

Public investment watchdog

#4, May 2026

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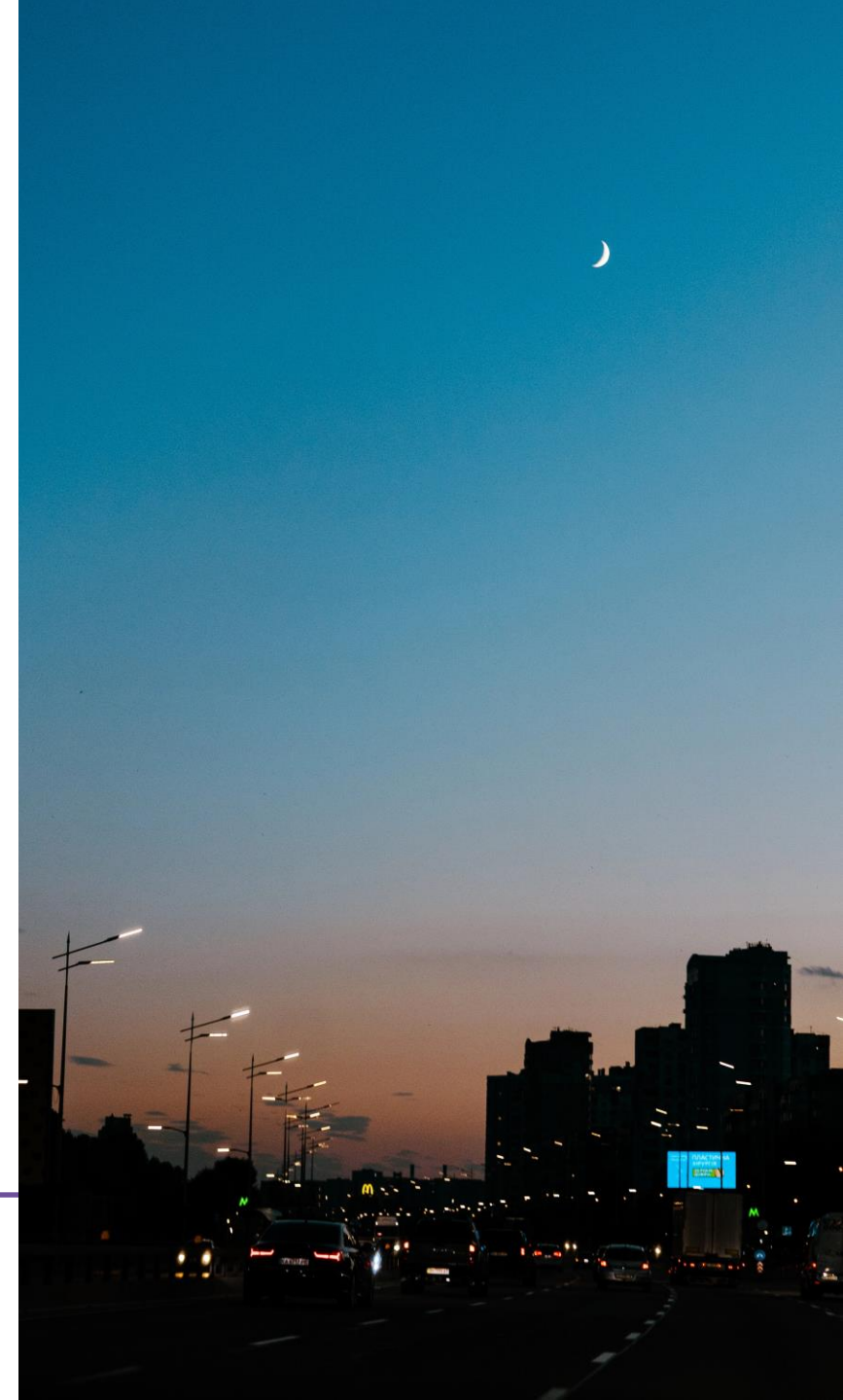
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Executive summary

- The Cabinet of Ministers has updated the regulations governing the development and monitoring of the implementation of the medium-term plan for the state's priority public investment. It is clearly stipulated that the plan is drawn up annually for three budget periods during the preparation of the Budget Declaration and must align strategic priorities, investment areas and available resources. To this end, in May the government also defined a list of sectoral strategies that relevant ministries must update by the end of the year, so that they form the basis for planning priority public documents.
- Local authorities are taking the opportunity to update their SPPs with public investment projects once a quarter (each local authority has its own update date). In May, the number of PIPs increased, though at a slower rate than in April. The number of PIPs by sector shows that, first and foremost, the PIPs being submitted are those for which funding has already been allocated or is planned to be allocated from the State Budget. At the same time, the amount of funding already allocated is not increasing significantly.
- In April, construction procurement made up for the shortfall from the start of the current year (increasing by 56% y-o-y in value and by 2% y-o-y in volume), accompanied by a resumption of growth in capital expenditure from the consolidated budget (by 16% y-o-y). The main procurement projects in April were the construction of a shelter for a lyceum, road repairs and protective structures for energy infrastructure. Kyiv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions are among the leaders in terms of the number of construction procurement projects carried out.
- A local development strategy acts as a bridge between local needs, projects and funding. Ukrainian local authorities are only at the beginning of their strategic planning journey. The significant experience of Polish gminas in developing strategies allows us to offer five key recommendations for Ukrainian local authorities.

Contents

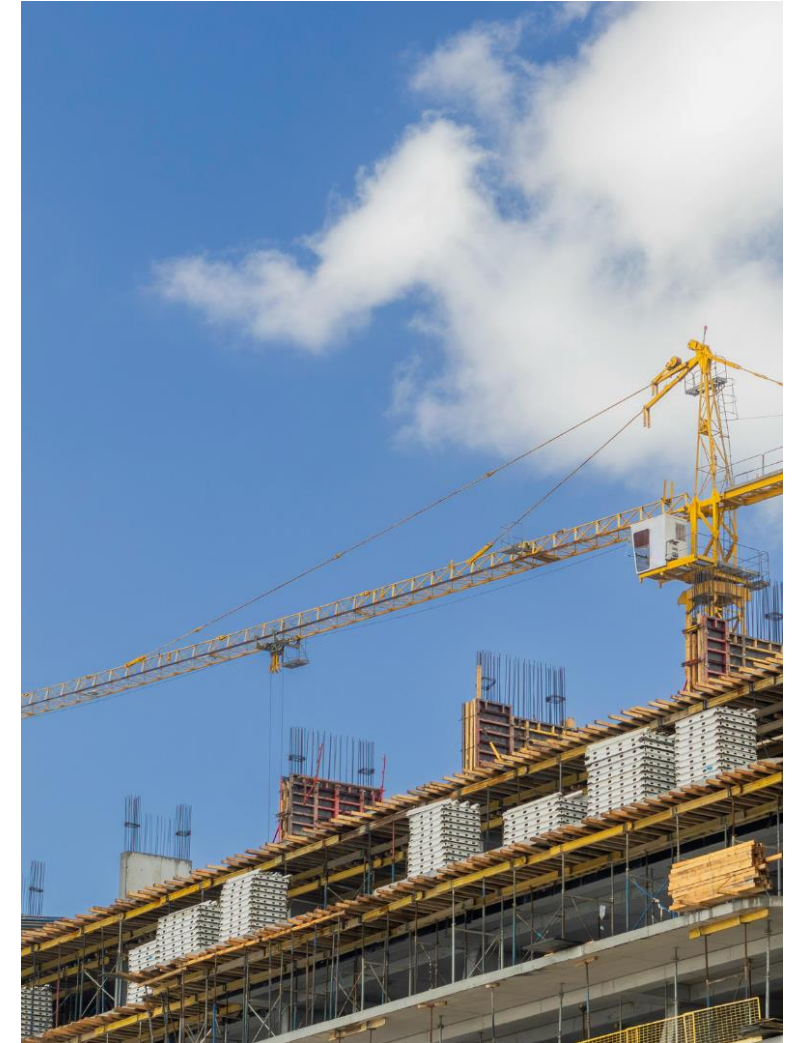
News on the reform
of the public investment management system

Update on the SPP on DREAM

Analysis of reconstruction procurement

European experience: the experience
of Polish gminas in preparing local development strategies

Appendix





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News regarding the reform of public investment management system



The government has updated the rules of the formation of the medium-term plan for public investments

The Cabinet of Ministers has approved a new version of the Procedure for the Development and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Medium-Term Plan for State's Priority Public Investments (MTP). The MTP is drawn up annually for three budget periods during the preparation of the Budget Declaration and must align strategic priorities, investment areas and available resources. Key changes:

- **DREAM is temporarily performing the functions of a digital system:** under the new procedure, until a separate act on the Unified Information System (UIS) for the management of public investment projects comes into force, the processes under the Procedure are implemented through the DREAM ecosystem – *the concept of forming the UIS is in its final stages, but DREAM is likely to continue to play the role of such a system*;
- **MTP is more closely linked to the budgetary process:** the Ministry of Finance sets the indicative ceiling for public investment, whilst the Ministry of Economy determines the allocation across sectors, taking into account existing projects, the ranking of sectors and the recommendations of the Strategic Investment Council;
- **It has been clarified that targets must be measurable:** the Ministry of Economy's guidelines must define approaches to targets and indicators for their measurement, taking into account specificity, measurability, achievability and relevance;
- **Ministries must submit a ranking of sectors (this was not previously required):** proposals to the MTP include sub-sectors, areas of public investment, their targets, financial requirements, justifications and ongoing projects/programmes;
- **Public investment sub-sectors are specified in the Procedure:** 18 sectors, 95 sub-sectors and 13 responsible ministries have been identified – *meaning projects can be submitted under any of the 18 sectors, and therefore better prioritisation and coordination are required*;
- **Clear deadlines for the process have been established:** the Procedure details the timetable for preparing the MTP, its submission to DREAM, submission to the Ministry of Finance, and annual monitoring. Thus, **monitoring becomes a regular part of the cycle:** ministries submit monitoring reports by 15 February each year, and their results are taken into account when preparing the MTP for the following period.

The Strategic Investment Council approved the framework of public investments for 2027-2029

At its 18th meeting, the Strategic Investment Council approved the **Medium-Term Plan for Priority Public Investments for 2027–2029**, covering:

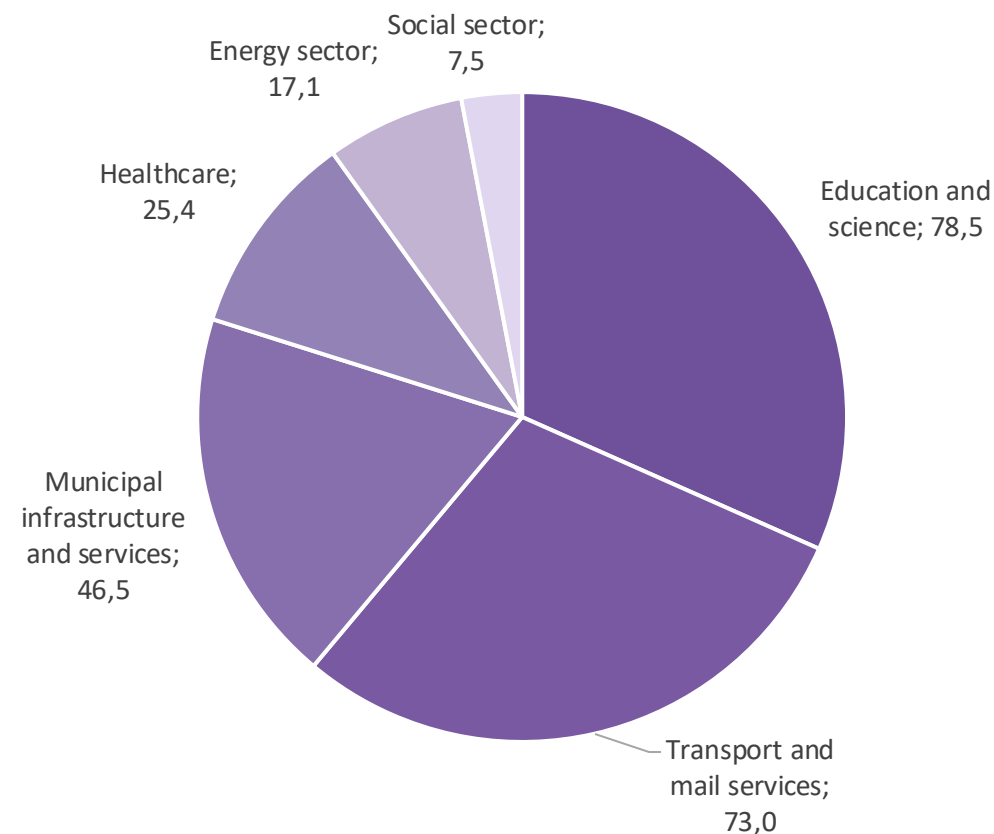
- **18 priority sectors;**
- **44 sub-sectors;**
- **67 areas of public investment.**

In practice, all areas are prioritised

The plan also identifies **5 cross-cutting priorities** for public investment: energy efficiency, digitalisation, climate change response, gender equality and accessibility.

The Council also approved a **list of sectoral strategies**, which currently comprises **23 strategic documents**. By the end of 2026, sectoral ministries must update or develop relevant strategies so that they form the basis for public investment planning: *this also aligns with commitments to the IMF and the EU.*

A **new selection process for public investment projects from sectoral portfolios** has also been launched. These projects are to be allocated to project preparation facility (PPF) in the future.





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Updating SPPs using DREAM

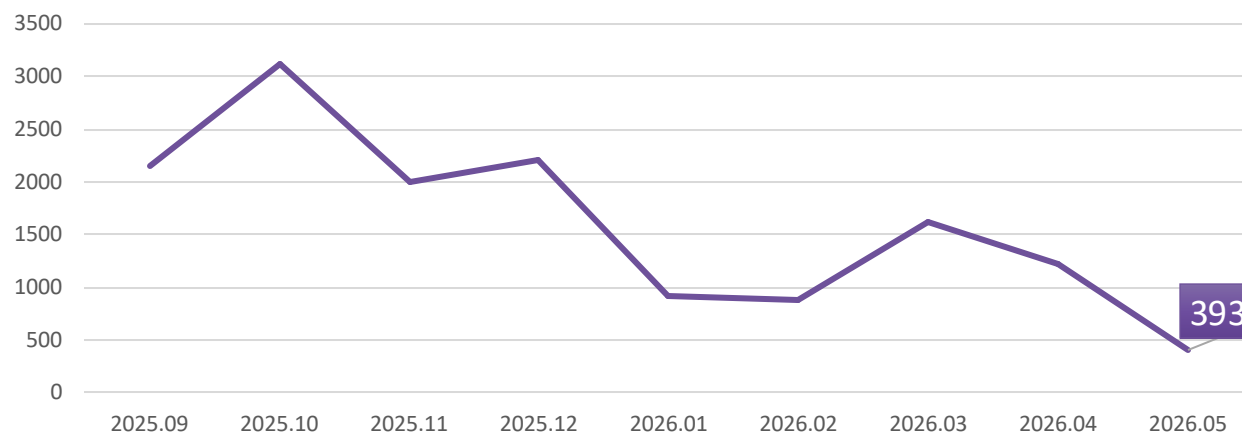


In May, local authorities added PIPs mainly relate to education and municipal infrastructure



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Number of created PIPs of local authorities



In accordance with the legislation, local authorities may update their SPPs once a quarter.

In May*, 393 new PIPs were registered on the DREAM platform.

193 new projects relate to education, and a further 119 to municipal infrastructure and services, together accounting for 79% of all new local authority PIPs in May. This is most likely due to the availability of allocated funding, particularly in education.

Sector	Total as of the end of April	Registered in May
Agriculture	16	0
Public safety	428	8
Environment	125	0
Economic activity	40	2
Energy	245	8
Housing	472	8
Culture and information	446	10
Municipal infrastructure and services	3433	119
Education and science	5743	193
Healthcare	1543	18
Public services and related digitalisation	143	1
Social sector	473	9
Sport and physical education	250	2
Transport	777	15
Justice	1	0
Total	4135	393

Note: Single Project Portfolio (SPP)
Public Investment Project (PIP)

* As of 30th May 2026
Source: DREAM

The number of submitted PIPs is lower in May than in April, while received funding remains low

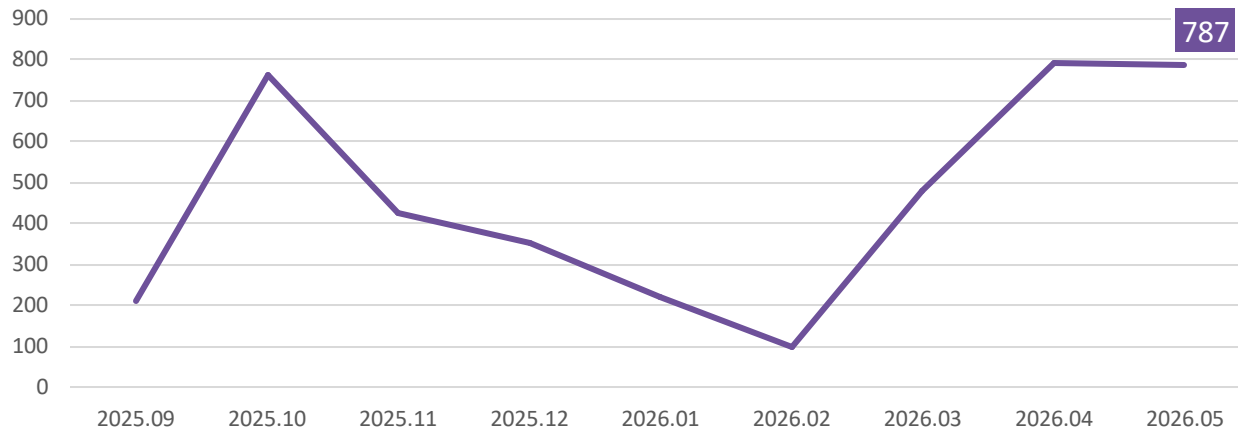
Month	Number of PIPs	Received funding	Expected funding	Approximate cost
March	1627	UAH 1,4 bn	UAH 9.7 bn	UAH 45.2 bn
April	1221	UAH 0.8 bn	UAH 5.5 bn	UAH 47.7 bn
May*	393	UAH 0.5 bn	UAH 1.5 bn	UAH 21.1 bn
Total in DREAM*	14528	UAH 33.9 bn	UAH 152.6 bn	UAH 986.1 bn

In May*, local authorities registered 393 PIPs, compared to 1 221 in April.

Expected funding amounted to UAH 1.5 bn, with UAH 0.5 bn received. Meanwhile, the estimated cost of new projects reached UAH 21.1 bn.

At the regional level, the May growth was mainly driven by housing reconstruction and construction projects

Number of created PIPs at the regional level



In May, 787 new PIPs were registered at the regional level.

More than half of these were housing projects: 370 in total. This reflects the state's priorities and the expected allocation of funding for the renovation and construction of housing

Project proposals were also submitted in the fields of education, healthcare, municipal infrastructure and transport.

Sector	Total as of the end of April	Registered in May
Agriculture	14	0
Public safety	146	42
Environment	46	1
Economic activity	30	47
Energy	366	370
Housing	163	1
Culture and information	180	51
Municipal infrastructure and services	1315	109
Education and science	540	49
Healthcare	1	0
Public services and related digitalisation	22	2
Social sector	223	37
Sport and physical education	51	17
Transport	246	61
Justice	1	0
Total	3344	787

More projects, insufficient funding received



Month	Number of PIPs	Received funding	Expected funding	Approximate cost
March	481	UAH 2.7 bn	UAH 4.9 bn	UAH 57.1 bn
April	791	UAH 1.2 bn	UAH 4.6 bn	UAH 401.3 bn
May*	787	UAH 0.7 bn	UAH 9.1 bn	UAH 174.9 bn
Total in DREAM*	4131	UAH 11.9 bn	UAH 38.9 bn	UAH 4.1 tn

In May, the number of new PIPs and financial indicators were lower than in April.

The estimated cost of the April and May projects was significantly higher largely due to the Kyiv City PIP (construction of a shelter for a school (UAH 212 billion, *although there is a possibility that this is an overestimated cost*) in April and the construction of a metro line in Kyiv (UAH 84.7 billion) in May (no expected funding for these PIPs).

However, errors occur when entering information regarding the expected cost. For instance, the reconstruction of a regional clinical hospital in Kharkiv is projected to cost UAH 3 tn. Therefore, verification (likely by experts) of the information submitted to DREAM is required for the correct assessment of projects, as well as the appropriate use of the analytics module.



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Reconstruction procurement as of April 2026*



*operative data, subject to specification

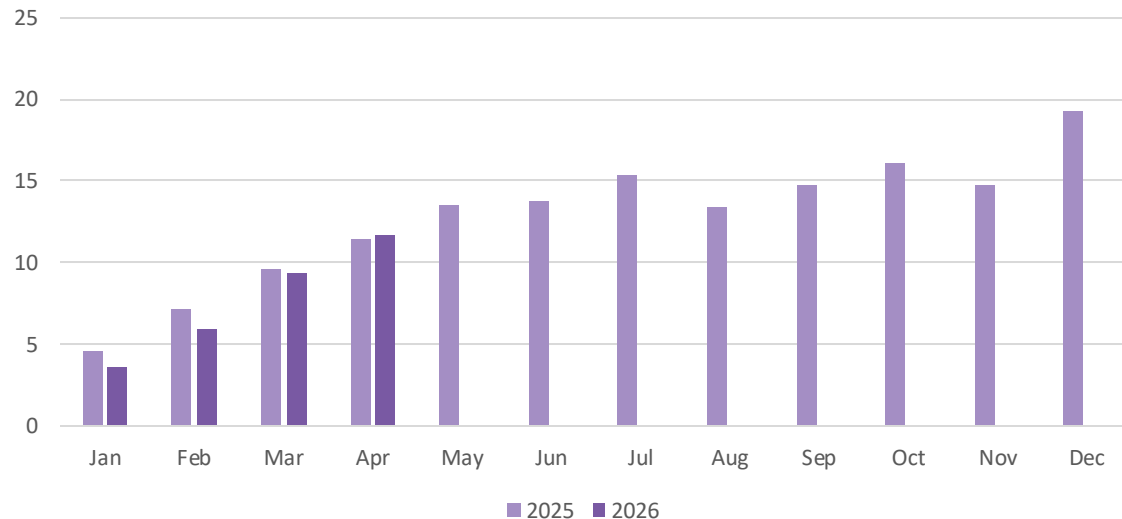
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In April, the number of construction procurement projects* exceeded last year's values for the first time in 2026

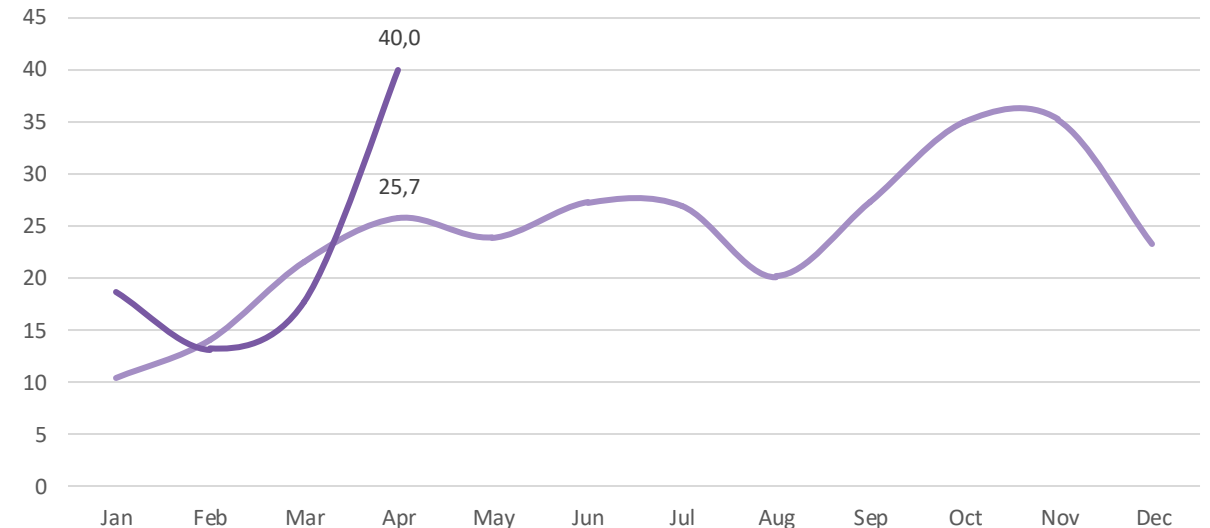


- The vast majority of procurement projects announced in April 2026 have already been completed — 10,000 (86%). A further 7% are ongoing, 5% did not take place, and 1% were cancelled.
- The number of procurement projects in April 2026 was 2% higher than in April last year, and the value was 56% higher y-o-y, accompanied by a resumption of growth in capital expenditure in the consolidated budget (up 16% y-o-y).
- The largest completed procurement in April 2026 was the project to build a radiation shelter on the grounds of a lyceum in the Odesa region, worth UAH 3.8 bn. The work is being carried out by Kontrakoz Ltd.
- The largest contracting authority in April 2026 was the Department of Education, Youth and Sport of the Artsyz City Council, involved in organising the repair and construction of protective structures in local educational institutions worth UAH 4 bn. The Housing and Communal Services Department of the Kharkiv RSA was the second-largest contracting authority for 24 projects worth UAH 2.9 bn, notably for the construction of protective structures for transformers.

Number of procurement projects, thousands



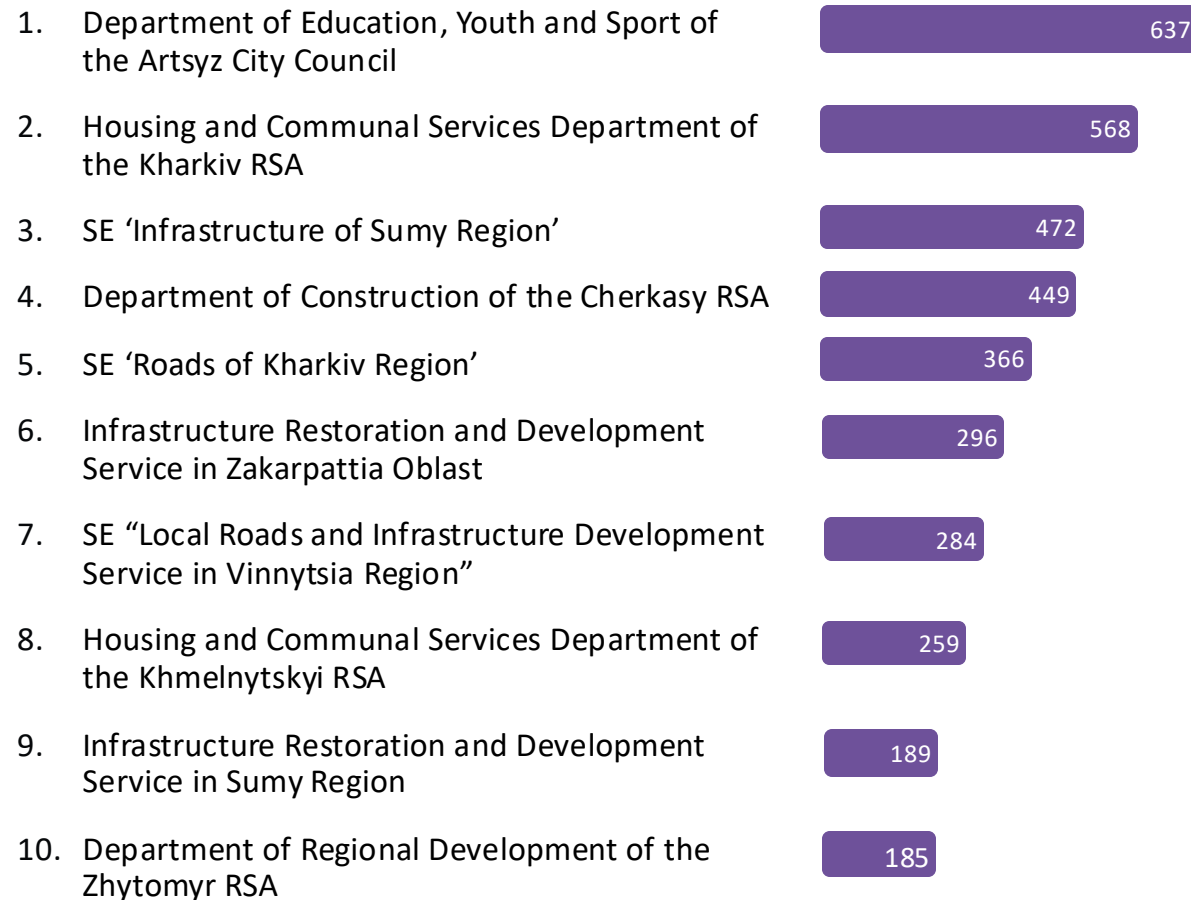
Value of procurement projects, UAH bn



The largest organisers are responsible for over a third of completed construction procurement projects* in April



Top 10 organisers (UAH mln)



Share of top 10 in total procurement projects **34%**

Top 10 contractors (UAH mln)



Share of top 10 in total procurement projects **29%**

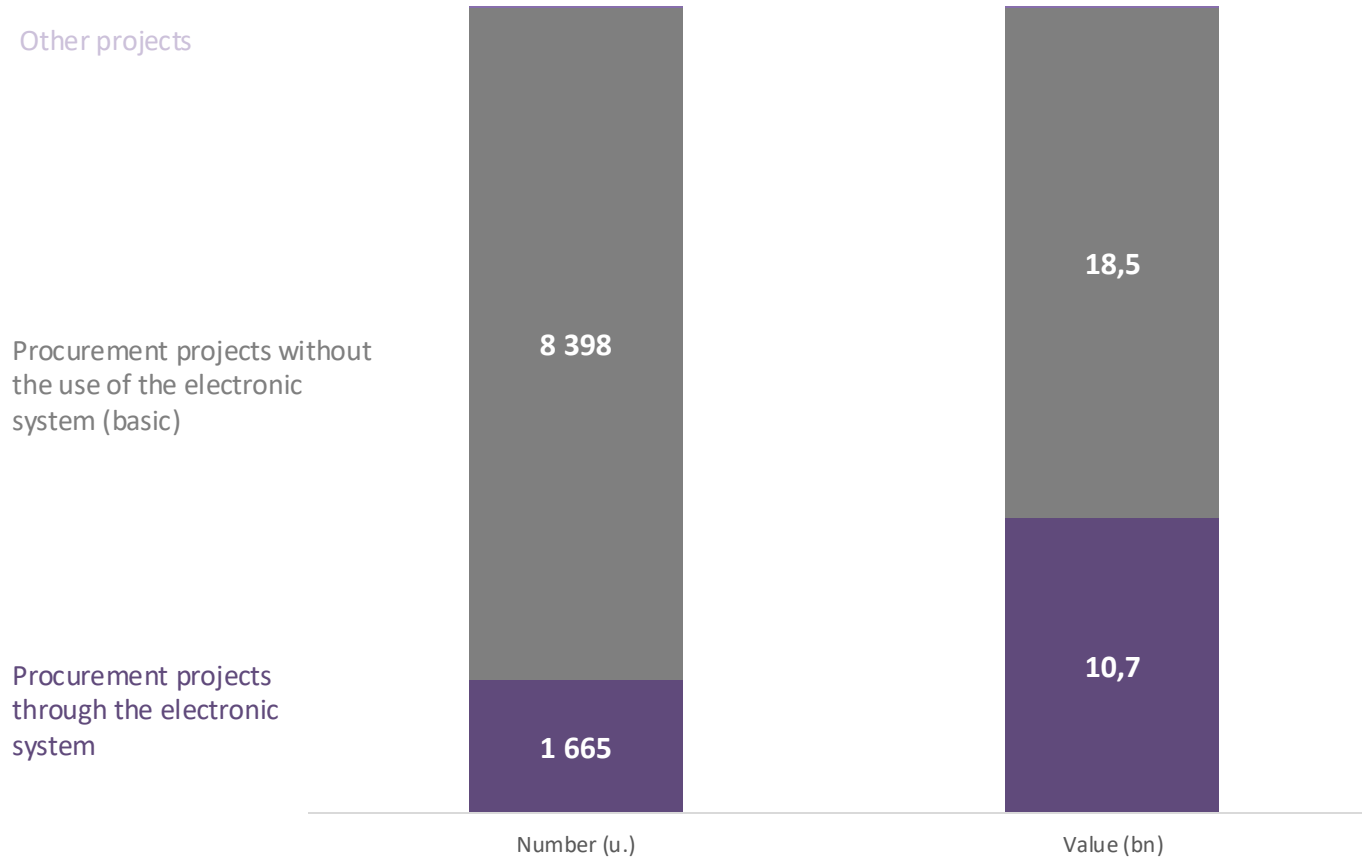
Road repairs and protective structures for schools and energy infrastructure among the major construction procurement* projects in April



№	Procurement content	Organiser	Contractor	Procurement value, UAH mln
1	Construction of a sports complex on the grounds of a lyceum, Odesa region	Department of Education, Youth and Sport of the Artsyz City Council	Kontrakoz Ltd	637
2	Reconstruction of a substation	Department of Construction and Architecture of the Rivne RSA	Kontrakoz Ltd, Rivneavtoshlyakhbud PJSC, and others	342
3	Reconstruction of the Central Hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Kyiv	State Institution "Main Medical Clinical Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine"	ADG Invest Development Consortium	235
4	Routine maintenance of a motorway, Lviv Region	Infrastructure Restoration and Development Service in Lviv Region	Onur Construction International PJSC	192
5	Construction of engineering protection	SE "Local Roads and Infrastructure Development Service in Zakarpattia Region"	Sab Enterprise Ltd and others	191
6	Routine maintenance of a motorway, Zakarpattia Oblast	Infrastructure Restoration and Development Service in Zakarpattia Oblast	Techno-Bud-Centre Ltd	185
7	Reconstruction of a facility with the installation of a protective structure for an autotransformer	Department of Housing and Communal Services of the Kharkiv RSA	Zhytlobud-3 Ltd	183
8	Reconstruction of the facility with the installation of a protective structure for the autotransformer	Department of Housing and Communal Services of the Kharkiv RSA	Zhitlobud-3 Ltd	147
9	Reconstruction of the facility with the installation of a protective structure for the autotransformer	Department of Housing and Communal Services of the Kharkiv RSA	Project Alliance Ltd	145
10	Reconstruction of the facility with the installation of a protective structure for the autotransformer	Department of Housing and Communal Services of the Kharkiv RSA	Trust Zhitlobud-1 PJSC	142

Procurement* projects without the use of the electronic system exceeded by number and value

Use of the electronic system in April 2026

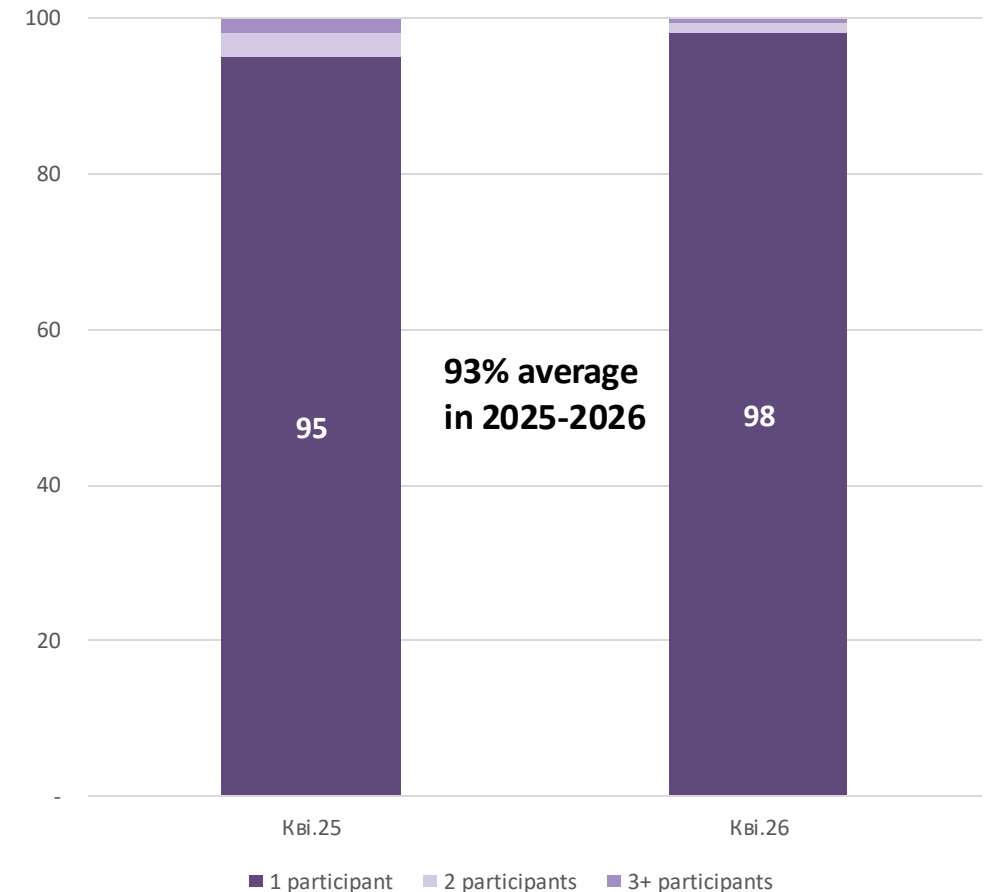


- The electronic system was used for 1700 completed procurement projects (16% of all completed procurement projects) worth UAH 10.7 billion (37% of all procurement projects) in April 2026.
- 83% of completed procurement projects in April took place outside the electronic system, accounting for 63% of the total value, which reflects the specific nature of procurement during the period of martial law.

Procurement* projects with a single participants are still predominant...

- In April, the share of single-bidder procurement projects increased slightly (98% of all completed procurement projects, accounting for 97% of the total procurement value).
- Using the electronic system, the share of completed construction procurement projects with a single participant accounted for 85% of the total number and 93% of the total value (Appendix 1).
- In contrast, for January–April 2026, the share of single-bidder procurement projects using the electronic system accounted for 83% of the number of procurement projects and 80% of the total procurement value.
- In April, there were 2 procurement projects involving 6 participants (the procurement value fell by 16% compared to the expected value) and 3 procurement projects involving 5 participants (the procurement value fell by an average of 19% from the expected value).

Share of procurement projects by no of participants, %

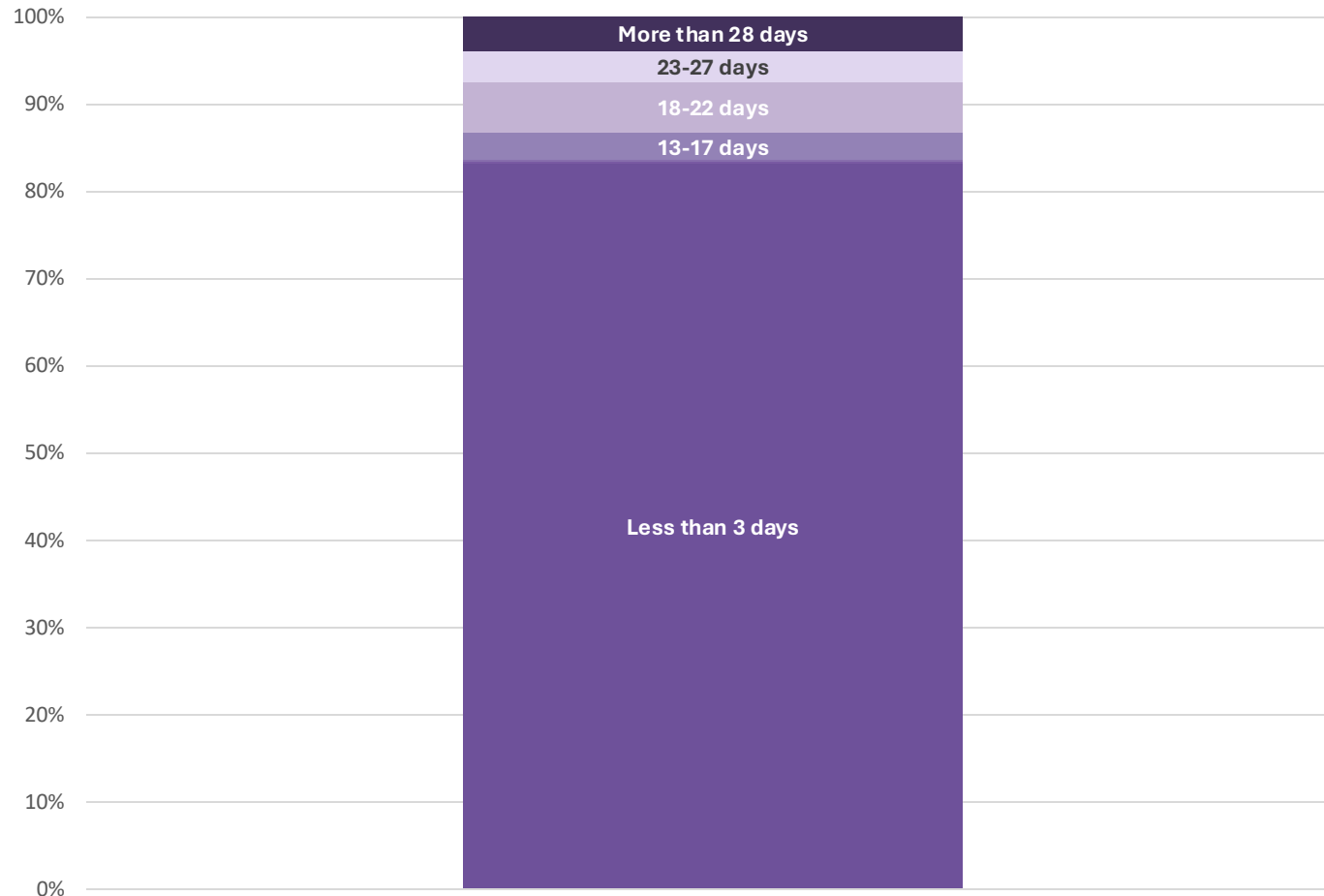


...despite proven significant price reduction in procurement* with greater competition

No	Procurement content	Organiser	Contractor	Value, UAH mn expected/current	Participants
All procurement projects					
1	Major roof repairs	Euro-Reconstruction Ltd	SBP Group Ltd	2,6 / 1,7 (-34%)	9
2	Reconstruction of electrical networks on the roof of a lyceum in the Khmelnytskyi region	Lyceum No. 1 named after M. Dzyavulsky	Construction Alliance Kvartalprombud Ltd	5,2 / 3,0 (-42%)	8
3	Routine maintenance of the heating system of a gymnasium, Mykolaiv	Department of Education of Mykolaiv City Council	Denis Serhiyovych Verbytskyi, Sole Trader	2,3 / 1,3 (-44%)	8
Procurement projects, valued above UAH 20 mln					
1	Routine maintenance of a motorway	Infrastructure Restoration and Development Service in Mykolaiv Oblast	European Road Construction Company Ltd	49,0 / 47,1 (-4%)	4
2	Major repair of the electrical systems at the facility	ME Bilotserkivteplomerezha	Green Engineering Ltd	38,2 / 32,1 (-16%)	2
3	Routine repair of road surfacing in Chernivtsi	Department of Infrastructure and Urban Development of Chernivtsi City Council	XXI Century Plus Ltd	31,3 / 30,6 (-2%)	2

The majority of procurement* tenders are finalised too quickly, in less than 3 days

Proportion of construction procurement by duration, %

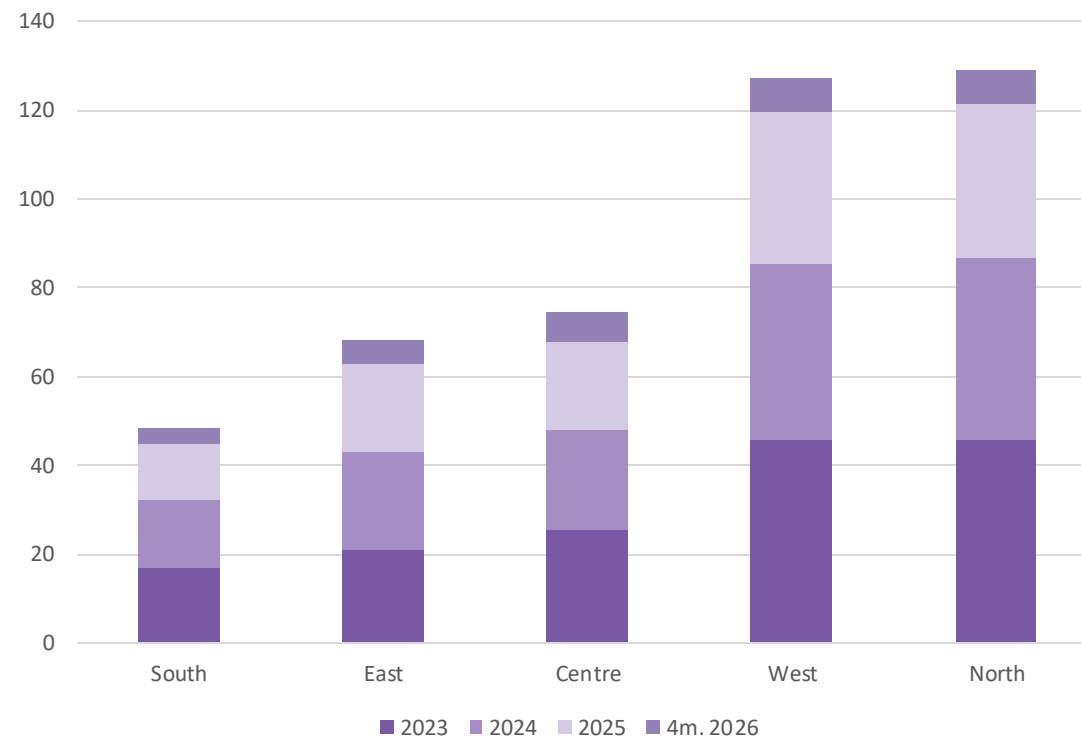


- In April, around 83% of tenders lasted up to 3 days. This is far too short a time for independent bidders to prepare high-quality documentation.
- The proportion of tenders lasting more than 28 days fell in April compared with March 2026 – from 6% to 4%.

The largest procurement* projects in April were in Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Dnipropetrovsk regions

- The largest number of completed construction procurement projects in April took place in the Kyiv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions. Procurement projects from these regions accounted for 41% of all completed projects. The smallest number was in the Luhansk, Kherson and Donetsk regions.
- Two procurement projects in April by organisers registered in Luhansk Oblast concerned the renovation of premises at the Rubizhne Central Hospital in Kharkiv and the dormitory of the Luhansk Military Lyceum in Kyiv Oblast.
- In the Donetsk region, most construction contracts concerned the repair and refurbishment of housing for IDPs in other regions and the repair of damaged buildings in the city of Kramatorsk.
- In Zaporizhzhia oblast, apart from public maintenance, a large proportion of construction procurement projects also targeted reconstruction following Russian shelling.
- In Kherson oblast, the majority were procurement projects in construction and repair of defensive structures.

Number of construction procurement projects by macroregion**, thousands



** South: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa and Kherson oblasts
North: Zhytomyr, Kyiv (including the city of Kyiv), Sumy and Chernihiv oblasts
West: Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts
East: Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv oblasts
Centre: Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Poltava and Cherkasy oblasts



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European experience: the experience of Polish gminas in preparing local development strategies



The EU funds local development through cohesion policy funds

To promote greater 'cohesion' (levelling the playing field in terms of residents' well-being across different countries), the EU carries out so-called development investments: it funds infrastructure, the environment, energy efficiency, education, healthcare, employment, innovation and the local economy in the regions of member states.

- **Ukrainian local authorities can already participate in some EU cooperation programmes**, notably Interreg / Interreg NEXT, through cross-border and transnational partnerships. In 2021–2027, the following funds are available for programmes involving Ukraine:
 - €187 mln for the Interreg [NEXT Poland-Ukraine programme](#)
 - €54 mln for the Interreg [NEXT Romania-Ukraine programme](#)
 - €215 mln for the [Interreg Danube Region Programme](#).
- Currently, Ukraine participates only in selected EU cooperation programmes. Upon accession, access to funding will increase significantly: the country will be able to utilise the full range of cohesion policy instruments. By way of comparison, Poland will receive around [€77 bn](#) under this policy in 2021–2027.
- **At the local authority level, these funds are implemented through the CLLD** (Community-Led Local Development) mechanism. CLLD provides local authorities with a tool to independently set development priorities: initiatives selected by a local partnership within the framework of a development strategy are funded.
- **We are therefore analysing the strategies of gminas* in Poland (arguably the largest beneficiary of cohesion policy funds)**. Their experience demonstrates how local needs can be transformed into development priorities with a high likelihood of securing funding.

Source: [Inforegio - EU Cohesion Policy: over €530 million for territorial cooperation including Ukraine and Moldova in 2021-2027](#)

*A Polish gmina is the closest functional equivalent of a Ukrainian territorial local authority as the basic level of local self-government.

The rules of EU funds determine the strategy of territorial development



Legislative framework: Regulation on common provisions for the management of certain funds (Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, updated for each seven-year EU budget cycle).

The Regulation stipulates that support for integrated territorial development must be provided exclusively through territorial or local strategies that meet the following mandatory requirements:

- **Existence of a strategy:** To receive funding through specific instruments such as Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) and Community-Led Local Development (CLLD), a territorial or local strategy is mandatory. Projects that do not fit within the strategy are not funded.
- **An integrated approach rather than piecemeal solutions:** the local authority adopts a comprehensive approach, combining economic, social and environmental measures to address specific local challenges
- **Democracy and prevention of monopolies ('50% rule')**: Under the CLLD instrument, decisions are taken by Local Action Groups, where no single interest group (e.g. local authorities) may hold more than 50% of the votes
- **Proof of investment effectiveness:** the strategy must include measurable outcome indicators
- **Funding for preparatory costs:** EU funds may cover not only the costs of the projects themselves, but also the costs of strategy development, preparatory activities and training for local leaders (capacity building)

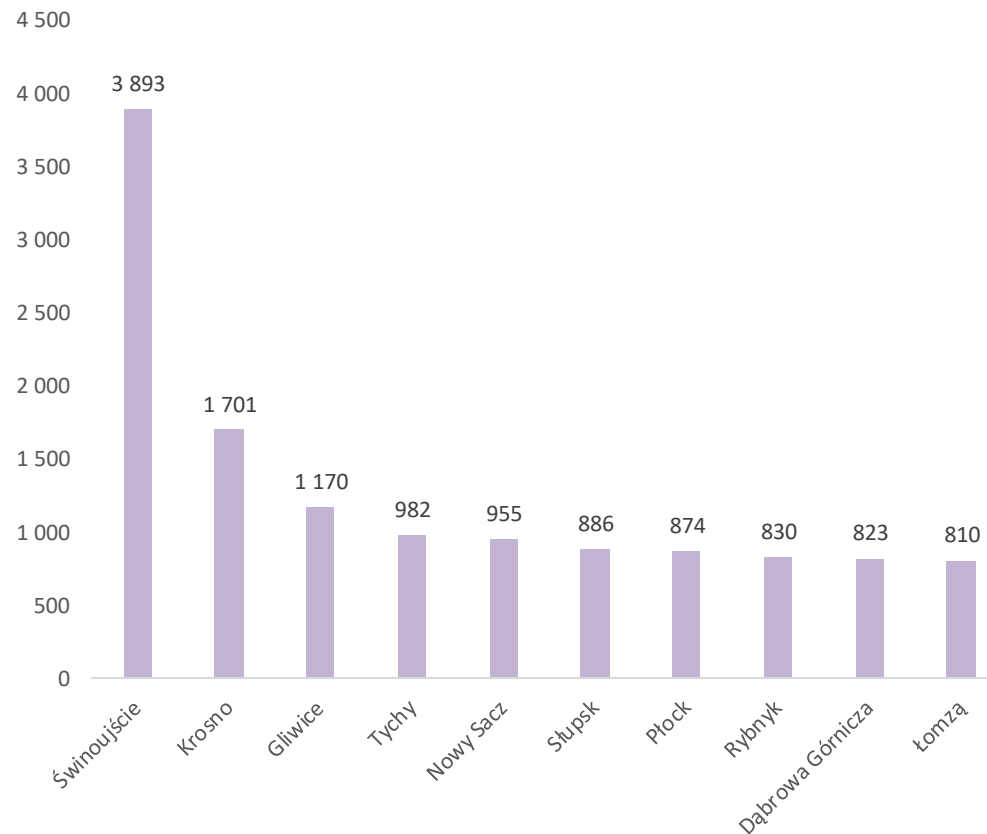
Source: [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1060](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021.

*Note: the document sets out the financial rules and common provisions for the main EU funds aimed at supporting cohesion policy for the period **2021–2027**.*

Local authorities with high spending from EU funds: what is behind successful fundraising

- Poland is one of the largest beneficiaries of the EU's cohesion policy, but the funds received are distributed unevenly across regions and local authorities.
- High per capita expenditure from EU funds does not always indicate the best strategy for a municipality: the figure may be influenced by large infrastructure projects, a border location, a relatively low level of prosperity, or special support programmes.
- Therefore, we used the top 10 gminas by expenditure per capita not as a measure of success, but as an initial sample of local authorities that were able to attract significant funding.
- For further analysis from this sample, we selected local authorities with the most substantive and well-developed development strategies.
- An analysis of these strategies has enabled us to formulate five practical recommendations for Ukrainian local authorities.

Топ-10 гмін за видатками з коштів ЄС на мешканця (в €):
стартова вибірка для аналізу стратегій



Advice 1. Begin with deep diagnosis and SWOT-analysis

Each strategy must be based on a detailed study of the social, economic and spatial situation in the local authority. A SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) forms the foundation for defining the mission, vision and strategic objectives.

1. Diagnosis	2. SWOT	3. Logic of intervention
Analyses not only statistics, but also the social, economic and spatial situation of the local authority	Transforms data into key strengths, barriers, opportunities and threats	Links the problem to the objective, action and potential project
Examples		
Łomża: demographic forecasts up to 2055, education, resident participation	Krosno: aviation cluster and the 'City of Glass' brand, but depopulation and low wages	Krosno: outflow of young people → objective 'attractive living conditions' → housing, co-working spaces, offerings for young people
Płock: business structure and the labour market's dependence on Orlen S.A.	Łomża: Via Baltica (international motorway corridor) as an advantage, the 'silver economy' as an opportunity	Łomża: call for investors → promotion of investment areas

Advice 2. Ensure widespread local authority involvement

The strategy should be a 'social contract' created with the participation of residents, entrepreneurs and the authorities. Use various tools: surveys, strategic workshops and public consultations to ensure residents feel they have a say in the content of the document.

- **Surveys: gathering local authority priorities**
 - Cities use online and paper questionnaires to reach different groups of residents
 - Dąbrowa Górnicza: 1974 completed questionnaires
 - Słupsk: online surveys and paper questionnaires
 - Rybnik: separate surveys for different stakeholder groups
- **Strategic workshops: shaping decisions together**
 - Authorities, experts, businesses, NGOs and residents are working together on the vision, SWOT analysis and projects
 - Słupsk: separate groups for strategy developers, businesses, NGOs and residents
 - Dąbrowa Górnicza: expert groups focusing on social, economic, spatial and governance issues
- **Public consultations: to review and refine the document**
 - The draft strategy is published for residents' comments
 - Cities use meetings, online formats, telephone calls and written proposals
 - Following the consultations, a report is published detailing which proposals have been considered, and why

Advice 3. Attach development goals to specific territories within the local authority

The development strategy must be aligned with the local authority's spatial planning.

This helps to align development goals with the local authority's spatial logic: to determine in which parts of the local authority it is appropriate to develop infrastructure, housing, services, investment and green spaces.

- **A high-quality strategy explains how different parts of the local authority should develop: where to improve access to services, where to develop transport, housing, business activity and green spaces, and how to ensure the safe coexistence of different types of development.**
- In Polish municipalities, this helps to make the strategy practical: not only to describe the desired changes, but also to show exactly where they should take place.
 - Płock is planning a 'city of short distances' with access to basic services close to home.
 - Dąbrowa Górnicza applies the compact city approach to 18 districts.
 - Łomża designates zones for logistics and economic clusters.
 - Krosno separates industrial and residential functions to avoid conflicts.

Advice 4. Coordinate local goals with regional and national priorities

Your strategy should be based on higher-level strategies and complement them. This makes it much easier to attract funding from the state budget or international funds.

- **Vertical alignment transforms a local project from a ‘local authority need’ into part of a broader national development logic, which is easier to fund.**
- The gmina’s strategy should not only describe local needs but also show how they relate to the priorities of the voivodeship, the state and EU programmes.
- In Polish practice, this is often done by obszary strategicznej interwencji – zones of strategic intervention that can provide the local authority with a stronger case for funding.
 - Płock links its objectives to the Strategią rozwoju województwa mazowieckiego, which helps demonstrate the alignment of projects with the priorities of regional, national and European programmes.
 - Słupsk aligns its projects with the Fundusze Europejskie dla Pomorza 2021–2027 programme, which allows for the integration of urban transport, environmental and spatial projects into broader regional investment plans.
 - Dąbrowa Górnicza aligns its development priorities with the województwa śląskiego transformation strategy, focusing on the regeneration of post-industrial areas and the green transition.

Advice 5. Create an effective system of monitoring and implementation

Develop indicators for each objective. In addition to the overall strategy, it is worth implementing annual implementation plans (operational plans) that define specific projects, responsible persons and funding sources for the current year.

- **A strategy only becomes a working tool when it has an implementation plan, indicators and regular monitoring.**
- Polish cities translate strategic objectives into annual action plans, which specify projects, responsible parties, funding sources and performance indicators.
- Indicators help to regularly assess the implementation of planned work and its impact on the lives of local authority residents.
- **Indicators must be achievable and measurable:**
 - Education: the proportion of children admitted to their first-choice nursery; the number of modernised school buildings
 - Health and social services: number of nurses and midwives per 10,000 population; number of families receiving social assistance
 - Economy: number of businesses per 1,000 residents; registered unemployment rate; wages relative to the national average
 - Environment and space: concentration of PM10 and benzo(a)pyrene; proportion of parks and public gardens in the city's total area; length of cycle paths
 - Participation and governance: number of residents voting on participatory budgeting projects; number of civil society organisations per 1,000 residents



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Appendix

Appendix 1. Procurement* projects using the electronic system

Number of participants	Number and % of projects in January–March		Value (UAH bn) and % of projects in January–March		Number and % of projects in March		Value (UAH bn) and % of projects in March	
1 participant	4417	83.3	34.5	79.5	1479	88.8	10.0	93.0
2 participants	597	11.3	5.8	13.4	134	8.0	0.6	5.7
3 participants	147	2.8	2.0	5.6	30	1.8	0.1	0.9
4 participants	79	1.5	0.3	0.8	17	1.0	0.04	0.3
5 participants	34	0.6	0.2	0.5	3	0.2	0.0	0.0
6 participants	14	0.3	0.06	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
7-17 participants	16	0.3	0.06	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of completed procurement projects using the electronic system	5304	100.0	43.4	100.0	1665	100.0	10.7	100.0



Thank you for your attention!

The “Public Investment Watchdog” Project



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