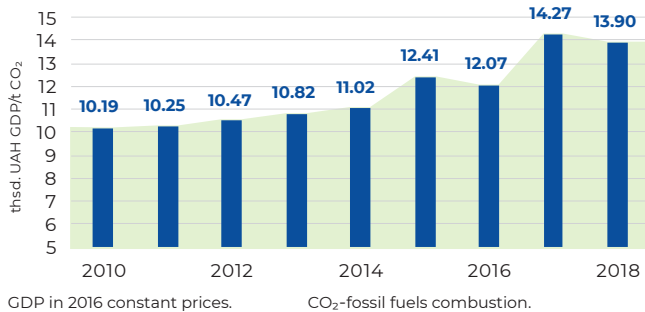


## In a nutshell: Environmental and resource productivity of the Ukrainian economy in 2021

### Carbon productivity



Source: Ukrstats (2021), IEA (2020), CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion, own calculations.

### In Ukraine, the carbon and energy productivity of the economy has increased over the past ten years.

In 2010-18, the carbon productivity of the economy increased by 36% with a steady upward trend in 2014-18. As of 2019, energy productivity in Ukraine was USD 6 047 (PPP 2017) per tonnes of oil equivalent. This is 14% more than in 2015. At the same time, energy productivity grew by 19% in 2010-14. Average energy productivity in OECD countries is twice as high as in Ukraine, and 2.5 times as high in the European Union.

**The share of renewable energy sources (RES) has been growing rapidly over the last five years.** The share of RES in the total primary energy supply nearly tripled in 2007-19 from 1.7% to 4.9%. Its growth in 2015-19 was especially fast due to increased use of biofuel and energy generated from waste, as well as increased capacity from wind and solar energy. In 2020, RES accounted for 12.4% of electricity production, which is twice as much as in 2016. Although the share of RES in final energy consumption was 8.1% in 2020, it is still far below the EU average (18.9%).

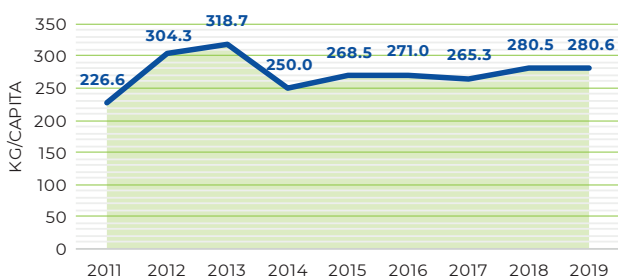
**In 2018-19, multifactor productivity (MFP) became the most influential factor in economic growth in Ukraine. During 2001-13, the growth rate of MFP in Ukraine was quite significant and grew steadily (except for 2005).** The contribution of MFP to gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates during 2001-19 (except for the crisis years of 2008, 2014-15 and 2020) was positive and often the highest (compared to labor and capital). MFP in 2018-19 became the most influential factor of economic growth in Ukraine and added 2.0-2.3 percentage points to the index for GDP.

**Over the last ten years, water productivity in Ukraine has increased by 28%.** The use of fresh water has decreased statistically over the last ten years due to the temporary occupation of parts of Ukraine. Combined with GDP growth over the past five years, this has led to a 28% increase in water productivity of the national economy over the last ten years.

**The use of mineral fertilisers in Ukraine per unit of area is gradually increasing, but the balance of nutrients remains negative.** The use of mineral fertilisers has increased by 2.5 times over the last ten years and today is 2.3 t/ha. The EU average is more than double this amount. Due to excessive ploughing, and insufficient application of mineral and organic fertilisers, the soil continues to degrade.

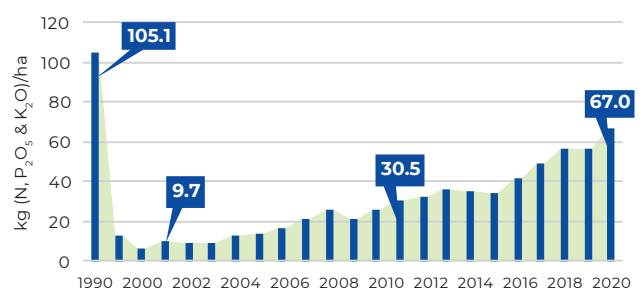
**The generation of household and similar waste in Ukraine has remained at the level of 280.6 kg per capita.**

### Municipal waste generation



Source: Ukrstats.

### Use of fertilisers



Source: Ukrstats.

Action implemented by:

## Background

Monitoring and assessment of progress towards a green economy is important for improving government policies and their implementation. The green growth indicators help track progress in greening economic growth, inform decisions, demonstrate accountability, raise public awareness and compare data between countries.

In 2022, the third monitoring report was released using the OECD-based green growth indicators to provide a snapshot of Ukraine's progress in greening the economy. This nutshell zooms into the natural asset base of Ukraine to inform policy makers about progress but also to underline actions needed to accelerate green transformation.

## Acknowledgements

This nutshell and the underlying report were prepared by the expert team from Resource and Analysis Center "Society and Environment" within the "European Union for Environment" (EU4Environment) Programme funded by the European Union and implemented by the OECD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank.

## About EU4Environment

The "European Union for Environment" (EU4Environment) Programme helps partner countries preserve their natural capital and increase people's environmental well-being by supporting environment-related action, demonstrating and unlocking opportunities for greener growth, and setting mechanisms to better manage environmental risks and impacts. Read more here about [EU4Environment](#).

## Disclaimers

Data presented in this nutshell come from the report "Towards Green Transformation of Ukraine: State of Play in 2021". All sources are available and properly acknowledged in the report.

The views expressed herein are those of the authors only and can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, its members, the governments of the Eastern Partner countries or the implementing partners. This nutshell and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries, and to the name of any territory, city or area.

This nutshell was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union.



Action implemented by: