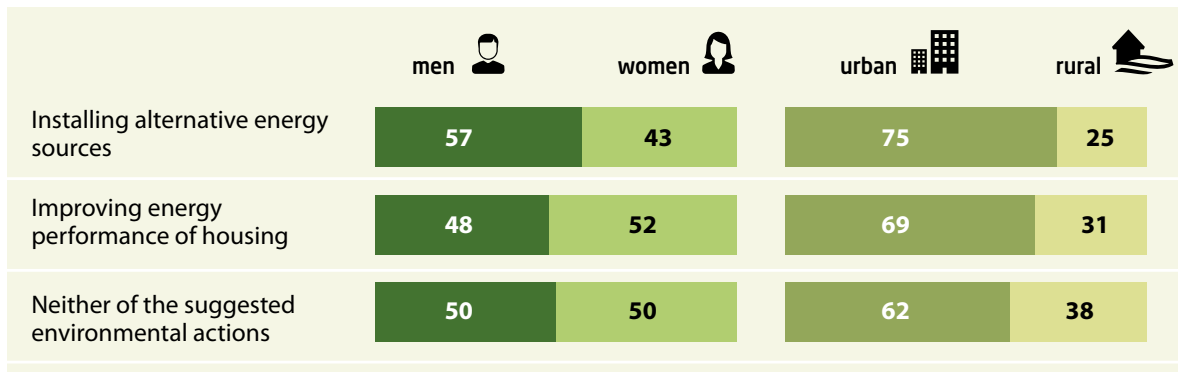
Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of respondents taking, or prepared to take certain sustainable energy-related actions

TABLE 17

		Installing alternative energy sources	Improving energy performance of housing	Neither of the suggested environmental actions
AGE GROUP	18-24	9%	6%	7%
	25-34	24%	18%	17%
	35-44	18%	19%	22%
	45-54	13%	17%	14%
	55-64	24%	21%	19%
	65+	12%	19%	21%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	12%	3%	10%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	13%	20%	29%
	Specialized secondary	29%	34%	33%
	Incomplete /complete higher	46%	43%	28%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	20%	22%	28%
	Central	42%	33%	36%
	Southern	16%	35%	20%
	Eastern	22%	10%	16%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of respondents taking, or prepared to take certain sustainable energy-related actions

FIG. 19



INSTALLING, OR PLANNING TO INSTALL ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES (E.G., A SOLAR PANEL)

5 percent (103 respondents) installed alternative energy sources. Like in the case of the first wave of survey, the majority of this category is comprised of men (57 percent versus 43 percent of women). The number of persons of retirement age in this category is noticeably lower than Ukraine’s average. People with higher education comprise almost the half of those who installed alternative energy sources. The majority of them are residents of the central and eastern regions, and urban population is three times larger than rural (75 percent versus 25 percent, respectively).

NEITHER OF THE SUGGESTED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

The ones who took neither of the suggested environmental actions and who do not plan to take any in the nearest six months are 6 percent (121 respondents). Men and women in this category were split even. Age-wise, neither group exceeds the average figures, including persons older than 65 years, who during the first wave of survey comprised a significant majority of those who were not ready to act on the basis of environmental considerations. In terms of regions and settlement types, representatives of this group basically repeat the nationwide indicators: the overwhelming majority lives in the West (28 percent) and the Centre (36 percent), while the ratio between urban and rural residents is 68 percent to 32 percent.

CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 7

The percentage of Ukrainians prepared to act based on environmental considerations and the number of these actions have visibly increased since 2018.

The frequency of mentioning the following practices has increased especially significantly: sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations, reducing the use of disposable plastic, reducing electricity and gas consumption, and improving energy performance of housing (thermal insulation of walls, roof and basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system or heat meters, etc.).

The trend whereby persons with higher level of education act more often and more diversely based on environmental considerations, recorded during the first wave of survey, has intensified in 2020 even more.

One of the most noticeable changes since 2018 was an almost threefold decline of the percentage of persons who take no actions at all, based on environmental considerations.

8.

DYNAMIC OF THE PERCEPTIONS BY UKRAINIAN CITIZENS REGARDING MAJOR ACTORS INFLUENCING THE TACKLING OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



DYNAMIC OF THE PERCEPTIONS BY UKRAINIAN CITIZENS REGARDING MAJOR ACTORS INFLUENCING THE TACKLING OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (2018-2020)

The respondents provided no definite answer about the actor exerting the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues. Compared to other options, respondents most often considered citizens themselves the strongest influencer (31 percent). The second place went to the Verkhovna Rada as the legislative branch of power (26 percent), followed by the Government as the executive branch of power (19 percent). Local authorities were mentioned much less often as the actor with the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues (almost 16 percent). Only several percent of respondents mentioned businesses, when answering this question.

The responses, given in 2018 and 2020, to the question about major actors influencing the tackling of environmental issues are almost identical, and therefore, in the opinion of Ukrainians no significant changes occurred in this regard during this period.

There were no significant differences between men and women when naming major actors influencing the tackling of environmental issues. However, several visible differences were observed among age-related specifics of answers to this question.

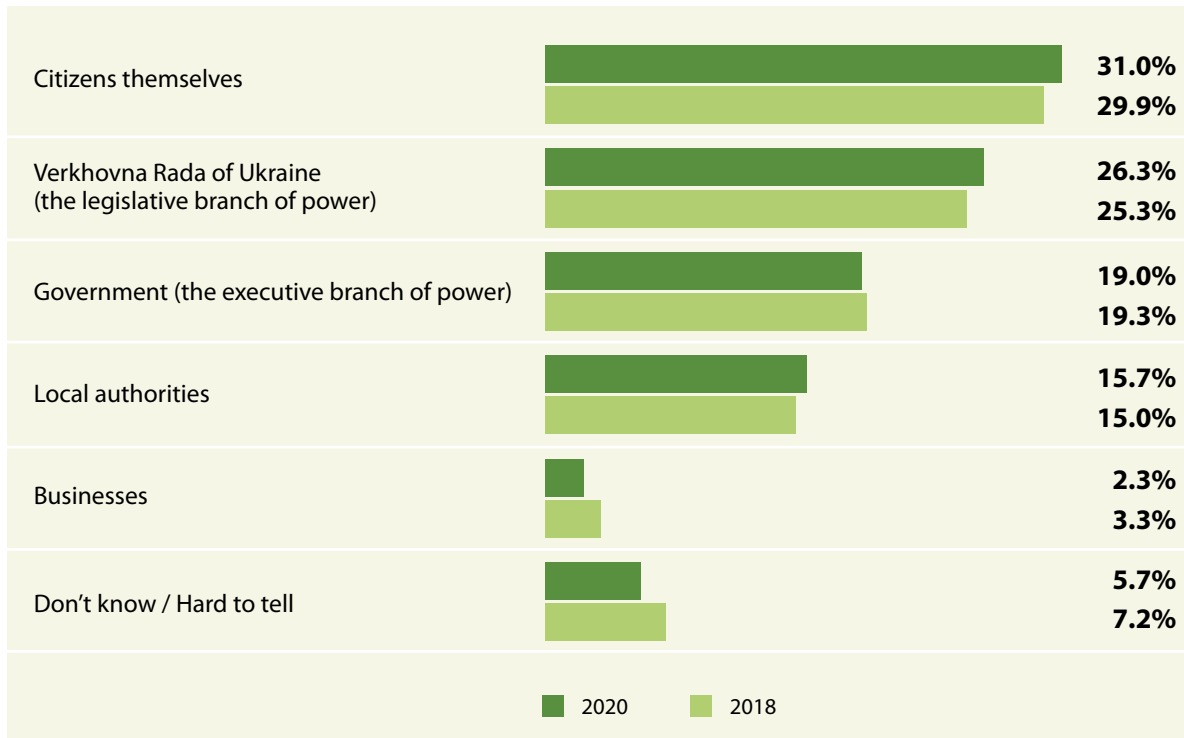
Young people under 34 years of age said that the strongest influencers are citizens themselves more often than persons of older age (41 percent versus 25 percent among respondents over 65 years of age). On the other hand, older people are more inclined toward naming the executive branch of power, and particularly the Government, as the actor with the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues (24 percent versus 12 percent among the youth).

Respondents having higher education believe much more often that citizens themselves are responsible for influencing the tackling of environmental issues. At the same time, low-educated people (having basic secondary education at the most) think that the Verkhovna Rada and the Government play a greater role in this regard.

Dynamic of the perceptions by Ukrainian citizens regarding major actors influencing the tackling of environmental issues

FIG. 20

Who, in your opinion, exerts the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues?



Respondents could select only one response option

Perceptions by Ukrainian citizens regarding major actors influencing the tackling of environmental issues depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 18

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (legislative branch of power)	28.8	24.3	31.5	24.1	30.2	24.4	24.8	25.7	30.5	28.7	26.6	24.2
Government (executive branch of power)	19.9	18.2	12.3	12.2	20.0	19.0	22.5	23.7	25.0	17.2	19.2	18.7
Citizens themselves	29.8	32.0	37.2	41.5	31.6	29.4	24.8	25.0	18.2	28.0	31.6	34.3
Businesses	2.7	2.0	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.3	1.1	3.0
Local authorities	14.0	17.0	10.1	14.3	12.1	17.8	21.2	15.9	16.3	16.0	16.9	14.2
Don't know / Hard to tell	4.8	6.5	4.5	4.9	3.5	7.4	4.6	8.6	8.4	6.8	4.6	5.6

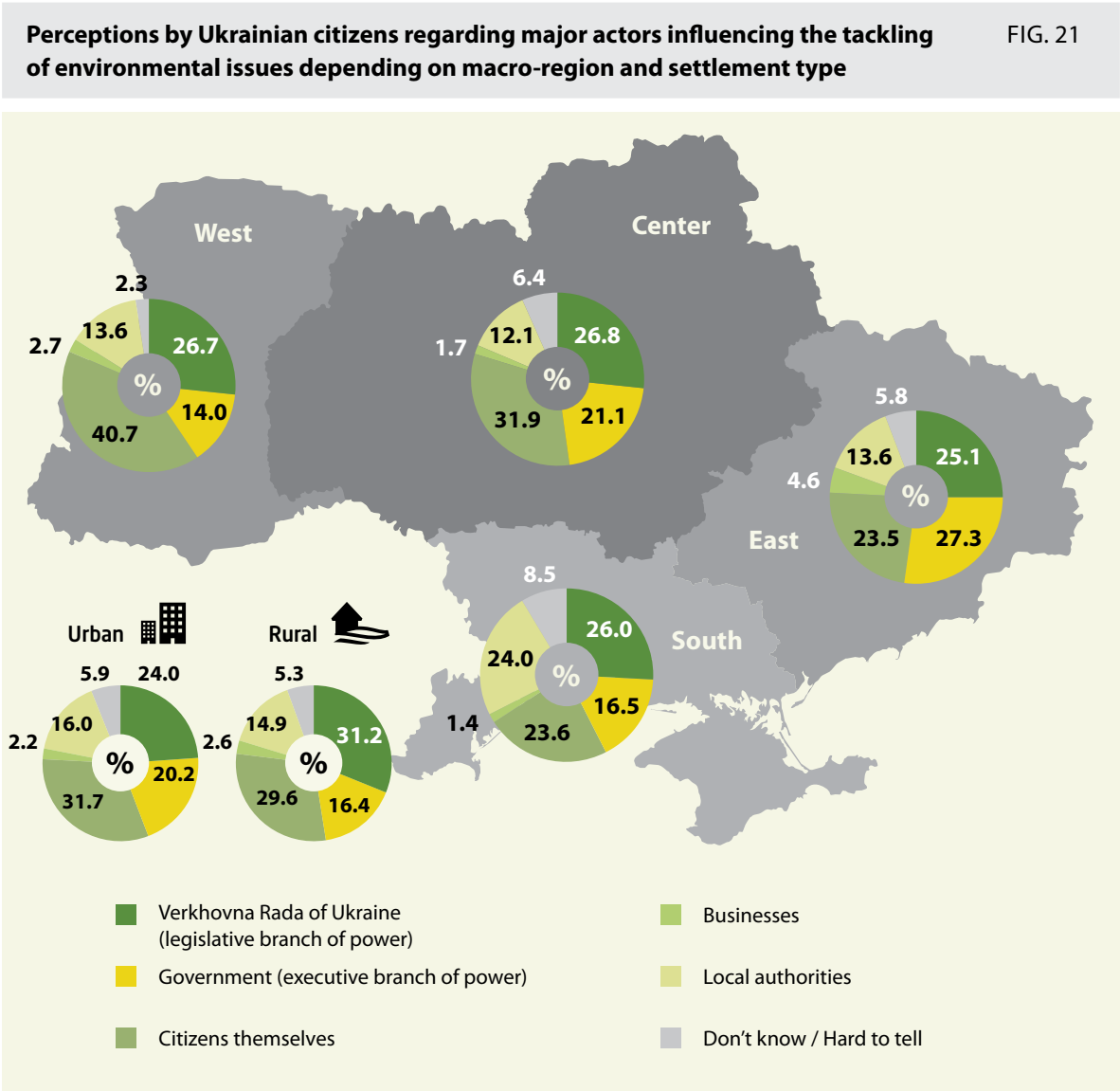
Respondents could select only one response option

Among various regions, residents of western regions are more inclined toward thinking that citizens themselves have the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues. In 2018, it were respondents from the Centre, who mentioned it the most often.

The number of people in the country’s East convinced that the Government plays the decisive role is almost twice as high as in the West: 27.3 percent versus 18 percent, respectively.

Respondents living in the South mentioned the role of local authorities more often than in other regions: 24 percent versus 14 percent of Ukraine’s average indicator. Stronger confidence among residents of southern regions in the ability of local authorities to influence the tackling of environmental issues was visible during the first wave of survey as well.

Rural residents considered the Verkhovna Rada the strongest influencer of the tackling of environmental issues more often than urban residents (31 percent versus 24 percent, respectively). On the other hand, urban residents regarded the Government as the most important influencer a bit more often (20 percent versus 16 percent). No other significant differences between people living in different types of settlement were recorded.



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 8

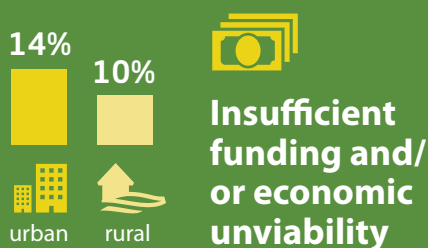
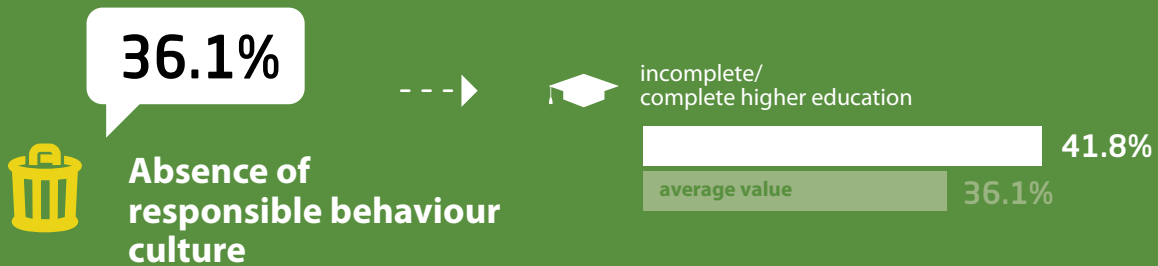
Public perceptions of the actor exerting the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues are still ambiguous.

The results of surveys held in 2018 and 2020 are identical: most respondents consider citizens themselves the biggest influencer, followed by the Verkhovna Rada and the Government.

Young people and people with higher education place the main responsibility for tackling environmental issues mostly on the society itself, whereas respondents with lower level of education and those of older age give a greater role to the executive and legislative branches of power.



9. DYNAMIC OF PERCEPTIONS REGARDING MAJOR BARRIERS TO IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT



DYNAMIC OF PERCEPTIONS REGARDING MAJOR BARRIERS TO IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (2018-2020)

Ukrainians regard the absence of administrative liability and fines for environmental violations as one of the biggest barriers to improvement of the environment. This problem is ranked as the biggest by 51 percent of respondents – the same as during the first wave of survey.

The absence of responsible behaviour in this context was mentioned by over a third of respondents. The second-most often mentioned barrier is the absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues, although compared to 2018, the frequency of mentioning this barrier has declined from 40 percent to almost 36 percent.

The frequency of mentioning such a barrier to improvement of the environment as low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine has visibly decreased as well (from 30 percent in 2018 to 24 percent in 2020). This decline correlates with the aforementioned decline (compared to 2018) in the number of respondents, who considered active informing about the state of environment and environmental risks as an important objective for the government (from 31 percent in 2018 to 22 percent in 2020).

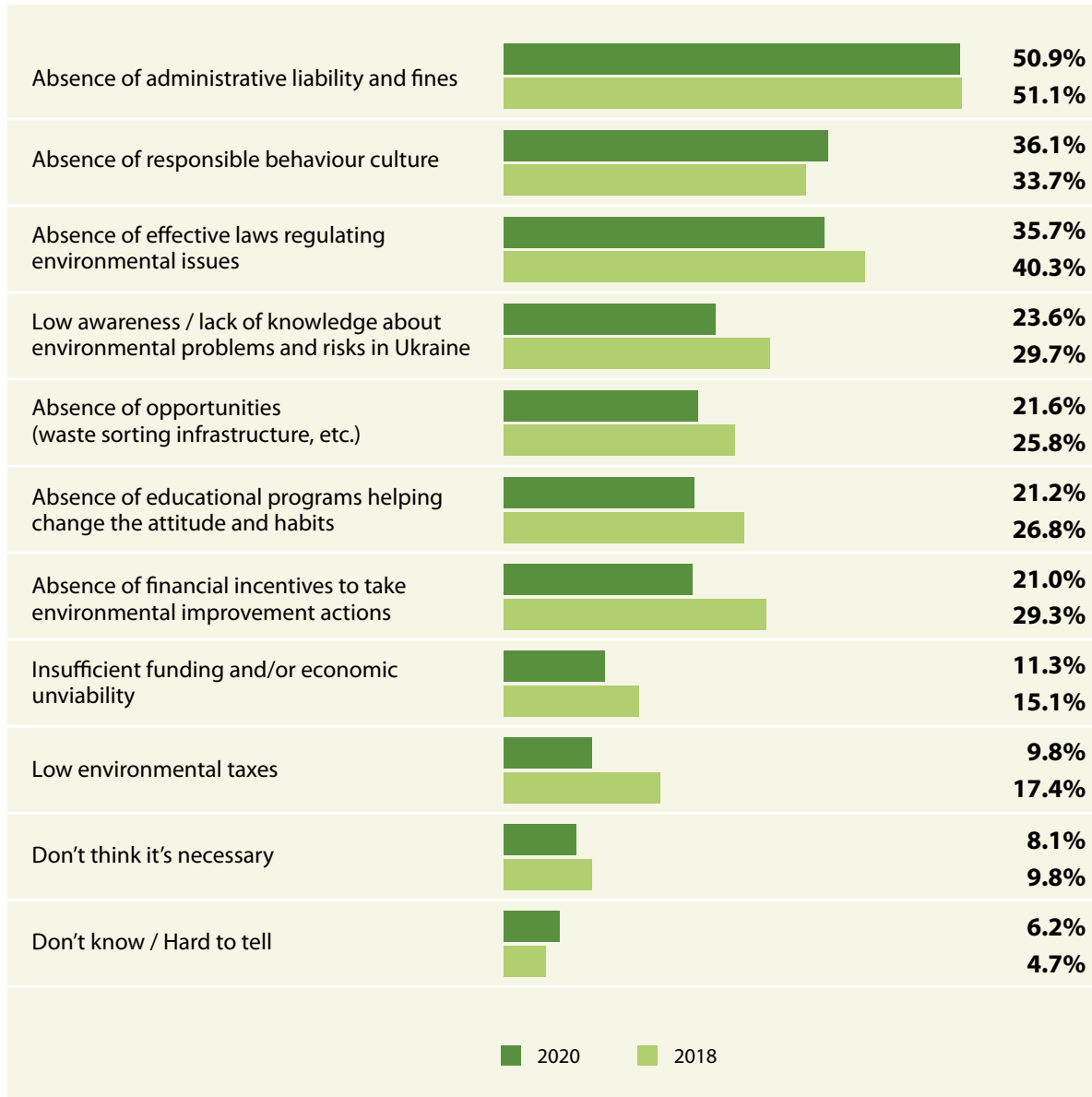
Since the time of the first wave of survey, the frequency of mentioning the following barriers has decreased: the absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions (from 27 percent to 21 percent) and the absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits (from 26 percent to almost 22 percent). In addition, the percentage of respondents who saw low environmental taxes as a barrier, has significantly declined, as well: from 17 percent to 10 percent in 2020.

At the same time, the percentage of people believing that citizens and businesses are unwilling to take environmental improvement actions because of the lack of understanding why these actions are necessary almost did not change (8 percent versus 10 percent in 2018).

Dynamic of perceptions regarding major barriers for Ukrainian citizens and businesses to improvement of the environment and rational use of resources

FIG. 22

Why do you think Ukrainian citizens and businesses fail to take action to improve the environment, rationally use resources, etc.?



Respondents could select up to five response options

There is no big difference between answers from men and women to the question about major barriers to improvement of the environment. Like in 2018, women mentioned the absence of responsible behaviour culture somewhat more often (almost 38 percent versus 34 percent among men).

Perceptions regarding major barriers for Ukrainian citizens and businesses to improvement of the environment depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 19

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Absence of administrative liability and fines	51.8	50.2	48.9	54.7	49.8	47.4	52.5	50.6	53.0	48.0	49.5	53.4
Absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues	36.2	35.3	34.8	34.3	35.5	33.8	36.1	38.5	39.0	34.6	32.8	38.3
Low environmental taxes	9.4	10.2	13.9	11.2	6.2	10.6	12.1	7.7	9.4	10.4	9.3	10.1
Low awareness / lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine	21.9	25.0	29.0	27.2	24.0	22.0	21.1	21.4	23.1	21.6	23.3	25.2
Absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits	20.1	22.1	21.0	25.1	21.8	19.3	20.9	19.0	16.3	22.4	20.4	22.2
Absence of responsible behaviour culture	34.1	37.7	39.2	36.2	34.9	37.1	40.1	31.4	31.7	31.5	33.2	41.8
Absence of opportunities (waste sorting infrastructure, etc.)	20.0	22.9	17.7	20.7	21.9	22.9	27.1	17.9	9.7	27.1	23.0	19.6
Absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions	21.3	20.7	27.9	20.2	17.7	23.3	19.2	21.9	13.6	20.2	20.7	23.1
Insufficient funding and/or economic unviability	12.3	10.5	11.7	9.0	15.0	10.9	10.0	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.9
Don't think it's necessary	8.7	7.7	9.5	9.4	6.3	8.9	8.0	7.7	5.5	10.4	6.7	8.6
Don't know / Hard to tell	5.4	6.8	3.7	3.2	6.3	8.1	4.9	9.3	5.7	6.7	8.3	4.2

Like in the case of the first wave of survey, there were no obvious differences among age groups in the vision of reasons why Ukrainian citizens and businesses fail to take environmental improvement actions. At the same time, certain fluctuations in answers by the youngest respondents (under 24 years of age) and persons of retirement age (65 years and older) are worth mentioning.

Young people mentioned the following barriers more often than the older generation: absence of responsible behaviour culture (39 percent versus 31 percent among respondents of retirement age), low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine (29 percent versus 21 percent), low environmental taxes (14 percent versus 8 percent), and also, absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions (28 percent versus 22 percent).

In terms of the level of education, the answers to this question revealed certain differences. Respondents with higher education tend to point out more often the absence of responsible behaviour culture (42 percent versus 32 percent for other education groups).

Low-educated people (having not higher than basic secondary education) mentioned the following barriers less often than other education groups: the absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions (14 percent versus 21 percent for other education groups), absence of opportunities (10 percent versus 22 percent for Ukraine on average), and also, absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits (16 percent versus 21 percent for Ukraine on average).

Perceptions regarding major barriers for Ukrainian citizens and businesses to improvement of the environment depending on macro-region and settlement type

TABLE 20

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Absence of administrative liability and fines	59.8%	53.6%	41.4%	44.3%	51.0%	50.8%
Absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues	34.8%	40.4%	33.7%	29.5%	35.8%	35.4%
Low environmental taxes	9.1%	7.9%	12.8%	10.7%	9.6%	10.2%
Low awareness / lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine	23.8%	19.8%	29.4%	22.5%	24.9%	21.1%
Absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits	17.6%	18.1%	27.7%	24.1%	22.2%	19.3%
Absence of responsible behaviour culture	40.2%	37.8%	33.6%	28.3%	36.1%	36.0%
Absence of opportunities (waste sorting infrastructure, etc.)	26.0%	18.1%	23.2%	19.0%	20.9%	23.0%
Absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions	16.6%	17.6%	26.2%	28.5%	21.9%	19.3%
Insufficient funding and/or economic unviability	13.4%	10.3%	11.0%	10.5%	10.0%	14.0%
Don't think it's necessary	11.4%	7.5%	5.3%	8.3%	7.3%	9.9%
Don't know / Hard to tell	2.2%	6.7%	10.2%	5.3%	6.4%	5.7%

In terms of macro-regions, the vision of barriers to improvement of the environment has a number of differences.

Like in 2018, respondents in the West and the Centre mentioned the absence of administrative liability and fines and the absence of responsible behaviour more often than those from other regions.

In turn, residents of the South and the East mentioned more often the absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions as a major barrier (26 percent and 28 percent, respectively, versus 17 percent and 18 percent in the West and the Centre).

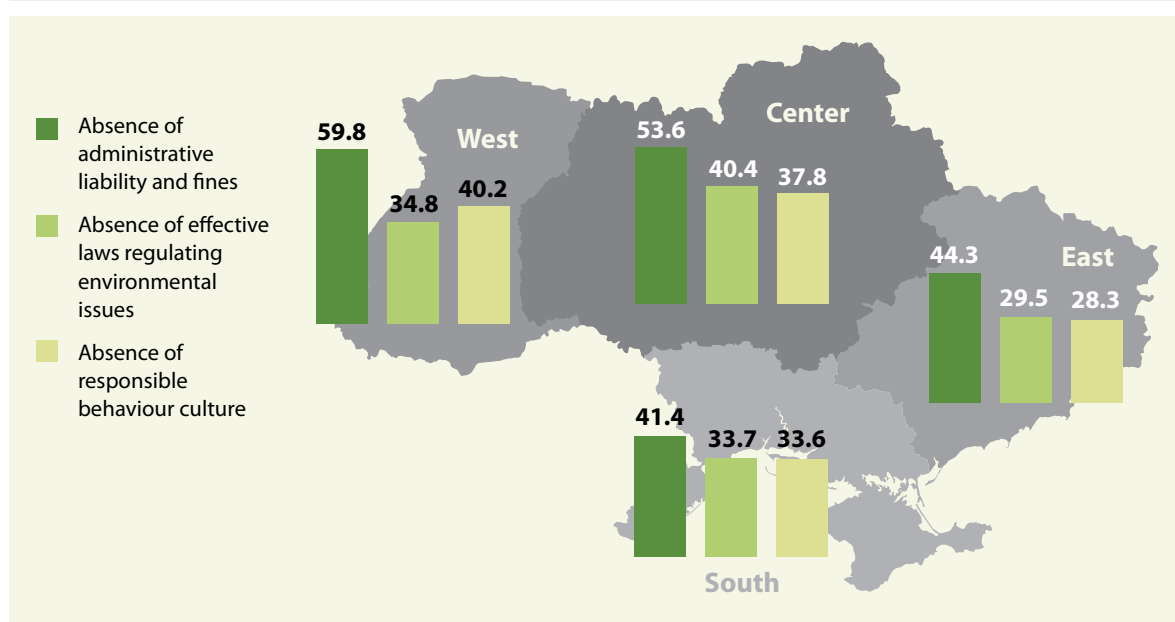
Among all regions, residents of the East mentioned less commonly the absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues as the biggest barrier (30 percent versus 36 percent for Ukraine on average).

The South still has comparatively more respondents mentioning the absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits (28 percent versus 21 percent for Ukraine on average) and the low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine (29 percent versus 24 percent for Ukraine on average).

In terms of the settlement type, answers by respondents almost do not differ from each other, the same as in 2018. As before, urban population mentioned more often the low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine (25 percent versus 21 percent of rural population). At the same time, compared to the first wave of survey, urban dwellers began to mention such barrier less commonly as insufficient funding or economic unviability of environmental improvement actions (10 percent versus 17 percent in 2018).

TOP-3 major barriers for Ukrainian citizens and businesses to improvement of the environment depending on macro-region and settlement type

FIG. 23



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 9

The absence of administrative liability and fines for environmental violations is ranked first among the barriers to improvement of the environment. The opinion of Ukrainians in this regard did not change since the first wave of survey.

The second place in terms of significance share the absence of responsible behaviour and the absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues.

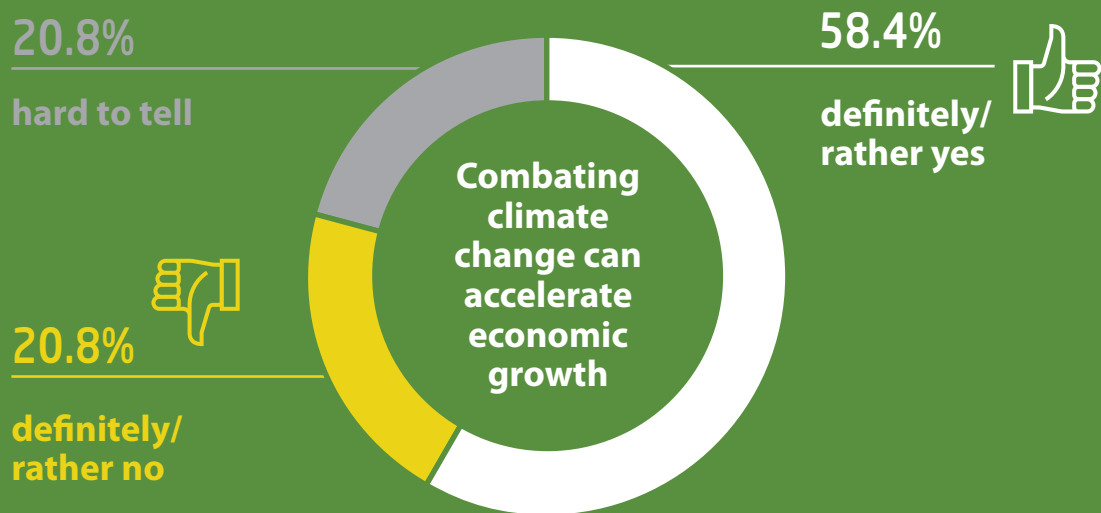
The frequency of mentioning a whole number of barriers to improvement of the environment has visibly decreased since the time of the first wave of survey: low environmental taxes, absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions, absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits, and low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine.

Among all regions, the South, where low awareness of environmental problems and absence of educational programs are still mentioned more often as important objectives for the government and major barriers to improvement of the environment, is worth pointing out. At the same time, however, the importance of these objectives in public perception nationwide has declined comparing to 2018.

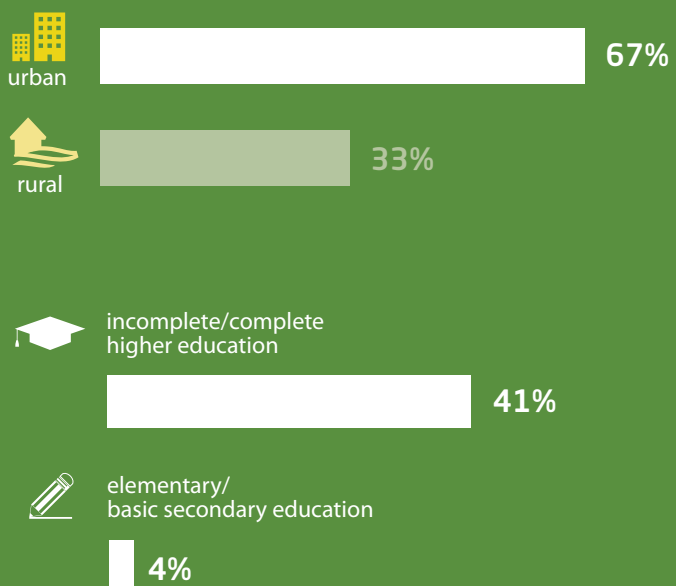
The percentage of Ukrainians who regard the simple lack of understanding within the society and business community of the need in environmental actions as the biggest barrier to improvement of the environment remains almost unchanged since 2018.



10. THE RELATION BETWEEN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN UKRAINE



Among those answered **yes** 



THE RELATION BETWEEN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN UKRAINE



Most Ukrainians agree that combating climate change and energy efficiency can accelerate economic growth and creation of new jobs in Ukraine (58.4 percent). Every fifth respondent has the opposite opinion, and the same number could not decide on the matter.

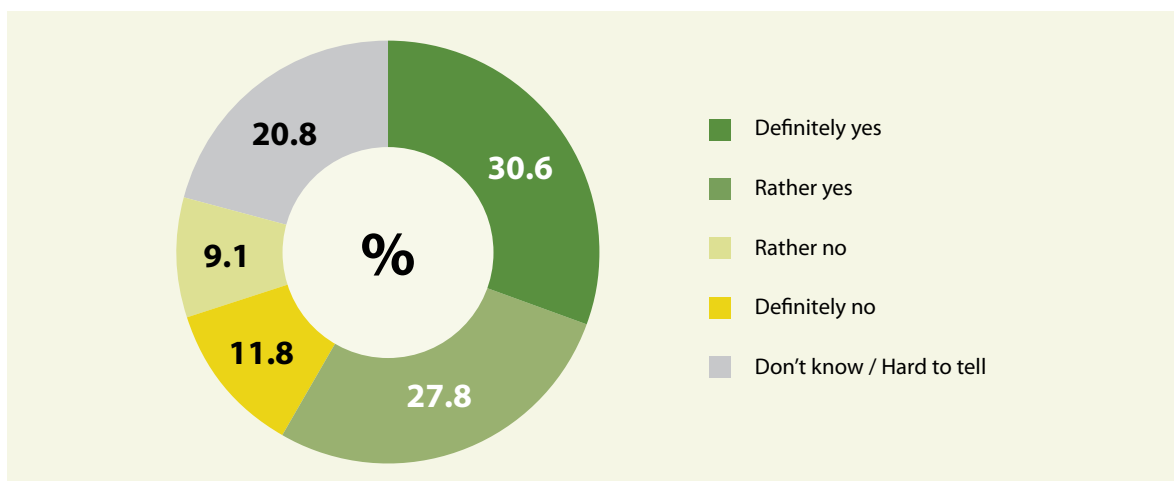
It is worth noting that the number of people definitely confident that there is a relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth and creation of new jobs is three times as high as the number of those definitely confident that there is no such relation (31 percent versus 9 percent).

This data correlates with the data described in Section 3 of this report above, stating that the majority (59.6 percent) of Ukrainians believe that environmental protection and economic growth are equally important. At the same time, only 14 percent of respondents support the idea that economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environmental situation.

Public opinion regarding the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth

FIG. 24

Do you agree that combating climate change and energy efficiency can accelerate economic growth and creation of new jobs in Ukraine?



Respondents could select only one option

Let's take a separate look at socio-demographic portraits of persons who see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth, persons who do not see this relation, and undecided persons.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF PERSONS WHO SEE THE RELATION BETWEEN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH

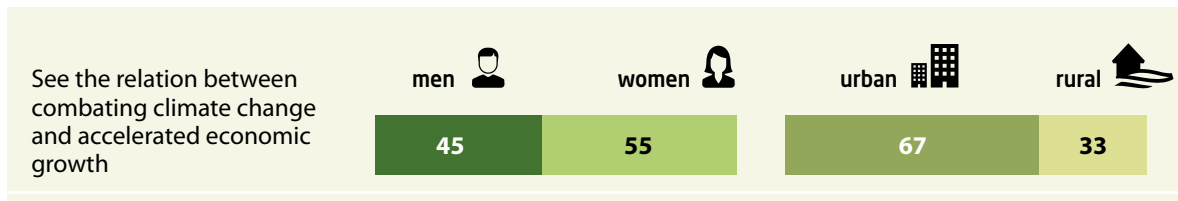
58 percent (1190 respondents) see the relation between combating climate change, energy efficiency and accelerated economic growth. The ratio between men and women in this category is 45 percent versus 55 percent, generally repeating the nationwide ratio. The distribution by age groups is also almost the same as the average figures for Ukraine on the whole. Respondents believing in the existence of relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth have a somewhat higher level of education than the nation's average.

In terms of regions, the majority of this category is comprised of residents of the West and Centre (30 percent and 37 percent, respectively), which to a certain degree is higher than the average regional distribution. The ratio between urban and rural population in this category of respondents is 67 percent versus 33 percent, being identical to the nationwide ratio.

Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of persons who see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth		TABLE 21
AGE GROUP	18-24	10%
	25-34	18%
	35-44	20%
	45-54	16%
	55-64	17%
	65+	19%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	3%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	23%
	Specialized secondary	33%
	Incomplete /complete higher	41%
	Total	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	30%
	Central	37%
	Southern	22%
	Eastern	11%
	Total	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of persons who see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth

FIG. 25



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF PERSONS WHO DO NOT SEE THE RELATION BETWEEN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH

The number of Ukrainians who do not think that there is a relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth is 21 percent (425 respondents). In terms of its socio-demographic characteristics, this category is different from the category of respondents who see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth and from the average figures for Ukraine. The difference manifests itself, in particular, in the greater number of men in this category: 54 percent versus 46 percent of women. In terms of the age criteria, the greater percentage of young people (25-34 years) and middle-aged generation (35-44 years) and at the same time slightly lower percentage of persons of retirement age versus Ukraine's average are worth mentioning. The southern and eastern macro-regions have higher representation than the average indicator for Ukraine: 48 percent combined versus 39 percent of the nation's average. Education-wise, respondents from this category have somewhat higher level of education than the nation's average figures. The ratio between urban and rural residents is 68 percent versus 32 percent, which is almost the same as the nationwide ratio.

Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of persons who do not see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth

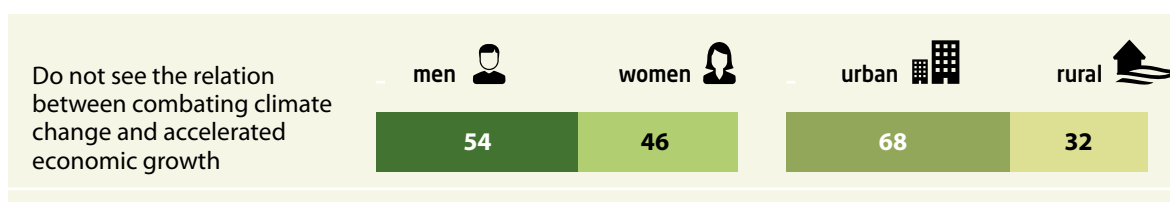
TABLE 22

AGE GROUP	18-24	8%
	25-34	25%
	35-44	20%
	45-54	16%
	55-64	16%
	65+	15%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	3%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	21%
	Specialized secondary	35%
	Incomplete /complete higher	41%
	Total	100%

MACRO-REGION	Western	23%
	Central	29%
	Southern	29%
	Eastern	19%
	Total	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) of persons who do not see the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth

FIG. 26



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF PERSONS UNDECIDED AS REGARDS THE RELATION BETWEEN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH

21 percent (423 respondents) could not decide whether there is a relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth. The majority of this category are women: 62 percent versus 38 percent of men. The average age of this group is higher than the nation’s average, and more than half of respondents are 55 years or older. The average education level of this group is lower than of those who decided either way on the existence of the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth. The percentage of residents of the South and the East in this category of respondents is somewhat higher than average figures. Urban and rural population does not have visible imbalances comparing to the corresponding indicators for Ukraine on the whole.

Socio-demographic portrait (age, education, macro-region) of persons undecided as regards the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth

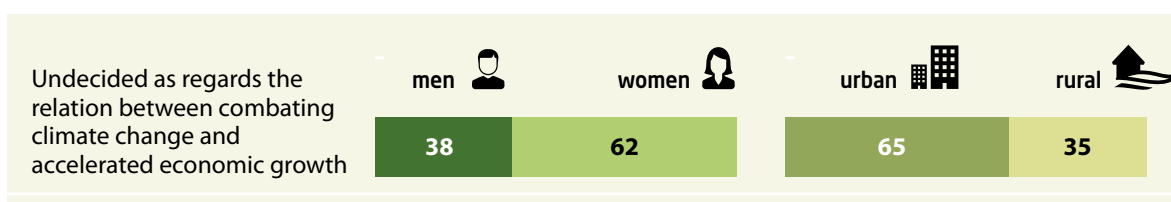
TABLE 23

AGE GROUP	18-24	4%
	25-34	14%
	35-44	15%
	45-54	16%
	55-64	22%
	65+	29%
	Total	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	9%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	26%
	Specialized secondary	34%
	Incomplete /complete higher	31%
	Total	100%

MACRO-REGION	Western	21%
	Central	34%
	Southern	27%
	Eastern	18%
	Total	100%

Socio-demographic portrait (gender, settlement type) **of persons undecided as regards the relation between combating climate change and accelerated economic growth**

FIG. 27



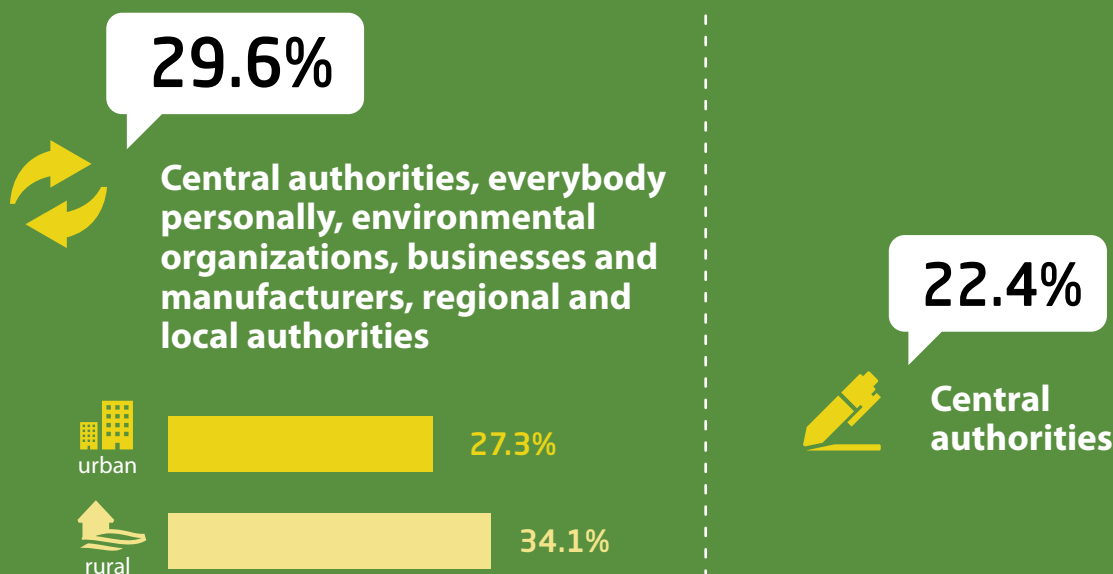
CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 10

The majority of the society sees the relation between combating climate change and energy efficiency, on the one hand, and accelerated economic growth and creation of new jobs in Ukraine, on the other.

Every fifth respondent could not answer the question whether combating climate change and energy efficiency could accelerate economic growth and creation of new jobs in Ukraine.

The survey data are logically related to the fact that most Ukrainians attach equal significance to the problems of environmental protection and economic growth.

11. PERCEPTIONS REGARDING ACTORS MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN UKRAINE



PERCEPTIONS REGARDING ACTORS MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN UKRAINE

Ukrainians do not have a definite answer as to who is mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. 22 percent named the Government and the Verkhovna Rada responsible for that. 12.5 percent believe that every citizen is personally responsible for that, and almost the same number think that environmental organizations bear this responsibility.

The least number of Ukrainians place this responsibility upon businesses and manufacturers (6 percent) and upon regional and local authorities (4 percent).

However, respondents mentioned comparatively more often not some particular actor responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine but all together – the ‘all actors’ option was chosen by almost 30 percent.

The absence of a definite answer as to who is mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine correlates with the aforementioned answers of respondents to the question about the actor having the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues. The answers concerning this matter are also significantly different.

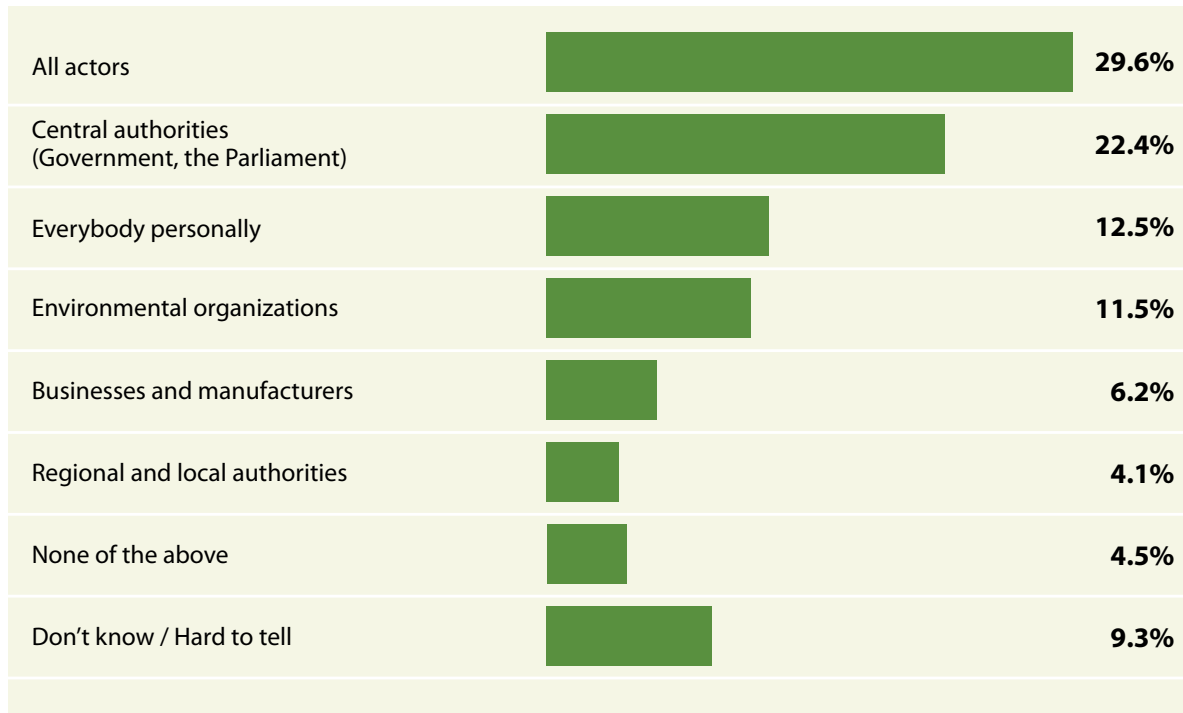
Men and women gave almost the same answers to the question about the actor mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. More precisely, they equally do not give obvious preference to a particular actor or to all actors together. The only thing we could note is that men named the Government and the Verkhovna Rada as actors bearing the main responsibility slightly more often (26 percent versus 20 percent among women), while comparatively more women mentioned the role of environmental organizations (13 percent versus almost 10 percent among men).

Among age groups, there were several visible differences in answers concerning the actor mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. The first one is that people of older age are more inclined toward naming central authorities. On the other hand, young people (under 34 years of age) mentioned twice more often than respondents of retirement age the role of environmental organizations (17 percent versus 8 percent) and role of every citizen (16 percent versus 9 percent).

Public perceptions regarding actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine

FIG. 28

Who do you think is responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine?



Respondents could select only one option

Education-related differences translate into certain differences when determining the actor mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. People with education not higher than complete secondary tend to mention the role of central authorities more often (27 percent versus 20 percent among respondents with higher education), and moreover, the number of respondents among them who could not answer this question is twice as high (15 percent versus 7 percent among persons with higher education). In turn, respondents having higher education often named of environmental organizations as principally responsible for combating climate change (12 percent versus 7 percent of respondents having basic secondary education).

In general, residents of different regions have similar opinion regarding actors responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. The differences in answers by respondents in eastern regions, who more often place responsibility upon environmental organizations (15 percent versus 11.5 percent for Ukraine on the whole), and in the West, where those considering every citizen responsible are a visible majority (18.6 percent versus 12.5 percent for Ukraine on the whole), are worth recalling.

Urban and rural residents have almost no differences in their responses, save for the fact that people living in rural areas consider more often the authorities, civil society, businesses and ordinary citizens together responsible for combating climate change in the country (34 percent versus 27 percent).

Public perceptions regarding actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine (depending on gender, age, education), %

TABLE 24

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Central authorities (Government, Parliament)	25.5	19.8	17.4	16.2	21.6	26.1	23.9	26.6	27.0	26.7	21.2	20.4
Regional and local authorities	5.1	3.4	2.6	8.0	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	5.6
Businesses and manufacturers	6.8	5.6	8.6	4.5	6.1	4.9	8.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	7.0
Environmental organizations	9.5	13.2	16.3	17.6	13.1	8.4	7.5	8.4	6.8	11.5	11.4	12.4
Everybody personally	11.6	13.2	16.0	14.5	16.2	9.4	12.1	8.6	11.8	9.6	13.2	13.6
All actors	29.0	30.0	24.4	28.0	26.1	31.8	34.5	30.2	27.0	28.8	31.3	29.0
None of the above	4.9	4.1	4.1	2.5	3.7	4.8	3.8	7.5	3.3	3.9	4.9	4.6
Don't know / Hard to tell	7.6	10.7	10.6	8.7	9.8	9.8	7.1	10.2	15.0	10.2	9.7	7.4

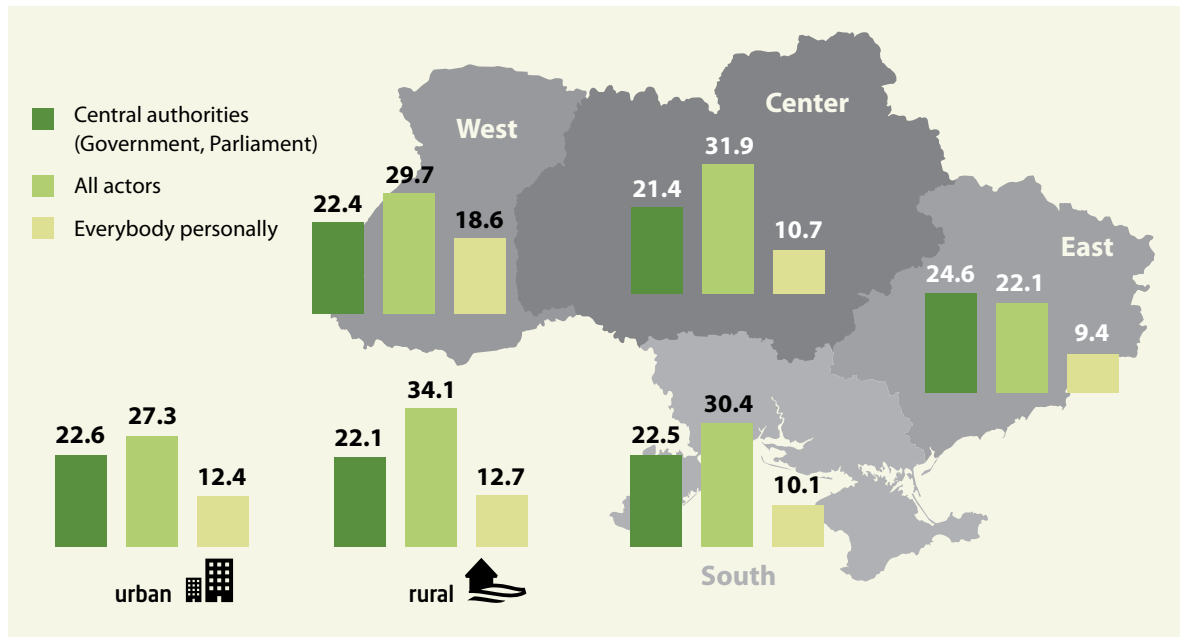
Public perceptions regarding actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine (depending on macro-region and settlement type)

TABLE 25

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Central authorities (Government, Parliament)	22.4%	21.4%	22.5%	24.6%	22.6%	22.1%
Regional and local authorities	2.9%	3.6%	4.9%	6.5%	4.4%	3.6%
Businesses and manufacturers	5.6%	7.0%	6.1%	5.0%	6.0%	6.5%
Environmental organizations	11.7%	11.4%	9.3%	15.4%	12.1%	10.3%
Everybody personally	18.6%	10.7%	10.1%	9.4%	12.4%	12.7%
All actors	29.7%	31.9%	30.4%	22.1%	27.3%	34.1%
None of the above	3.2%	4.3%	5.0%	6.7%	5.2%	3.0%
Don't know / Hard to tell	5.9%	9.7%	11.7%	10.3%	10.0%	7.7%

TOP-3 public perceptions regarding actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine

FIG. 29



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 11

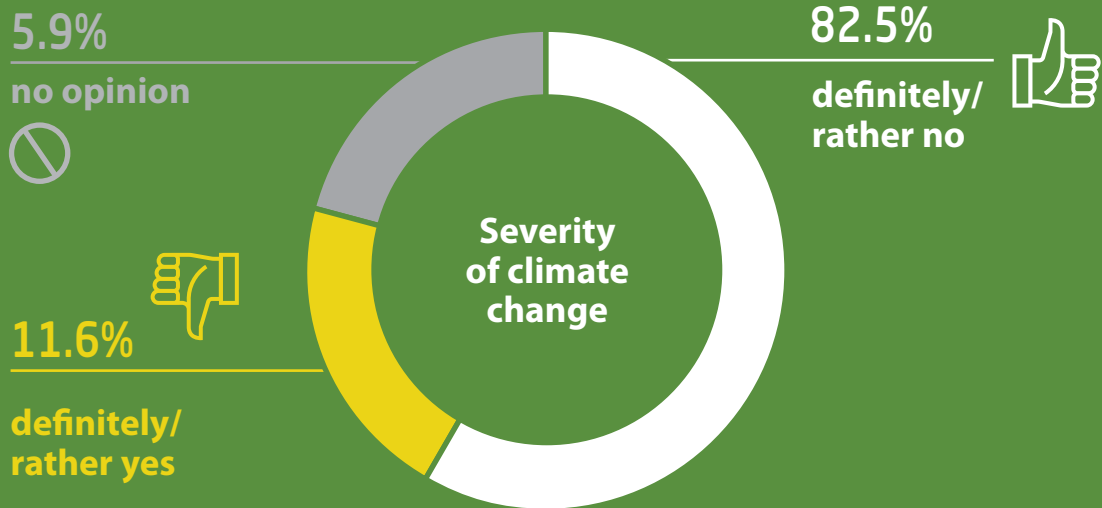
There is no single actor or even several actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. Relatively the most often respondents said that this is a common responsibility of the authorities, civil society, businesses and citizens together.

Among those choosing some particular actor responsible for combating climate change in the country, respondents mentioned the Government and the Verkhovna Rada comparatively more often.

The scattering of answers regarding actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine logically supervenes from the absence of definite answers to the question about the actor exerting the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues.



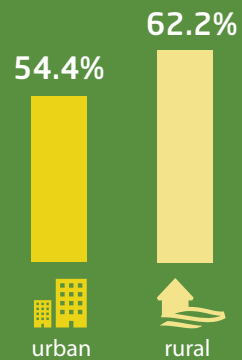
12. PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM IN UKRAINE



Among those absolutely sure



Severity of the climate change problem



Among those absolutely disagree

45 - 54 years **2.6%**

2.2%
citizens of the West



9.1%
citizens of the East



elementary/ basic secondary education

no opinion

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROBLEM IN UKRAINE

The absolute majority (82.5 percent) of respondents agree that today, climate change is a serious problem in Ukraine. Almost 12 percent of respondents have the opposite opinion.

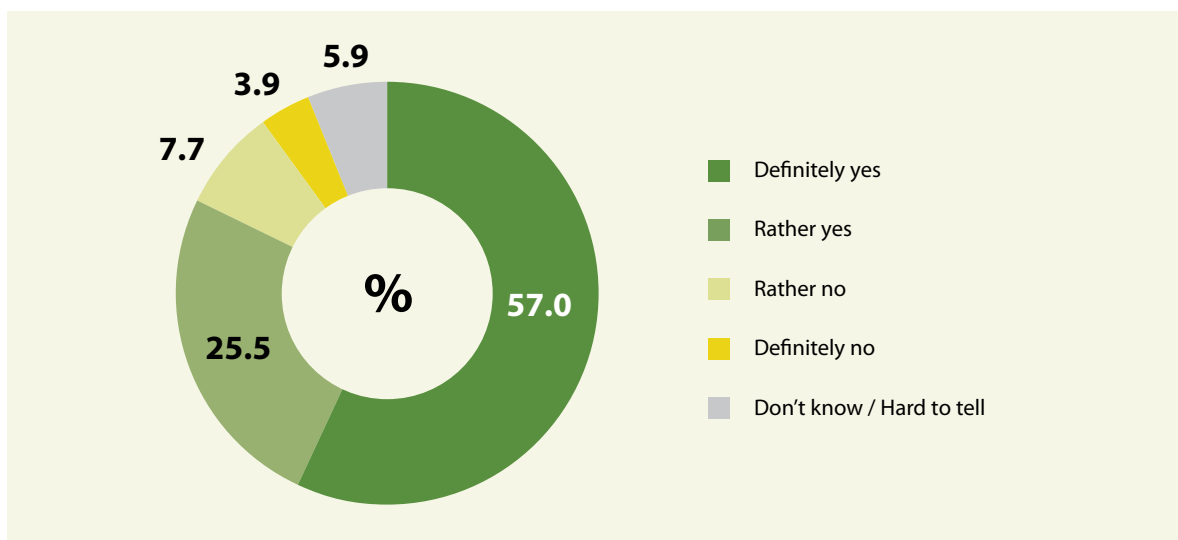
A lot (57 percent) of respondents who have a definite answer are sure that this problem is serious, while the number of those equally sure of the opposite is mere 4 percent.

It is worth noting that a comparatively small number of respondents (close to six percent) cannot decide whether climate change is a serious problem in Ukraine today.

Public opinion regarding the seriousness of the climate change problem in Ukraine

FIG. 30

In your opinion, is the climate change problem serious in Ukraine today?



Respondents could select only one response option

Public opinion regarding the seriousness of the climate change problem in Ukraine depending on gender, age, education, %

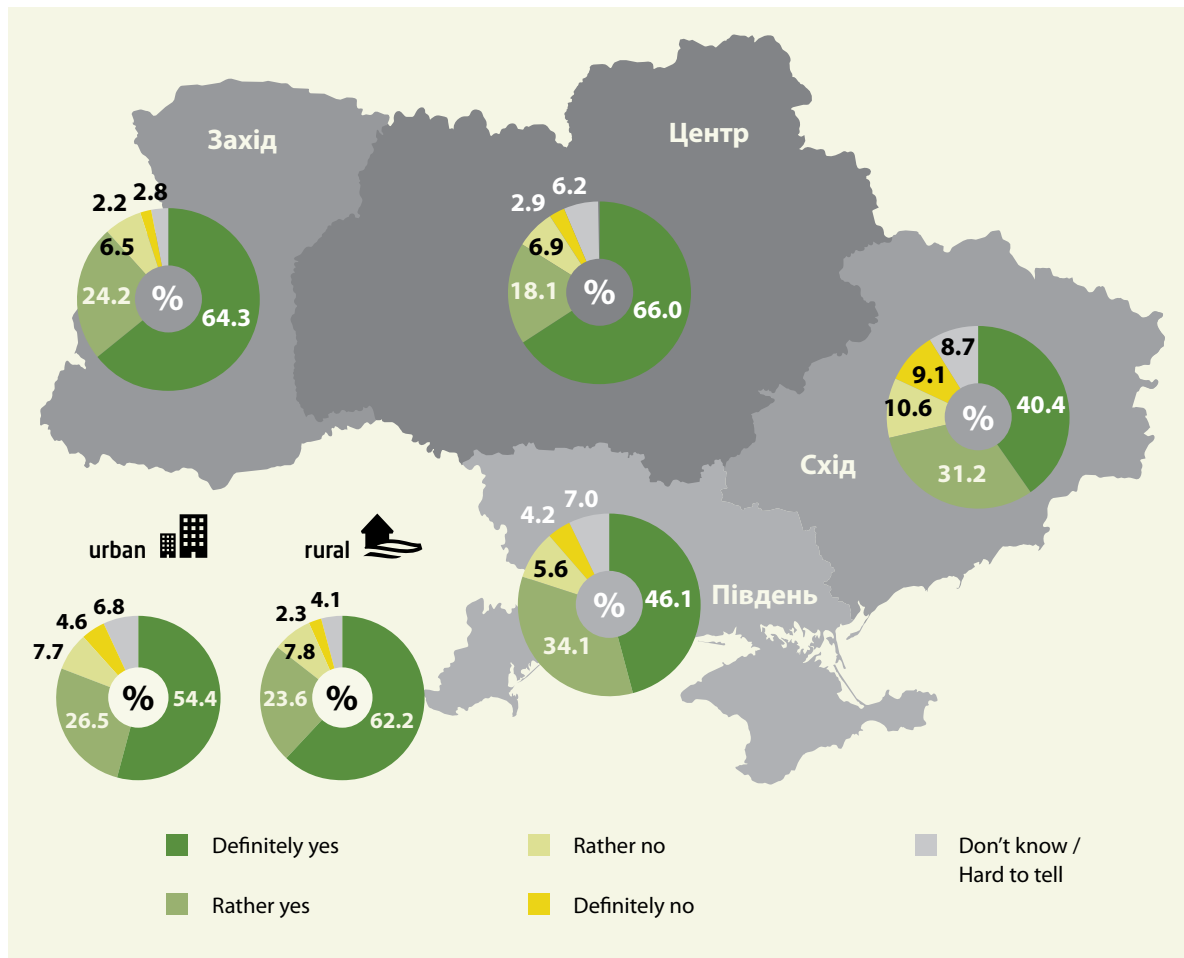
TABLE 26

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Definitely yes	53.7	59.6	67.7	50.4	54.7	56.6	56.0	61.8	57.4	60.0	53.3	58.4
Rather yes	25.8	25.3	16.9	28.3	27.9	28.7	26.2	21.2	25.3	24.1	28.8	23.5
Rather no	10.5	5.5	7.9	12.2	8.1	7.2	5.7	5.5	4.5	7.5	7.7	8.5
Definitely no	4.8	3.1	4.4	4.4	2.9	2.6	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.2	4.1
Don't know / Hard to tell	5.2	6.5	3.1	4.7	6.4	4.9	7.4	7.1	9.3	5.4	6.0	5.5

Public opinion regarding the seriousness of the climate change problem in Ukraine depending on macro-region and settlement type

FIG. 31

In your opinion, is the climate change problem serious in Ukraine today?



The majority of both men and women admit that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious. At the same time, the percentage of those definitely sure of that is somewhat higher among women (60 percent versus 54 percent among men). In addition, the percentage of respondents who do not regard, to a greater or lesser extent, this problem as serious, today is almost twice higher among men: 15 percent versus 8.6 percent among women.

The absolute majority of all age groups agrees that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious. Certain differences exist only with regard to the degree of agreeing with that: young people tend to give a definitely positive answer to this question, whereas the middle-aged and older respondents more often partially agree with that.

In terms of education characteristics, no significant differences were recorded with regard to answering this question.

In the West and the Centre, respondents definitely agree more often that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious (64 percent and 66 percent, respectively, versus 46 percent and 40 percent in the southern and eastern regions), while in the South and the East, the majority are those who rather agree with that. Moreover, the East has the largest percentage of respondents among all regions who do not agree that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious (20 percent versus 12 percent of Ukraine's average).

Urban and rural residents have no significant differences when answering this question.

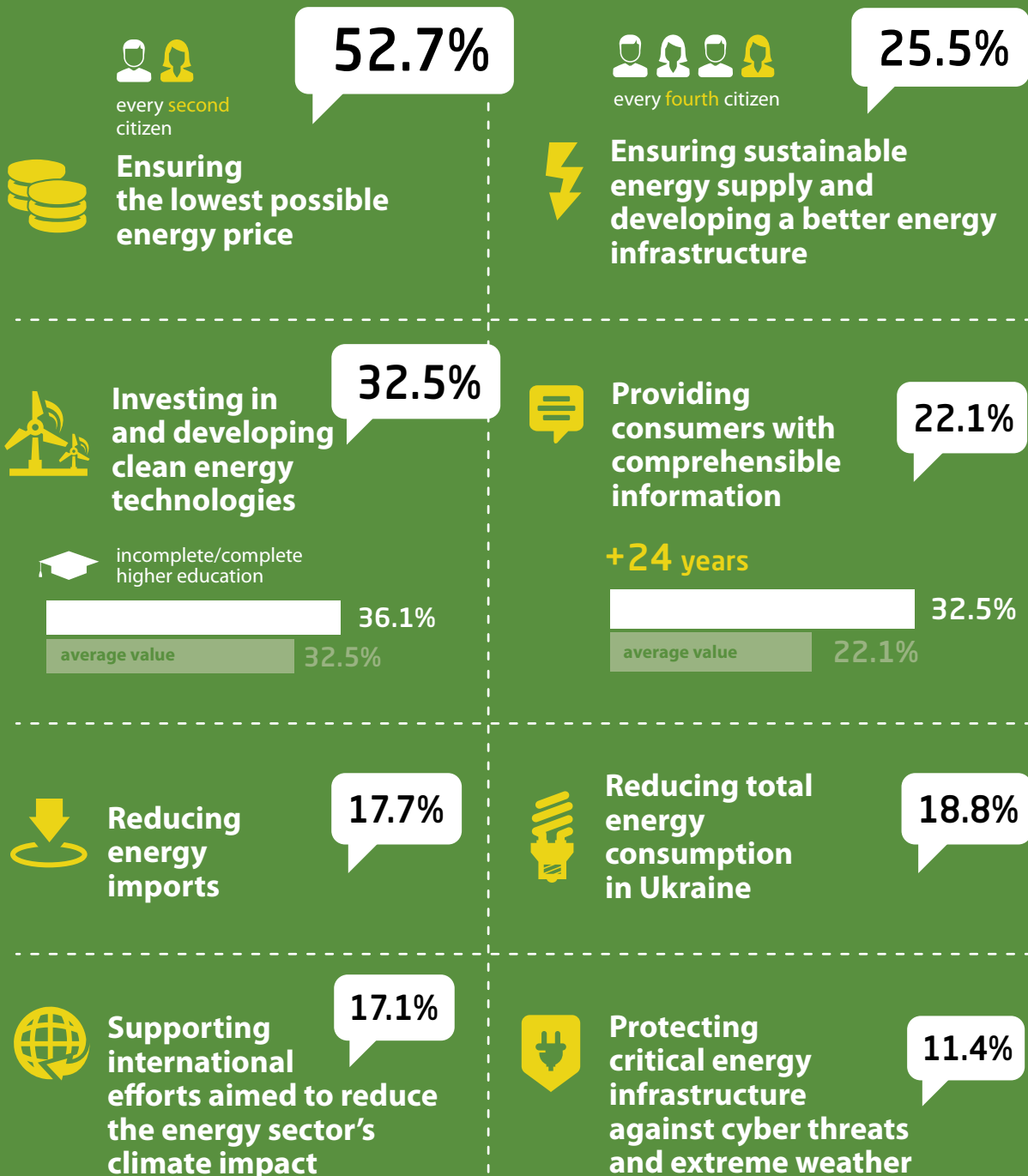
CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 12

The absolute majority of population believes that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious nowadays. At the same time, the majority gives a definite answer to this question.

Regardless of socio-demographic characteristics, the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians admit the seriousness of the climate change problem in Ukraine.

The certainty of public sentiments is corroborated by the fact that only a small percentage of respondents could not tell whether they consider the climate change problem in Ukraine serious to date.

13. PRIORITY OBJECTIVES RATING IN UKRAINE'S ENERGY SECTOR THAT MUST BE FULFILLED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS



PRIORITY OBJECTIVES RATING IN UKRAINE'S ENERGY SECTOR THAT MUST BE FULFILLED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

In the opinion of over a half of Ukrainians, one of the top-priority objectives in Ukraine's energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years is to ensure the lowest possible energy price – almost 53 percent of respondents are sure of that.

A third of respondents mentioned development and investment in clean energy technologies as one of the priorities. Another quarter of respondents regard ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure as a priority.

The fourth rank is held by the objective of raising public awareness by providing consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc. (22 percent).

The objectives such as reduction of total energy consumption in Ukraine and reduction of energy imports were mentioned by almost equal number of respondents (19 percent and 18 percent, respectively). The priority of supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact received only one percent less mentions (17 percent).

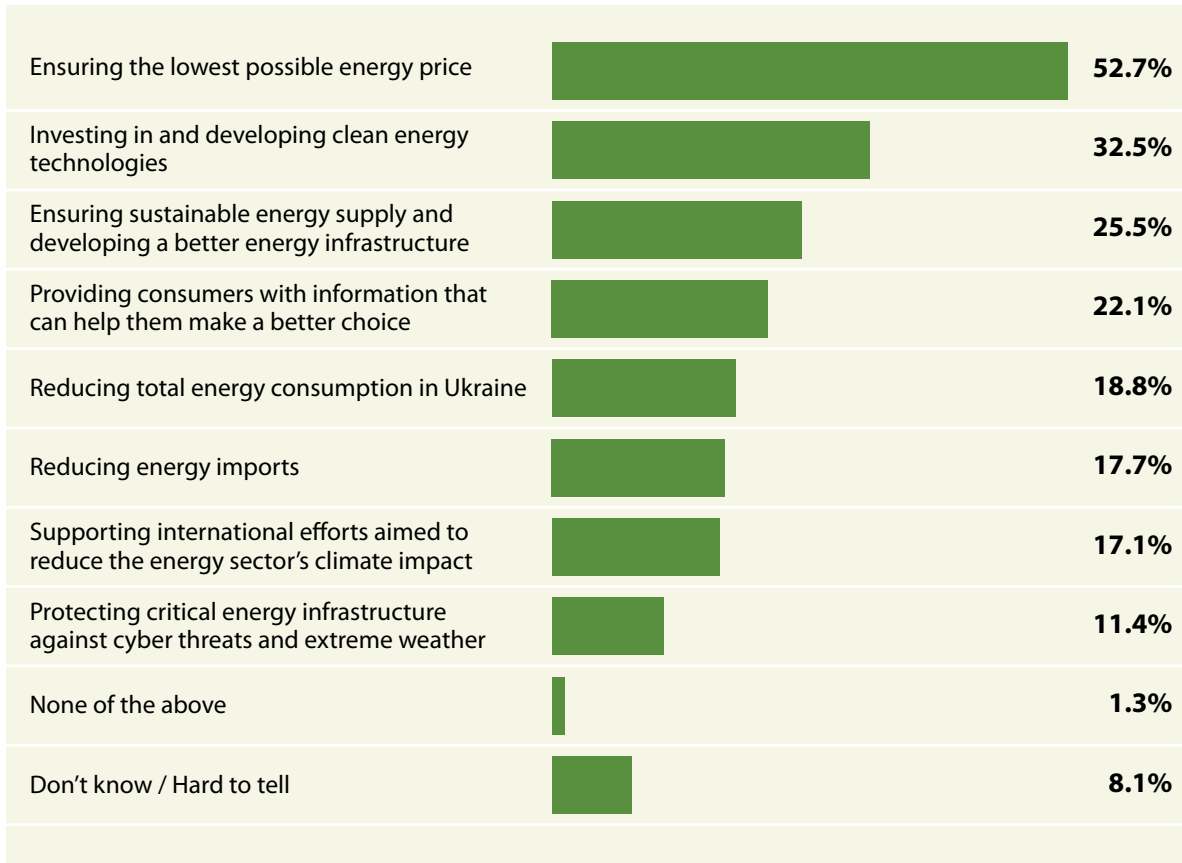
The objective which respondents mentioned comparatively the least often as priority objectives in the energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years, was protection of critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather (11 percent).

Men and women set almost the same priorities in this area. The only noticeable difference was the objective of ensuring the lowest possible energy price, which women mentioned slightly more often (almost 55 percent versus 50 percent among men).

Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years

FIG. 32

In your opinion, which of the following energy-related objectives must be fulfilled in the priority order in Ukraine within the next five years?



Respondents could select up to three response options

Age groups have a number of differences. The older respondents the more often they mentioned the importance of ensuring the lowest possible energy price, which correlates with the greater importance of utility tariffs for people of older and retirement age. On the other hand, the younger respondents the more often they mentioned ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure and reducing energy imports as priority objectives.

Compared to older generations, young people under 24 years of age devote more attention to the priority of providing consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc. (33 percent versus 16 percent among people of retirement age), and to protection of critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather (17 percent versus 10 percent among respondents of retirement age). In turn, Ukrainians of older age mentioned more often reduction of total energy consumption in Ukraine as a priority objective (21 percent versus 12 percent among the youth).

Depending on level of education, respondents demonstrated certain differences when determining priority objectives in Ukraine's energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years.

Respondents with lower level of education named the following as the most important objectives much more often than people with higher education: ensuring the lowest possible energy price (57 percent versus 47 percent among people with higher education) and ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure (24 percent versus 19 percent among respondents with higher education).

On the other hand, persons with higher education obviously more often gave preference to supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact (20 percent versus 7 percent among respondents with basic secondary education), investment in and development of clean energy technologies (36 percent versus 25 percent among respondents with basic secondary education), and protection of critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather (13 percent versus 6 percent among respondents with basic secondary education) as priority objectives for the next five years.

Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years, depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 27

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Ensuring the lowest possible energy price	50.1	54.8	45.6	48.2	51.7	52.6	56.2	57.4	57.3	59.4	54.3	46.9
Reducing total energy consumption in Ukraine	18.1	19.4	11.8	19.3	18.2	19.6	18.6	21.2	21.2	19.2	16.3	20.3
Ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure	24.7	26.1	28.0	29.1	26.3	23.3	25.4	22.1	24.2	22.5	23.7	18.8
Reducing energy imports	18.8	16.8	23.3	20.1	17.9	13.4	19.5	15.1	14.7	19.9	17.3	17.5
Protecting critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather	10.7	12.0	16.9	12.6	11.8	9.3	10.6	10.3	6.3	11.1	11.0	12.9
Investing in and developing clean energy technologies	33.8	31.5	34.1	32.2	32.7	34.7	35.1	28.2	24.9	33.2	29.7	36.1

Supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact	17.1	17.1	18.2	15.8	20.8	17.4	15.0	16.1	7.2	17.3	16.4	19.5
Providing consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc.	21.8	22.3	32.5	22.4	22.1	23.9	21.8	16.4	20.4	21.3	21.3	23.5
None of the above	1.1	1.4	-	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.6	2.1	0.8
Don't know / Hard to tell	8.0	8.2	4.7	5.7	7.9	9.2	7.7	11.5	9.1	7.5	9.6	6.9

Different regions have differences as regards the vision of priority objectives in Ukraine's energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years.

In the South and the East, respondents named ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure as a priority objective more often than in the West and the Centre (34 percent and 27 percent versus 23 percent and 21 percent, respectively). In turn, respondents in the West and the Centre attach greater priority to supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact (21 percent and 27 percent, respectively, versus 16 percent and 11 percent in the South and the East).

In addition, reduction of total energy consumption in Ukraine is considered a priority objective more often in western regions (24 percent versus 19 percent in Ukraine on average). In central regions, ensuring the lowest possible energy price was mentioned as a priority objective more seldom than in all other regions (46 percent versus 53 percent on average).

In the South, protection of critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather was mentioned more frequently as a priority objective (16 percent versus 11 percent of Ukraine's average), and at the same time, the frequency of mentioning provision of consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc. was lower (17 percent versus 22 percent). Investment in and development of clean energy technologies was mentioned the least frequently in eastern regions (23 percent versus 33 percent of Ukraine's average).

There were no significant differences between urban and rural residents when determining priorities in this area.

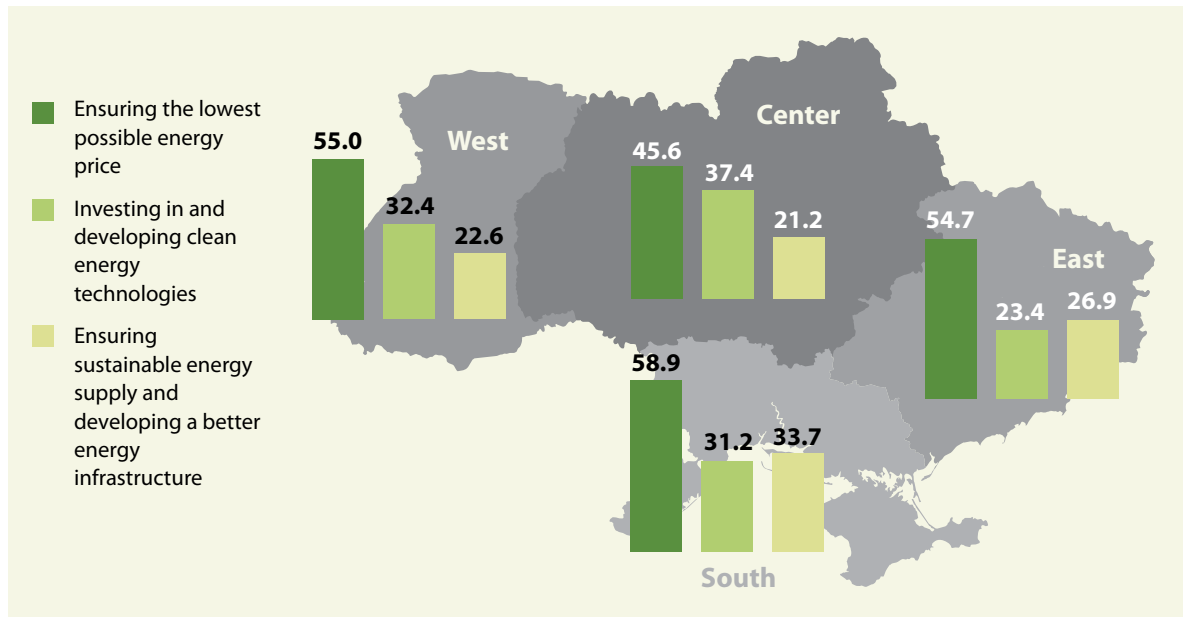
Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years, depending on macro-region and settlement type

TABLE 28

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Ensuring the lowest possible energy price	55.0%	45.6%	58.9%	54.7%	51.5%	55.0%
Reducing total energy consumption in Ukraine	23.7%	15.4%	17.8%	19.4%	18.8%	18.9%
Ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure	22.6%	21.2%	33.7%	26.9%	26.4%	23.5%
Reducing energy imports	15.1%	18.4%	19.3%	18.5%	17.8%	17.7%
Protecting critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather	9.9%	9.5%	16.1%	11.0%	12.3%	9.7%
Investing in and developing clean energy technologies	32.4%	37.4%	31.2%	23.4%	32.5%	32.6%
Supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact	20.6%	19.5%	10.6%	16.2%	16.4%	18.5%
Providing consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc.	26.3%	22.3%	16.5%	23.3%	21.6%	23.0%
None of the above	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%
Don't know / Hard to tell	3.8%	8.5%	10.8%	10.7%	7.9%	8.6%

TOP-3 public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years

FIG. 33



CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 13

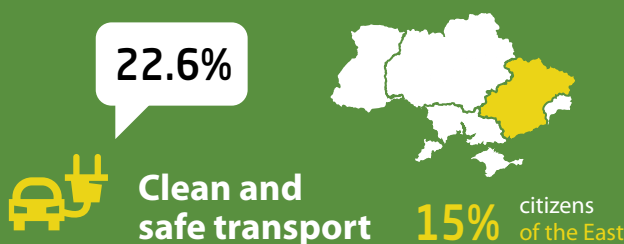
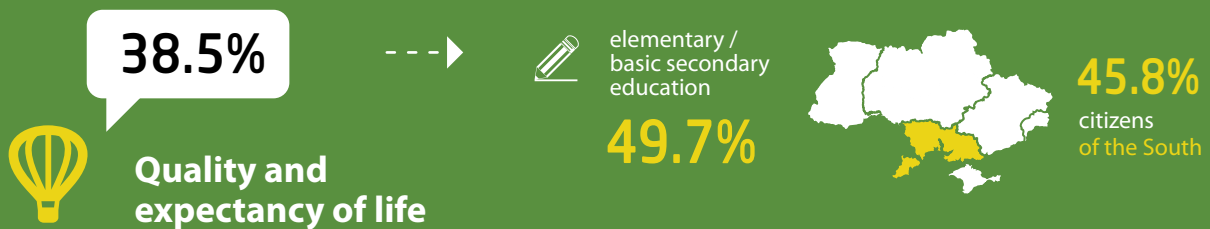
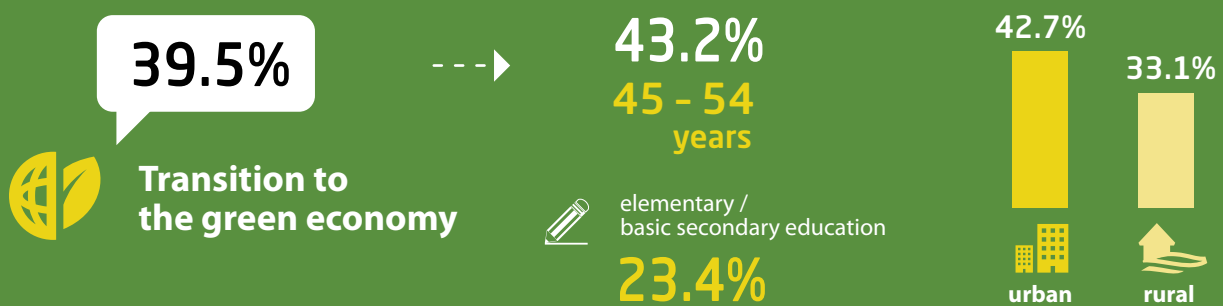
In the opinion of Ukrainians, one of the highest-priority objectives in Ukraine's energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years is the objective of ensuring the lowest possible energy price. The first rank for the issue, whose solution should result in the partial lowering of utility tariffs, is quite understandable, considering the extreme acuteness of the high tariffs problem for Ukrainian citizens.

Among the priority objectives, respondents also mentioned investment in and development of clean energy technologies, and ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure.

It is worth noting that every fifth respondent mentioned the importance of raising one's own awareness by receiving comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, generating equipment, energy conservation, etc.



14. PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE RATING OF GREEN AGENDA PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS



PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE RATING OF GREEN AGENDA PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

Respondents consider efficient waste management the highest-priority objective in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment for the next five years. 52 percent of respondents mentioned prevention of waste generation, waste recycling, processing, disposal and burial as priority objectives, which is substantially more than other objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment.

The second-highest priority was attached to two objectives: transition to the green economy (40 percent) as well as the quality and expectancy of life (39 percent).

Next in the order of priority are the following objectives: clean and safe transport (which envisages development of public transport, electro-mobility, micro-mobility and bicycle transport) – 23 percent, environmental protection (envisaging clean air, clean water, stopping deforestation and increasing forest areas, development of natural preserves) – 20 percent, followed by the development of renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar and geothermal energy, small hydropower, biomass, etc.) – 18 percent.

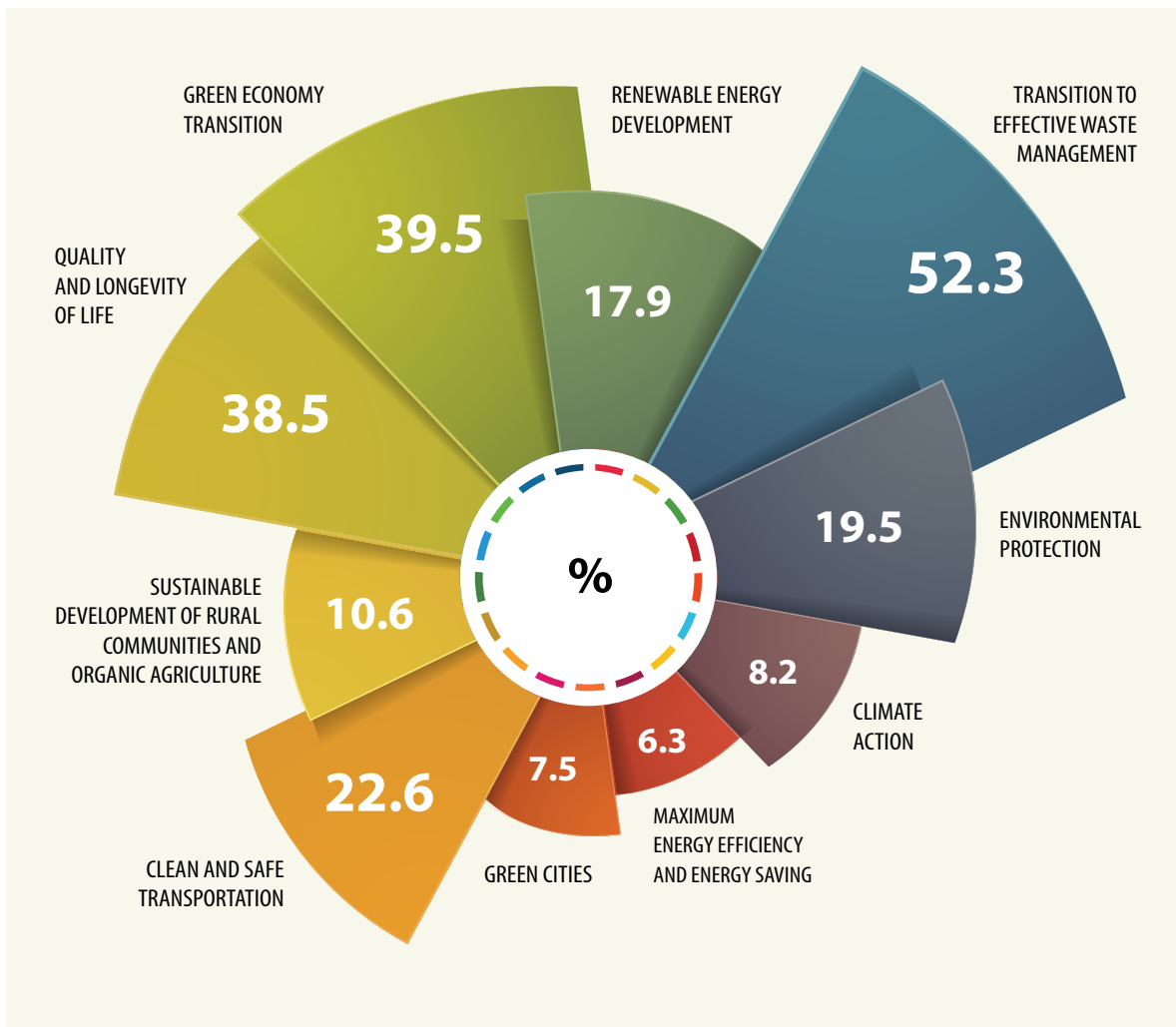
Maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation was named comparatively less commonly as a priority objective in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment that must be fulfilled in Ukraine within the next five years: only 6 percent of respondents mentioned it.

Men and women set similar priorities as regards objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment that must be fulfilled in Ukraine within the next five years. At the same time, women attach priority to the quality and expectancy of life somewhat more often than men (42 percent versus 35 percent, respectively), while men mentioned development of renewable energy more frequently (20 percent versus 16 percent among women).

Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) for the next five years

FIG. 34

In your opinion, which of the following objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) must be fulfilled as priority objectives in Ukraine within the next five years?



In terms of age groups, several differences in determining priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment are worth mentioning. Young people under 24 years of age named efficient waste management comparatively rarer than other generations (46 percent versus 52 percent for Ukraine), and also, the youngest respondents predictably attach lower priority to quality and expectancy of life (32 percent versus 39 percent nationwide). On the other hand, respondents under 24 years of age devote more attention than other generations to the priority of such objectives as clean and safe transport (28 percent versus 23 percent on average), environmental protection (26 percent versus 20 percent on average), combating climate change (11 percent versus 8 percent on average), and efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities (14 percent versus 8 percent on average).

Education of respondents has a certain effect on how they determine priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment that must be fulfilled in Ukraine within the next five years. Thus, persons with basic secondary education mentioned as priority objectives more often than other education groups: quality and expectancy of life (50 percent versus 39 percent for Ukraine), and sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture (20 percent versus 11 percent on average). At the same time, representatives of this education group devoted much less attention to the priority of transition to the green economy (23 percent versus 40 percent for Ukraine), clean and safe transport (15 percent versus 23 percent for Ukraine), and development of renewable energy (10 percent versus 18 percent for Ukraine).

Respondents with higher education mentioned efficient waste management as a priority objective somewhat more often than other groups (56 percent versus 52 percent for Ukraine on average).

Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) for the next five years, depending on gender, age, education, %

TABLE 29

	GENDER		AGE GROUP						EDUCATION GROUP			
	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Elementary / basic secondary	Complete secondary / basic vocational	Specialized secondary	Incomplete / complete higher
Transition to the green economy (increasing socioeconomic indicators with simultaneous reduction of greenhouse gas and contaminant emissions and energy consumption)	39.8	39.3	34.0	41.2	36.6	43.2	42.2	37.6	23.4	39.3	40.1	41.9
Efficient waste management (prevention of waste generation, waste recycling, processing, disposal and burial)	53.4	51.3	46.5	59.6	52.5	50.5	53.6	47.8	50.9	49.4	50.3	55.7
Quality and expectancy of life (improving health, quality of life and wellbeing of Ukrainians and reducing morbidity/mortality caused by environmental factors)	34.9	41.6	32.3	38.5	37.0	40.9	38.8	40.4	49.7	39.8	35.1	39.0
Clean and safe transport (development of public transport, electro-mobility, micro-mobility and bicycle transport)	21.7	23.3	27.7	20.5	22.2	21.7	23.6	22.7	15.4	24.8	20.6	24.6
Development of renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar and geothermal, energy, small hydropower, biomass, etc.)	20.3	15.9	14.7	20.3	20.8	16.2	16.1	17.3	9.5	18.6	19.5	17.7

Combating climate change and adapting to its consequences, preserving the ozone layer	7.7	8.7	11.3	10.7	8.7	7.2	6.4	6.8	8.8	9.7	6.9	8.5
Sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture	11.1	10.2	7.9	10.2	13.7	9.0	9.9	11.1	20.4	11.4	9.1	9.8
Environmental protection (clean air, clean water, stopping deforestation/increasing forest areas, development of natural preserves)	17.4	21.2	26.1	16.2	17.6	13.5	22.9	23.3	22.0	17.0	23.1	17.4
Green cities (efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities)	9.2	6.2	13.8	7.7	6.8	5.1	7.6	7.4	8.4	6.6	7.9	7.6
Maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation	7.9	5.1	6.6	4.4	4.7	11.6	6.9	5.1	8.1	5.7	4.5	8.0
Don't know / Hard to tell	3.8	5.2	3.9	2.0	4.6	5.1	4.8	6.5	6.3	4.3	5.2	3.7

Residents of eastern regions demonstrated a number of differences when determining priority of objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment. The problem of efficient waste management as a priority objective was mentioned there much more often than in the country on average (65 percent versus 52 percent, respectively). Respondents in these regions also attached priority more frequently to the problem of quality and expectancy of life (46 percent versus 39 percent for the country on the whole) and the problem of green cities, i.e., efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities (13 percent versus 5 percent for Ukraine).

On the other hand, people in the East spoke less about the priority of clean and safe transport (15 percent versus 23 percent for Ukraine), development of renewable energy (13 percent versus 18 percent), and combating climate change (5 percent versus 8 percent).

The priority of the environmental protection objection is mentioned somewhat more often in the South (15 percent versus 20 percent for Ukraine).

Urban and rural residents differ in certain aspects from each other in their vision of priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment for the next five years. Urban dwellers mentioned transition to the green economy as a priority objective more frequently (43 percent versus 33 percent among rural residents). The same is true about the problem of efficient waste management (54 percent versus 48 percent among rural residents) as well as clean and safe transport (24 percent versus 20 percent). Rural respondents quite predictably see as priority objectives, twice more often than urban residents, sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture (17 percent versus 8 percent among urban respondents) and combating climate change (12 percent versus 6 percent).

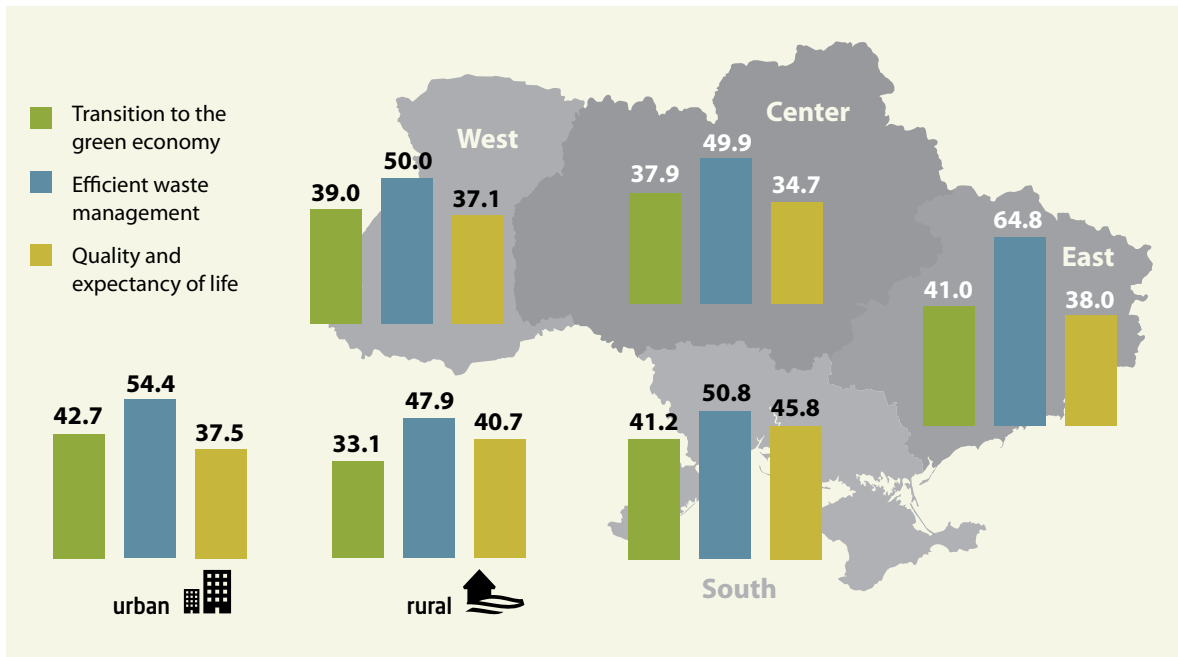
Public opinion regarding the highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) for the next five years, depending on macro-region and settlement type

TABLE 30

	MACRO-REGION				POPULATION TYPE	
	Western	Central	Southern	Eastern	Urban	Rural
Transition to the green economy (increasing socioeconomic indicators with simultaneous reduction of greenhouse gas and contaminant emissions and energy consumption)	39.2%	37.9%	41.2%	41.0%	42.7%	33.1%
Efficient waste management (prevention of waste generation, waste recycling, processing, disposal and burial)	50.0%	49.9%	50.8%	64.8%	54.4%	47.9%
Quality and expectancy of life (improving health, quality of life and wellbeing of Ukrainians and reducing morbidity/mortality caused by environmental factors)	37.1%	34.7%	45.8%	38.0%	37.5%	40.7%
Clean and safe transport (development of public transport, electro-mobility, micro-mobility and bicycle transport)	24.0%	22.6%	25.5%	15.0%	23.9%	20.0%
Development of renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar and geothermal, energy, small hydropower, biomass, etc.)	19.5%	18.2%	18.9%	12.6%	16.7%	20.5%
Combating climate change and adapting to its consequences, preserving the ozone layer	10.7%	8.1%	7.6%	5.0%	6.3%	12.2%
Sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture	15.5%	8.5%	8.1%	10.9%	7.6%	16.7%
Environmental protection (clean air, clean water, stopping deforestation/increasing forest areas, development of natural preserves)	21.2%	19.4%	15.4%	24.0%	19.1%	20.5%
Green cities (efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities)	5.1%	9.3%	4.5%	13.2%	8.1%	6.4%
Maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation	5.2%	7.0%	5.5%	8.4%	6.7%	5.6%
Don't know / Hard to tell	3.4%	5.6%	4.8%	3.8%	4.0%	5.7%

TOP-3 public opinions regarding the highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) for the next five years

FIG. 35



Let's take a look at socio-demographic portraits of respondents who attached priority to particular problems in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment.

EFFICIENT WASTE MANAGEMENT

Efficient waste management was named as a priority objective by comparatively the greatest number of Ukrainians: 52 percent (1065 respondents). Socio-demographic groups split according to Ukraine's average indicators, without visible imbalances towards particular respondent category. It concerns, first of all, the ratio of men and women, age groups and regional affiliation in this category of respondents. In terms of education criterion, respondents also repeated the nationwide indicators with a slight majority of persons with higher education. Based on settlement type, this category contains somewhat more urban residents: 70 percent versus 30 percent (with the nation's average ratio of 67 percent versus 33 percent).

TRANSITION TO THE GREEN ECONOMY

40 percent (805 respondents) named transition to the green economy as a priority objective in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment. Like in the case of respondents who regard efficient waste management as a priority objective, socio-demographic characteristics in this category are almost identical to average figures and have no obvious imbalances in distribution based on gender, age, education and regional criteria.

The only noticeable difference is domination of urban population in this category: 72 percent versus 28 percent of rural residents (with the nation's average ratio of 67 percent versus 33 percent).

QUALITY AND EXPECTANCY OF LIFE

39 percent (786 respondents) regard quality and expectancy of life as a priority objective for the next five years. Women comprise a visible majority of this respondents category (59 percent versus 41 percent of men). Age, education and settlement indicators almost coincide with nationwide figures. At the same time, a somewhat greater percentage of respondents living in southern regions is worth noting when speaking in regional terms.

CLEAN AND SAFE TRANSPORT

The objective of clean and safe transport was selected as a priority objective in the sphere of sustainable energy and environment by 23 percent (461 respondents). Among the features of socio-demographic portrait of these respondents, the comparatively higher level of education and domination of urban dwellers (71 percent versus 29 percent of rural residents) are worth noting. In terms of other indicators (with small fluctuations), this category does not differ from average socio-demographic data.

DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Development of renewable energy was mentioned as a priority objective by 18 percent (365 respondents). The ratio of men and women in this category is almost even. At the same time, it is worth noting that comparing to the nationwide ratio, the percentage of men in this category is higher (51 percent versus 45 percent for Ukraine). Age groups contain no visible imbalances, while among education groups, the percentage of persons with vocational education is slightly higher than the country's average. The percentage of rural residents is higher compared to the corresponding nationwide figure: 38 percent versus 33 percent for Ukraine on average.

Socio-demographic portrait of respondents prioritizing certain objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda)

TABLE 31

		Transition to the green economy	Efficient waste management	Quality and expectancy of life	Clean and safe transport	Development of renewable energy
GENDER	Men	46%	46%	41%	44%	51%
	Women	54%	54%	59%	56%	49%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AGE GROUP	18-24	7%	7%	7%	10%	7%
	25-34	20%	22%	19%	17%	21%
	35-44	17%	19%	18%	19%	22%
	45-54	17%	15%	17%	15%	14%
	55-64	19%	18%	18%	19%	16%
	65+	20%	19%	21%	21%	20%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	22%	22%	25%	25%	21%
	Specialized secondary	34%	33%	31%	31%	37%
	Incomplete /complete higher	41%	41%	39%	42%	38%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	26%	25%	26%	28%	29%
	Central	33%	33%	31%	34%	35%
	Southern	26%	24%	29%	28%	26%
	Eastern	15%	18%	14%	10%	10%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SETTLEMENT TYPE	Urban	72%	70%	65%	71%	62%
	Rural	28%	30%	35%	29%	38%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection is regarded as a priority objective by every fifth Ukrainian (398 respondents). Women are a visible majority in this category: 60 percent versus 40 percent of men (whose number for Ukraine on the whole is 45 percent). Almost a half of this category are respondents older than 55 years, whereas the average percentage of persons nearing or who has already reached the retirement age is 39 percent. A comparative majority of these respondents are persons with vocational education; it has slightly less residents of southern regions and more residents of the East. Urban and rural residents basically repeat the nationwide proportions.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

11 percent (216 respondents) mentioned sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture as an objective that must become a priority in the next five years. The ratio between men and women insignificantly differs from the country's average toward a greater percentage of men (48 percent versus 45 percent for Ukraine). The percentage of the age group of 35-44 years is higher than average figures, whereas other groups generally have no obvious imbalances. The level of education in this group is slightly lower than the average indicators. Quite logically, sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture is a matter of greater priority for rural residents, and therefore, they comprise the majority of this group (52 percent versus 48 percent of urban dwellers), and among regions, the percentage of respondents from western regions, with their mostly rural population, is much higher than the average figures (39 percent versus 27 percent overall).

COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

8 percent (168 respondents) mentioned combating climate change in the context of the highest-priority objectives. In terms of the ratio between men and women and education criteria, this category generally repeats the nation's average indicators. The greater percentage of young people under 34 years of age comparing to the total number of the youth for Ukraine on the whole (35 percent versus 27 percent, respectively) and the greater number of residents of the West (34 percent versus 37 percent in total) are worth noting. The most significant difference in this category is the ratio between urban and rural residents, which is almost even, whereas for the country on the whole, this ratio is 67 percent versus 33 percent, respectively.

GREEN CITIES

Further 8 percent (154 respondents) chose the objective of green cities, which envisages efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities, as a priority for the next five years. The number of men is much larger comparing to the nationwide ratio between genders: 55 percent versus 45 percent of women. The percentage of young people under 24 years of age in this group is twice as high as the average figures (15 percent versus 8 percent for Ukraine). Education-based distribution basically repeats the nationwide indicators. Among macro-regions, the Centre holds a greater share: 42 percent versus 34 percent on average. The matter of green cities is obviously more important for urban residents, who comprise 72 percent of this group versus 28 percent of rural residents.

MAXIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

The maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation is considered a priority by 6 percent (129 respondents). Men comprise the majority of this group with 56 percent versus 44 percent.

The middle-aged generation (45-54 years) has a much greater representation compared to Ukraine's average figures: 29 percent versus 16 percent. The education level of this group is the highest vis-à-vis all groups: almost half of respondents are persons having complete or incomplete higher education.

The proportions of respondents living in the Centre and the East are comparatively higher than average (38 percent and 19 percent, respectively, versus 34 percent and 14 percent overall). The number of urban respondents is much bigger than those living in rural areas: 71 percent versus 21 percent.

Socio-demographic portrait of respondents prioritizing certain objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda)

TABLE 32

		Combating climate change	Sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture	Environmental protection	Green cities	Maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation
GENDER	Men	46%	46%	41%	44%	51%
	Women	54%	54%	59%	56%	49%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AGE GROUP	18-24	11%	6%	11%	15%	8%
	25-34	24%	18%	16%	19%	13%
	35-44	20%	24%	17%	17%	14%
	45-54	14%	13%	11%	11%	29%
	55-64	14%	17%	21%	18%	19%
	65+	17%	22%	24%	20%	17%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EDUCATION GROUP	Elementary / basic secondary	7%	9%	4%	4%	9%
	Complete secondary / basic vocational	25%	26%	22%	21%	18%
	Specialized secondary	28%	29%	40%	35%	24%
	Incomplete /complete higher	40%	36%	34%	40%	49%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MACRO-REGION	Western	35%	39%	29%	18%	22%
	Central	34%	28%	34%	42%	38%
	Southern	22%	19%	19%	15%	21%
	Eastern	9%	15%	18%	25%	19%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SETTLEMENT TYPE	Urban	72%	70%	65%	71%	62%
	Rural	28%	30%	35%	29%	38%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 14

In the opinion of Ukrainians, efficient waste management is the objective of topmost priority in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment for the next five years. It correlates with the data described above, according to which, more than half of Ukrainians are ready to sort waste in their daily life and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations.

The inclusion of transition to the green economy as well as quality and expectancy of life to the top three highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment correlates with general public sentiments, because transition to the green economy envisages increasing socioeconomic indicators with simultaneous reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. As emphasized in Section 1, economic problems are important for the majority of society. The objective of quality and expectancy of life (which envisages, in particular, improvement of health of Ukrainians) correlates with the healthcare problem, which is also ranked among the five major problems of the society.

The objectives of clean and safe transport, environmental protection (which includes the problem of deforestation that has contemporary significance for Ukrainians), and a development of renewable energy correlates with other contemporary problems of Ukrainians, and therefore, are considered as a priority.

The priority nature of the aforementioned objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment, which must be fulfilled in Ukraine within the next five years, pushes the objective of maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation to the very bottom of the priorities list.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ukrainians are concerned, first of all, about economic problems, healthcare problems and corruption. These problems have been ranked as most important year after year, and they remain important for all socio-demographic groups regardless of gender, age, education, region of residence or settlement type. All other issues usually recede into background when you ask respondents to rank the most important problems in the order of priority. It must be taken into account when studying public opinion about various matters, including the environment or sustainable energy.

Most Ukrainians express distrust in public institutes. It is manifested in negative opinion of the absolute majority of respondents about the government's contribution to the solution of environmental problems and protection of the environment. Compared to 2018, the percentage of negative opinions has even increased due to decreasing number of respondents, who in the previous year could not decide on the answer.

Significant changes in public sentiments concerning environmental protection, environmental practices and sustainable energy have occurred since 2018. Most Ukrainians believe that equal importance must be attached to protection of the environment and economic growth. Compared to the first wave of survey, the percentage of those attaching equal attention to environmental protection and economic development has increased by 10 percent. At the same time, the number of respondents preferring development of one area over the other has insignificantly decreased.

The second wave of survey revealed a certain increase in the differences among certain socio-demographic (in particular, age) groups as regards the priority of environmental protection or economic development: among young people, the percentage of those attaching priority to environmental protection is higher vis-à-vis the older generation, while the percentage of those giving equal priority to both areas is relatively lower.

While the priority order of particular government measures of protecting the environment remained unchanged, the support of almost all suggested measures has declined since 2018, from fluctuations of several percent to more visible changes.

■

In the opinion of Ukrainians, the government's priority objective in protecting the environment is allocating more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. The second most frequently mentioned objective is increasing administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage. The third place share encouragement of individuals' responsible behaviour and raising individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment. Therefore, the structure of the government's priority measures of protecting the environment in public perception almost did not change, and the majority of suggested measures have the same rank as during the first wave of survey.

■

Two changes are especially noteworthy: significant decline in supporting the objective of actively informing the public about the state of environment and environmental risks, and increasing popularity of allocating a larger amount of public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

■

The biggest environmental problem for Ukrainians is water bodies contamination and poor-quality drinking water. The top three most important environmental problems also include deforestation and air pollution. Compared to 2018, the importance of these problems for the society did not diminish but on the contrary, has risen.

■

A comparative majority of Ukrainians believe that the clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and environment in the programs of political parties are important. Since 2018, the gap between those believing that these provisions are important and those who have the opposite opinion has somewhat decreased.

■

The percentage of Ukrainians acting on the basis of environmental considerations, or prepared to start doing so in the next six months, has visibly increased since 2018. It concerns, first of all, sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations, reducing the use of disposable plastic, reducing electricity and gas consumption, and improving energy performance of housing.

■

One of the most noticeable changes since 2018 is an almost threefold decline of the percentage of persons who take no actions at all, based on environmental considerations.

■

Ukrainians cannot definitely tell who is the strongest influencer over the tackling of environmental issues. In this respect, the results of surveys held in 2018 and 2020 are identical: most respondents consider citizens themselves the biggest influencer, followed in terms of the number of mentions by the Verkhovna Rada as the legislative branch of power and the Government.

■

The biggest barrier to taking measures to improve the environment is the absence of administrative liability and fines for environmental violations. Opinions of Ukrainians, in this regard, did not change since the first wave of the survey. The second place, in terms of significance, share the absence of responsible behaviour culture and the absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues.

■

It is worth noting that the frequency of mentioning a whole number of barriers to the environment improvement has visibly decreased since the time of the first wave of the survey: low environmental taxes, absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions, absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits, and low awareness or lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine.

■

Among all regions, the southern regions, where low awareness of environmental problems and absence of educational programs are still mentioned more often as important objectives for the government and major barriers to improvement of the environment, is worth pointing out. At the same time, however, the importance of these objectives in public perception nationwide has declined compared to 2018.

■

The majority of the society sees the relation between combating climate change and energy efficiency, on the one hand, and accelerated economic growth as well as creation of new jobs in Ukraine, on the other. The survey data are logically related to the fact that most Ukrainians attach equal significance to the problems of environmental protection and economic growth.

■

In the opinion of Ukrainians, there is no single actor or even several actors mainly responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine. Respondents said comparatively the most often that this is a common responsibility of the authorities, civil society, businesses and citizens. The absence of a definite answer to this question correlates with the scattering of answers regarding the actor exerting the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues.

■

Among those choosing some particular actor responsible for combating climate change in the country, respondents mentioned the Government and the Verkhovna Rada comparatively more often.

■

Most Ukrainians definitely believe that the climate change problem in Ukraine is serious to date.

■

One of the highest-priority objectives in Ukraine's energy sector that must be fulfilled within the next five years, is the objective of ensuring the lowest possible energy price. The first rank for the issue, whose solution should result in the partial lowering of utility tariffs, is logically tied to the extreme acuteness of the high tariffs problem for the Ukrainian citizens.

Among the highest-priority objectives in the energy sector, Ukrainians also mentioned investment in and development of clean energy technologies, and ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure.

It is worth noting that in terms of priority, Ukrainians also mentioned the importance of raising self-awareness by receiving comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, utilities equipment, energy conservation, etc.

Ukrainians estimated, the efficient waste management as the objective of topmost priority in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment for the next five years. These sentiments correlate with the data described above, according to which, more than half of Ukrainians sort waste in their daily life and deliver it for processing by specialized organizations.

The inclusion of transition to the green economy as well as quality and expectancy of life to the top three highest-priority objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy also correlates with general public sentiments, in fact transition to the green economy envisages increasing socioeconomic indicators with simultaneous reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, thus attaching equal priority to economic and environmental objectives. The objective of quality and expectancy of life (which envisages, in particular, improvement of health of Ukrainians) correlates with the healthcare problem, which is also ranked among the five major problems of the society.

The objectives of clean and safe transport, environmental protection (which includes the problem of deforestation that has contemporary significance for Ukrainians), and the development of renewable energy are logically tied to other contemporary problems of Ukrainians, and therefore, are considered as a priority.

Among all respondent categories, younger Ukrainians with higher level of education devoted attention more often to the importance of environmental protection: they tend to agree more often that clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties are important, act more often and in more ways in daily life based on environmental considerations, and place the main responsibility for tackling environmental issues upon citizens themselves more often than others. Compared to the 2018 survey, this tendency has intensified.

UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION TABLES (2020)

The survey was held by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology from 28 January to 20 February 2020. The field phase continued from 8 to 18 February 2020. Respondents were surveyed in 110 localities (primary sampling units) across all regions of Ukraine except the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. In the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, surveys were held only in the Ukrainian government-controlled area. 2038 response forms were collected in the course of the field phase.

1. In your opinion, to which issues the maximum attention must be devoted at the national level?

List the matters in the order of importance, from the first most important to the second most important and down to the 12th in terms of importance.

	The most important
Raising social standards and improving social security system	32.2%
Combating corruption	20.4%
Reducing unemployment	18.0%
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	13.9%
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	4.7%
Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	3.3%
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	3.0%
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	1.7%
Combating crime	1.7%
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	0.5%
Enhancing the nation's energy security	0.3%
Equal opportunities for men and women	0.3%
	Average
Raising social standards and improving social security system	3.78
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	3.81
Combating corruption	3.96
Reducing unemployment	4.37

Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	6.06
Combating crime	6.15
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	6.73
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	7.16
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	7.49
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	8.40
Enhancing the nation's energy security	9.38
Equal opportunities for men and women	10.72

2. In your opinion, does the government do enough to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment?

Yes, enough	6.3%
No, not enough	86.0%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	7.7%

3. Which of the following statements you agree with, the most?

Environmental protection must be ensured despite possible slowdown of economic development	20.9%
Economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environment	14.4%
Environmental protection and economic growth must have equal significance	59.6%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	5.1%

4. In your opinion, what does the government must do first of all to protect the environment?

UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Allocate more public funds for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	45.1%
Actively inform the public about the state of environment and environmental risks	21.9%
Introduce compulsory environmental education from an early age	26.0%
Raise individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment	29.8%
Increase administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage	34.7%
Encourage (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour (e.g., the use of energy efficient devices, rational resource consumption, waste sorting, etc.)	30.9%
Raise environmental taxes	8.3%
Establish stricter contamination and emission standards for businesses and industrial enterprises	25.9%
Raise fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards	24.4%
Provide financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators (e.g., implementing energy efficiency measures, reducing environmental impact from their production processes, etc.)	14.2%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	4.8%

5. What environmental problems worry you the most? UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Contamination of bodies of water, poor-quality drinking water	70.0%
Air pollution	54.9%
Soil degradation, desertification, yield loss	27.6%
Deforestation	63.3%
Exhaustion of natural resources	16.9%
Climate change, abnormal weather conditions and phenomena (flood, storm, tornado and other natural disasters)	17.3%
Depletion of the ozone layer	6.0%
Biodiversity loss (extinction of species)	4.2%
Environment contamination by domestic waste, illegal landfills	42.4%
Land contamination by industrial waste	29.3%
I DON'T CARE ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	1.7%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	0.8%

6. Does the presence of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties or candidates have decisive importance for you when voting?

Definitely yes	18.1%
Rather yes	26.2%
Rather no	17.0%
Definitely no	17.6%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	21.1%

7. Which of the following do you already do based on environmental considerations, or are prepared to start doing in the nearest six months? SEVERAL RESPONSE OPTIONS

Sorting waste and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations	51.5%
Using public transport / bicycle instead of personal car / taxi more often	20.2%
Preferring eco-labelled goods	13.7%
Reducing the use of disposable plastic (bags, packaging, etc.)	37.3%
Consuming more local- or own-grown foods	21.8%
Using less water for household needs	18.0%
Reducing electricity and gas consumption	32.5%
Installing alternative energy sources (e.g., a solar panel)	5.0%
Improving energy performance of housing (thermal insulation of walls / roof / basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system and/or heat meters, etc.)	31.2%
NONE OF THE ABOVE	6.0%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	3.2%

8.1. Who, in your opinion, exerts the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

8.2. Who, in your opinion, is ranked second in terms of influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

8.3. Who, in your opinion, is ranked third in terms of influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

	8.1.	8.2.	8.3.
The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (legislative branch of power)	26.3%	21.5%	14.8%
Government (executive branch of power)	19.0%	30.7%	18.9%
Citizens themselves	31.0%	16.2%	21.7%
Businesses	2.3%	6.3%	12.4%
Local authorities	15.7%	18.2%	23.3%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	5.7%	7.2%	9.0%

9. Why do you think Ukrainian citizens and businesses fail to take action to improve the environment, rationally use resources, etc.? UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Absence of administrative liability and fines	50.9%
Absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues	35.7%
Low environmental taxes	9.8%
Low awareness / lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine	23.6%
Absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits	21.2%
Absence of responsible behaviour culture	36.1%
Absence of opportunities (waste sorting infrastructure, etc.)	21.6%
Absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions	21.0%
Insufficient funding and/or economic unviability	11.3%
Don't think it's necessary	8.1%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	6.2%

10. Do you agree that combating climate change and energy efficiency can accelerate economic growth and creation of new jobs in Ukraine?

Definitely yes	30.6%
Rather yes	27.8%
Rather no	11.8%
Definitely no	9.1%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	20.8%

11. Who do you think is responsible for combating climate change in Ukraine?

Central authorities (the Government, the Parliament)	22.4%
Regional and local authorities	4.1%
Businesses and manufacturers	6.2%
Environmental organizations	11.5%
Everybody personally	12.5%
All actors	29.6%
NONE OF THE ABOVE	4.5%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	9.3%

12. In your opinion, is the climate change a serious problem in Ukraine to date?

Definitely yes	57.0%
Rather yes	25.5%
Rather no	7.7%
Definitely no	3.9%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	5.9%

13. In your opinion, which of the following energy-related objectives must be fulfilled in the priority order in Ukraine within the next five years? UP TO THREE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Ensuring the lowest possible energy price	52.7%
Reducing total energy consumption in Ukraine	18.8%
Ensuring sustainable energy supply and developing a better energy infrastructure	25.5%
Reducing energy imports	17.7%
Protecting critical energy infrastructure against cyber threats and extreme weather	11.4%
Investing in and developing clean energy technologies	32.5%
Supporting international efforts aimed to reduce the energy sector's climate impact	17.1%
Providing consumers with comprehensible information that can help them make a better choice of energy supplier, utilities equipment, energy conservation, etc.	22.1%
NONE OF THE ABOVE	1.3%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	8.1%

14. In your opinion, which of the following objectives in the sphere of sustainable energy and the environment (Green Agenda) must be fulfilled as priority objectives in Ukraine within the next five years? UP TO THREE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Transition to the green economy (increasing socioeconomic indicators with simultaneous reduction of greenhouse gas as well as contaminant emissions and energy consumption)	39.5%
Efficient waste management (prevention of waste generation, waste recycling, processing, disposal and burial)	52.3%
Quality and expectancy of life (improving health, quality of life and wellbeing of Ukrainians and reducing morbidity/mortality caused by environmental factors)	38.5%
Clean and safe transport (development of public transport, electro-mobility, micro-mobility and bicycle transport)	22.6%
Development of renewable energy (e.g., wind, solar and geothermal, energy, small hydro-power, biomass)	17.9%
Combating climate change and adapting to its consequences, preserving the ozone layer	8.2%
Sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture	10.6%
Environmental protection (clean air, clean water, stopping deforestation /increasing forest areas, development of natural preserves)	19.5%
Green cities (efficient urban planning and rational use of resources in cities)	7.5%
Maximum energy efficiency and energy conservation	6.3%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	4.6%

UNIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION TABLES (2018)

The survey was held by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology from 20 November to 17 December 2018. The field phase continued from 30 November to 14 December 2018. Respondents were surveyed in 110 localities (primary sampling units) across all regions of Ukraine except the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. In the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, surveys were held only in the Ukrainian government-controlled area. 2034 response forms were collected in the course of the field phase.

1. In your opinion, to which matters the maximum attention must be devoted at the national level? List the matters in the order of importance, from the first most important to the second most important and down to the 12th in terms of importance.

	The most important
Raising social standards and improving social security system	31,3%
Combating corruption	19,0%
Reducing unemployment	16,5%
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	14,5%
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	4,4%
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	4,2%
Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	3,7%
Combating crime	2,8%
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	1,1%
Equal opportunities for men and women	1,0%
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	0,8%
Enhancing the nation's energy security	0,7%
	Average
Healthcare, improving the quality of medical services	3.912
Raising social standards and improving social security system	3.918
Combating corruption	4.018
Reducing unemployment	4.741

Improving the quality of education, development of science and innovations	5.975
Combating crime	6.074
Support to small and medium-sized enterprises	6.901
Enhancing the nation's defence capability	6.988
Tackling environmental problems, protecting the environment	7.492
Increasing the effectiveness of energy consumption in Ukraine	8.200
Enhancing the nation's energy security	9.306
Equal opportunities for men and women	10.473

2. In your opinion, does the government do enough to tackle environmental problems and protect the environment?

Yes, enough	5.7%
No, not enough	82.7%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	11.6%

3. Which of the following statements you agree with the most?

Environmental protection must be ensured despite possible slowdown of economic development	23.5%
Economic growth must be ensured despite possible deterioration of the environment	18.4%
Environmental protection and economic growth must have equal significance	49.6%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	8.5%

4. In your opinion, what does the government must do, first of all, to protect the environment?

UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Allocate more public funds to support renewable energy sources and energy efficiency	43.1%
Actively inform the public about the state of environment and environmental risks	30.9%
Introduce compulsory environmental education from an early age	30.4%
Raise individuals' awareness of how they can personally contribute to protecting the environment	34.8%
Increase administrative liability of citizens for environmental damage	38.0%
Encourage (in particular, financially) individuals' responsible behaviour (e.g., the use of energy efficient devices, rational resource consumption, waste sorting, etc.)	34.3%
Raise environmental taxes	11.3%
Establish stringent contamination and emission standards for businesses and industrial enterprises	29.0%
Raise fines and administrative liability of businesses for violation of environmental standards	22.5%
Provide financial incentives to enterprises improving their environmental indicators (e.g., implementing energy efficiency measures, reducing environmental impact from their production processes, etc.)	16.2%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	5.5%

5. What environmental problems worry you the most? UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Water bodies contamination, poor-quality drinking water	59.9%
Air pollution	51.6%
Soil degradation, desertification, yield loss	30.6%
Deforestation	59.1%
Exhaustion of natural resources	18.9%
Climate change, abnormal weather conditions and phenomena (flood, storm, tornado and other natural disasters)	21.8%
Depletion of the ozone layer	13.1%
Biodiversity loss (extinction of species)	10.3%
Environment contamination by domestic waste, illegal landfills	47.8%
Land contamination by industrial waste	34.2%
I DON'T CARE ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	1.8%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	2.1%

6. Does the presence of clear provisions concerning sustainable energy and the environment in the programs of political parties or candidates have decisive importance for you, when voting?

Definitely yes	16.7%
Rather yes	29.8%
Rather no	17.8%
Definitely no	13.1%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	22.5%

7. Which of the following, do you already do based on environmental considerations, or are prepared to start doing in the nearest six months? SEVERAL RESPONSE OPTIONS

Waste recycling and delivering it for processing by specialized organizations	38.2%
Using public transport / bicycle instead of personal car / taxi more often	22.7%
Preferring eco-labelled goods	14.5%
Reducing the use of disposable plastic (bags, packaging, etc.)	24.4%
Consuming more local- or own-grown foods	20.4%
Using less water for household needs	14.2%
Reducing electricity and gas consumption	26.9%
Installing alternative energy sources (e.g., a solar panel)	3.1%
Improving energy performance of housing (thermal insulation of walls / roof / basement, replacing windows and lighting fixtures with energy efficient variants, installing an autonomous heating system and/or heat meters, etc.)	19.4%
NONE OF THE ABOVE	17.4%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	3.4%

8.1. Who, in your opinion, exerts the strongest influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

8.2. Who, in your opinion, is ranked second in terms of influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

8.3. Who, in your opinion, is ranked third in terms of influence over the tackling of environmental issues?

	8.1.	8.2.	8.3.
The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (the legislative branch of power)	25.3%	20.4%	15.5%
Government (executive branch of power)	19.3%	29.1%	18.9%
Citizens themselves	29.9%	21.1%	20.2%
Businesses	3.3%	9.1%	16.8%
Local authorities	15.0%	18.8%	26.5%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	7.2%	1.6%	2.0%

9. Why do you think Ukrainian citizens and businesses fail to take action to improve the environment, rationally use resources, etc.? UP TO FIVE RESPONSE OPTIONS

Absence of administrative liability and fines	51.1%
Absence of effective laws regulating environmental issues	40.3%
Low environmental taxes	17.4%
Low awareness / lack of knowledge about environmental problems and risks in Ukraine	29.7%
Absence of educational programs helping change the attitude and habits	26.8%
Absence of responsible behaviour culture	33.7%
Absence of opportunities (waste recycling infrastructure, etc.)	25.8%
Absence of financial incentives to take environmental improvement actions	29.3%
Insufficient funding and/or economic unviability	15.1%
Don't think it's necessary	9.8%
DON'T KNOW / HARD TO TELL	4.7%



UNITED NATIONS
UKRAINE



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



