

TERNOPIL CITY



INVESTMENT PASSPORT

2017

This document is a comprehensive newsletter that contains the main indicators of social and economic development of the city, as well as other information about the city and provides investors with an idea of its investment climate and investment opportunities.



DEAR COLLEAGUES,

WELCOME ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERNOPIL CITY!

Our city is one of the main centers of the historical region of Galychyna and one of the cultural, business and religious centers of the Western Ukraine.

The formation of Ternopil was quite difficult, during its 477-year history, the city was part of six states and empires, it repeatedly experienced devastation. However, during its existence Ternopil has been rebuilt and has grown, being driven by the local community, whose development is a top priority of activities of the city authorities.

Since independence of Ukraine, we have a built multi-regional business and tourist center, preserved and restored industrial potential of the city, improved quality of life of its residents.

Today, efforts are being made on ensuring further economic growth, prosperity, increased competitiveness of the economy, improved living standards of the population and implementation of the city community interests.

Ternopil city being assigned by the National credit rating agency «IBI-Rating» with the rating of investment attractiveness at invA- grade «High investment attractiveness» confirms its attractiveness as a city, which is comfortable for business and life.

The city is open to further cooperation and establishing constructive business relationships with investors, businessmen and all who care about development of the city, as well as the country.

We invite you to become acquainted with Ternopil!

Sincerely,

Mayor of Ternopil city

Serhiy Nadal

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PREAMBLE

Ternopil City Development Strategy until 2025 is the main document that reflects key priorities of the city development.

Strategic mission: Ternopil is a young innovative city, which provides high quality of life for residents, with Ukrainian traditions and spirituality, and competitive economy based on scientific and cultural potential.



TERRITORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IS ESTABLISHED

Strong educational and scientific industry functions, which contributes to growth of the city innovative potential.



COMPETITIVE ECONOMY IS FORMED

Work is underway on restoration of Ternopil airport, creation of a network of logistic centers, a modern industrial site and the opening of a scientific park «Innovation and investment cluster of Ternopil».

City is visited by about 200 thousand tourists a year.

Small and medium business is transformed into one of the main budget generating parts of the city economy.

Domestic and foreign investments is increased by 1.3 times up to USD 403.1 per capita.



QUALITY OF LIFE IS IMPROVED

Housing and communal economy is reformed. The Resource Center of Support to Apartment Building Co-owners Association with regard to clean energy issues is functioning. Installation of heat meters consisting of individual thermal points of weather regulation and thermo-modernization of multi-apartment housing stock have started, allowing consumers to save up to 50%. Replacement of natural gas consumption by using alternative and renewable sources of energy is being implemented.

Transport infrastructure is developed and system of road traffic management is implemented.

Modern integrated management system, which focuses on providing quality services to residents is implemented.

Medical care is provided at European level.

TERNOPIL 2025



CITY OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES, CULTURE AND SPORT IS CREATED

Ternopil is center of national renaissance of Ukraine.

Access of residents to the modern world cultural heritage is provided, atmosphere of free creative expression is created.

Infrastructure for sports and active recreation is developed, number of residents engaged in physical culture and sports is increased.

Background information about Ternopil city

1st place

in the rating of the most educated cities in Ukraine in 2012

3rd place

among regional centers in Ukraine in age rating of cities with the youngest residents

24th place

by number of residents among cities in Ukraine

8th place

in the list of healthy and environmentally clean cities in Ukraine

3rd place

in the list of the best cities for life in Ukraine

2nd place

in «Cost efficiency of doing business» category among cities of 250 thousand population

Credit Rating

uaBBB



Rating invA-

«High investment attractiveness»

Share of working age population

73%

217,9

thsd. people

Available population

52% / 48%

Women / men ratio

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Map of Ternopil region

The city of Ternopil is an administrative and territorial unit located in the western part of Ukraine, which forms a part of the historical region of Galychyna. The date of foundation of Ternopil city is considered to be 15 April 1540, when Polish King Sigismund I issued a charter of the foundation of the city and ownership of the land around it to Krakow castellan, Grand Crown Hetman, Mr. Jan Tarnovs'ky.

Ternopil city is the center of Ternopil region, which occupies an area of 13.8 thousand sq. km holding the 23rd place by this indicator. The region has no direct access to the international border but is close to the neighbouring countries, such as: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova. The region borders on Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Khmelnytsky, Chernivtsi regions.

The main feature of the economic and geographical position of Ternopil is its location at the crossroads of important European transport routes and a small distance from the western borders of Ukraine. Due to these features, the city is positioned as an important transportation hub of the western Ukraine. The distance to the city of Kyiv is 420 km, Odesa (seaport) - 665 km, Warsaw - 516 km, Berlin - 1 067 km, respectively.

Ternopil is located on Ternopil Plateau of the Podilsk Upland of the Eastern European Plain at an altitude of 350-370 meters above the sea level. This is the highest indicator among the regional centres, and respectively, it is reflected in the climate of the city, which is temperate continental with warm humid summers and mild winters.

The Seret river, which flows through the city, holds its largest reservoir, i.e. the Ternopil Pond. Located in the

central and historic part of the city, the Ternopil Pond is a centre of recreation and entertainment.

The sources of water supply of Ternopil city are groundwaters of the Volyn-Podillya artesian basin, as well as surface waters of the Seret River.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION

The territory of Ternopil city is 5.9 thousand ha. As per 1000 inhabitants it is 27 hectares, and is one and a half times less than the same indicator in other regional centers of Ukraine (about 40 hectares). Agricultural lands account for about 2.0 thousand ha, which indicates a high level of agricultural development of lands. Basically, these lands are in use of the state-owned agricultural enterprises. Residential construction accounts for 3.2 thousand ha.

Today, there is an on-going public discussion of the draft Master Plan of Ternopil city developed on the basis of the existing Master Plan designed for the city development up to 2001. The new document was developed taking into account current and projected conditions of the city development, changes in legislation to the new projected period, i.e. until 2031. The document aims to regulate urban construction development, determines the security conditions of residence of population, provision of necessary sanitary and environmental conditions, rational definition of the boundaries of land, use of areas of residential, public, industrial development under special protection, development of engineering and transport infrastructure, organization of areas, preservation of historical and cultural heritage, as well as anthropogenic landscapes.

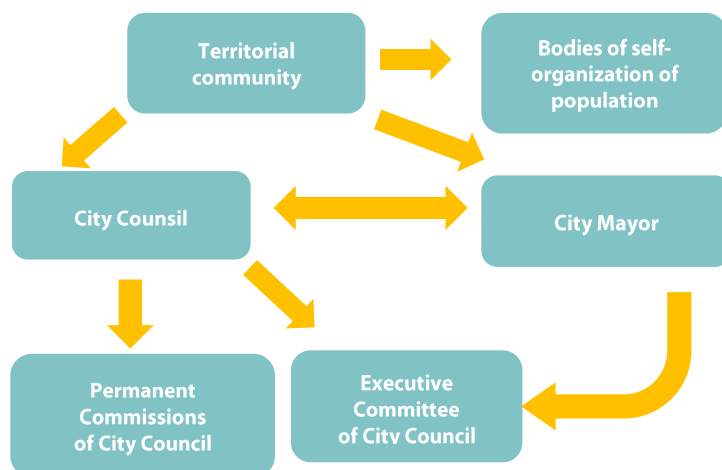
SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

SYSTEM OF LOCAL AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

Ternopil City is not divided into districts, thus, there are no district councils, as well as executive bodies thereof.

The system of local self-government consists of the city territorial community, the City Council, City Mayor, executive bodies of Ternopil City Council and bodies of self-organization of population (BSPs).

The system of local government in the city of Ternopil is typical for Ukraine. The powers and functions of local governments are defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government», «On Election of Members of Parliament, Local Councils and Village, Town and City Mayors», «On Bodies of Self-Organisation of Population», the European Charter of Local Self-Government and the Statute of the city.



Organizational and legal form of local self-government of Ternopil City

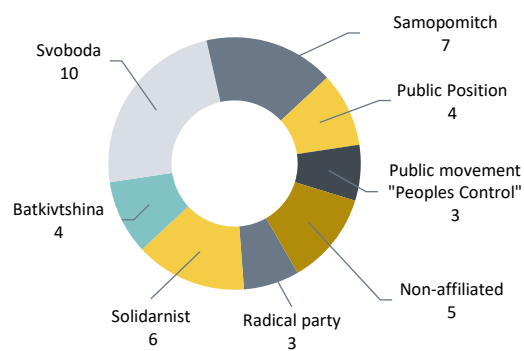
City territorial community

It carries out local self-governance both directly and through the City Council, the city district councils, City Mayor, by electing deputies of the City Council, the city district councils, the City Mayor, as well as by decision-making on the early termination of their powers. Territorial communities comprise all the residents of the city who are citizens of Ukraine and who have voting rights in local elections and are duly registered in the city. Territorial community through local self-government bodies resolves all local issues that are related to the vital activity of members of the city territorial community, as well as the development of the city, which fall within the competence of local self-governments.

City Council

It is a local self-government body that represents the city territorial community and carries on its behalf and in its interests functions and powers of local self-government. The City Council resolves all the key issues of the city development, including managing the land and the property owned by the territorial community. The City Council is formed through a free election for a period of five years and is accountable and responsible to the territorial community, it carries out its activities by holding sessions, as well as by conducting meetings of permanent commissions. Deputies of the City Council can unite in deputy groups, factions and other voluntary deputy associations.

The structure of the Ternopil City Council includes 42 deputies.



Structure of City Council of Ternopil

Permanent commission

They are formed by the City Council with the aim of studying, preliminary consideration and preparation of matters that fall within its competence, monitoring the implementation of decisions of its board and executive committee, as well as for facilitating the implementation of these decisions. There are function seven permanent commissions in Ternopil City Council.

City Mayor

He is the main official of the community, presides over its meetings and ex officio heads the City Council Executive Committee. The City Mayor is elected by the territorial community members by a free election for a period of five years. The City Mayor appoints and dismisses heads of divisions, departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations that belong to communal property, except for heads of primary, secondary and extracurricular educational establishments.

By the results of the regular elections of Mayor of Ternopil city, which took place on 25.10.2015, Mr. Nadal Serhyi Vitaliyovych, who is a member of the All-Ukrainian Union «Svoboda», was elected for the second time the City Mayor.

Executive Committee

It is an executive body of the City Council, accountable to and supervised by the City Council, and is formed for the period of powers of the City Council. The Executive Committee must include the City Mayor, deputies of the City Mayor on issues of activities of the executive bodies of the City Council, an administrative manager of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee makes decisions within its competence and its decisions are mandatory for all the enterprises and institutions located in the city, its officials and citizens. Once the term of powers of the City Council has expired, its Executive Committee shall hold office until a new composition is formed.

Bodies of self-organization

These are representative bodies organized by the city residents in order to promote the creation of conditions for the realization by every city inhabitant of their rights to participate in the local self government.

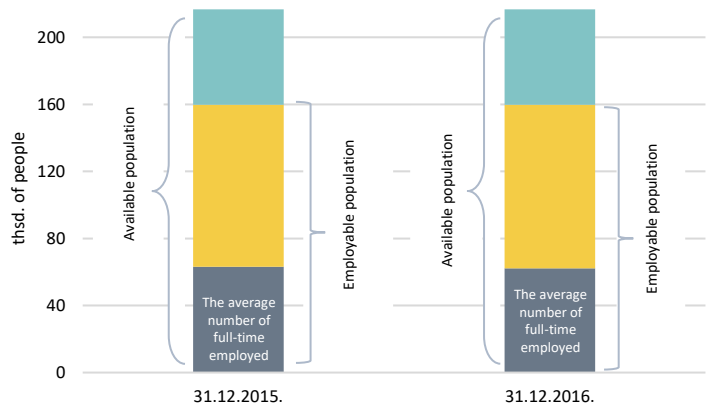
POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Ternopil city has considerable employment potential. The working age population aged between 16 to 65 account for about 73% (which is by 5 p. p. higher than the average indicator for Ukraine), while the staff employees engaged account for 29%, indicating some untapped human potential.

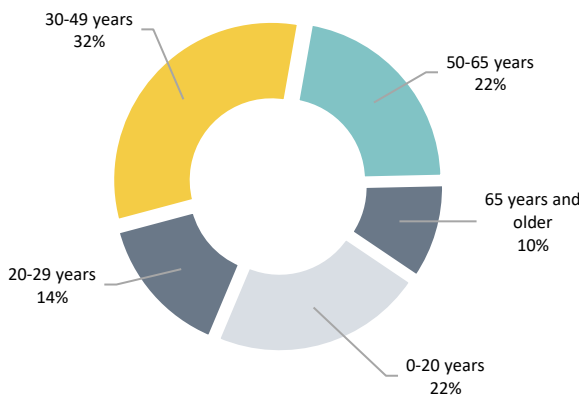
By age structure, Ternopil city belongs to the cities where inhabitants aged between 15 to 49 years prevail accounting for 46% of resident population. By gender structure, men 48% of the population, women account for 52%, respectively.

Ternopil City is one of the few cities in Ukraine where an increase of population has been observed for a long period. In the period from 2013 to 2016 the number of population increased by 0.8 thousand people and amounted to 217.9 thousand people as at 31.12.2016.

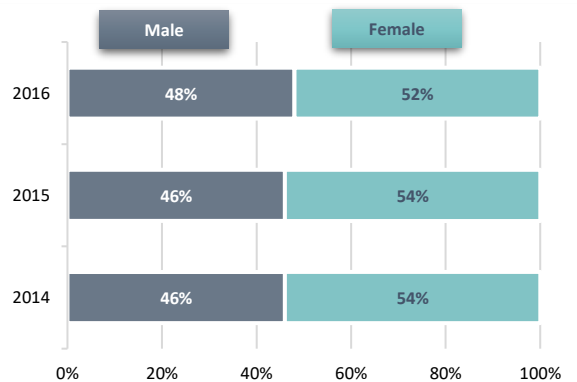
The increase in population was the result of natural increase (cumulative balance in this period amounted to 2.2 thousand people). This trend was observed against the background of migration outflow, which was mostly the result of economic recession and reduced business activity both in the region and in the country as a whole, forcing institutions of the city to optimize administrative expenses, including by reducing the staff number and introduction of part-time employment. Migration is mostly intraregional, its structure makes it possible to quickly mobilize human resource potential in a period of economic growth.



Labour potential of Ternopil city



Structure of population of Ternopil city by age

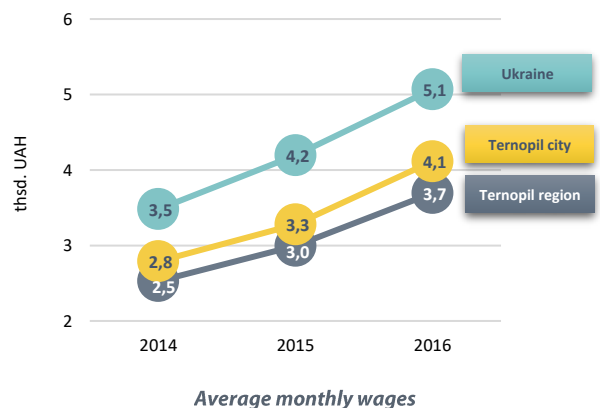


Structure of population of Ternopil city by sex

Lower wages in the city is caused by the structure of location of production forces in the state, particularly, by the sectoral structure of the city economy being prevailed by organizations of public sector, trade, as well as enterprises of processing industry, with a low specific weight of wages in the cost structure of production output.

The existing labour potential of Ternopil given relatively low wages in the city, creates additional benefits for investors in terms of starting and conducting a business in the city.

By its nationality composition the city is almost homogeneous, the Ukrainians account for more than 94% of its inhabitants, the Russians account for 3.4%, the Poles account for 0.3%, while other nationalities account for 0.2%, respectively.

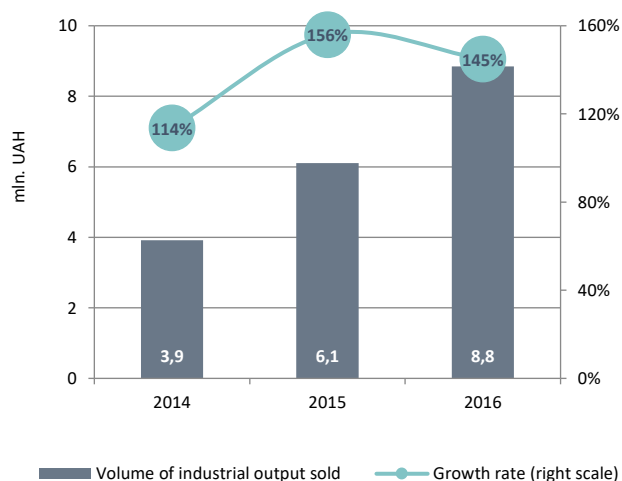


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

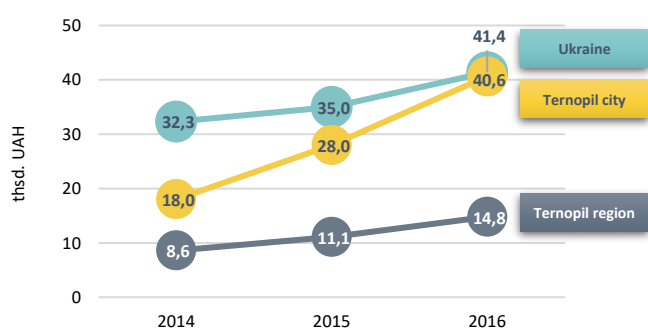
INDUSTRY

The basis of the industrial complex of Ternopil city is currently presented by food, textile, pulp and paper industries, manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment, other non-metal products. The structure of the industrial complex of Ternopil city is mainly oriented to the domestic market. The food industry is dominated by production of bakery products, flour, ice cream, confectionery, meat and dairy products, beer and soft drinks.

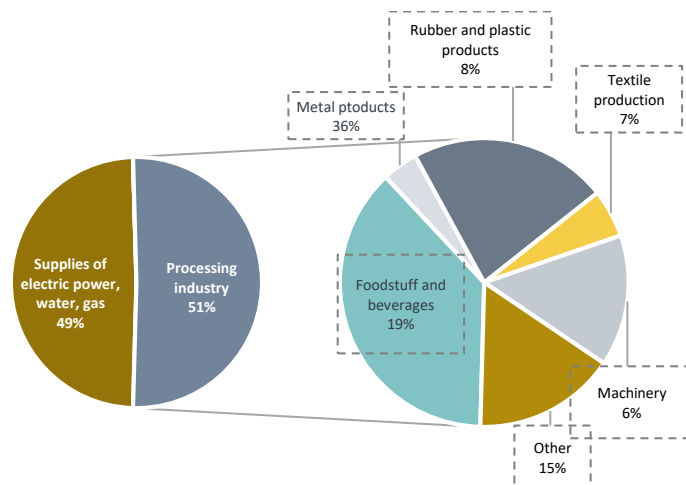
In Ternopil city there are more than 120 industrial enterprises of different ownership forms. In addition, there are over one thousand small and medium enterprises of industrial profile.



Industrial output sold of Ternopil city



Volume of sales of industrial products per capita



Structure of industrial output sold of Ternopil city in 2016

The volume of sales of industrial products in Ternopil city during 2014-2016 increased by 2.3 times or by UAH 4.9 bln., amounting to UAH 8.8 bln. The increase occurred due appreciation of products, and as a result of an increase of production volumes in the vast majority of enterprises of food and textile industries, as well as enterprises producing rubber and plastic.

In per capita terms, volumes of the volume of sales of industrial products are lower than in Ukraine, although during recent years such difference has been decreased.

In relation to the average values of the region, the city indicator is almost twice as high.

The most important enterprises of Ternopil city are as follows:

Industry	Name of enterprise
Electric, gas and water supplies	Ternopiloblenergo, Ternopilvodokanal, Ternopilgas
Food industry	Ternopil milk plant, Ternopil bread-baking complex, TerA, Тернопільськхлебпром, Galicia Lasunca, brewery «Opilliya», Ternopil plant of non-alcohol beverages, ECOR
Machinery industry	Corporation «Vatra», Ternopil radio plant «Orion», Shreder
Light industry	Ternopil union «TEXTERNO», Galia, Trade house «Tecuriy»
Production of construction materials and others	Budindustry, Ternopilbud, Lihtner-Cement, Spetsavtoinvest, Ternoviknoplast, Termobud plus
Construction	Ternopilbud, Creator-Bud, Dobrobud, Energoconstruction, Tehno-Bud-Center
Production of pharmaceutical drugs	Ternopharm
Furniture production	Furniture plant «Nova», Ternopil furniture plan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

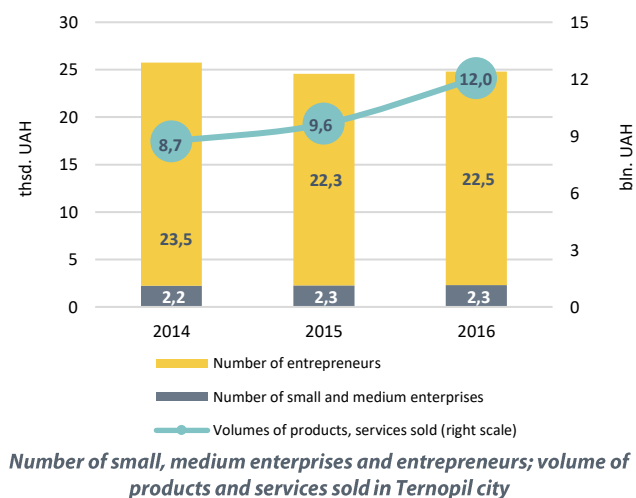
SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS

Small and medium entrepreneurship of Ternopil city is an integral part of its social and economic development, making a significant contribution to the growth in volumes of product sales and retail turnover, budget revenues, performing a social function, as well as creating jobs.

There are 22.5 thousand business entities, more than 100 medium-sized enterprises, 2.178 small businesses operating in the city. This sector employs 39.8 thousand people. During 2014-2016 sales volume of goods and services of small and medium enterprises increased by 1.4 times and amounted UAH 12.0 bln. in 2016.

The city authorities provide for infrastructure and scientific and analytical support to small and medium enterprises. The Programme of small and medium enterprises, which aims at creating favourable social, legal, organizational and economic conditions for further development of entrepreneurship is being implemented in the city. The implementation of policy in this sphere is carried out in three main areas: streamlining of normative regulation of business; informational, resource, financial and credit support to small and medium enterprises; development of social partnership between entrepreneurship and the City Council.

The city authorities regularly carry out active work aimed at holding educational seminars and trainings for people who plan to start up their own business. In particular, methodical recommendations for development of business projects have been prepared, there has been information placed about the start of the commission and terms of applications for participation in the competitive selection for partial compensation of interest rates on loans granted by banking institutions to small enterprises for implementation of investment projects, etc.

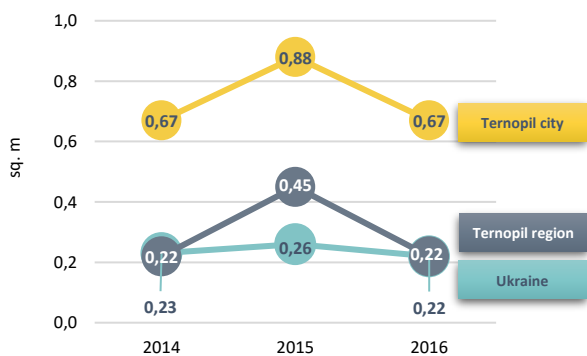
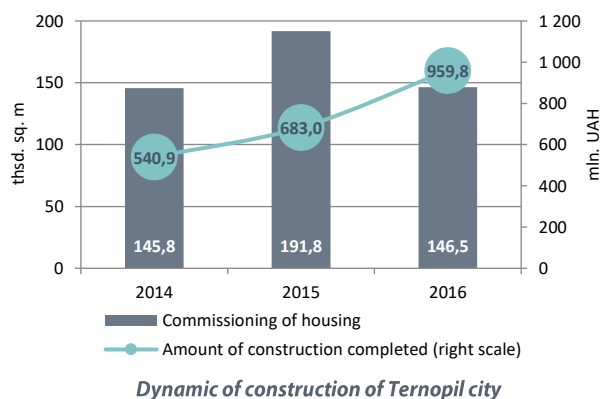


CONSTRUCTION

Construction plays an important role in development of the economy and infrastructure of Ternopil city. Volumes of completion of construction works and commissioning of housing is higher than in many regional centers of Ukraine. The main developers of the city are «Ternopilbud» LLC, «Creator-bud» PE and «Dobrobud» LLC.

In recent years, a significant increase in the volume of completion of construction works has been observed in the city. In 2016 the city enterprises performed works to the amount of UAH 959.8 mln., which exceeded the indicator of 2014 by 1.8 times.

Growth in construction volumes is mainly due to the construction of residential housing. During 2016, housing area commissioned in the city amounted to 146.5 thousand sq. m, in 2015 – 191.8 sq. m.



Volume of housing commissioning per capita

In per capita terms, volumes of housing commissioning in Ternopil city is significantly higher than in Ukraine, as well as in the region. In 2016, this indicator in the city exceeded by 3.0 times the national average indicator and the indicator in the region.

The main sources of financing of residential housing construction in the city over the past periods have been funds of population, funds of enterprises and organizations.

The industry of residential housing and commercial development requires significant investments and taking into account support provided to investors by the city authorities, this makes the city attractive for investment capital.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

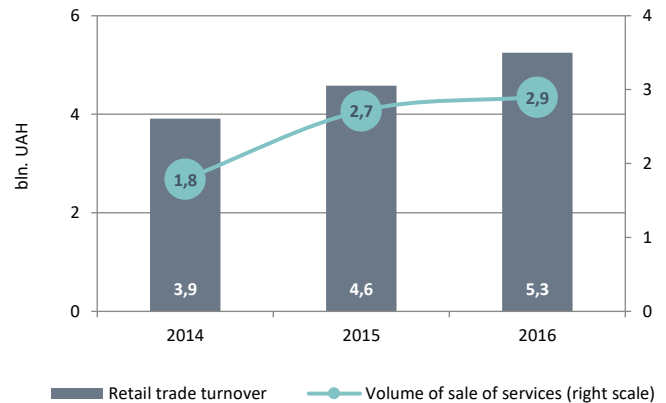
DOMESTIC TRADE

Ternopil is inherent in the developed network of trade enterprises, restaurant business and service sector.

The city has an extensive network of retail trade - 790 trade companies (including 315 food shops, 344 non-food shops, 110 mixed shops and 21 supermarkets), 356 public catering enterprises, 690 service providers, 27 markets for sale of food and non-food products.

The trade network turnover accounts for 98% of the total retail turnover, while the turnover of the restaurant industry accounts for 2%, respectively. Enterprises of retail trade and restaurant business of the city provide 2/3 of the domestic trade turnover of Ternopil region.

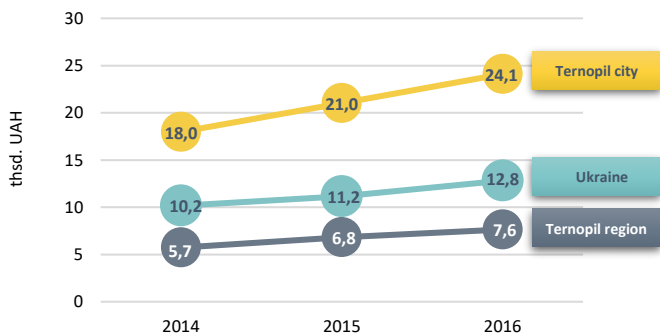
The volume of retail turnover increased by 14.5% or by UAH 666.7 mln. during 2016 and amounted to UAH 5,3 bln. However, due to the increase in consumer prices for goods and services the volume of trade turnover in comparative prices in 2016 corresponded to 102.6% of the result achieved in 2015.



Volume of retail turnover and sale of services of Ternopil city

The volume of retail trade per capita in Ternopil city more than two times higher than the average indicator for Ukraine.

Compared with the data in the region, on average every citizen receives goods and services by 3.2 times more, which, among other things, is due to the orientation of residents of Ternopil region on the consumer proposal, presented in the regional center, and low penetration of retail chains in districts of the region.



Volumes of retail turnover per capita

FOREIGN TRADE

The industrial complex in Ternopil being mainly orientated on the domestic market leads to insignificant volumes of commodity imports and exports of products as a whole. The share of exports of goods and services in the total volume of products sold exceeds 4%.

Volumes of foreign economic activity of Ternopil enterprises have not had a constant trend in recent years. In 2016, this indicator amounted to USD 206.0 mln., which was by 14% more than data for 2015, but by 7% less than data for 2014. The structure of foreign trade of enterprises of Ternopil over the last three years has been characterized by a gradual decrease in imports of goods and services at simultaneous uneven increase in exports.

The balance of foreign trade is positive for the most period with the exception of 2015, in which the negative balance amounted to USD 9.4 mln., while the export to import coverage ratio stood at 0.9 times.

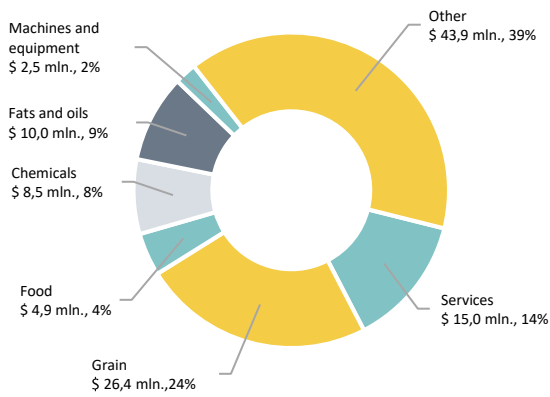


Foreign trade turnover in Ternopil city

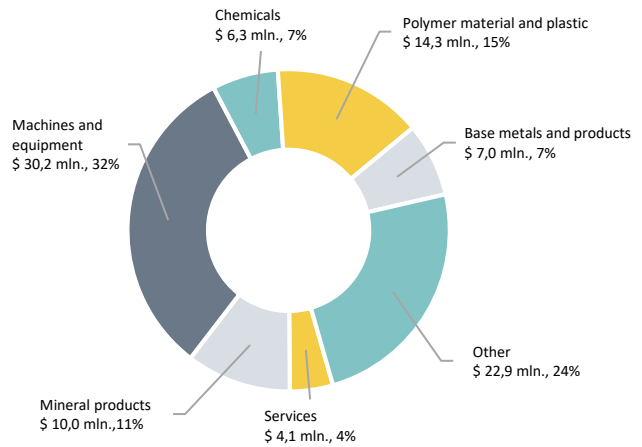
The structure of exports and imports is differentiated both by commodity groups and by country of origin. The commodity structure of exports is determined by the production profile of the city enterprises. The key commodity groups exported from Ternopil city include food products and raw materials, wood and its products, machinery, electric equipment and their parts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The important place in the commodity structure of imports is taken by machine building products, chemicals and related industries, non-precious metals and products thereof, polymers, plastics and rubber.

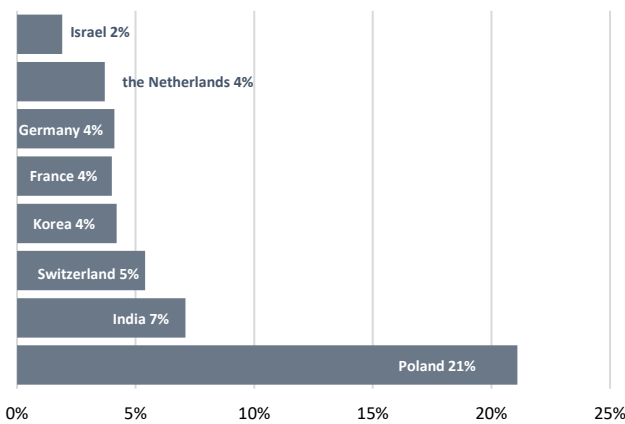


Structure of export in Ternopil city by commodity groups in 2016

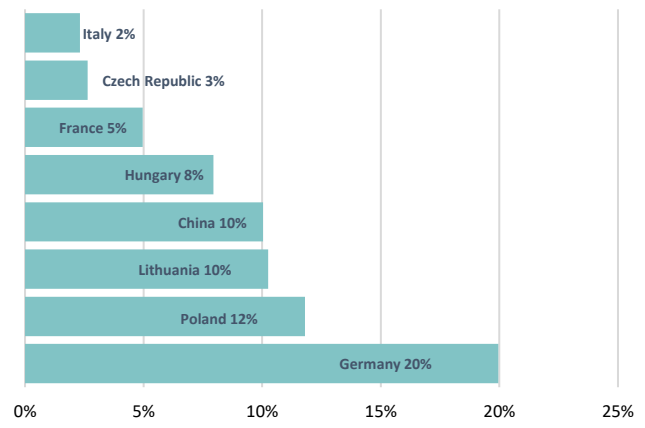


Structure of import in Ternopil city by commodity groups in 2016

Enterprises of Ternopil carry out foreign economic operations with over 70 countries of the world, the key countries in 2016 were Poland, India, Switzerland, Korea, France, Germany, the Netherland and Israel, which account for half of the export volume. Germany, Poland, Lithuania, China, Hungary, France, Czech Republic and Italy for 70% of the import volume.

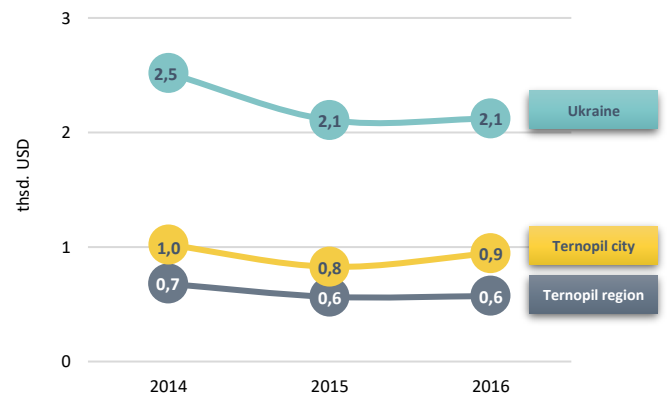


Major exporting countries



Major importing countries

The indicator of ratio of external trade turnover per capita in Ternopil city is by more than 2.2 times inferior to the average value for Ukraine, though exceeding the indicator in the region by one third.

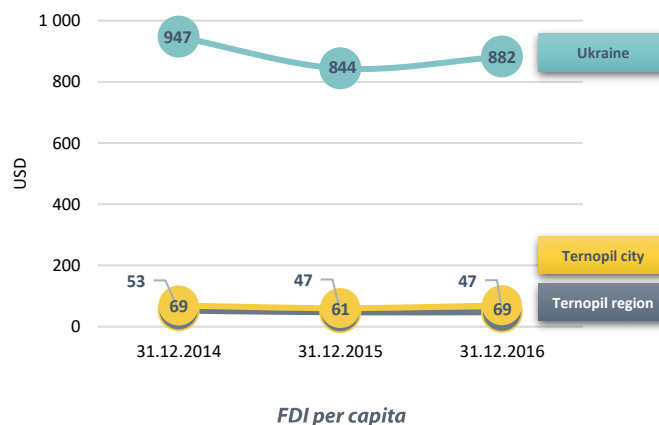
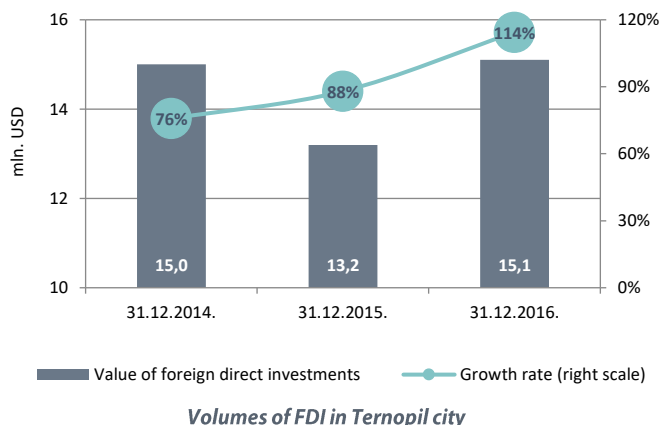


Volumes of external commodity turnover per capita

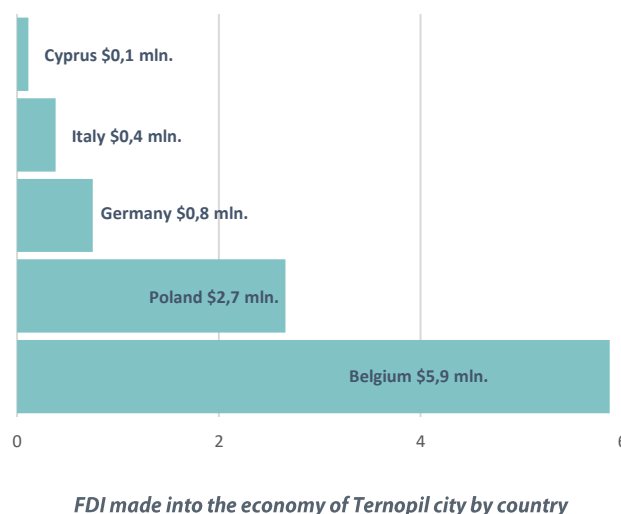
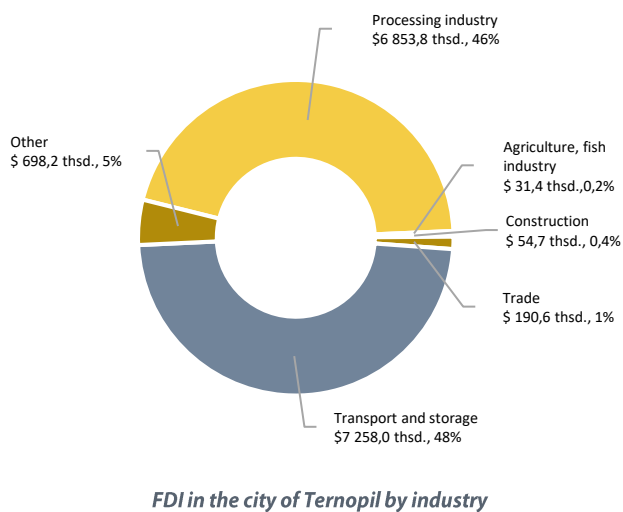
INVESTMENT PROCESSES

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Ternopil city has a quite developed industrial complex as well as potential for preparing attractive proposals for investors. The city can develop its traditional industries, such as food industry, light industry, machine building industry, construction, transport and logistics, where foreign direct investments have already been attracted accounting for a quarter of the indicator in the region. The policy of the city authorities aims to create favourable institutional and economic environment to attract foreign capital.











Since 2013, due to deteriorating political and economic situation, a decline in foreign direct investments has been observed in the city, their volume has declined by one third and as at 31.12.2015 amounted to USD 13.2 mln. The reduction of foreign direct investments was the result of withdrawal of investments and exchange rate differences of Ukrainian hryvnia against US dollar, as a consequence of more than three-fold devaluation of the national currency.



By volume of attracted foreign direct investments per capita, Ternopil city is almost 13 times inferior the average indicator in Ukraine and by one and a half times superior the indicator in the region. 88 enterprises of Ternopil city are involved in investment cooperation. Investments in the economy of Ternopil city were made by 28 countries. The biggest investments were made by Estonia (transportation and logistics services), Poland (wood processing, agriculture), Belgium (machine building, pharmaceuticals), Germany (pharmaceuticals), which account for about of 80% of the total volume of foreign investments.

The following key successful projects involving foreign investors have to be mentioned:

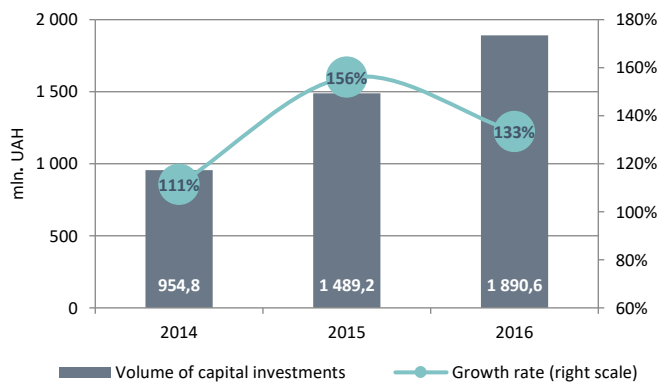
INVESTMENT PROCESSES

Projects with foreign capital participation	Country of origin of investments	Projects with foreign capital participation	Country of origin of investments
Company name: «MB «Stelar» Type of activity: international transport and forwarding services Investments in the statutory fund: \$6,5 mln.		Company name: «Naturprodukt Vega» Type of activity: sale of pharmaceutical products	
Company name: «Shateks Ter» Type of activity: sawmill and planing of wood Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,005 mln.		Company name: «Régence Poliszah» Type of activity: production of goods of wide consumption Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,6 mln.	
Company name: «Ukr Pol» Type of activity: grain growing Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,01 mln.		Company name: «R.A.I.V.» Type of activity: tea and coffee production Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,003 mln.	
Company name: «Schreder» Type of activity: production of lighting devices Investments in the statutory fund: \$1,9 mln.		Company name: «Diana International» Type of activity: transportations	
Company name: «Eurofarm » Type of activity: production of pharmaceutical products Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,4 mln.		Company name: « Biotech Agriculture Ukraine » Type of activity: tea and coffee production Investments in the statutory fund: \$0,04 mln.	

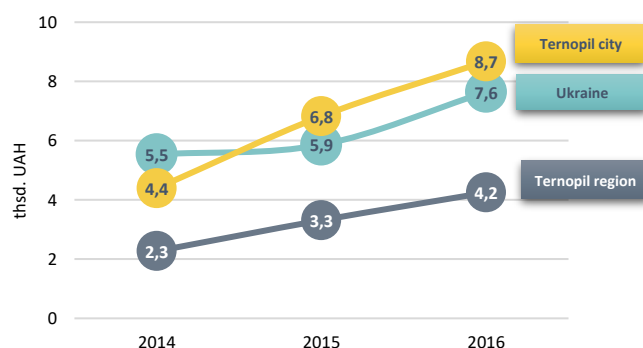
For today, priority clusters of specialized industries for investing in Ternopil city are food, light and electrotechnical industries.

CAPITAL (DOMESTIC) INVESTMENTS

The enterprises of such areas as operations with real estate, construction and industry have had a defining impact on financing of capital investments in the economic complex of Ternopil city. In 2016, enterprises of the city utilized a record high UAH 1 890.6 mln. of capital investments, which is by 27% more than in 2015, of which UAH 935.2 mln. was invested in residential housing construction. In terms of volume of capital investments per capita, Ternopil city exceeded the average indicator for Ukraine.



Capital (domestic) investments in Ternopil city



Capital (domestic) investments per capita

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION SUPPORT TO INVESTMENT PROCESSES

Ternopil City authorities on a regular basis implement measures aimed at improving the investment climate in the city, quality of the city management, as well as provision of administrative services.

Quality management system ISO 9001:2008 for providing administrative and non-administrative services by Ternopil City Council is applied in the city, which is confirmed by the corresponding certificate N 321111106/1 issued on 17.11.2011 by DEKRA international company, and is valid until 16.11.2017. Ternopil is one of the first to start implementing «PROZZORO» programme (whose goal is effective use of the local budget), such systems as «Open City» (whose goal is analysis of specific economic issues), «Electronic petitions» project (an innovative project, implemented jointly with the Eastern Europe Foundation), «Open budget» project (whose goal is information on revenue and expenditure of the budget funds).

INVESTMENT PROCESSES

In order to reform the system of administrative services and improve the quality of their provision, the Center of administrative services, which includes the permit center and the sector for provision of administrative services, has become operational in the city. The Center provides its services to both entrepreneurs and citizens. 28 types of permit documents are provided by 13 allowing bodies, 17 types of administrative services and 37 types of non-administrative services of Ternopil City Council are provided through the Center. The total number of services amounts to 124.

The main principles of provision services to the visitors of the Center are as follows: electronic queue management, high level of computerization, software, logistical provision and maintenance, the available consulting and legal center.

At the Center and on the official website (<http://cnap.rada.te.ua>) it is possible to find information on the activities of the Center, its work schedule, order of provision of administrative services, as well as issuance of permit documents, samples of application forms.

Business entities have the opportunity to visit the official website of Ternopil City Council (<http://www.rada.te.ua>) and get familiar with the city investment potential, public auctions, tenders and events organized on the city territory.

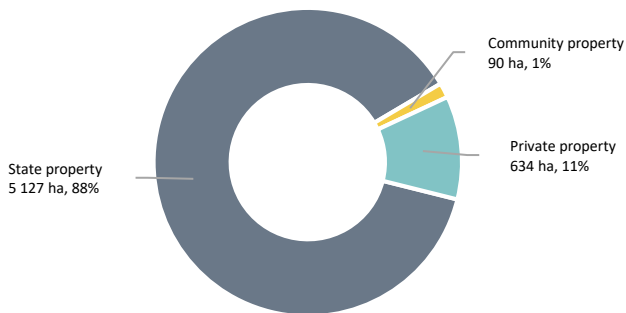
The City industrial and investment policy

Development of the city economic complex, as well as presence of foreign capital in the city economy is due to the city authorities' promoting development of the industrial complex, entrepreneurship and foreign investors. The policy documents adopted by Ternopil City Council provide for a number of measures being implemented in order to improve business environment in the city; their main directions and expected outcomes are the following:

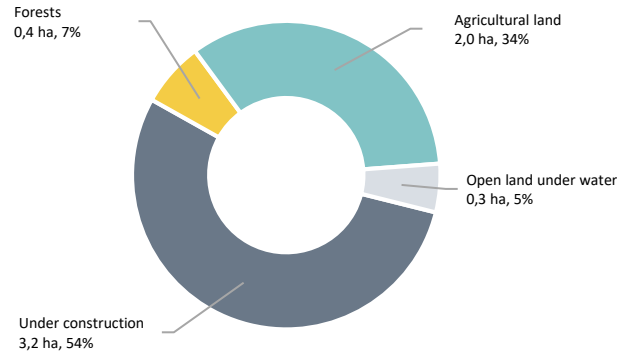
Main objectives	Expected outcomes
Development of industry	
recovery of the industrial potential of the city and promotion of development of the most perspective clusters of specialized branches of industry, the key industries being the light, food and electrotechnical industries; creation of high-tech industries; granting benefits on payment of local taxes to the newly created enterprises with a significant amount of investments (at least USD 5 mln.).	growth of volumes of production and sales of industrial products; increased number of employees at industrial enterprises of the city; an increase of revenues generated from personal income tax to the city budget.
Development of small and medium enterprises	
improvement of business climate, creation of favourable conditions for development, implementation of mechanism of cooperation between the city authorities and business entities; streamlining of normative and legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity; financial and credit and investment support; resource and information provision; formation of the entrepreneurship support infrastructure; introduction of mechanisms for promoting and stimulating the use of the latest technologies in the production by business entities	elimination of legal, economic and administrative obstacles in exercising the right to entrepreneurial activity; attraction of investment resources to the development of enterprises; promotion of products and technologies into other regions and foreign markets; deepening of interregional and international cooperation; increased number of existing SMEs to 2,583 enterprises; increased number number of SMEs to 119 enterprises for 10 thousand inhabitants; increased number of employees at these enterprises to 40.6 thousand people.
Development of investment activity and privatization	
development of the investment environment through the Euro-integration processes, formation of the free trade zone between Ukraine and the EU, harmonization of standards; promotion and improvement of the city image as a territory attractive for investment and cooperation; development of logistics infrastructure (airport, construction of logistics complexes); creation of favourable conditions for the advent of private owners who have long-term interests in developing of the privatized object and carry out effective management; intensified privatization and increased revenues from the sale of objects of communal ownership of the city; privatization of communal property exclusively for cash; ensuring information transparency of the privatization process; optimization of the structure of property which is the object of municipal ownership of the city.	attracting investors to the implementation of infrastructural projects of the city; formation of favourable investment image of the city and creation of an effective system of information and advertising provision; establishment of partner relations between the city enterprises and foreign partners; increased volume of foreign direct investments; increased volume of accumulated foreign direct investments per capita; job creation.

LAND RESOURCES

The total land area of Ternopil city amounts to 5.9 thousand ha, including the land of the city council outside the city amounting to more than 1.5 thousand ha. Farmlands amount to 2.0 thousand ha of the mentioned area, which indicates a high level of agricultural development. The land for residential housing construction accounts for 3.2 thousand ha.

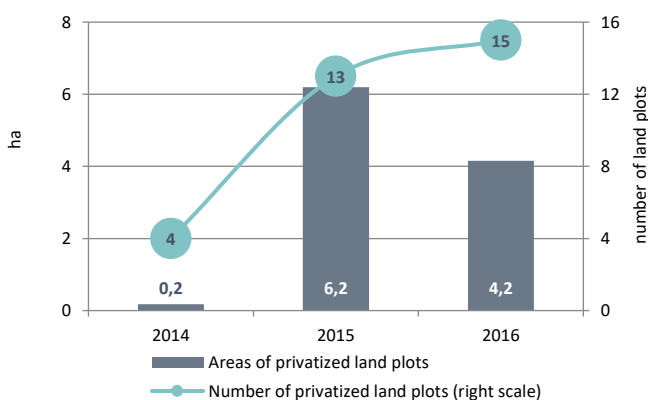


Structure of land in Ternopil city by owners

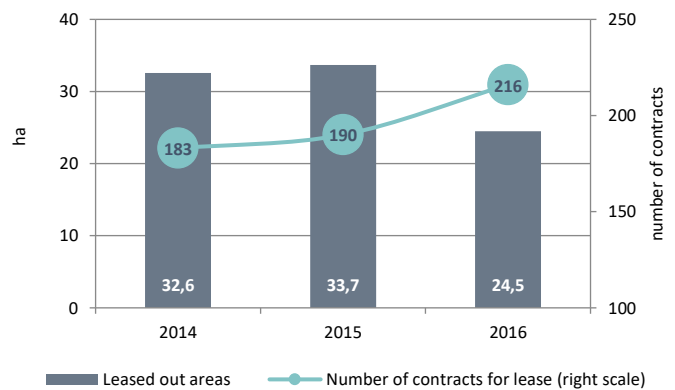


Structure of land fund in Ternopil city

By forms of ownership, 5.2 thousand ha of land are in the state-owned and territorial community-owned accounting for 89% of the city land (including 0.5 thousand ha of the land transferred for temporary use and under lease agreements); 0.6 thousand ha of the land are private property.



Volumes of privatization of land plots in Ternopil city



Volumes of transfer of land plots of lease in Ternopil city

Ternopil city authorities promote development of land relations in the city, create legal and organizational and economic conditions for legal and efficient use of land, as well as conditions for attracting investments in the construction of the city. For this purpose the following measures are implemented: sale of land plots through land auctions, sale of land plots under immovable property, as well as sale of the right to lease to land plots.

Due to with some decline in solvent demand for land and, consequently, a decrease in land prices, Ternopil city authorities put efforts to increase revenues of funds generated by the use of land assets to the city budget. In particular, in recent years the number of existing agreements, as well as that of areas of land lease and sale have been increasing, which in turn, has a positive impact on dynamics of the budget revenues.

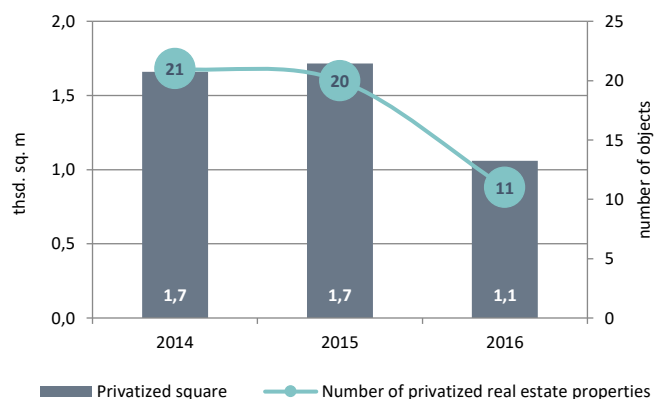
COMMUNAL PROPERTY

Privatization of communal property of Ternopil city was launched in 1993. In the period between 1993 and November 2016, 1.2 thousand communal property objects of the total area above of 183 thousand sq. m were privatized. The privatization generated revenues to the budget of Ternopil city in the amount of UAH more than 120 mln. Objects of food industry, trade and public catering, consumer services, some medical services facilities were transferred into private ownership.

In order to create conditions for more efficient use of communal property, as well as competitive environment and to ensure that the revenues generated from the privatization flow to the city budget, the Privatization programme is approved in the city every three years.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objectives of the programme is privatization of communal property for cash, ensuring information transparency of the privatization process, creating favourable conditions for the advent of private owners who have long-term interests in development of the privatized object and carry out its effective management.



Volume of privatized real estate objects of territorial community of Ternopil city

In accordance with the Programme of privatization, Ternopil City Council has approved a list of objects and the manner of their privatization, as well as a list of objects that belong to the city communal property and are subject to privatization.

At the beginning of 2016, non-residential real property of communal ownership comprised 3,402 objects, including buildings, facilities, premises all in all 534 objects with total estimated area of 556.8 thousand sq. m. In fact, during 2016, the executive departments of the city council transferred for rent 309 objects of real estate property with total area of 32.1 thousand sq. m, and on loan (for free use) - 227 real estate objects with total area of 51.5 thousand sq. m, respectively.

The information regarding industrial premises, which may be of interest to the investor, is posted on the web-site of Ternopil City Council (www.rada.te.ua/predprinimatelstvo_i/).

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Ternopil City has joined the global community in the fight against the global warming and unsustainable use of natural resources. This strategic goal will be achieved by reducing consumption of primary and secondary energy resources in the city territory, which will occur through modernization and development of the city housing and communal, social and budget infrastructure on the basis of principles of sustainable energy development.

In 2012, Ternopil became one of the first to join the Covenant of Mayors – the initiative of the European Union, which includes regional and local authorities that undertake to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources in their territories and seek to reduce CO₂ emissions. These measures will be implemented according to the approved Action Plan for Sustainable Energy Development of Ternopil city for 2012-2020, whose strategic goal is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20%, as well as to reduce energy consumption by 20% and to switch to alternative forms of energy.

In order to achieve these strategic objectives, priority tasks have been defined, namely thermo-modernization of budgetary sphere institutions and housing fund, reconstruction and modernization of water supply/sewerage, reconstruction and modernization of the district heat supply system, reconstruction and modernization of the network of external lighting, development of a network of electric transport, delimitation and optimization of traffic circulation, the development of bicycle traffic, creation of a system of efficient management of fuel and energy resources, raising energy saving awareness of the city residents.

System of electricity and gas supplies

There are no production capacities of power generating companies in territory of Ternopil city. Electricity is supplied to consumers by «Ternopiloblenergo» PJSC, while gas is supplied by «Ternopilmis'kgaz» PJSC.

The main activity of «Ternopilmis'kgaz» PJSC is transportation of natural gas by distribution pipelines, as well as gas supply at a regulated tariff. All in all 1.4 thousand km of gas pipelines and 194.5 thousand units of inside house equipment are serviced by «Ternopilmis'kgaz» PJSC; the number of gas meters in the housing fund amounts to 66.5 thousand pieces.

«Ternopiloblenergo» PJSC provides electricity to consumers of Ternopil city, servicing 24,000 km of electricity transmission lines and more than 5.5 thousand transformer substations. Electricity is transmitted and supplied through the company electric grids to consumers of the region, as well as is transited to the oblenergos neighbouring with the region.

System of water and wastewater disposal

Centralized water supply of the city is provided by «Ternopil'vodokanal» public utility, which operates two water intakes: Ternopil (intake N1) comprising 14 wells and Verkh'n'o-lvachivskyy (intake N#2) comprising 16 wells.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

«Ternopil'vodokanal» public utility has on its balance 347.3 km of water supply networks and 281.2 km of sewerage networks. The total volume of water supplied to the population in 2015 amounted to 9.3 thousand cu. m, the total volume of disposed (dumped) waste water amounted to 7.7 thousand. cu. m, which was by 10% less than in previous years.

Production of heating energy

«Ternopil'mis'kkomunenergo» utility provides for production and supply of heat energy and hot water in Ternopil city. Heat supply is provided by 34 boiler plants and 6 fuel plants of the total heat generating capacity of 644.767 Gcal/hr with 140 boilers. Hot water is produced in 49 central heat points and boiler rooms, including 15 built-in boiler rooms. Natural gas is the type of fuel used by boiler rooms and fuel plants. Heat energy is transported by heat networks 149.7 km long.

The main boiler fuel consumers are enterprises of processing industry and enterprises that supply electricity, gas, steam and heat to educational institutions; main electricity consumers are processing industry and population.

Due to part of enterprises being modernized as well as due to the complex of technical measures implemented in the public sector aimed at restoring and bringing thermal and technical characteristics in line with modern requirements, norms and standards for reduction of losses of energy and water, as well as through improved conditions of stay of employees in buildings, there has been a decrease consumption of fuel and energy resources in recent years. Partial modernization of systems of heat and water supply of enterprises has been carried out in the city housing and utilities sector. Also energy saving equipment and technologies were installed.

In order to fulfill the above mentioned tasks Ternopil city Council attracts international technical and financial assistance to energy saving projects, including:

- ✓ **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)** together with CE «Ternopilmis'kteplokomunenerho» have been implementing the project on modernization of the system of centralized heat supply of Ternopil city (the amount of the loan agreement is EUR 10m). As at 1 January 2017, CE «Ternopilmis'kteplokomunenerho» received the first tranche of the EBRD loan funds in the amount of EUR 572 322.78 for the purchase and installation of 7 large circulating pumps (along with the necessary equipment) at boiler houses on Kyivs'ka St. (5 pumps) and Kupchinsky St. (2 pumps).
- ✓ Within the framework of the technical assistance of the **World Bank** «Ukraine - City Energy Efficiency Transformation Initiative» together with the World Bank experts is working to identify prospects for enhancing energy efficiency of the city the next 10 years. The World Bank experts are preparing a business plan for creating an energy servicing company (ESCO) and energy efficiency revolving fund in the city of Ternopil.
- ✓ «Ternopil'vodokanal» public utility in the framework of the project «Development of city infrastructure – 2» is working with **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**, which is planning to provide a loan in the amount of USD 36.6 mln. These funds are envisaged to be used for modernization of the facilities of water supply and sewage system of the city, applying modern technologies.
- ✓ Agreements with the **Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)**, **DemoUkrainaDH** fund and CE «Ternopilmis'kteplokomunenerho» have been reached on a new program which provides for obtaining a loan in the amount of EUR 300 thousand for the implementation of projects on modernization of boiler houses. The Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine has approved the provision of the local guarantee to NEFCO in provision of obligations of CE «Ternopilmis'kteplokomunenerho» to implement «DemoUkrainaDH – Ternopil» project. The loan amount is EUR 355.0 thousand, the grant amount is EUR 300.0 thousand.
- ✓ Within the framework of **USAID** projecty «Municipal energy reform in Ukraine» work has been carried out and recommendations on energy efficiency measures, renewable energy sources and investment projects have been developed.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS

The system of modern transport infrastructure of Ternopil city consists of external and internal passenger transportation. Almost all types of transport communications operate in Ternopil city, i. e.: railway, automobile, electric and water transport, which develop mainly at the expense of state-owned enterprises.

Routes

The city's competitive advantage is that it is located at the intersection of two European automobile routes:



European automobile route E 50

Brest (France) - Nuremberg (Germany) - Prague (Czech Republic) - Kosice (Slovakia) - Ternopil (Ukraine) - Makhachkala (Russia)



European automobile route E 85

Klaipeda (Lithuania) - Lida (Belarus) - Ternopil (Ukraine) - Bucharest (Romania) - Ruse (Bulgaria) - Alexandroupolis (Greece)

17 bridges, 9 overpasses, 12 highways citywide significance and 34 highways in the districts play an important role in the transport connection of the city. The length of the city roads amounts to 209 km, including 16.4 km of roads of the state significance. Proportion of automobile roads with hard surface accounts for 100%, that of the asphalt surface accounts for 89%.

The bus station, opened in 1971, and the autostation, which provide distance and international communication, function in Ternopil.

Railroad

The railway junction of Ternopil city provides connections with almost all the regional centres of Ukraine, as well as neighbouring countries. There are trains passing through the city to Russia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary.



Domestic rail connections

Kyiv-Ternopil; Kyiv-Ternopil-Ivano-Frankivs'k; Kyiv-Ternopil-Uzhgorod; Kyiv-Ternopil-Chernivtsi; Kyiv-Ternopil-Rakhiv; Zaporizhzhya-Dnipro-Lviv-Ternopil-Truskavets'; Odessa-Ternopil-Uzhgorod; Kherson-Ternopil-Lviv.



International rail connections

Kyiv-Ternopil-Bratislava (Slovakia); Kyiv-Ternopil-Budapest (Hungary); Kyiv-Ternopil-Prague (Czech Republic); Moscow (Russia)-Ternopil-Chernivtsi.

The main passenger terminal of railroads in the city is «Ternopil» railway station (founded in 1870), and freight terminal is Ternopil cargo station. «Ternopil» railway station working capacity is about 17 thousand people a day, Ternopil cargo station working capacity is 65.2 thousand tons of cargo.

Overall, the system of railway transport of Ternopil city is in good condition, because in recent years tracks, station facilities, engineering networks, etc., have been repaired. In 2011-2012 the railroads, which provided for high-speed trains movement through Ternopil city railway station to Kyiv and Lviv, were reconstructed.

Airport



Outside the city there is «Ternopil» airport (TNL), which is located two kilometers away from the city and has a runway with artificial covering; it's 2000m long and 42 m wide, and can handle aircraft with a maximum take-off weight up to 61 tons (aircraft of the following types: L-410, An-24, An-26, An-12, Yak-40, Yak-42, IL-18, TU -134, as well as helicopters of all types). The airport throughput capacity is 100 passengers per hour. The airport is equipped with customs and border service on call.

The airport currently executes charter irregular flights of transportation of passengers and cargoes to almost all the countries of the world. The nearest airports are Lviv city (120 km), Ivano-Frankivs'k city (170 km) and Kyiv (500 km).

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Water transport

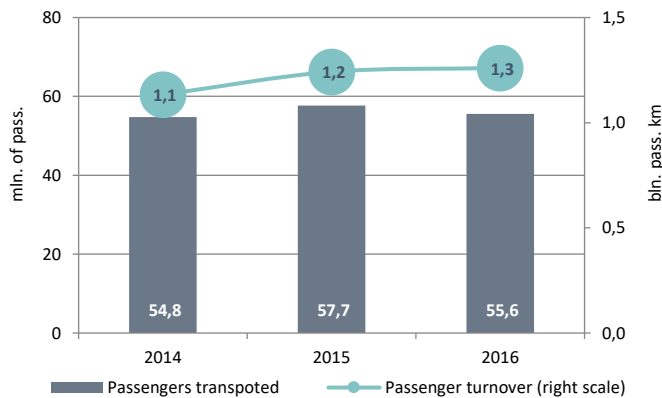


During the season, two motor ships, which connect the city centre with the recreational zone, navigate in the Ternopil pond.

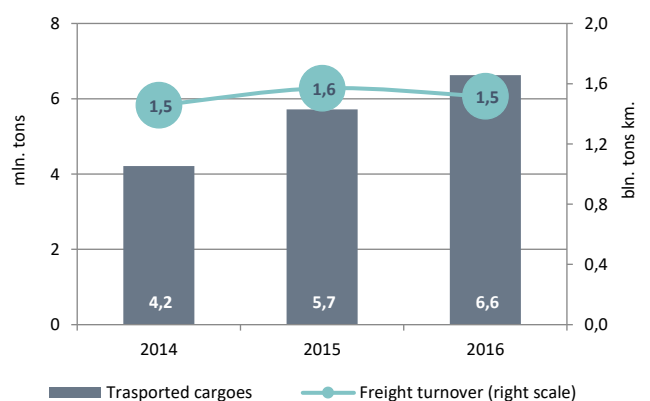
City transport links and freight traffic



The structure of the public passenger transport is represented by electric and motor transport. In the sphere of the city passenger transport there are 8 private motor carriers, «Ternopilelektrotrans» and «Misk'avtotrans» public utilities.



Passengers transported in Ternopil city



Cargoes transported in Ternopil city

The city is served by 63 trolleybuses on 10 routes of the total length of 115.6 km and 211 buses on 38 routes of the total length of 590 km. During 2016, the city trolleybuses transported 25.5 thousand passengers, while the city buses transported 27.0 thousand passengers.

More than 40% of the passenger transportation is provided by electric transport, which is served by «Ternopilelektrotrans» public utility. Trolleybus routes cover all major lines and provide the core transportation in the city. The city used trolleybuses of such as manufacturers Skoda, UMZ and LAZ. In recent years the city has made significant investments in the acquisition and renovation of rolling stock of its transport complex, development of the electric transport network, as well as creation of an automated system of dispatch control, which on a separate web page provides online data on the movement of public transport in the city (www.detransport.com.ua - «Transport of Ternopil»).

The railway transport account for about 65% of the freight traffic in Ternopil city, while automobile transport account for the rest freight traffic. Since 2013, freight enterprises have been annually increasing volume of cargoes transported. In 2016 they transported 6.6 mln. tons, which was by 1.6 times more than in 2014.

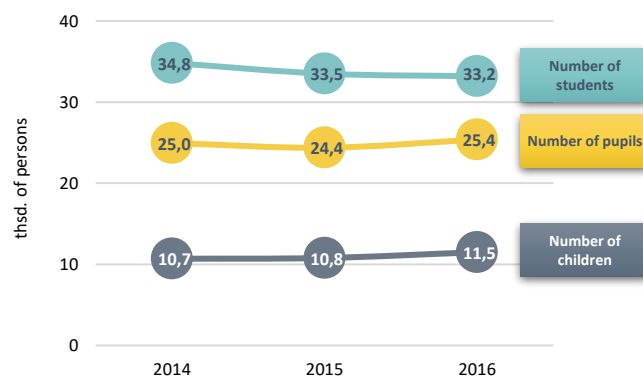
SOCIAL SPHERE

EDUCATION

Ternopil city is an educational center of Ternopil region. In the city there are 40 kindergartens, 40 secondary schools, 4 extracurricular educational institutions, 2 children and youth sports school.

Higher educational establishments of Ternopil are represented by 10 institutions of III-IV level and 13 institutions of I-II level of accreditation. Since 2013, a reduction in the number of students in higher educational institutions of all levels of accreditation has been observed primarily due to the decline in the birth rate, which was observed in the 90-s of the last century nationwide.

The city higher educational establishments provide the key sectors of the urban economy with qualified labour force, creating significant intellectual benefits of innovation of Ternopil city over other cities of Ukraine in the context of availability of highly qualified labour force. Some educational establishments include educational, scientific and industrial complexes, inter-university research and innovation centres, laboratories. Specialists in more than 100 professions are trained in Ternopil higher educational establishments. By direction of training, prevalence of certain non-technical universities has been observed. The key educational establishments of the city are, as follows:



Number of children, pupils and students in educational establishments in Ternopil city

Ternopil National Economic University	It is a leading establishment of the city where over 800 scientific and pedagogical staff are employed, among them: 88 doctors, professors, 637 candidates of sciences and associate professors. The educational process at the university comprises 7 institutes, 4 branches and 4 colleges in other areas. Directions of specialization of the university are agricultural economics and management, banking, economics and management, computer information technology, accounting and audit, finance, legal right. Number of students: 11.2 thousand people.
Ternopil V. Hnatyuk National Pedagogical University	One of the oldest universities in the western part of Ukraine and is an educational and cultural establishment, a scientific and methodical centre of pedagogical education in the region. Directions of specialization: philology and journalism, physics, mathematics, geography, engineering and education, history, biology, chemistry, physical education, foreign languages, pedagogy and psychology, arts. Number of students: 5.4 thousand people.
Ternopil Ivan Puluji National Technical University	The University is an educational establishment of technical and technological direction. Directions of specialization: engineering of machines and buildings, applied information technology and electrical engineering, computer and information systems and software engineering, economics and management. Number of students: 5.5 thousand people.
I. Horbachevsky Ternopil State Medical University	One of the leading medical educational establishments in Ukraine. It comprises five faculties: medical, dental, pharmaceutical, the faculty of foreign students and post-graduate education, bringing together 41 departments. On the basis of theoretical faculties there are 5 educational and research institutions. Number of students: 5.8 thousand people.
Ternopil Institute of Social and Information Technologies	Ukrainian-Polish higher educational establishment that trains specialists in economics, international relations, enterprise and stock trading, marketing and social work. Number of students: 0.3 thousand people.

HEALTH CARE

The structure of health care institutions of Ternopil city comprises 8 medical preventive institutions: namely, the city municipal emergency care hospital, municipal hospital N2, a municipal children's hospital, a «Center for primary care» institution, a municipal dental clinic, including children's dental clinic, 16 family doctor ambulatories, a municipal non-profit enterprise «City Municipal Hospital N3» and a municipal enterprise «Medical and diagnostic center». The provision of the population with the bed fund is 51 beds for 10.0 thousand population (the standard of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine is 60 beds, in the countries of the European Union – 52.8 beds, respectively).

Priorities of the city authorities include implementation of measures aimed at improving the demographic situation, maintaining and improving of health of Ternopil city residents, improving the quality, efficiency and timeliness of medico-sanitary aid, promotion of standards of healthy lifestyles and disease prevention aimed at preventing, reducing the risk of deviations in health state, as well as slowdown of disease progression, reducing adverse effects of disease and providing access of residents to quality health care services as a precondition for increasing indicators of quality and duration of life.

City authorities carry out measures aimed at improving the material and technical base of health care establishments. Budget funds are allocated annually and medical equipment and vehicles are purchased, repairs and reconstruction of facilities are carried out.

CULTURE AND LEISURE

A wide network of cultural and entertaining establishments has been created in Ternopil city, which promote comprehensive aesthetic development of the population, especially children and young people to ensure their mastering of spiritual values and knowledge of arts and spiritual culture.

In Ternopil city there is a fairly extensive network of cultural establishments, some of which have significant historical heritage. There are three cultural establishments in the city: the house of culture «Kutkivtsi» and «Pronyatyn» culture house, «Berezil» palace named after Les' Kurbas, 3 schools of aesthetic education for children (2 children's schools and a children's fine arts school), in which 1.6 thousand children study, the city centralized library system, which comprises 12 affiliate libraries, municipal brass band «Orchestra of of Liberty», municipal «Galychyna Chamber Orchestra», «Movie Palace» cinema, regional academic Ukrainian drama theater named after Taras Shevchenko (600 seats), regional philharmonic (400 seats), regional theatre of actor and puppet (234 seats), regional communal museums of local lore and of art, an art gallery, «Centre of Leisure and Youth Initiatives named after O. Dovzhenko» public utility company (450 seats), 26 objects of leisure, material and technical base which comprises 4 concert halls, 5 dance halls, 10 facilities for learning in circles.

For the purpose of aesthetic education and popularization of spiritual, song and musical arts, in Ternopil, public events are held on a regular basis, namely, in 2015, 400 such events were carried out, including, international festivals–contests, as follows «There is blessing around me», «Crystal lark», «Jazz – bez», all-Ukrainian festivals and competitions: book festival «Jura – fest» and «Dyvokray», children's cinema festival «Kinohvyl'ka» (Cinema Minute), «KinoVulytsya» (Cinema Street) festival and «Kinohvylya» (Cinema Wave) festival, «Flower embroidery» festival of folk embroidery and costume, «Fine city», «Red Ruta», festival of folk dance «Red viburnum», «Galychyna defilade» gastronomic festival, «Street market» festival. As part of the celebration of the City's day, World Championship of water-motor sports was carried out.

Also, special attention is paid to development of sports and attraction of young people to sports clubs. In Ternopil city there are about 11 thousand people engaged in all kinds of sports, most of whom are engaged in summer olympic sports. There are 6 children and youth sports schools where 4,7 thousand children and teenagers study. In 2016, 180 sport events were organized in the city, where more than 20 thousand people were engaged.

TOURISM

Tourism is one of the strategic development directions of Ternopil city. It has development potential. The city is positioning itself as a regional tourist centre that offers a wide range of entertainment and recreational services, one of the leaders of water tourism and various water sports and active, festival and conference tourism. In order to popularize the city tourism potential, the city authorities hold number of events both at the Ukrainian and international levels.

The main types of tourism are business, festival, gastronomic events, as well as religious events.

Touristic cultural resources comprise 345 objects of cultural heritage, which are under the state protection, including 3 monuments of archeology, 50 sights of history, 30 monuments of monumental art, 257 sights of architecture and urban construction.

61 tourist firms, 31 hotels and accommodation facilities, 70 catering facilities carry out business in the city territory. The number of enterprises of tourism infrastructure increases annually, especially due to small private hotels, all of which can simultaneously accommodate 15-50 people.

In 2016 about 100 thousand tourists visited the city, which was by a third more than in 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATE OF THE CITY

Atmospheric air

Social and economic development of Ternopil city and certain peculiarities of its geographic location determine its environmental problems. Some of these problems are linked to the city industrial specialization, while other problems have to do with the presence of the powerful transport hub, as well as natural peculiarities, a number of others are related to the construction in the city, which leads to a decrease in green areas.

Among the main problems associated with the city environment, the following should be noted: gas contamination as a result of traffic, and certain problems related to the quality of drinking water. Another urgent issue is utilizing of solid municipal waste. These are the three problems, which are being solved by local authorities.

Major sources of pollutants, namely, road transport and industrial enterprises determine the environmental situation of the air basin of Ternopil city. Motor vehicles emissions form the bulk of the atmosphere pollution (90% of the total volume). There are no environmentally hazardous enterprises and facilities on the city territory.

Gradual reduction of air pollutants emissions have been observed in recent years. In particular, in 2016 as compared with 2015, the reduction was by 3.0%, while relative to 2014, it was by 10%.

In 2016, the emissions volume in the city per capita amounted to 47.7 kg, which was almost 2,4 times less than the average indicator for Ukraine. Such dynamics is due to both the measures implemented by the City Council in accordance with a number of programmes aimed at improving the city environmental condition, and a decrease in business activity of industrial enterprises and population.

The main areas of reduction of pollutants emission in the air are primarily environmental protection measures envisaged by the project norms of maximum permissible emissions, introduction of modern technologies of treatment of industrial emissions.

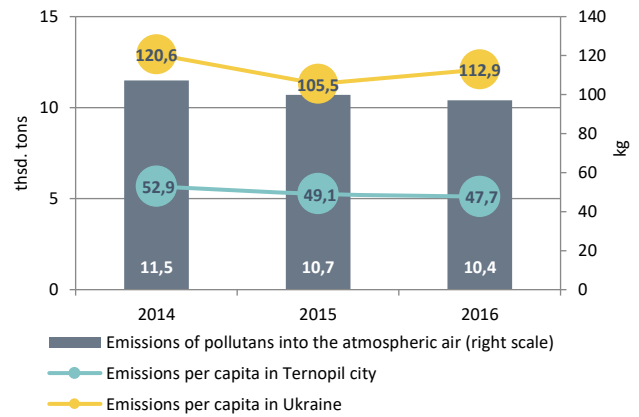
Water sources

Ternopil region is not rich in water resources and holds 15th place in Ukraine by water availability. Depending on the water content, the city per capita indicator is from 1 thousand cu. m to 1.5 thousand cu. m of water per year. By the international classification the city belongs to medium water provided regions of 6.2 thousand cu. m of water per capita a year.

The main sources of water supply of Ternopil city are groundwater of the Volyn-Podillya artesian basin and surface waters of the Seret River. The city water supply system consists of two water intakes, two pumping stations of the second grade elevation, a water deferrization plant and fourteen clean water reservoirs of the total volume of 44.2 thousand cu. m, which accounts for 85% of the daily water supply to the network.

The system of filters was installed for purification of drinking water and bringing it to the relevant norms and requirements. The system of water treatment facilities that carry out full mechanical and biological treatment of sewer drains functions in the city. Due to the strengthened control of the water supply there has been improvement of the quality of drinking water consumed by the population of Ternopil city in recent years.

At present, at the expense of funds of CE «Ternopilvodokanal» and the city budget, and in order to implement the project within the framework of activities to be financed through the loan financing of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a report on evaluation and recommendations regarding declining of all proposals and re-tendering has been approved. The project envisages installation pressure head filters manufactured by Culligan, replacement of water disinfection technology using mixed oxidant technologies, construction of a technological building of sandwich panels, purchase of necessary pumping and other technological equipment, building and reconstruction of engineering networks. Apart from the main effect, namely, bringing the quality of water in Ternopil city up to European standards, the number of complaints of local residents on deterioration of water quality, as well as lack of water, due to the scheduled halt of pumping stations, which is held twice a year, will be significantly reduced.



Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air in Ternopil city

The primary objectives of today is to ensure comprehensive water saving, restoration and maintenance of water resources in proper condition and to implement an effective mechanism of state regulation of water and sewerage in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Municipal solid waste

The sources of waste generation are mostly the city housing stock and business entities located in the city (institutions, organizations, enterprises, etc.), which are obliged to enter into agreements with specialized companies on removal of MSW and transfer of resource valuable waste.

Collection of municipal solid waste is held by enterprises, regardless of their ownership form, performing maintenance work on residential houses and their adjacent areas, and into containers, placed in garbage chambers of residential buildings and on equipped container sites.

The disposal of wastes is carried out at the landfill near Malashivtsi village of Zborivsky district. The reserve of the technological working part is almost exhausted. Volumes of accumulated waste at the landfill are over 11 mln. cu. m and are annually replenished by about 400 thousand cu. m.

A number of important issues in the area of waste management will be resolved during the construction and commissioning of a new landfill of municipal solid waste. In 2015 a contract worth EUR 21.5 mln. for the landfill construction has been concluded under this project. The landfil is envisaged to be constructed within 4 years from the date of approval of the necessary documentation.

Environmental legislation

Environmental issues are regulated both at the state level and at the local level. Among the basic laws the following have to mentioned: «On Environmental Protection», «On the basic principles (strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2020», «On Wastes», «On atmospheric air protection», «On ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of population». At the local level, these are, as follows: The Programme of reforming and development of the housing and communal economy of Ternopil city for 2017-2018, which also include measures of treatment of municipal solid waste; Rules of provision of urban amenities of Ternopil city; Regulations on the order of removal of green plantations in Ternopil city; The «Drinking Water» Programme for 2008-2020, Rules of acceptance of wastewater in the sewerage network and other rules, which are approved at the city level and relate to the overall improvement of the environmental situation and enhancement of its recreational potential.

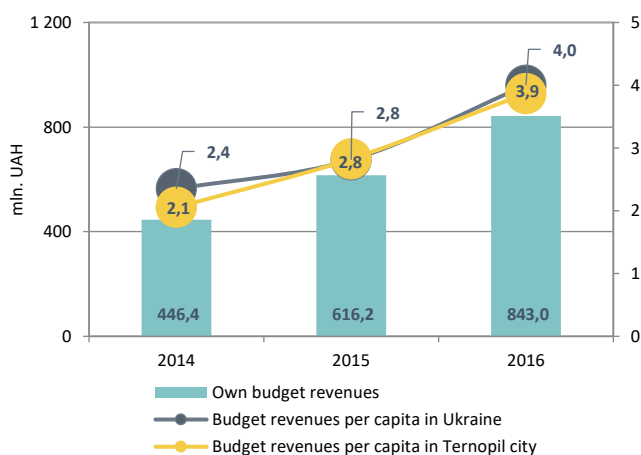
There are also a number of regional programmes aimed at resolving certain issues in the region, as well as measures relating to the general improvement of the environmental situation in Ternopil region and strengthening of its recreational potential.

BUDGET

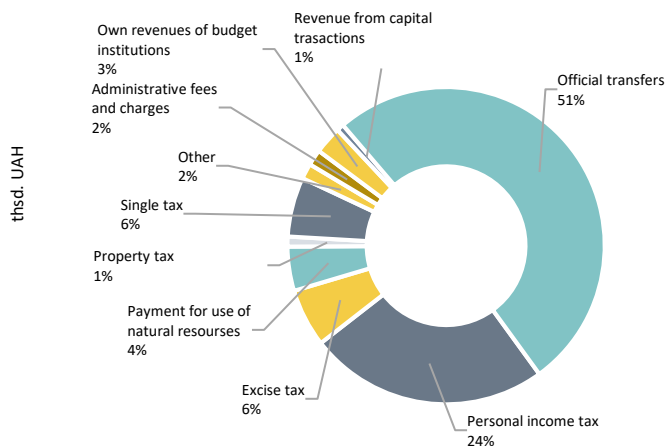
BUDGET REVENUES

The budget of Ternopil city is divided into general and special funds. Sources of funds formation are determined exclusively by the laws Ukraine. The general fund of the budget includes all revenues except those that are intended for the special fund, all expenditures of the general fund that are formed solely by revenues to the general fund and financing of the general fund of the budget. The special fund of the budget includes budget allocations for expenditures by specifically designated revenue sources, grants or gifts (in value) obtained by managers of budgetary funds for a specific purpose, the difference between revenues and expenditures of the special fund of the budget. The main sources of revenues to the funds of the budget of Ternopil city are given below:

TYPES OF BUDGET REVENUES	VOLUME ACCOUNTED
Tax revenues	
Personal income tax	60%
Corporate income tax and financial institutions of communal property tax	100%
Single tax	100%
Environmental tax	25%
Excise tax on entities' sale of retail excise goods	100%
Charge for parking of transport vehicles, tourist tax	100%
Rental payment for special use of forest resources, for special use of water	50%
Property tax payable to local self-government budgets	100%
Non-tax revenues	
State duty, payment for the provision of other administrative services at the scene of action and issuing of documents	100%
Payment for licenses for certain types of entrepreneurial activity and certificates issued by the local authorities	100%
Revenues from rent payments for use of property of communal ownership	100%
Part of net profit (income) of municipal unitary enterprises and their associations	100%
Own revenues of budgetary institutions financed from relevant local budget	100%
Revenues withing aid programmes and grants from international financial institutions and European Union	100%
Funds of share participation in infrastructure development of settlement	100%
Funds from alienation of property of communal ownership, including funds from sale of non-agricultural land plots or rights thereto	100%
Borrowings	100%
Transfers from budgets of other levels	100%



Own revenues to the budget of Ternopil city



Structure of revenues to the budget of Ternopil city in 2016 with transfers

Key own sources of budget revenues are personal income tax, local taxes and fees, fees for use of natural resources. The city budget is dependent on transfers from budgets of other levels, which is typical for most regional centers of Ukraine.

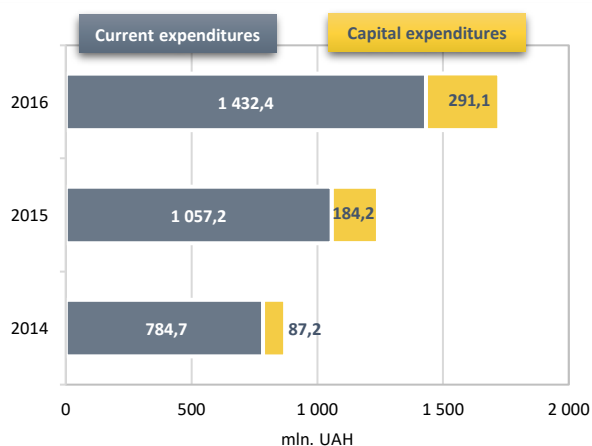
By the indicator of budgetary provision (the ratio of own budget revenues per capita) Ternopil city has caught up with the average indicator in Ukraine in 2015, through broadening of the sources of budget revenues in the framework of decentralization measures which have been implemented by the Government since 2015.

The filling of the budget by taxpayers is differentiated, namely, 10 enterprises and establishments of city account for almost one fifth of all taxes and fees. The major payers to the budget include five higher educational establishments, «Ternopil milk plant», «Ternopilelektrotrans», «Orion» radio plant, «CreatorBud», «Ternopharm» Branch.

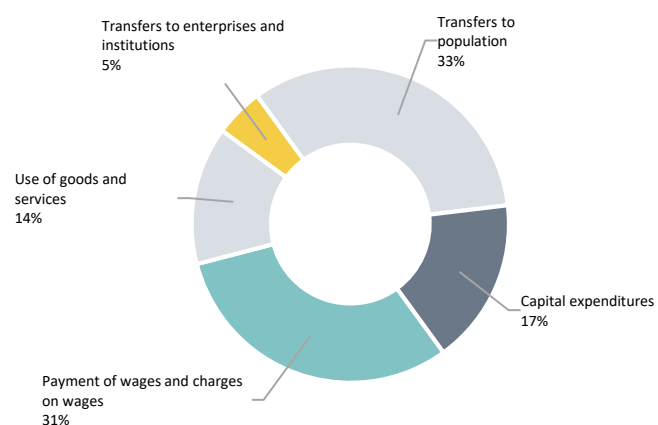
BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of the city budget are formed and allocated to the implementation of programmes and measures provided for in the Budget Code of Ukraine and decisions of Ternopil City Council. During 2013-2014, current expenditures, primarily protected articles (of social orientation), whose dynamics of increase is based on the need to review minimum social standards for budget sphere employees and inflationary component in the cost of goods and services, accounted for 90% of budget allocations in the structure of the city budget expenditures by economic classification.

At the same, the prudent policy of the City Council in the realization of land resources and communal property, whose proceeds are allocated to the city development, as well as changes in the budget legislation allow to maintain quite a significant amount of capital expenditures of the territorial community, i.e. about 10% of total expenditures. In 2015-2016 capital expenditures amounted of 15-17% of the budget expenditures. Particularly record UAH 291.1 mln. was allocated to capital expenditures.



Structure of budget expenditures of Ternopil city



Structure of budget expenditures of Ternopil city in 2016

The city annually increases allocations to the development budget which is formed and used for implementation of social and economic development programmes, strengthening of material and financial base of the city. In 2016, the amount of UAH 361.4 mln. was allocated to the city development.

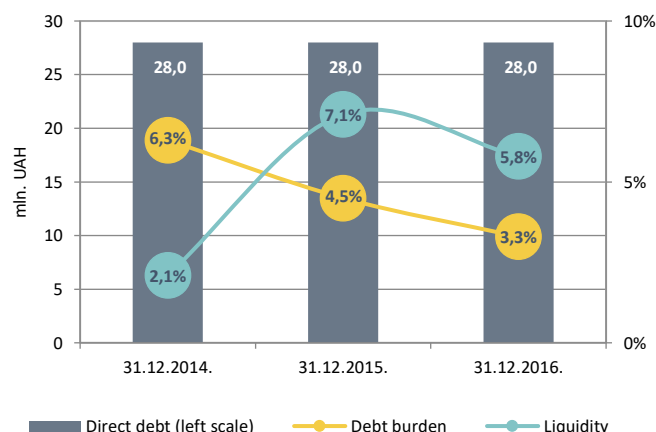
CITY AT CAPITAL MARKET

Ternopil city is not an active participant in the market of external borrowings because its indicator of direct debt burden on the budget revenues (net of transfers) is low, 3.3% as at 31.12.2016.

Debt obligations are formed exclusively by the debt on the loan of the State Treasury of Ukraine.

Budget liquidity indicator (the ratio of balances on accounts to current expenditures) is adequate and grew to 5.8% in 2016.

Low indicators of the debt burden allow the city authorities to count for attracting of additional financial resources, including credit resources to finance social and economic development of the city and infrastructure projects.



Indicators of debt burden on the budget of Ternopil city

REFERENCE DATA

REFERENCE DATA

MAIN INDICATOR OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TERNOPIL CITY IN 2014-2016

INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	2014	2015	2016	GROWTH RATE 2016/2015
Demography and labour market					
Number of actual population (eop)	thsd. people	217.8	218.2	217.9	99.9%
Average number of full-time employees	thsd. people	66.4	63.2	62.1	98.3%
Number of registered unemployed (eop)	thsd. people	3.0	2.2	1.3	59.1%
Average monthly wages in Ternopil city	UAH	2 789	3 277	4 115	125.6%
Average monthly wages in Ternopil region	UAH	2 527	2 994	3 695	123.4%
Average monthly wages in Ukraine	UAH	3 480	4 195	5 070	120.9%
Arrears of wages (eop)	mln. UAH	1.4	2.2	3.0	136.4%
Industry					
Volume of industrial output sold	mln. UAH	3 916.3	6 108.5	8 848.8	144.9%
Volume of industrial output sold per capita in Ternopil city	UAH	18 014.3	28 020.6	40 615.8	144.9%
Volume of industrial output sold per capita in Ternopil region	UAH	8 600.8	11 076.0	14 790.6	133.5%
Volume of industrial output sold per capita in Ukraine	UAH	32 303.9	35 022.1	41 375.2	118.1%
Investments and construction					
Foreign direct investments	mln. \$	15.0	13.2	15.1	114.4%
Foreign direct investments per capita in Ternopil city	\$	69.0	60.6	69.2	114.2%
Foreign direct investments per capita in Ternopil region	\$	52.6	47.0	47.3	100.6%
Foreign direct investments per capita in Ukraine	\$	947.1	843.8	882.4	104.6%
Capital investments	mln. UAH	954.8	1 489.2	1 890.6	126.9%
Capital investments per capita in Ternopil city	UAH	4 391.9	6 825.0	8 677.8	127.0%
Capital investments per capita in Ternopil region	UAH	2 270.6	3 311.9	4 247.7	128.3%
Capital direct investments per capita in Ukraine	UAH	5 538.8	5 861.9	7 643.4	130.4%
Commissioning of housing	thsd. sq. m	145.8	191.8	146.5	76.4%
Commissioning of housing per capita in Ternopil city	sq. m	0.67	0.88	0.67	76.1%
Commissioning of housing per capita in Ternopil region	sq. m	0.22	0.45	0.22	48.9%
Commissioning of housing per capita in Ukraine	sq. m	0.23	0.26	0.22	84.6%
Volume of completed construction works	mln. UAH	540.9	683.0	959.8	140.5%
Transport					
Cargoes transported (by all means of transport)	thsd. tons	4 216.0	5 721.8	6 629.9	115.9%
Cargo turnover	mln. t. km.	1 457.5	1 569.8	1 516.0	96.6%
Passengers transported (all means of transport)	mln. pass.	54.8	57.7	55.6	96.4%
Passenger turnover	mln. pass. km.	1 133.7	1 241.9	1 260.1	101.5%
Domestic and foreign trade					
Retail trade turnover	mln. UAH	3 908.5	4 583.3	5 250.0	114.5%
Retail trade turnover per capita in Ternopil city	UAH	17 978.4	21 024.3	24 097.4	114.6%
Retail trade turnover per capita in Ternopil region	UAH	5 732.7	6 826.7	7 642.9	112.0%
Retail trade turnover per capita in Ukraine	UAH	10 166.6	11 155.7	12 811.5	114.8%
Exports of goods and services	mln. \$	123.6	85.5	111.2	130.1%
Imports of goods and services	mln. \$	98.2	94.9	94.8	99.9%
Foreign trade turnover	mln. \$	221.8	180.4	206.0	114.2%
Balance of foreign trade activities	mln. \$	25.4	-9.4	16.4	--
Foreign trade turnover per capita in Ternopil city	\$	1 020.2	827.5	945.5	114.3%
Foreign trade turnover per capita in Ternopil region	\$	678.2	565.4	571.7	101.1%
Foreign trade turnover per capita in cities in Ukraine	\$	2 518.4	2 108.4	2 121.9	100.6%
Ecology					
Emissions of pollutants into atmospheric air	tons	11.5	10.7	10.4	97.2%
Emissions of pollutants per capita in Ternopil city	kg	52.9	49.1	47.7	97.2%
Emissions of pollutants per capita in Ternopil region	kg	45.8	43.5	--	--
Emissions of pollutants per capita in Ukraine	kg	120.6	105.5	112.9	107.0%
Budget provision (by own budget revenues)					
Budget provision per capita in Ternopil city	UAH	2 051.2	2 826.6	3 869.4	136.9%
Budget provision per capita in cities of Ukraine	UAH	2 323.2	2 811.6	3 999.0	142.2%

REVENUES TO THE BUDGET OF TERNOPIL CITY IN 2014-2016, TARGET FOR 2017, UAH THOUSAND

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Tax revenues	395 727.5	510 466.9	729 713.0
<i>share in the amount of budget revenues</i>	45.8%	39.3%	42.2%
Personal income tax	282 708.5	292 754.8	423 427.4
Corporate income tax	465.9	603.3	423.8
Payment for use of natural resources	44 989.6	57 284.3	77 867.2
Transport tax	3 203.3	2 564.5	1 583.1
Property taxes	0.0	8 709.0	17 652.4
Single tax	57 655.9	71 808.0	104 989.0
Excise tax	0.0	75 889.5	102 412.8
Other taxes	6 704.3	853.5	1 357.3
Non-tax revenues	41 013.5	88 028.3	96 177.5
<i>share in the amount of budget revenues</i>	4.8%	6.8%	5.6%
Income from property and entrepreneurial activities	2 420.0	843.8	5 280.6
Administrative fees and charges, revenues from non-commercial and incidental sales	0.0	12 379.3	13 385.8
Revenues from rent payments for use of property of communal ownership	5 956.4	8 040.1	7 902.5
State duty	264.8	11 160.1	6 647.5
Funds of share participation in infrastructure development of settlement	4 591.9	8 839.3	12 813.1
Own revenues of budget institutions	27 111.2	46 285.5	48 787.2
Other	652.5	480.2	1 360.8
Revenues from capital transactions	5 809.1	13 289.9	12 673.0
<i>share in the amount of budget revenues</i>	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Funds from sales of fixed capital	3 226.0	4 731.1	4 040.9
Funds from sales of land	2 583.2	8 558.8	8 632.2
Specialised funds	3 814.6	4 441.3	4 445.3
<i>share in the amount of budget revenues</i>	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Total revenues	446 364.7	616 226.5	843 008.8
Transfers	417 690.0	684 934.3	886 552.1
<i>share in the amount of budget revenues</i>	48.3%	52.6%	51.2%
TOTAL REVENUE WITH TRANSFERS	864 054.8	1 301 160.7	1 729 560.9

REFERENCE DATA

EXPENDITURES OF THE BUDGET OF TERNOPIL CITY IN 2014-2016, UAH THOUSAND

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Current expenditures	784 711.8	1 057 223.8	1 432 392.6
<i>share in the amount of budget expenditures</i>	90.0%	85.2%	83.1%
Remuneration of employees of the budget institutions	389 268.7	471 083.4	533 089.6
Purchase of supplies and materials, payments for services and other expenditures	67 408.3	101 464.1	132 814.8
Expenditures for business trip	266.9	361.7	529.8
Communal services and energy services	39 312.5	68 013.8	77 003.2
Research and development, state programs	17 326.5	27 672.9	32 200.9
Payment for interest	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other current expenditures	827.3	1 135.1	895.7
Subsidies and current transfers	270 301.7	384 658.2	655 858.6
<i>share in the amount of budget expenditures</i>	31.0%	31.0%	38.1%
Current transfers for enterprises, institutions and organisations	33 762.5	44 286.2	65 317.2
Current transfers to the public administration bodies	3 459.9	13 538.9	20 457.4
Current transfers to the populations	233 079.4	326 833.1	570 084.0
Capital expenditures	87 184.8	184 205.8	291 064.7
<i>share in the amount of budget expenditures</i>	10.0%	14.8%	16.9%
Acquisition of fixed assets	76 806.7	156 587.3	238 8.7
Capital transfers	10 378.1	27 618.4	52 116.1
Undistributed expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	871 896.6	1 241 429.5	1 723 457.3

BUDGET OF TERNOPIIL CITY IN THE FORMAT OF BUDGET BALANCE IN 2014-2016, UAH THOUSAND

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Tax revenues	338 071.6	510 466.9	729 713.0
Payments, fines and other operating revenues	44 828.1	83 518.0	84 147.7
Obtained transfers net of internal transfers	417 690.0	684 934.3	886 552.1
Operating revenues total	800 589.7	1 278 919.2	1 700 412.8
Current expenditures	514 410.1	669 730.9	776 534.0
Subsidies and current transfers	270 301.7	387 492.9	655 858.6
Operating expenses total	784 711.8	1 057 223.8	1 432 392.6
Operating balance	15 878.0	221 695.5	268 020.2
Financial revenues	0.0	0.0	2 504.1
Payment of interest on liabilities, debt servicing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial balance total	0.0	0.0	2 504.1
Current balance	15 878.0	221 695.5	270 524.3
Capital revenues	63 465.1	22 241.5	26 644.0
Subsidies and transfers for capital expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital revenues total	63 465.1	22 241.5	26 644.0
Capital expenditures	76 806.7	156 552.8	238 948.7
Capital transfers	10 378.1	27 652.9	52 116.1
Capital expenses total	87 184.8	184 205.7	291 064.7
Capital balance	- 23 719.7	- 161 964.2	-264 420.7
Balance after capital expenses	- 7 841.6	59 731.1	6 103.6
Providing soft loans to citizens (including repayment)	- 36.5	- 22.4	240.8
Surplus / deficit	- 7 805.2	59 753.5	5 862.8
Financing	7 805.2	59 753.5	-5 862.8
BALANCE	0.0	0.0	0.0

REFERENCE DATA

REFERENCE DATA, AS AT JUNE 2017

City communal property:	560,7 thousand sq. m of non-residential premises	
City land fund:	5 852 ha, of them 5 197.3 ha – state property, 90.4 ha – communal property	
Cost of land lease:	not exceeding 12% of the normative monetary valuation of land	
Land tax:	<p>0.03%-0.09% of the normative monetary valuation of land – for the land occupied by housing stock, under parking lots and garages, household plots, etc.</p> <p>5.0% of the normative monetary valuation of land – for land plots in areas of environmental, health and recreational purpose.</p> <p>1.0% of the normative monetary valuation of land – for land plots of different functional purpose including those held in perpetual use and owned by business entities</p> <p>0.1% of the normative monetary valuation of land – 1 ha of agricultural land (arable lands, hayfields, pastures)</p> <p>0.03% of the normative monetary valuation of land – 1 ha of agricultural lands (perennial plantings).</p>	
Real Estate Tax:	<p>1.0% of the minimum wage per square meter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ for apartments of the area above 60 sq. m ✓ for private houses of the area above 120 sq. m <p>1.0% of the minimum wage per square meter of non-residential real estate.</p>	
Transport tax:	UAH 25 000 for passenger cars, used for less than 5 years with comparative costs more than 750 of minimum salary	
Tariffs for electricity, kW / UAH. VAT excluded:	I class	II class
Industrial and nonindustrial consumers:	190.16	244.02
Electrified city transport:	190.16	244.02
Electrified rail transport, non-industrial consumers, agricultural consumers-producers:	190.16	244.02
Price of natural gas for legal persons and industry economic entities, 1.000 cu m/UAH, VAT included (with transport expenses and surcharges):	8 949.48	
Price of natural gas for budget institutions, 1.000 cu m/UAH, VAT included (with transport expenses and surcharges):	8 949.48	
Price of natural gas for population, 1.000 cu m/UAH, VAT included (with transport expenses and surcharges):	6 879.00	
Tariffs for centralized water supply, 1 cu m / UAH, without VAT:	4.30	
Tariffs for centralized water disposal, 1 cu m / UAH, without VAT:	4.63-6.26	

KEY STRUCTURAL UNITS OF TERNOPIL CITY COUNCIL

Name	Main functions and tasks	Contacts
Ternopil City Council Executive committee	Address: 46001, Ukraine, Ternopil city, Listopadova st., 5 Tel.: (0352) 40-41-24 E-mail: presamr@gmail.com Web: www.rada.te.ua	
Department of Strategic development of the city	Development of strategic urban development plan and monitoring its implementation, the implementation of a uniform policy in the area of the city cooperation with foreign partner cities, international organizations, foreign business entities and humanitarian cooperation. Assistance in the implementation of international structural subdivisions of communal property, drafting measures to ensure balanced foreign economic and investment development of the city; development of conditions of attraction of foreign and domestic investments in the economy of Ternopil city; promotion of the city business entities in creating joint enterprises with foreign partners; creating positive perception and promotion of the city, spreading positive knowledge of Ternopil in Ukraine and abroad, etc.	46001, Ternopil city, Listopadova st., 5 (0352)25-37-80 usrm.mr@gmail.com
Department of Economy, Industry and Labour	Ensuring balanced economic and social development of the city, efficient use of natural, human, material and financial resources; development of forecasts of the complex economic and social city development, facilitating the creation conditions for efficient work of city enterprises of all forms of ownership; implementation of information and analytical support of investment policy in the city, development of measures to attract foreign investments and credit resources for the development of the city economic potential; implementation of state policy in the procurement of goods, works and services for state funds and city budget funds; implementation of programmes of development of small business, etc.	46001, Ternopil city, Copernic st., 1 (0352) 25-16-49 ekon_mr@meta.ua
Department of Finance	Implementation of the state policy in the area of the city finance; drafting of calculations to the city budget draft and submitting it to the City Council; preparing proposals for financial provision of socio and economic development of the city; implementation and management of overall performance of the municipal budget; coordination of work to ensure compliance with requirement to procurement of goods, works and services for public funds by managers of the city budget, public utility companies.	46001, Ternopil city, Shevchenko av., 3 (0352) 52-10-56 mfu@columbus.te.ua
Department of Architecture, City Planning and Cadastre	Implementation of the state policy in the area of urban planning and architecture in the city territory; analysis of urban development, organization of development, review and submission for approval of master plan and urban planning documentation in due course; coordination of activities of urban development on complex development and city building, improving its architectural appearance, rational use of the city territory, coordination of activities of urban development on complex planning and sustainable city development; compliance with the law on urban planning, state standards, rules and regulations, master plan, zoning of the territory plan of Ternopil city approved by the urban planning documentation; implementation of the city programs on urban planning; keeping the city urban cadastre; preparation and provision of urban conditions and restrictions of building on land plots, of objects of housing and civil, industrial and other purposes; providing conclusions on proposals of urban development for determination of territory for urban needs in accordance with the city planning documentation, other issues.	46001, Ternopil city, Copernic st., 1 (0352) 40-41-45 arhthern@ukr.net
Department of «Unified permitting center»	Providing business entities with information, advisory and practical assistance related to obtaining of permit documents; development and implementation of mechanisms to facilitate and reduce the time of obtaining permits; organization of work of representatives of permitting offices on issues related to issuing permits.	46001, Ternopil city, Ostrozkiego st., 6 (0352) 40-41-89
Department of accounting and control over the use of communal property	Management of property belonging to the communal property of the city; accounting and control over the use of the city communal property; execution of functions on conclusion, renegotiation, termination of lease agreements and free use; functions of the seller of the objects of the city communal property, which are approved for privatization by the City Council.	46001, Ternopil city, Shevchenko av., 21 (0352) 52-10-56 ukmmtr@meta.ua
Department of Land Resources	Provision of implementation of land reforms aimed at deregulation and privatization of lands within the city limits; implementation of self-control over the use and protection of land resources within the city limits; accounting and land monitoring, land planning and management; realization of the state programmes, as well as development and implementation of municipal programmes of rational land use and protection, improvement of environment.	46001, Ternopil city, Copernic st., 1 (0352) 40-41-54

CONTACTS FOR COOPERATION :

**Strategic development Department of
Ternopil City Council**

Listopadova St., 5

Ternopil City 46001

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