

JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002

UKRAINE



COUNTRY PROFILE



UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and,
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES.....	1
CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE.....	5
CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY.....	6
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING COMSUMPTION PATTERNS.....	8
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - ENERGY.....	9
CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - TRANSPORT.....	12
CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY.....	14
CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH.....	15
CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT.....	21
CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING.....	23
CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.....	25
CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES.....	26
CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION.....	28
CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT.....	29
CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT.....	30
CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	31
CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.....	33
CHAPTER 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING.....	34
CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES.....	35
CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES.....	37
CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS.....	39
CHAPTER 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES.....	42

CHAPTER 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS.....	44
CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS.....	53
CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	55
CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING.....	56
CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	58
CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	59
CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS.....	60
CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING.....	61
CHAPTER: INDUSTRY.....	62
CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	63

LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AMCEN	Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	The Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	Foundation for International Development Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

IEEA	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACEP	South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNU	United Nations University
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Influence of the expected changes of external political and external economic situation on the economy of Ukraine.

During last years the global economy has achieved an essentially new degree of development. In 2000 the global economic growth was 4 %, which was the highest result for last almost two decades. Nevertheless, in 2001 it was specified the tendency of delay.

In the developing countries the rates of growth in 2001 make on the average 4.2 %, which is more than on one percentage item lower, than in the previous year.

Behind the historical and economic inheritance, the development of economy of Ukraine, in the greater measure, depends on the tendencies of economic development of its main trade partner - Russian Federation, where the increase of economy in 2000 was 4 %.

The stabilization in Russian economy will appreciably assist to the maintenance of the positive tendencies in the Ukrainian economy.

Despite of some delay of development of global economy in the beginning of 2001, in future its revival is more possible, than preservation of the slowed down rates. The encouraging tendencies of development of the main economic partners of Ukraine (Russia, countries of CIS and Europe) should positively affect development of the Ukrainian economy.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Ukraine actively develops the international cooperation on ecology and trade, both at bilateral, and at multilateral level.

The main efforts of the Government were directed on strengthening of policy of the international cooperation:

- Participation in creation of the international legislation, development of policy of sustainable development, and also development of cooperation with the international organizations;
- Introduction of modern ecological policy, specifications and standards, achievement of a science and technology;
- Attraction of the international assistance with the purpose of maintenance of protection an environment, nuclear safety and rational use of natural resources;
- Decision of a problem of overcoming of consequences of Chernobyl accident;
- Strengthening bilateral cooperation with the neighbouring countries, other important partners and countries - donors;
- Participation in the regional programs of protection of a nature.

Since declaration of independence of Ukraine, the basic ecological laws were authorized and new ecological policy, constructed on a basis of international and European legislation is introduced. In 1991 the Law on protection of the natural environment was accepted. It cover practically all aspects of protection of an environment and use of natural resources, determining the precise purposes and mechanisms of application of the Law.

At present among 15 basic nature protection laws are:

- On protection of natural environment (June, 1991);
- On ecological expertise (February, 1995);
- On maintenance of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population (February, 1994);
- On the fauna (March, 1993);
- On the protection of atmospheric air (October, 1992);
- On the natural-reserved fund of Ukraine (June, 1992);
- On the pesticides and agrochemistry (March, 1995);
- On the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety (February, 1995);
- On the manipulation with radioactive wastes (June, 1995);

- Land Code (1990, addition in May, 1992);
- Water Code (June, 1995);
- Forest Code (January, 1993) etc.

The basic bodies of the central executive authority, which are stably involved in the international cooperation on sustainable development, are Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the appropriate structural divisions of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy and European Integration. The coordination of activity of the ministries and departments on policy of sustainable development is carried out by a National Commission on Sustainable Development of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which was created on December 30, 1997.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The assistance is given as the credits and loans, which are used for realization of the key projects of development of domestic economy, technical assistance, direct investments in economy of Ukraine. The general orientation of the assistance of the international financial organizations corresponds the authorized purposes of these organizations and provides a support to realization of economic reforms, liberalization and structural reorganization of economy, development of a civil society in Ukraine.

Among the international financial organizations, which are the main partners of Ukraine, are the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The priority directions of cooperation of these organizations with Ukraine are defined in the appropriate Strategy of the Assistance to Ukraine - intermediate term programs, which define volume, structure, general principles of IBRD and EBRD activity in Ukraine, and are affirmed by Council of Directors of these organizations. In Strategy of the Assistance to Ukraine IBRD and EBRD the policy of IMF finds a detailed display, directed on support of a rate of economic reforms, which is entered by the President of Ukraine and Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The general directions of cooperation of IBRD with Ukraine are determined in Strategy of the Assistance of Group of World Bank for the period of 2001-2003 years, authorized by Council of Directors in September, 2000.

Accordingly to the Strategy, the priority directions of the assistance of Bank recognize support of reforms of system of social protection the population of Ukraine in the transitive period, and also support of system of public health services by means of struggle with AIDS distribution and tuberculosis, assistance to development of private sector of economy of our state, development of a civil society with the purpose of public support of a rate of economic reforms.

The strategy of EBRD for Ukraine, which is authorized by Council of directors of Bank in July, 2000, is a program of actions for the period of 2001-2002 years. It is directed on a support of economic and structural reforms and active search of opportunities of realization of the new projects of Bank in Ukraine.

The practical realization of Strategy of the assistance of IBRD and EBRD directly influences a volume of the financial assistance of these organizations to Ukraine. The general feature of both mentioned Strategies is an establishment of precise dependence of volumes of financing of Ukraine from successes of introduction of economic reforms and investment climate in our country.

Cooperation: The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine is responsible for the cooperation in frameworks of more than 50 bilateral agreements and contracts in the field of the environment protection. The prior importance is given to the cooperation in this area with the neighbouring countries. Frame and/or sectoral agreements were signed with Poland, Republic of Moldova, Hungary, Russian Federation, Belarus, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria.

Ukraine has concluded the agreement on transit transportation of dangerous wastes with Poland (1994) and on cooperation on wastes, which contain mercury, with Russian Federation (1997). In 1993 Ukraine has also signed the agreement with Republic of Moldova on cooperation in the field of environment protection. Both countries have concluded the separate agreement on use and protection of boundary water objects. The realization of the present agreements will assist to protection against pollution of the river Dniestr. The common

working group was created, which has to supervise the negative influence of the technogenic factors on this river.

The cooperation with the USA, the Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain is also developed. The Ukrainian-Dutch cooperation covers ecological management, development of natural reserves, water resources management and climatic changes. The bilateral agreements with the Netherlands and Switzerland concern the projects on water-refining in Odessa and at sugar factories as well as reconstruction of pump stations in city Mariupol at the Azov Sea. The result of the cooperation with Denmark are projects for factories on processing of toxic wastes in industrial regions of Ukraine, a project "of clean technologies" in a machinery-producing industry of Ukraine etc.

In September, 1997 the representatives of Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine have signed the Torun declaration on cooperation in the field of environment protection within countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The countries have undertaken to develop cooperation in different spheres of environment protection, including climate changes, problems of energy and health, monitoring of environment condition, general and organizational questions of ecological policy, assistance for regional strategy of sustainable development. The representatives of the countries, which have signed the Declaration, will carry out annual meetings with the purpose of information and experience interchange.

Ukraine actively participates in activity of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) with the purpose of introduction of free trade regime within the framework of the Black Sea region and strengthening of the interaction on rational use of resources of the Black sea.

Though Ukraine is not a member of CIS, it has the status of the observer in the Interstate Ecological Council and takes part in its meetings.

In 1994 the Agreement on partnership and cooperation between Ukraine and EU was concluded. It has defined the purposes of cooperation in 25 spheres, including the sphere of trade, nuclear energy, industry, finance, transport and agriculture. Ukraine is interested in expansion of participation in the European ecological programs, in strengthening of cooperation with the countries - members of EU at a bilateral level. In Ukraine the work on legislations agreement in the sphere of ecology, trade and development with the European norms, and also on multilateral international conventions is carried out.

Ukraine actively participates in the process "Environment for Europe", since the second Ministerial conference 1993 in Lucerne (Switzerland). The support of the "Ecological program for Central and East Europe" at this Conference has served as the important stimulus for Ukraine, as well as for the majority of the countries of EU, for the acceptance of the National Plan of Actions in the field of environment protection, which development was completed by autumn of 1997.

The conference of the European Environment Ministers in 1995 in Sofia has ratified the Pan-European Strategy of Preservation of Biological and Landscape Variety. Ukraine has undertaken the obligations concerning introduction of this Strategy in the field of management of steppes. The Sofia conference also has ratified the declaration on creation of the regional ecological centers in New Independent States. Within the framework of implication of the Declaration the "Regional ecological center of Kiev " (REC-Kiev) was created in 1998 in Kiev with the support of USA.

Ukraine, which will be the owner of the following, 5-th Ministerial Conference within the framework of process "Environment for Europe " in 2003, considers process of preparation and realization of the Conference as the important task in the sphere of the international cooperation on nature preservation.

The participation in multilateral international cooperation on sustainable development is carried out by connection to the international agreements and participation in the work of multilateral establishments on ecology, trade and development. (see Article 38 "International organizational mechanisms ").

The activation of process of finding by Ukraine of membership in WTO during 2000-2001 years led to essential changes in improvement of legislative providing of access to the national market of goods and services. These changes cover almost all spheres of the external economic relations.

The system of state purchases in Ukraine is wholly given in conformity with the requirements of WTO. With acceptance of the Law "On purchase of goods, works, services for the public funds " in Ukraine the necessary legislative base for construction of uniform system of state purchases is created, that will be coordinated to the conventional rules of world trade. The basic principle of purchases is observance of competitive bases.

In the sphere of access to the market of services within the framework of the introduction in WTO, Ukraine has liberalized access to the market of services as much as possible. The new Law of Ukraine "On banks and bank

activity" establishes the identical size of the authorized capital as for banks with foreign capital participation, as for domestic banks, and also the interdiction on opening of branches of foreign banks in Ukraine is abolished. Soon, with acceptance of the project of the law of Ukraine "On modification and additions in the Law of Ukraine "On insurance" there will be abolished 49 percentage restrictions of a share of the foreign capital in the authorized capital of the enterprises.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted the Law "On modification of some legislative acts of Ukraine concerning strengthening the responsibility for infringement of the right of the intellectual property " and Law of Ukraine "On modification in the Law of Ukraine "On the copyright and related rights", which also suppose use of effective measures on protection of the rights of the intellectual property.

In 2001 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted two administration bills in the sphere of intellectual property, namely: "On the copyright", which was accepted by the Diplomatic Conference on 20.12.1996, "On connection of Ukraine to the Contract "On performance and soundtracks", accepted on 20.12.1996, "On connection of Ukraine to the International Convention on protection of the rights of the performers, producers of soundtracks and organizations of speech". The project of the Law of Ukraine "On features of production, export and import of disks for laser systems of reading" is accepted by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the first reading. Ukraine is a sustainable member of IMF since 1992. Cooperation of Ukraine with IMF at a level of realization of the common programs of economic development began since October, 1994. By then Ukraine had a significant fall of volumes of GDP, high level of budget deficiency and significant level of the delayed and current debts on gas consumption before Russia and Turkmenistan. First of all, the cooperation with IMF has enabled the re-structurization of the liabilities before Russia and Turkmenistan, to receive the intermediate term credits from the IMF and long-term credits from World Bank under the interest rates, below the market ones. The period of cooperation of Ukraine with IMF as a whole is successful. A uncommon role in it belongs to the constructive, consecutive and business position of the Government of Ukraine, and also to management of IMF, its missions and representation in Ukraine.

In September 1998 the Council of Directors of IMF authorized the program "Mechanism of the extended financing" (EFF) for Ukraine, with total amount is close to 2,266 million of US dollars. The advantage of crediting within the framework of the Program "Mechanism of the extended financing " is that the means are given on a longer term (repayment term is 10 years with a delay of payment of the basic sum of the debt for 5 years), in greater volume (a total amount of the loan makes 2.226 billion of US dollars) and under small interests (up to 7 % annually).

As for January 1, 2001, a total amount of the credits received from IMF during the period of cooperation was 3913.8 millions US dollars. The means of the IMF credits were used on repayment of external debts of Ukraine and support of stability of national currency.

The successful decision by Council of Directors of the International Monetary Fund of a question concerning a restoration of financing of Ukraine on September 20, 2001 has given an opportunity to receive means of the next credit within the framework of the program "Mechanism of the extended financing" at a rate of 290.8 million SDR (about US \$ 375 million).

The government of Ukraine is adjusted to continue the cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and to carry out the obligations of the arrangements, stated in a Letter about intentions from August 31 of the current year.

The commission of the European Union gave the assistance within the framework of "Erasmus" Program, which was useful and has made the payment in process of general socio economic development of Ukraine. In particular, in such sphere as "Economic reforms and development of private sector", since 1991 till this time the given assistance had the following directions: a privatization and re-structuring of the enterprises, support of small and average business, financial services, agriculture and conversion of the industrial enterprises of defensive complex. The projects, which were carried out in the specified sectors, provided as increase of an institutional opportunity of the Government in assistance to general economic growth, and a support of processes of re-structuring.

Today there are 7 projects at a stage of introduction. The special attention would be desirable to give to the projects in bank sector "Granting of support in re-structuring of three large banks" (Ukrsocbank, Ukreksimbank and Sberbank) and "Support of development of financial management at the chosen large enterprises".

* * *

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

Decision-Making: The development of a democratic society with market economy provides creation of an effective system of social protection of poor population, invalids, families with children, families with many children and other persons, which suffer in conditions of socio economic transformations. With this purpose a number of normative and legal acts is accepted. They provide such assistance:

- Introduction of the estimation of a property condition of the citizens by granting the housing allowances and other kinds of state social assistance, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2000);
- Legislative fastening of a principle of address granting of the state assistance, realization of measures stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the state social assistance to poor families",
- Realization of measures stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the state assistance to families with children" in a new edition, (since January 1, 2002).

The stabilization of economic development of Ukraine promotes positive shifts in sphere of social protection, in particular:

- The financial maintenance of the state programs of social protection of the invalids was improved. That has permitted to achieve increase of a level of maintenance of the invalids by sanatorium treatment, orthopedic products, means of movement since 2000;
- For realization of purposeful nation-wide policy on introduction of the newest rehabilitation techniques in the network of the centers of early intervention and social rehabilitation of the children - invalids is extended.
- The quantity of centers of professional, medical and social rehabilitation of the persons with the limited physical opportunities is increased;
- The social service of 48 thousand lonely citizens of pension age and invalids in houses - boarding schools (285) is improved; the network of these establishments completely satisfies the needs of the population for hospital places; the persons, which live in boarding-establishments, are totally dependant on the state.

According to the operative data, the assistance, provided by the Law of Ukraine "On the state assistance to poor families", is received by 105.5 thousand poor families on a total sum of 23.9 mln. Hrv. The positive tendency on payment of the intended assistance is kept. So, in June 2001, it was paid 77.3 % of the intended assistance, in July - already 82.3 %.

The problem of social protection is limitation of budget assignments on social payments, which establish the level of social guarantees. This level does not correspond with terms of the appropriate legal acts (which provide from 14 up to 26 % of a living-minimum for different social - demographic groups).

Programmes and Projects: The Strategy of Overcoming of Poverty, which authorized by the Decree of the President of Ukraine from 15.08.2001, is developed.

The strategy of overcoming of poverty will be realized in three stages till 2010:

First (2001-2002) - realization of a complex of measures on stabilization of living standards, elimination of sharpest displays of poverty;

Second (2003-2004) - creation of the objective preconditions for stable increase of the real money incomes of the population, maintenance of an optimum level of employment;

Third (2005-2009) - orientation of economic processes to more effective satisfaction of needs of the population. Reduction of poverty rates among the most sensitive population layers. Creation of preconditions for transition from this Strategy to the Strategy of Prevention of Poverty. At the given stage all developed programs of social protection and effective system of social insurance will work actively.

The project of the Complex program on realization of Strategy of Overcoming of Poverty is developed.

Status: At the present stage the use of relative criterion, calculated on a fixed share of the per capita incomes, is the most acceptable. The ratio of cost value of the elected criterion of poverty with a living-minimum determines the poverty line. Thus, the poverty line was about 56.6 percents of a living-minimum.

According to this criterion, in 2000 about 26.4 % of the population of Ukraine belonged to a category of poor. The basic part of poor (75 percents) is made by households with children in the age of till 18 years. Families with children with all adults of able-bodied age made 47.2 percents of poor and families, in which all adults work – 18.5 percents.

The pensioners also make a significant group of poor: households with pensioners make 44.5 percents of poor, and about 41.8 percents from them are households with pensioners, which do not work.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Decision-Making: The greatest reduction of consumption levels was held for the period of 1991-1994 years. So, in 1994 consumption of meat, milk, eggs and sugar has decreased almost on third in comparison with 1990. The consumption of oils decreased on 25 percents, of vegetables and melon cultures - on 18 percents, of fruits and grapes – decreased twice. The consumption of fish for this period has decreased in 5 times. After 1995 decrease of consumption passed by slower rates, and in 1999 it has slightly increased. In 2000 there was a further increase of per capita consumption almost for all basic food products, but the former levels of consumption were not achieved on all basic products, except for a potatoes. The consumption of meat products was 2.5 kg per capita in 2000 and 68.2 kg in 1990. So, it was reduced more, than for a half. Also, almost the per capita consumption of milk was reduced on 47% (only 198 kg in 2000). The consumption of eggs was 164 items per capita, of fruit and grapes – 29.1 kg, which is on 40% smaller than in 1990. The consumption of sugar reduced on 27%, of oil - on 20 %, of bread - on 12 %. In comparison with 1990, the greatest reduction of consumption was held on fish (in 2,1 times), which made only 8.3 kg per capita in 2000.

The consumption of potato has increased by 2.7 % in comparison with 1990.

The negative changes, which were held in the market of the foodstuffs for last decade, have resulted in significant backlog of actual per capita consumption from the recommended rational norms. Today, only consumption of bread exceeds the rational norm (on 23 %) as well as consumption of potatoes (on 8.5 %).

The population consumes only 32.5 kg of meat annually, whereas the rational norm is 80 kg. That is only 41 percents from the necessary quantity. The consumption of fish is 8.3 kg, which also makes only 41.5 % of the norm; the consumption of milk and eggs makes little bit more than a half of the norm, of vegetables and melon-cultures - 61 percents. The worst situation was in 2000 with a consumption of fruit and berries (only a third of the norm was consumed). The consumption of fruit in all times was rather low in the state, but it was compensated with quite high level of consumption of sugar (till 50-52 kg annually). Today, with consumption of sugar also decreased up to 36,5 kg, whereas the norm is 38 kg a year, such indemnification is failed. Such situation in the internal food market testifies that at present had worsened not only general low level of consumption, but also its structure. Today the caloricity level for the majority of the population with low incomes is provided basically at the expense of products of a vegetative origin. The infringement of structure of a food has resulted in lack of fats of an animal origin, fibers, mineral substances, vitamins etc by a significant part of the population.

Inflation processes, which have been occurring in the country during 1991-2000, fall of solvent demand of the population and shortening of production of the consumer goods (including those of cultural - housing purpose) have resulted in significant deterioration of the maintenance of the population by the goods of long usage.

The limited buying power of a prevailing part of the country population has not permitted not only to fill up the park of complex home appliances of families, but also to carry out duly replacement of products, which have tested physical and obsolescence.

The backlog from rational norms has gone deep.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS-ENERGY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: Among the major factors, which determine the opportunities of development of the Ukrainian economy, there is its provision by own fuel and energy resources, which are displayed by presence of the offers in the energy resources market.

The transition to policy of creation of favorable legal and administrative conditions of functioning and development of a fuel and energy complex finds confirmation in changes in legislative and legal base, which began in 2000:

- the project of the Concept of Reforming and Strategic Development of a Coal Industry for the Solution of Problems in Coal Area is developed (2000);
- with a purpose of diversification of natural gas deliveries in Ukraine, the deliveries from Turkmenistan (2000) are restored;
- the price burst, which stimulates import of petroleum in Ukraine and reduces a deficiency of diesel fuel in the domestic market of petroleum and accompanying markets is softened;
- the stipulated tasks concerning stabilization and increase of volumes of production of petroleum and gas due to escalating of the explored deposits introduction of new methods and technologies of operation of deposits;
- with the purpose of stimulation of development of wind power the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has accepted the Law of Ukraine "On modification in some laws of Ukraine concerning stimulation of development of wind power in Ukraine " (2000);
- the decisions concerning development of power policy of Ukraine in a long-term prospect (till 2030) are accepted.

Due to results of work of a fuel and energy complex of Ukraine, since 2000 the tendency of increase of production of coal, petroleum, natural gas and of the electric power is observed:

- the volume of producing of the electric power by power stations, which are included into the incorporated power system of Ukraine, was 86432.9 mln. KW/hour in 2001, that is on 475.3 mln. KW/hour or 0.5 % more, than during the appropriate period of the last year. It was produced 83378.3 mln. kW/hour by power stations of Mintopenergo of Ukraine during 6 months of 2001, that is on 0.7 % more than as for the appropriate period of the last year;
- thus, it was produced 37701 mln. kW/hour by thermal power stations, that is on 1.7 % less than during the appropriate period of the last year;
- it was produced 38363 mln. kW/hour by atomic power stations. Compared with the appropriate period of 2000, the atomic power stations have increased producing of the electric power on 689.3 mln. kW/hour, or on 1.8 %;
- the producing of the electric power by hydraulic power stations was 7316.3 mln. kW/hour during 6 months of 2001, that is on 574.5 mln. kW/hour or on 8.5 % more, than for the appropriate period of the last year;
- the export of the electric power has increased. So, since the beginning of 2001, the export to the countries of Eastern and Central Europe was 1282.2 mln. kW/hour, that is on 14.8 mln. kW/hour or on 1.2 % more then in the appropriate period of the last year.

The consumption of fuel and energy resources by areas of national economy of Ukraine was in 2001: of coal – 68.9 mln. tons, of natural gas – 81.3 billion m³, of petroleum and gas condensate – 13.9 mln. tons. Compared with 2000, it makes correspondingly 110.7, 106.9 and 147.9 percents of the actual consumption in 2000.

The significant debts of the industrial enterprises of Ukraine for the consumed electric power result in lack of means on purchase of fuel and materials. The consequence is a reduction of the current consumption in regions of Ukraine. An expected consumption of electricity in Ukraine in 2001 is equal 167.0 billion kW/hour against 166.9 billion kW/hour in 2000.

It is possible to expect the export of the electric power equal 4500 mln. kW/hour in 2001.

Considering the balance of last years and in the nearest prospect, Ukraine should import not less than 11 % of coal production, 74 % of gas and up to 80 % of petroleum (in recalculation on a necessary consumption level of petroleum).

Status: Manufacture of fuel resources in Ukraine (production of petroleum, natural gas, coal and fuel peat) has essentially decreased during 1991-1999. This process characterized by technological backwardness, high deterioration of an industrial - production assets (65-75 %), significant aging of mine fund, spoilage of means on their updating, general financial difficulty, insufficient volumes of prospecting works both on petroleum and gas, insufficient introduction in operation of perspective deposits, by delay in the decision of questions of diversification of sources of oil supply etc. Owing to crisis, a general stagnation of manufacture and unsatisfactory self-maintenance of own needs of the state by fuel resources (35 %) are observed.

Insignificant oil extracting (less than 4 mln. tons) is caused by a number of the objective reasons. They are: a significant wearing of the majority of conducting petroleum deposits (up to 70 % from initial stocks) because of long operation, an absence of new large and medium deposits (10-30 mln. tons) during last two decades. New deposits - fine (0,5-3,0 mln. tons). Besides, they frequently are located in unfavorable places, and the productive layers lay on the large depths (3500-5500 m and more). Under such circumstances, certainly, the increase of petroleum debits of new chisel chinks is not provided.

Ukraine has considerable deposits of petroleum and gas condensate. The deposits of petroleum of categories $\hat{A}+\hat{A}+\hat{N}_1$ made 146.7 mln. tons, and of category \hat{N}_2 – 33.1 mln. tons, of well-balanced stocks – 48.0 mln. tons. The rest of deposits of categories $\hat{A}+\hat{A}+\hat{N}_1$ exceed 84.6 mln. tons (58 % from the explored), that is the precondition for their appreciable gain.

The production of petroleum in Ukraine is connected to significant difficulties. They are caused by many-layeredness, low collector properties of breeds, powerful productive section, which characterizes deposits of Before-Carpathian region, and a variety of geological conditions of deposits of Dniepropetrovsk-Donetsk hollow. It is essential, that the majority of petroleum deposits at the territory of our state are located as a bordering of deposits of natural gas, and it already carries them to a category of hardly obtaining.

The volume of oil processing in Ukraine basically depends on opportunities of import of petroleum, as its own production is insignificant. The external petroleum deliveries are mainly carried out from Russian Federation. That means that there is an excessive dependence on one petroleum provider, which is unacceptable in global practice.

The volumes of production of natural gas in Ukraine (at 18 billion m^3 a year) cover the need only on a quarter and doesn't correspond to opportunities of raw base of gas branch. The deposits of categories $\hat{A}+\hat{A}+\hat{N}_1$ have reached 1,100,000 billion m^3 , of category \hat{N}_2 – 336.6 billion m^3 , of well-balanced stocks – 9.9 billion m^3 . Those are the preconditions for escalating of oil extraction and appropriate reduction of import of gas.

The urgent problems of the further development of the gas industry are also improvement of processing of gas, updating of gas transportations system, diversification of sources of gas supply and others.

The coal is the only self-sufficient fuel resource in Ukraine, first of all due to presence of its large deposits. As of 01.01.2000, the deposits make 117.1 billion tons, including stone coal – 109.8 billion tons (93.8 %) and brown coal – correspondingly 7.3 (6.2 %). The explored deposits (of categories $\hat{A}+\hat{A}+\hat{N}_1$) make 45.7 billion tons or 39 %. 24.3 billion tons are explored and prepared for development, from them only 9.6 billion tons are maintained and are on balance of the working enterprises. Thus, the provision of Ukraine only by coal deposits, which are explored and prepared to development, makes 250-300 years.

With this purpose the re-structuring of the area, which begun in 1996, lasts. It provides the improvement of structure and updating of mine fund, concentration of the production on the best mines with introduction of different patterns of ownership, and also closing of unprofitable mines.

Closing of mines should reduce an average cost of coal extracting in the long run, and also liberate the resources, which are necessary for their support and for modernization of working perspective mines. The updating of mine fund first of all provides an end of started construction of new mines and reconstruction of perspective working. But there are almost no funds for realization of the program of capital construction, and those, which Minugleprom receives from the state budget, up to 70-80 % are used on repayment of debts on wages.

The analysis of a modern condition of fuel areas and their possible further development suggests that in the coming ten years Ukraine will remain scarce in conditions of own energetic resources. The need for a coal - the main fuel resource - will cover mostly for long decades. The same concerns fuel peat, though its densities and importance in fuel balance are small, but as a local fuel it will play the role.

The electric power industry of Ukraine is a highly developed area. The established capacity of power stations as of 01.01.1999 makes 53.8 mln. kW. The basic share in the structure of generating capacities is made by thermal power stations, working on organic fuel (67 %); the share of other types of stations - nuclear and hydrostations

are correspondingly 24 and 9 %. In the structure of the electric power producing 47.2 % is occupied by a TES, 43.6 – by AES and 9.2 % - by HES+HÀÀS.

The power stations are located in all areas of economy, number of the ministries and departments. But the main share (more than 91 %) belongs to the energetic power of MinEnergo of Ukraine, which develop about 97 % of the electric power. As a result of recession of a national economy, the decrease of the current consumption proceeds. In 1998 it was 5.4 billion kW / hour. In the whole, the current consumption have decreased up to 172.8 billion kW / hour, or on 36 % during last 8 years. The greatest recession has been carried in such areas of material sphere, as an industry (on 52 %), agriculture (on 54 %), construction (on 80 %) and transport (on 33 %).

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS - TRANSPORT

Decision-Making: Acceptance of the base acts, which adjust activity of a transportations-road complex has permit to stabilize volumes of transportations of economic cargoes in 2000. Among these acts are the laws of Ukraine "On transport", "On a railway transportation", "On transit of cargoes", "On the introduction of the uniform tax, which consults in the points of the passing through the state border of Ukraine", "On the concessions on construction and operation of highways", "On motor transport", "On the Code of trade sailing of Ukraine" and other legal acts.

With the purpose of simplification of procedure of the passing through the state border of Ukraine, it was adopted to the international standards. The volumes of transportations of cargoes and passengers at the territory of Ukraine have increased.

The project of the Complex program of the establishment of Ukraine as a transit state is developed. It determines the main directions of activity under the establishment of Ukraine as a transit state for the period till 2004, namely:

- state policy and regulation in the field of the international transit;
- improvement of moving of transit cargoes through border;
- development of an infrastructure of the international transit;
- improvement of tariff-price and tax policy;
- introduction of modern technologies and maintenance of interaction of all participants of transit of cargoes;
- the international cooperation in the field of transit transportations.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The transport complex of Ukraine is an important compound in the sector structure of economy. The share of the transport enterprises in a total internal product makes almost 8 %, whereas a cost of the basic production assets of transport area makes 17 % of a total cost of industrial potential of the country.

More than 1,800 state enterprises, establishments and organizations function in the system of a transportations-road complex.

The general length of a railway network of Ukraine makes 22.6 thousand km, a network of highways of common use is 169.5 thousand km, including –13.1 thousand km of roads of state importance and 2.2 thousand km of river ways. There are 16.1 thousand bridges at the roads of Ukraine, with a length of 364.2 thousand running meters.

The provision of Ukraine with motorways and their technical condition does not respond to the needs of a national economy. First of all, it is caused by insufficiency of financing of a road facilities.

In Ukraine there are 35 working airports, 18 state sea trade ports, 8 river ports - joint-stock companies, 6 railroads, more than 90 air and 150 navigable companies of different patterns of ownership, over 70 thousand managing subjects with motor transport at the balance.

Since 1997, it was possible to achieve the certain stabilization of volumes of transportations. In 1998-2000 one can observe their gradual increasing.

The work concerning the further integration of a network of highways of Ukraine in global and European transport systems is activated. The work on realization of the project "Restoration of a highway Ì 06 and the reform of financing of sector of motorways" continues. The construction of bridge transition through the Western Bug River at the Ukrainian-Polish state border is planned.

With the purpose of realization of these tasks the State program of creation and functioning of a national network of transport corridors till 2005 was accepted in 1998.

More than 1.6 billion Hrv. were invested into development of transport corridors by workers of railroads, motor roads and port at the expense of own costs.

A favorable geographical situation of Ukraine at the ways of the basic transit flows between Europe and Asia, the presence of not freezing sea Black Sea ports, the advanced transport network create all necessary conditions for attraction of significant volumes of transit cargoes and passing them behind the shortest directions.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: High rate of deterioration of the basic production assets, first of all of rolling-stock of transport, insufficient quantity of vehicles, which are necessary for satisfaction of needs of economy and the population in transportations;

Unsatisfactory financial position of the enterprises burdened by payment crisis, non-authorized question on indemnifications to the enterprises of loss of the incomes, that is caused by existing practice of state regulation of the tariffs;

The absence of appropriate budget financing of the sector expenses in the cases, when such financing is stipulated by the legislation;

Significant non-productive expenses for deduction of objects of own social sphere;

The smallest volumes of the investments in technical and technological modernization and development of the area;

Imperfection of the legal provision of activity of area, slow solution of questions of unification of the transport legislation according to international law;

Absence of state support in updating the rolling-stock of transport.

The development of a network of the Internet gets the increasing importance. As for 01.07.01, a quantity of network units of the Internet makes about 200 and covers all regional centers and some districts in these areas.

In the first half-year of 2001 40 units of the Internet network were constructed and modernized.

The international civil-engineering design on the Black Sea underwater optical fibre cable system of communications BSFOCS was accepted in the operation by the international commission of 2001.

The construction of optical fibre communications lines is carried out. These lines are a segment of the international project TEL/ÒÁÒ (the international optical fibre bridge of telecommunications between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe, the segments of which are under construction by each country).

The further development of telecommunications and networks of post communications is provided, the newest technologies and new services of communications are being introduced.

The capacity of a local telephone network annually increases due to introduction of new telephone stations and modernization of the working ones. The construction of a digital transport network on a base of fibre-optical communication lines is carried out. The digital network of mobile communication and network of data transfer is developed, the access of the consumers to the Internet extends.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: The population census has been carried out on December 5-16, 2001.

Status: The demographic situation in Ukraine remains difficult. The basic tendency of demographic development is a stable reduction of number of the population and of its natural growth. The tendency of ageing of the population will be kept. The number of the citizens of pension age will grow in the nearest prospect.

During ² half-year of 2001 the population of Ukraine was reduced on 206.6 thousand persons and as to July 1, 2001, was 49,084,6 thousand. The reduction of the population occurred, first of all, due to its natural reduction (-188.7 thousand persons) and to migration outflow (-17.9 thousand persons).

The greatest rate of natural reduction of the population was fixed in the Chernigov, Sumy, Lugansk, Poltava, Donetsk and Kirovograd areas, where this parameter has exceeded 10.0 persons per 1,000 inhabitants. The natural reduction in the Zakarpatye, Rovno, Ivano-Frankovsk areas, in the territory of Kiev city council and in Chernovtsy area (1.1 – 3.2 persons per 1,000 inhabitants) was rather insignificant. The intensity of natural reduction in countryside was in 1.6 times more, than in the urban settlements (10.3 persons per 1,000 inhabitants against 6.5).

The birth rate in countryside remains higher, than in the urban settlements: correspondingly 8.7 and 7.0 per 1,000 of population.

During the period of January – June, 2001 the death rate in Ukraine has exceeded a level of birth rate in 2 times. At the same time, compared with the appropriate period of the last year it has decreased from 16.4 to 15.3 % (on 6.7 %). In separate regions the rate of death reduction was higher. So, in the Nikolaev area the death rate was reduced to 11.1 % (from 17.1 up to 15.2 %).

Among regions of Ukraine the least death rate was observed in the territory of Kiev city council (10.2 %), the highest - in the Chernigov area (20.0 %).

Among 27 regions of Ukraine during January - June of this year, the migration growth of the population was observed only in 6. The most intensive growth was in the territories of Sevastopol and Kiev (correspondingly 3.3 and 2.1 persons per 1,000 inhabitants). In the rest of regions it was observed a migration reduction of the population with the highest level in the Kherson area (2.5 %).

The migration outflow occurred only in the urban settlements (2.0 %), whereas the number of countryside population has grown due to migration (2.0 persons per 1,000 inhabitants).

The intensity of internal migration has increased (in-regional - by 1.2 %, interregional - by 3.7 %). The number of persons, who arrived to Ukraine from abroad, has reduced on 5.7 thousand persons (20.8 %), as compared with January - June of the last year. The number of those, who had left Ukraine, has reduced on 6.6 thousand persons (14.3 %).

Persons, who arrived from the countries of CIS, made 19.9 thousand persons (or 91.4 % of total immigrants). It has arrived only 1.8 thousand persons from the other countries. At the same time persons, who had left for the country of CIS, make considerably smaller share – 54.6 % of the emigrants (21.6 thousand persons).

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

Decision-Making: During 2000-2001 the package of 193 state legal acts was accepted. Among them are: 34 laws of Ukraine, 25 decisions of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 46 decrees and 11 orders of the President, 57 decisions and 20 orders of the Government.

With the purpose of an effective work of the area a number of laws already works. They are:

- From 22.02.2000 11489-Ø "On the psychiatric assistance",
- From 06.04.2000 11645-Ø "On the protection of the population against infectious illnesses",
- From 05.10.2000 12026-Ø "On the resorts",
- From 26.04.2001 12402-Ø "On the protection of childhood",
- From 05.07.2001 12586-Ø "On combating the diseases of a tuberculosis ",
- The legal acts on the introduction of family medicine,
- Creation of uniform medical space,
- Development of transplantations,
- Preservation of mental health,
- Development of child cardio surgery.

The Decrees of the President on preventive maintenance and treatment of tuberculosis, protection of the population from AIDS have special importance. The 2002 year is announced in Ukraine as a Year of struggle with AIDS.

The decree of the President of Ukraine "On additional measures concerning improvement of medical aid to the population of Ukraine" stipulates a complex of actions for increase of health of the people and social protection of medical workers. The 2001 is proclaimed as a Year of public health services in Ukraine.

The decree of the President of Ukraine determines the strategy of development of medical sphere, which is directed on the organizational and financial maintenance of the assistance, accessible to each citizen of Ukraine. In 2001 the Decrees of the President of Ukraine "On the Ukrainian Center of the professional rehabilitation of the invalids" and "On the National program of the professional rehabilitation and employment of the persons with the limited physical opportunities for 2001-2005" are accepted. They will enable the improving of the condition of early rehabilitation and professional employment of the invalids.

The basis of legal base in the area of physical culture and sports is the Law of Ukraine "On physical culture and sports", Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the statement of the Target complex program " Physical education is a health of a nation"".

In 2001 the process of joining to the international legal acts proceeded on physical culture and sports. It includes the acceptance of the Law of Ukraine:

"On the ratification of the anti-doping convention ",

"On the anti-doping control in sports ",

"On preparation and participation of the sportsmen of Ukraine in the Olympic and Para-Olympic Games, World Games of the Deaf, World University Games, World and European Championships".

Programmes and Projects: In 2001 the network of hospital establishments will be kept at a level of 3.3 thousand, and the number of medical dispensary and polyclinic establishments will increase on 2.7 % in comparison with 2000, and will make 7.6 thousand units. The number of the doctors of family medicine grows. The capacity of dispensary and polyclinic establishments will increase on 0.5 % and will make 199 per 10 thousand of the population. The parameter of provision with beds will make 96 per 10 thousand of the population, which will be equal to a parameter of 2000.

In 2001 the number of the doctors of all specialties and of ordinary medical personnel will make correspondingly 46 and 112.1 per 10 thousand of the population, or will stay at a level of the last year.

The budget expenditures on public health services in Ukraine made 4.1 % of GDP in 1996-1998, whereas in the countries of EU it was 6.2%, in the countries of Eastern Europe and CIS – 4.5%. During 1999-2001 this parameter has decreased and was at a level of 3 % of GDP.

In 2001 the expenditures of the Combined Budget on public health services are stipulated in the size of 5,432.4 mln. Hrv., that is on 11.1 % greater, than in 2000.

In 2001 the increase of total amount of the internal pharmaceutical market will proceed. The volumes of domestic manufacture of medicines in 2001 will exceed 1,600 mln. Hrv. and will increase by 20 % compared

with 2000. The share of domestic medicines in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine will reach 50 % in 2001, which means the increase on 4 percentage items as compared to 2000. Thus, in 2001 up to 70 names of new medical means will be entered into manufacture with the own means of the chemical and pharmaceutical enterprises. The level of maintenance of the diabetic patients by the state budget will be raised in 2001 more than in 11 times.

In Ukraine can be observed an increase of number of the invalids. In 2000 it has reached 2,471.6 thousand persons, and in 2001 it will exceed 2,500 thousand persons. The share of the invalids among the available population in 2001 will reach 4.8 %. The recession of industrial production has caused the reduction of a number of the invalids, engaged in the economy, from 357.6 thousand persons in 1994 up to 314.8 thousand persons in 2001.

In the sphere of physical culture and sports about 4 mln. 105 thousand persons are covered generally by all kinds of sport and recreational work. There are 1,251 of sport clubs, which cover 168.5 thousand children and teenagers with recreational works. There are also 1,336 of sport schools for youth with 4,792 branches of 96 kinds of sports; 239 specialized schools for youth of the Olympic reserve with 352 branches of 60 kinds of sports; 15 schools (Liceums) of physical culture and schools of the Olympic reserve; 28 schools of the high sports skill with 195 branches of 43 kinds of sports; 24 centers of Olympic preparation of 8 winter kinds of sports in AR of Crimea, in 19 areas and in Kiev. 620,774 of children, teenagers and young men are engaged in sport schools and in training schools of physical culture.

In the sphere of physical training and sports services one can find: 1,128 stadiums, 17,032 sports halls, 509 swimming pools, 35,674 sports grounds, including 845 tennis courts, 9,910 football fields, 13,139 rooms for physical training and recreation.

Despite of difficult socio economic situation, in the countryside it was possible to keep an infrastructure of organizations of physical training and sports orientation. Almost 61 thousand persons are employed in all kinds of physical training work in the countryside.

Creation and functioning of the infrastructure of sports organizations of the invalids (the Centers of invalid sports work in all regional centers, Kiev and Sevastopol) has permitted to cover over 27.3 thousand persons by all forms of sports and rehabilitation work of 28 kinds of sports.

In the regions there are 948 rehabilitation centers, 2,682 training halls, 231 consulting centers, 458 rooms of psychological relaxation, 145 centers of hire of sports equipment and stocks. That has enabled to considerably increase the volumes of granting of paid services on physical culture and sports. As for the beginning of 2001, about 68.5 thousand of permanent staff members in the field of physical culture and sports worked in Ukraine.

The financial maintenance of the area has a cyclic character. Within the realization of Olympic Games and other important international sports competitions, the volumes of financing considerably increase. So, in 2001 the reduction of volume of the expenditures for physical culture and sports was observed, but in 2002 it is possible to expect an increase of the expenditures on 14 % in comparison with 2001:

- The volumes of paid services of the establishments of physical culture and sports will increase by 12 % in 2001 as compared with 2000.
- Despite of the positive tendencies, parameters of life expectancy at birth, its present rate remains low in comparison with the appropriate parameter of the countries with a high level of development of human potential;
- The increase of frequencies of infectious illnesses (first of all, of those socially dangerous – AIDS and tuberculosis);
- High parameters of general children's and mother's mortality;
- The insignificant share of the population, which conducts a healthy way of life;
- Filling of the pharmaceutical market by qualitative domestic medical means for the low prices;
- Complete provision of the diabetic patients by insulin of domestic producing;
- Increase of physical inability of the population; and
- Creation of the Ukrainian Center of Physical Health of the Population in Kiev and creation of the subordinated territorial services for a satisfaction of the population needs in health services in a place of residing;

Provision of the infrastructure of physical training and sports in a place of residing as well as of a network of sports clubs for teenagers;

Maintenance of preparation and participation of sportsmen in the Olympic and Para-Olympic Games during 2002-2004 and in other international sports competitions.

The basic purposes of development in 1991-2001 were:

Preservation and improvement of health the population, duration and quality of life of people,
Increase of efficiency of medical assistance.

The legal, organizational, economic and social bases of public health services are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine (1996) and Bases of the Legislation of Ukraine on public health services (1992).

The sphere of public health services in Ukraine for years of independence has passed three basic stages of development:

1991-1994 - acceptance of Bases of the legislation of Ukraine on public health services: realization of measures on preservation of existing system of public health services, considering the socio economic crisis in the state; search, substantiation, approbation, formation of principles, ways and directions of functioning of system of public health services in new social - political conditions (a period of formation)

1995-1998 - creation of the constitutional bases of public health services; activation of counteraction to crisis processes; formation of competitive environment and restrictions of state intervention in public health services in the terms of macroeconomic stabilization; strengthening of influence of authorities on the economic processes in public health services, provision of their management; introduction of the control above the distributive processes (a period of stabilization);

1999-2001 - development of financial and economic, personnel and material resources of system of public health services on the basis of socio economic growth of the state; realization of administrative and functional reforms in sphere of public health services; the statement of critical weight of market transformations; strengthening of the innovative and investment compounds of the economic potential of system of public health services; outstripping transformation of the economic results of market transformations into the medical and social results; the statement of the Concept of development of public health services for the population of Ukraine (a period of sustainable development).

In 1992 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has accepted the Basis of the legislation of Ukraine on public health services, in which the bases and principles of construction of national system of public health services were determined.

With the purpose of development and detailed elaboration of the appropriate rules of the Legislation of Ukraine on public health services, a number of laws were accepted: "On prevention of AIDS and social protection of the population", "On maintenance of the sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population", "On the turnover of narcotic means, psychotropic substances and their analogues in Ukraine", "On the measures of counteraction to an illegal flows of narcotic means, psychotropic substances and their analogues", "On medical means", "On quality and safety of foodstuff and raw food material", "On the transplantation of organs and other anatomic materials to a person", "On the psychiatric assistance", "On protection of the population against infectious illnesses", "On donors of blood and its components", "On combating tuberculosis" and others.

The opportunities for introduction and development in Ukraine of the voluntary medical insurance were incorporated by the Law "On insurance", accepted in 1996.

According to the Concept of development of public health services for the population of Ukraine, the Interbranch complex program "Health of a nation" has been developed.

In Ukraine there were realized 3 national programs of prevention of AIDS. The last decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on this problem has authorized a new program - "On the Program of prevention of AIDS for 2001-2003". According to the decree of the President of Ukraine "On urgent measures on prevention of distribution of AIDS" (2001), the year 2001 was announced as a Year of combating AIDS and the Governmental commission on preventive maintenance was created.

In 2000 the Complex program of preventive maintenance of physical inability among children and population of able-bodied age for 2000-2005 has been developed. The National program of professional rehabilitation and employment of the persons with limited physical opportunities for 2001-2005 has been developed and successfully realized, according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine in July, 2001.

The Complex program of development of medical and microbiological industry in Ukraine for 1992-1996 has been developed and executed.

In 1992 the decision of the Government has authorized the Complex program of development of medical, veterinary and microbiological industry for maintenance of the population needs and of animal industries by medical means, medical and veterinary engineering for 1992-1996.

In 1996 the Complex program of development of medical and microbiological industry of Ukraine for 1997-2003 has been authorized. It suggests development of 54 substations and producing of 233 names of medical means.

The Complex program of development of medical industry of Ukraine for 1997-2003 is actively carried out. In the area there are 14 state and national programs and 10 projects of the international technical assistance (7 with participation of WHO and 4 in which WHO is a coordinator).

Status: Since 1996, a parameter of *life expectancy* began to grow -from 66.9 till 68.8 years in 2001. It is necessary to pay attention, that in 2000 in Ukraine the parameter of life expectancy was 68.8, while in 1998 in the highly developed countries this parameter was equal to 77.0, in the countries of Eastern Europe and CIS – 68.9, in the countries with an average level of development of human potential – 66.9, in Belarus – 68.1, in Russian Federation – 66.7.

A factor of population mortality, as the major factor of a parameter of life expectancy, was 15.3 cases per thousand of sustainable population in 2000. In 2001 it remained at the level of previous year. The parameter of mortality of mothers in 2001 is possible to expect at a level of 24.5 cases per 100 thousand of born alive, that is on 2.8 % less than the parameter of 2000. The parameter of children mortality in 2001 will make 12 cases per 1,000, that is on 2.4 % less than in 2000. Despite of stabilization of a situation with mortality parameters, the specified parameters exceed the same parameters of the neighboring states. So, in 1998 a factor of mortality of the population in Slovakia was equal 9.9 cases per 1,000 inhabitants, in Poland – 9.7, in Russian Federation – 13.6, in Belarus – 13.5. The mortality of mothers in Poland was 4.8 per 100 thousand of born alive, in Slovakia – 8.7; the children mortality in the age till 1 year was 9.5 per 1,000 in Poland, 8.8 – in Slovakia, 11.3 – in Belarus.

In 2001 a parameter of general illness frequency of the population will increase on 3.9 % against a parameter of 2000. It will make 71,330 cases per 100 thousand of the population, mainly through increase of a share of the population of pension age in total population, whose illness rates are higher.

During 2001 the tendency of increasing of parameters of illness of the population is kept for such basic kind of diseases: respiratory system - on 2 %, infectious and parasitic diseases - on 0.02 %, circulation system - on 0.12 %, malignant tumours - on 0.2 %, digestion system – on 0.8 % in comparison with 2000.

During last four years the situation with frequency of illness of the population by active tuberculosis was slightly stabilized. In 2001 this parameter is possible to expect at a level of 53.8 cases per 100 thousand of population.

In 2001 the number of infected by AIDS will increase and will make more than 36 thousand. The number of the patients will be more than 2 thousand persons.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: A network of the independent dispensary and polyclinic establishments has considerably extended: the number has increased on 835 items during 10 years and nowadays makes 2,850. The strengthening of the dispensary network in a countryside in of particular importance; the number of medical ambulance stations there has increased from 1,618 in 1991 up to 2,408 in the beginning of 2001. Simultaneously a number of doctors in independent dispensary and polyclinic establishments have increased (by 5,772 persons), that has resulted in approach of medical assistance to each citizen of Ukraine.

The system of sanatorium and recreation establishments for treatment and improvement of all categories of the injured (children, children with the parents, teenagers, adult) was created. The International children's medical center "Evpatoria" was created as a clinical base of the Ukrainian-Cuban program, as well as the medical center "From medical workers – to Chernobyl".

The large attention was allocated also to measures of primary preventive maintenance of diseases among the population, injured of failure on the Chernobyl AES. Since 1991, the dozimetric passportization has started. Nowadays it has been carried out in 2,200 Ukrainian settlements. According to its results, 8 collections were published and the “Atlas of a radiation situation in Ukraine during 15 years after Chernobyl accident and forecasting of its evolution till 2005” is being prepared for the edition. This Atlas is unique as for the countries of CIS and the total world. In 1999 the dozimetric passportization of the settlements of Ukraine was completed. For the first time a creation of the uniform state monitoring system and accounting of individual dozes of an irradiation of the population of Ukraine has begun; the system of radiating monitoring of an environment has been also created.

The construction of several new sanatorium complexes had been completed and they were entered into action. The Ukrainian Specialized Center for realization of medical rehabilitation and social - labor adaptation of children-invalids with cerebral paralysis is organized. The Law of Ukraine "On resorts" was accepted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

During last 10 years such direction as medico-social expertise received the further development. A new policy concerning the invalids were introduced after adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basics of social security of invalids in Ukrainian SSR" in 1991.

The significant attention in activity of all system of public health services was given to combating the major social - dangerous diseases, in particular tuberculosis and AIDS.

For the improvement of epidemic situation with a tuberculosis in Ukraine there were accepted: the decision of a Cabinet of Ministers "On complex measures of combating tuberculosis"; the decree of the President "On urgent measures on combating tuberculosis"; the decree of the President "On the National program of combating the disease of tuberculosis for 2002-2005"; the law "On combating the disease of tuberculosis".

With the purpose of prevention and combating AIDS the Law "On prevention of AIDS and social protection of the population" was adopted; the changes and additions to the criminal Code on the responsibility for infection by a immunodeficiency virus were brought in; domestic producing of expendable toolkit and latex products was advanced; the centralized maintenance of tests - systems for AIDS diagnostics in donors is organized; the national programs of prevention of AIDS for 1995-1995 were realized.

During years of independence of Ukraine, the medical industry has tested essential changes in patterns of ownership of the enterprises - manufacturers of medical means: in 1991 all enterprises were of the state, today more than 85 percents are private.

After privatization and reorganization processes many enterprises held the technical re-equipment of a basic technological potential for producing of medical preparations. That assists to growing of volumes of manufacture and expansion of assortment of medical means.

The medical means in Ukraine are produced by 180 domestic enterprises, from which only 22 are the traditional manufacturers since former Soviet Union. The rest (158) have begun their activity within independence.

The work on improvement of a network of *research establishments* was carried out by their reorganization, association, optimization of structure, liquidation some of them with the purpose of elimination of duplications of scientific themes and of more effective utilization of scientific potential.

Within the independence, the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine was created in 1993. Nowadays more than 30 of research medical-biological establishments are concentrated here with the purpose of efficacy increasing of use of scientific potential in the field of medicine activity. In system of WHO were created 6 new scientific establishments.

The concentration of scientific researches on the basic priority directions has enabled to develop new and to improve existing methods of treatment, diagnostics and preventive maintenance of the most widespread diseases. The present education of medical workers and pharmacists not only satisfy the needs of the state, but also cover the annual losses of the medical staff (up to 6.7 thousand persons annually). It permits to keep the optimum European level of provision by the practicing doctors - 27 per 10 thousand of population.

Among the new high school specialties, which have been entered: biotechnology, standardization of quality, medical psychology, clinical pharmacy, economy of non-productive sphere etc. The uniform educational plans and programs of preparation of the doctors of general practice at medical faculties have been also created. The geography of preparation of the pharmacists is twice extended; the preparation of family doctors of general practice has started, the faculties of family medicine have been created.

The speciality of "general practice of family medicine" and respective medical post were entered into the system of medical education. The measures on introducing of the decisions of a Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On complex measures on introduction of family medicine in system of public health services" are being carried out.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The general economic crisis during the first half of 1990s had an effect on a situation of the area. The significant reduction of the total internal product has resulted in the sharp reduction of budget assignments

on social needs. During 10 years (1990-1999) state expenditures for public health services have decreased almost in 7 times (from 85 Rubles in 1990 up to 72.6 Hrv. Per capita in 1999, that in the dollar equivalent equals \$ 100 and \$ 13 correspondingly).

The real fall of financial security of the area became even significant, due to the disproportionate increase of the prices of medicines, energy power, municipal services, etc.

During 1991-1994 the financing of the sphere of public health services was carried out in the conditions of hyperinflation.

During 1995-1999 because of lack of budget means, as alternative, the out-of-budget receipts in public health services gradually got the special importance (in 1995 – 1.4 %, in 1999 – 10.45 % of the volume of budget financing).

Since 2000, the state has improved the budget policy concerning public health services: the volumes of general expenditures increased totally on 388 mln. Hrv., whereas on 10 % in local budget and on 6 % in state budget. Due to acceptance for the first time of the sufficient budget in 2000, the expenditures on public health services began to provide funding of payment of work and municipal payments. It was authorized to attract charitable payments of the legal and physical persons (Article 67 of the Budget) on the needs of public health services. Thus, a significant payment in financing the regional medical programs became deductions of means of the able-bodied population, enterprises and separate regions in public medical funds.

The national and state programs have increased the volume of the expenditures almost three times in 2000. The assignments for purchase of sanitary transport have increased almost in 4 times.

The financial situation in the medical sphere was considerably improved in 2001.

The state allocates means for the centralized purchase of vaccines, insulin, curing means for tuberculosis, oncological medicine.

Considering the limited opportunities of the budget, the persevering work on the attraction of out-of-budget means will be carried out: charitable payments, means received on the insurance agreements, means of the enterprises, financing under the international programs etc.

The minimally possible limit of financing of needs of public health services is 3 % of a total internal product of the state or 7.4 billion Hrv. At the same time the percent of GDP expenditures on needs of medical sphere was only 2.7 % in 2001.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: For maintenance of sustainable development of the settlements of Ukraine and with the purpose of creation of high-quality living environment in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On priority tasks in the sphere of town-planning" (1997), the Concept of sustainable development of the settlements in Ukraine is developed.

The accepted Law of Ukraine "On planning and building of territories" (2000).

Programmes and Projects: The General Circuit of planning of territory of Ukraine is developed and the project of the Law for its adoption is prepared.

"The Complex program on liquidation of consequences of flooding of lands in cities and settlements of Ukraine" has been developed and submitted for consideration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

With the purpose of maintenance of reliable functioning and sustainable development of the water-supply and sewer facilities in Ukraine, the Committee realizes the Program of development of a water-supply and sewer facilities.

The National plan of hygiene of an environment for 2000-2005 and measures on the stage introduction of new Sanitary Rules and norms concerning quality of drinking water is developed.

The Program of development of domestic producing of new highly effective coagulants and flockulants as well as the technologies of their introduction is developed.

Status: The infrastructure of water-supply, sewer networks, refining structure of cities require updating and modernization.

Among legal documents, which need the development or completion: State Standards of Ukraine "The Sources of the Centralized Drinking Water Supply" and "Water drinking. The hygienic requirements and quality control", State Construction Norms of Ukraine "Water Supply, External Networks and Structures", "The Sewer Network. External Networks and Structures", "The sewer Network. Designing of Networks and Pump Stations", "The Internal Networks and Structures of Water-Supply and Sewer System", "The External Networks and Structures of Water-Supply and Sewer System. Rules of Manufacture and Reception of Works", and also standards on materials, reagents and equipment, technique for definition of structure and properties of drinking water.

Among the sharpest sanitary - epidemiological problems of the Ukrainian settlements there is a problem of manipulation with firm households wastes. The special environmental and population health danger is made by pollution of earth waters with filtrate and of atmosphere with gas products of disintegration.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: In 1999 and 2000 it was attracted 64.1 mln. Hrv. on the reconstruction and construction of water-supply and sewer objects. But, the implementation of the specified regional programs of development of a water-supply and sewer facilities is carried out unsatisfactorily because of absence of appropriate financing.

Cooperation: With the purpose of realization of measures of the Program, the cooperation with the international organizations concerning attraction of the investments in development of a water supply and sewer facilities in the country is carried out.

Since 1999, the realization of the project "The Program of the investments and development of system of water supply and water refining in Zaporozhye" is carried out. It is realized due to attraction of the loan of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The negotiations were carried out and the agreement to grant the credit of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development for realization of the project "Modernization of systems of water supply and sewer system of Lvov".

In the frameworks of the "Plan of intermediate term measures of EBRD in sector of a municipal and ecological infrastructure of Ukraine", the work on the "Program of development of the municipal enterprises of Ukraine" has started. This Program suggests the development of projects of development and reconstruction of water supply and sewer systems due to credits of EBRD in total amount of 90 millions Euro.

Such cities as Zhitomyr, Ivano-Frankivsk, Mariupol, Rivne, Poltava, Sevastopol, Chernigov, Kherson and Khmelnytsky were selected to participate in the Program. The first stage of the Program covers cities Sevastopol, Mariupol and Kherson.

The program of cooperation for the five years' period is developed with cooperation with Danish EPA. It provides support of water-supply and sewer sector at a nation-wide level.

* * *

CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION –MAKING

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The realization of ecological policy in Ukraine is carried out by introduction of separate national, state, regional, local and targeted programs and by realization of the projects of certain priorities, in particular:

The National Program of Development of Nature Preservation in Ukraine (1996);

The National Program of Ecological Improvement of Dnieper basin and Improvement of Quality of Drinking Water (1997);

The Concepts of Preservation of Biological diversity (1997);

The State Program on the Manipulation with Radioactive Wastes (1997);

The State Program on the industrial and consumption waste use for the period till 2005 (1997);

The Concepts of Protection of Natural Environment of the Azov and Black Seas (1998).

According to the Decision of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Basic Directions of State Policy of Ukraine in the Field of Environment Protection, Natural Resources Use and Maintenance of Ecological Safety", the local plans of actions in the field of environment protection and rational use and preservation of natural resources were developed.

The Law of Ukraine "On Ecological Expertise" has been accepted.

The Constitution of Ukraine, which was accepted in 1996, has put in pawn the system principles of activity of the state concerning stimulation of effective use of nature, environment protection and maintenance of ecological safety. The Rules of the Constitution of Ukraine concerning regulation of ecological legal relations got the special importance. The basic Law of Ukraine is based on the humanistic and legal acts, according to which, a person, his life and health, honour, freedom, inviolability and safety are admitted as the highest social value of the state. Thus, rights and duties of a person and their guarantees determine the contents and orientation of activity of the state, which incurs the responsibility before the citizen for realization of law-enforcement functions. It is admitted, that the main duty of a state is the statement of preservation of the rights and freedoms of a person.

In this context each person has the integral right on life, and nobody can deprive it. The state is obliged to protect the life of a person. The right on the safe life and healthy environment (the ecological safety) and compensation of a harm caused by infringement of this right is guaranteed to each citizen of Ukraine. Moreover, the Constitution of Ukraine provides the right of the citizens on the easy access to ecological information, including that about quality of foodstuff and consumer goods, and the opportunity of its further distribution.

The constitution of Ukraine determines the forms of the property rights on natural resources, providing, that land, its depths, atmospheric air, water and other natural resources, which are within the territory of Ukraine, and also the natural resources of its continental shelf are the objects of the property of the Ukrainian people, on behalf of which a power of the proprietor is transferred to state authorities and local self-management authorities in terms of the Constitution.

Defining the most important for citizens ecological rights, their forms and ways of their realization and protection, the Constitution of Ukraine determines also their duties about not causing of harm to nature, cultural inheritance and about compensation of the caused losses.

The ecological safety is an important compound of national safety and its role will grow in a context of increase of the requirements of a society to a level of ecological risk in Ukraine and providing of positive image of Ukraine during its entry into world community.

The constitution of Ukraine (Article 16) proclaims, that the duty of the state is the maintenance of ecological safety and ecological balance in the territory of Ukraine, overcoming of consequences of Chernobyl accident, preservation of the genofund of Ukrainian people. The way of achievement of this purpose is creation of state system of realization of nature protection functions of a society, which will guarantee the right of the citizens on ecological safety and healthy environment.

The main question covers the creation of long-term strategy of ecologization of all spheres of life, starting from industries and finishing with everyday life. The effective state policy in the sphere of land use is necessary for

the purpose of ecological safety and protection of a nature. In 1997 the development of “The Basic Directions of State Policy of Ukraine” was completed in the field of environment protection, use of natural resources and maintenance of ecological safety. In 1998 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved them.

The proclaimed national ecological policy is based on organic association of the decisions of economic and ecological problems during socio economic reforming of our society, creation of conditions for the decision of ecological problems in all spheres of our society on a basis of:

1. Precise comprehension of situation with ecological safety and formation of motivations for solution of nature protection problems at national, regional and local levels and at the personal level.
2. Formation of real economic opportunities for realization of nature protection policy.
3. Development and introduction of the ecologically proved strategy of regulation of nature consumption.
4. Integration of national policy of regulation of ecological safety in the European and World ecological process.
5. Integration of components of ecological policy in structure and separate elements of socio economic reforming of a society.

The reforming and improvement of system of nature consumption management is very urgent nowadays. The new base principles, which take root in Ukraine, discharge existing lacks of system and permit to introduce the effective specifications of quality of environment components, to realize a postulate "the polluter must pay", to apply effective methods of definition of priorities in nature protection activity.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Decision-Making: With the purpose of improvement and increase of efficiency of working system of regulation of protection of atmospheric air, the new law "On protection of atmospheric air" has been developed. This law suggests more effective mechanism of gathering of emissions of polluting substances, which corresponds with the European requirements.

The standards of quality of petrol are developed, considering the requirements of the instructions of EU on ecological parameters, as well as standards of norms and methods of measurement of polluting substances in the fulfilled gases of automobiles.

Programmes and Projects: The concept on reduction of volumes of emissions of heavy metals in atmospheric air is authorized. The Program on reduction of emissions of light organic substances, the Program of monitoring of emissions of stationary sources, the Program of the stage termination of etil petrol use in Ukraine have been accepted. The demonstration projects on introduction of cleaner technologies in industrial sector are carried out.

Status: Considering reduction of volumes of industrial production during last years, the recession of volumes of emissions in an atmosphere by stationary sources of pollution is observed. So, for the period of 1995 - 2000 the volume of emissions by stationary sources of polluting substances in atmospheric air decreased on 28 %. The largest pollutants are the enterprises of fuel and energy complex (36 %), of manufacturing (35 %) and mineral industry (25 %).

The largest atmospheric air pollutant in Ukraine is automobile transport (30 % of total emissions in the country). More than 65 % of lead, 54 % of carbon oxide, 32 % of hydrocarbon and 24 % of nitrogen oxides get into the atmosphere due to work of vehicles.

Information: The annual national reports on protection of natural environment, the reports on functioning systems of monitoring air are being prepared.

Research and Technologies: The research concerning improvement of mechanisms and procedures of air pollution regulation will be carried out. The research with the purpose of development of normative base and standards of the Law "On protection of atmospheric air" are conducted. In particular:

- a uniform database of specific parameters of emissions for realization of inventory of emissions of polluting substances in atmospheric air was created;
- the ecological specifications of contents of polluting substances in the fulfilled gases of mobile sources were developed.

Financing: The financing of system management of pollution of air is carried out by means of the state budget, enterprises-pollutants, and also by means of the foreign technical assistance.

Cooperation: Ukraine takes part in the Convention "On transboundary air pollution at the large distances" (1979) and its protocols.

* * *

CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Decision-Making: The problems, connected to deterioration of reproduction of environment components, predetermine the necessity of further deepening of policy and improvement of management instruments in Ukraine. The results of the steps, which have been carried out by our country in this direction, are the joining of Ukraine to many European conventions. The laws of Ukraine "On protection of environment", "On the nationwide program of formation of a national ecological network of Ukraine for 2001-2015", "On natural-reserved fund of Ukraine", the Land, Forest and Water Codes of Ukraine have been accepted.

Programmes and Projects: The realization of policy in the sphere of planning and rational use of natural resources is carried out by introduction of the separate state and regional programs, and also by realization of the priority projects, in particular:

The National Program of Perspective Development of Nature Preservation in Ukraine;

The Nation-Wide Program of Formation of the National Ecological Network of Ukraine for 2001-2015;

The State Program of the Manipulation with Radioactive Wastes;

The National Program of Ecological Improvement of Dnieper Basin and Improvement of Quality of Drinking Water;

The Concepts of Preservation of Biological Diversity of Ukraine;

The State Program of Industrial Wastes Use for the Period of 2005.

Status: According to the data of State Land Cadastre, the total land area in Ukraine makes 60354.8 thousand Hectares, including 71.4 % of agricultural lands, 17.2 % of forests, 1.6 % of swamps, 1.7 % of open lands without a vegetative cover, 4.0 % of territory covered with water. The greatest share in the structure is occupied by lands of agricultural purpose, that is caused by the expressed agrarian character of Ukrainian economy and extensive methods of agriculture. A level of agricultural lands development (78 %) is one of the highest levels in Europe and world.

The especially valuable lands make more than 12 mln. Hectares, or 20 % of the total land area. Considering the patterns of ownership, the state occupies the greatest share – about 30 mln. Hectares (48 %), whereas the private property – about 28 mln. Hectares, or 46 %.

The land structure by their special-purpose designations testifies a presence of high background anthropogenic pressure on the natural environment. In the structure of pressure on the environment, the agricultural lands occupy 69.3 %, lands under industrial building – 0.4 %, lands of nature protection, improving recreational and historical-cultural purpose – 4.1 %.

The problem of land degradation becomes more urgent in Ukraine. While occupying about 1 % of all agricultural lands of the world, Ukraine quickly loses its land potential, because of sustainable degradation of land fertility. So, due to decrease of agriculture level, the contents of organic substance in soils of Ukraine has decreased on 0.3-0.4 % during last 40 years. According to estimations, every Hectare annually loses from 0.6 up to 1 ton of humus. The annual losses in the main natural-economic zones are: in Polyssya – 0.7-0.8 tons/Hectare, in Forest-Steppe – 0.6-0.7 tons/Hectare, in Steppe – 0.5-0.6 tons/Hectare. The total losses through mineralization and erosion of soils make 32-33 mln. tons annually. Nowadays an average contents of organic substance in soils makes 3.1 %.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Among the main measures on improvement of an existing control system in the sphere of land use and protection, can be related: strengthening of coordination of actions; more precise distribution of functions of state management; improvement of methodology of management. Taking into consideration a transitive condition of the Ukrainian society, the mechanism of management includes also measures on administrative and economic regulation.

With the purpose of creation of the effective mechanism on regulation of the land relations in Ukraine, the realization of the Basic directions of land reform has been carried out. Its purpose is the maintenance of an effective utilization and increase of value of land resources. The creation of optimum conditions for essential increase of social, investment and industrial potentials of land is necessary for transformation of land into the independent factor of economic growth.

Information: The awareness of a public on the situation with land is the obligatory element of the given direction of state policy. It provides entering of respective alterations into system of school preparation and vocational trainings, which will form the new outlook of the citizen of Ukraine.

Research and Technologies: The problem of improvement of land use and improvement of parameters of ecological processes can not be solved without development and introduction of more rational nature protection system of land use. The development of own and adaptation of the advanced foreign technologies in an agriculture, town-planning, industry, other spheres is supposed.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: Among the main tasks of policy in the field of the international cooperation on planning and rational use of ground resources are:

- Introduction of modern ecological policy, specifications and standards, new achievements of science and technologies;
- Attraction of the international assistance to protection of an environment, nuclear safety and rational use of natural resources;
- Bilateral cooperation with the neighboring countries and other important partners;
- Participation in the regional programs of protection of a nature.

* * *

CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Decision-Making: In the field of conducting of forest facilities, the Forest Code of Ukraine has been accepted. With the purpose of preservation of unique forest ecosystem of the Carpathians, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine had accepted the Law "On the moratoriums on realization of continuous forest cuttings on mountain slopes of the Carpathian Region" in 2001. The Law of Ukraine "On the hunting facilities" has been accepted for solution of questions on conducting the hunting facilities and use of hunting animals in 2000.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The forest resources of Ukraine are rather insignificant. The area of forest fund makes 10.8 mln. Hectares. Among them 9.4 mln. Hectares are the lands covered with a forest, with total deposits of wood – 1.74 billion tons³, including 250 mln. tons³ of ripe and overripe ones. The total average increase of plantings makes 35 mln. tons³, an average increase per forest Hectare – 3.7 tons³ a year. The share of lands, covered with forest, makes 15.6 % of total territory. It is much lower than an optimum parameter (21-22 %), which is necessary for achievement of equation between wood deposits, consumption levels and ecological requirements.

The general condition of forests does not satisfy the ecological-economic requirements. An excessive forest use has resulted in the important changes in their structure, in deterioration of natural complexes, degradation of a vegetative cover, exhaustion of forest base.

The difficult situation has developed with provision of a national economy by wood, the deficiency makes about 18-20 mln. tons³ annually. The tendency to reducing of volumes of forest use was planned. The volumes of preparation of wood have decreased from 14.35 mln. m³ in 1990 up to 10.06 mln. m³ in 1999. So, the need for wood is satisfied only on 30-35% at the expense of local resources.

Taking into account, that forests of Ukraine carry out mainly protective and improving functions and have the limited operational importance, the expenditures of the state budget are directed on protection and restoration of forests, and their rational use. These expenditures are also directed on increase of resistance of forest systems to the negative factors of environment.

In the State budget of Ukraine for 2001 the expenditures on conducting a forest facilities are provided by functions of "Forest facilities and hunting" (KFK 160600) and "Creation of protective forest plantings and strips" (KFK 200300) in amounts of 65.7 mln. Hrv. and 14.1 mln. Hrv. As on 01.09.01, the expenditures were funding in volumes of 39 mln. Hrv. and 8.4 mln. Hrv.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The preparation of Prime measures on creation of protective forest plantings is carried out.

Information: No information is available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Decision-Making: The convention of United Nations Organization On Combating Desertification in the countries, which suffer from a serious drought, in particular in Africa, consolidates global efforts concerning rescue of a fertile layer of the Earth. The decisions about joining of Ukraine to this Convention are accepted.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The problem of land degradation becomes more urgent in Ukraine. Having about 1 % of world agricultural lands, Ukraine quickly loses its land potential. The special place is occupied by a problem of soils degradation.

A situation in the steppe zone is the most difficult. These lands get under action of the Convention first of all. Due to irrational land use, expansion of crops of specific agricultural cultures, in this zone occurs a significant degradation of the soils and decline of their productivity.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The acceptance of the appropriate law about joining to the Convention will allow Ukraine to expect the financial, scientific and technical assistance in the field of land use. It is possible by direct participation of Ukraine in work of Scientific and Technical Council of the Convention and also by reception of target grants from governments of the developed world countries. It is also necessary to attract and use the means of the international funds, in particular, of International Bank, Bank of Reconstruction and Development, World Ecological Fund, Council of Europe.

The Programmes and Projects on the specified directions is carried out in a context of the programs of rational use of land resources.

Information: The detailed information concerning the situation with land degradation is presented in the annual National Report on a condition of the environment in Ukraine.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The financing of expenses connected to membership of Ukraine in the Convention, can be carried out through the state budget.

Among the other sources can be also covering by money payment by introduction of the international scientific and technical projects on protection and rational land use.

Cooperation: Now Ukraine adjusts cooperation on problems of land degradation with the international nature protection organizations and funds, such as the World Bank, Global Economic Organization etc.

* * *

CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: The mountain territories occupy 9.8 % of the territory of the country. The legislation stipulates the whole complex of measures on maintenance of sustainable development of mountain territories. They are: the Law of Ukraine "On the status of mountain territories", the Complex program of ecological economic and social development of mountain territory of Rakhiv for the period of 1998-2005". The whole complex of measures on creation of conditions for conducting enterprise activity in mountain areas is stipulated.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The mountain territories, basically, are least economically advanced. For the different reason they are exposed to influence of the natural phenomena, in particular – of floods, the greatest of which were observed in 1998 and 2001 in the Zakarpatye Region.

The Zakarpatye Region is the least advanced industrial region of Ukraine. It has the least in the country volume of a gross national product - 884 Hrv. Per capita (in Ukraine as a whole – 1,647 Hrv.). In 2000 a loading at one free workplace in the area was 58 persons (in Ukraine as a whole - 22), the level of the registered unemployment – 5.8 % (4.3 % correspondingly), consumer goods production - 295 Hrv. per capita (564.4 Hrv.), total industrial production – 473.9 Hrv. per capita (2,713.0 Hrv.). The positive factor is an increase of the direct foreign investments – US \$ 72.2 per capita (US \$ 78.5 in Ukraine as a whole).

Such areas as Beregovsky, Vinogradovsky, Irshavsky, Mizhgirsky, Rakhivsky, Tyachivsky, Uzhgorodsky, Hustsky, were announced as a Zone of an extreme ecological situation, in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine. They are characterized by heterogeneity of socio economic development. Actually, they are the poorest areas, which require an additional state support.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Financing: In 2000 a total amount of the actually allocated means on realization of the Complex Program of ecological-economic and social development in mountains of Rakhiv Region for the period 1998-2005 made 72.1% of stipulated by the budget. In total amount of the used means the share of the state was 66.8%, of regional and local budgets – 8.8 %, of own means of the enterprises and organizations – 24.4 of %.

Considering the absence and insufficient volume of means, the under-financing of measures on reduction of consequences of high waters is observed. One of the reasons of heavy losses of 1998 is insufficient financing of the repair works.

The program of such measures for 1999-2000 was financed in the size of 27.488 mln. Hrv, or at the level of 58.4 % of the allocated funds.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: The transition from policy of direct support of agricultural production by the budget means to *policy of creation of the favorable legal and administrative conditions of functioning and development of area*, finds confirmation in changes in legislative and legal base:

- The Basic Directions of Land reform in Ukraine for 2001-2005 are authorized (2001);
- The bases of State Policy for the period of reforms in agriculture till 2004 are determined;
- The Law of Ukraine "On stimulation of development of agriculture for the period of 2001-2004" is accepted;
- The New Lands Code of Ukraine is approved;
- The bases of development of social sphere of villages are approved.

Programmes and Projects: The Programmes and Projects of increase of efficiency of agriculture provides: Increase of employment, of level of payment for work, improvement of life standards of the rural population; Creation of favorable economic environment for maintenance of stability and efficiency of development of agrarian business;

Increase of competitiveness of domestic agricultural and industrial sectors at the internal and external markets.

As criteria of achievement of definite purposes will be considered:

Increase of total production of agriculture on 3.8 %;

Increase of total added cost in agriculture on 6.0 %;

Increase of volume of production of food-processing industry at 4.3 %;

Achievement of stable profitability of agricultural manufacture;

Provision of monthly average wages of an agricultural worker at the average country level;

Growth of exporting volumes;

Expansion of geography of deliveries of production of a domestic food complex;

Reduction of import of those kinds of food, which analogues can be developed in Ukraine in sufficient volumes.

Status: During the period of 1999-2001 the positive tendencies of development of agriculture were planned:

- producing of total agricultural production in all categories of facilities has increased by 5.8 %, including the agricultural enterprises - on 11.9 %, in the households - on 3.6 %;
- a growth of commodity production (in the prices of 01.01.2001) in the food-processing industry and processing of agricultural products was 22 %;
- almost a quarter of the citizens, which have received the certificates on the right of possession of land plots, was issued by state certificates;
- the rent relations send to a new stage (85 % of the shared plots were transferred to rent);
- the money evaluation of agricultural lands has been carried out, assisting to the growth of receipts in the budgets from the tax on land.

Among the factors of negative influence on functioning of agrarian sector are:

- Impossibility of the agreements between the landowners concerning sale and purchase, gift and other forms of alienation of land;
- Unprofitability of almost half of agricultural enterprises and impossibility to objectively estimate financial situation of many managing subjects. That is an essential obstacle in the ways of reception of the credits and maintenance of a favorable investment climate.

Key problems of agrarian sector remain:

Legal instability of the property rights on land and property;

Limitation of own turnaround funds of the enterprises;

Insufficiency of credit maintenance, lack of the intermediate and long-term investments in agriculture, in particular of foreign;

Insufficient development of the market, financial, export and social infrastructure;

Reduction of soils fertility;

Low genetic quality of basic cattle and bird live-stock;

Physical and technological aging of a basic capital;

Loss of the traditional markets of selling of the foodstuffs;

Low level of a purchasing power of the domestic consumers.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Decision-Making: With the purpose of protection, rational use and reproduction of biological resources in Ukraine, the appropriate ecological legislative base is created. Except the basic Law "On protection of the environment", the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted the Law of Ukraine "On flora" in 1993. These two basic acts adjust a question of protection, use and reproduction of biological resources. Moreover, for the legislative regulation of more concrete questions, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declared in 1992 the Decision about Rules of the Red Book of Ukraine. In 1994m the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted the international Convention on biological diversity. In 1996 the Law "On joining of Ukraine to the Convention on protection of wild flora and fauna in Europe" was accepted. In 1999 the Law "On joining of Ukraine to the Convention on preservation of migrating kinds of wild animals" (Bonn) was accepted. In May, 1999, the Law "On joining of Ukraine to the Convention on international trade of those kinds of wild fauna and flora, which are under threat of disappearance" was accepted. In the frameworks of the convention the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has accepted the Law of Ukraine "On joining of Ukraine to the Agreement on preservation of bats in Europe". Ukraine also signed the Memorandum of preservation of *Numenius tenuirostris*, one of most rare kinds of birds not only in Ukraine, but also in the world.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Biological and landscape diversity of Ukraine is one of the major compounds of its national resources. Ukrainian flora and fauna are very rich. They consist of more than of 25,000 kinds of plants and mushrooms (in particular, 4,500 kinds of vessel plants, 1,000 – of lichens, almost 800 glues, about 4,000 seaweed, 5,000 mushrooms and 45,000 kinds of animals.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: With the purpose of realization of the requirements of the working laws, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine in the borders of its authorizes has accepted a number of the normative documents in the field of protection, use and reproduction of fauna and flora. At present many laws in the field of biological resources were accepted. The overwhelming majority of them adjusts the public relations through accepted legal acts.

The Ministry gives out the sanctions to import and export from Ukraine of objects of fauna and flora, including those, which fall under action of the Convention CITES.

The questions of observance of the requirements of the ecological legislation in the field of protection, uses and reproduction of biological resources can be decided by the central Ministry authorities and its territorial bodies. With this purpose the State Department of ecology and natural resources in the regions, Kiev and Sevastopol, Independent Republic of Crimea gives out the sanctions to separate kinds of activity connected to use of biological resources. The departments also prepare the offers for local and central bodies of the executive authority on improvement of questions of protection, use and reproduction of fauna and flora.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The basis of this developing area is made by a complex of methods, which will provide an opportunity to change the structure of DNA or genetic material of plants, animals and microorganisms with the purpose of reception of useful technologies. The activity in this sphere was carried out, accordingly to program of day, within the framework of such program areas:

Increase of manufacture of food products, forages and renewed raw materials;

Improvement of health of the people;

Increase of efficiency of nature protection activity;

Increase of safety and creation of the international mechanisms of cooperation;

Creation of mechanisms, which are called to assist development and ecologically safe application of biotechnologies.

Thus, the special attention was allocated to prevention of getting of products of fermentation into the environment. It was provided at the expense of use of the process equipment, which answers the appropriate requirements and standards. It permitted to isolate technological lines from contact to the environment at all stages of process - from a beginning of fermentation process to reception of a final product.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

Decision-Making: With the purpose of maintenance of rational use of coastal areas and sea environment, and also for the decision of ecological problems of the Azov-Black Sea Region, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has accepted the Law of Ukraine "On the Nation-wide program of protection and reproduction of an environment of the Azov and Black seas" in 2001. The purpose of the Program is the reduction of pollution of the Azov and Black Seas, reproduction of their biological resources, preservation and restoration of a biological diversity. The program is intended for concentration of efforts of all managing subjects of the Azov-Black Sea Region. It consists of a uniform complex of ecological, economic, scientific and technical, organizational and other measures, which are directed on the decision of tasks of ecological improvement of the Azov and Black Seas.

Programmes and Projects: The introduction of a number of the projects is planned with a purpose to improve the system of monitoring, to strengthen awareness of the population, to make active work of a public on preservation of the environment of the Black Sea etc.

Status: Within the Black Sea coast of Ukraine 10 zones of sustainable pollution by toxic substances of above extreme allowable concentration are revealed. The pollution is basically caused by failures on refining structures, petroleum terminals etc.

The flow of the rivers forms more than 80 % of pollution of sea environment. Thus, the significant part of pollution comes from the neighboring countries, including about 1,900 tons of nitrogen and 1,200 tons of phosphorus from Ukraine. The influence of pollution by small rivers of Crimea is of particular significance.

More than 34 thousand tons of insoluble substances, 9 thousand tons of nitrogen, 3 thousand tons of phosphorus, 25 thousand tons of petroleum is reset in the Black Sea by enterprises of municipal household facilities annually. The deficiency of a carrying opportunity of municipal refining structures in cities and urban settlements of Independent Republic of Crimea, in Nikolaev, Odessa and Sevastopol makes 273 thousand t^3 . More than 25% of sewer networks in the centralized water-supply system of the settlements of this region are in the emergency condition.

The infringement of the environment of the Ukrainian part of the Azov and Black Seas influences the following factors:

- Increase of disease frequencies of the population and reduction of life expectancy;
- Losses of sea resources, in particular, of fish;
- Losses, which are caused by the abrasion.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: With the purpose of realization of rules of the Law:

- the Plan of realization of the Nation-wide program of protection and reproduction of the environment of the Azov and Black Seas is authorized;
- the commission on ecological problems of the Azov and Black Seas is created;
- a number of the projects of legal acts were developed, in particular:
 - Rules of protection of sea waters and territorial sea from pollution and contamination;
 - The project of the National plan of liquidation of emergencies in the open sea;
 - The scientific monitoring of the Black and Azov Seas environment is annually carried out. The monitoring is conducted by state inspections of protection of the Black and Azov Seas and by territorial bodies of the Ministry of Public Health Services;
 - The creation of the Asov-Black Sea ecological corridor has been started.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: Scientific researches, which are being carried out, concern the creations of the monitoring system for moving of dangerous substances by sea transport and prevention of pollution of waters of the seas from courts.

Financing: The realization of the Program of reproduction and protection of the seas will have positive resonance at national and international level. That will enable to attract the international financial organizations for realization of measures, which are determined by the Program as priority.

In a near future the reception of the financial assistance of World Bank for realization of a number of the investment projects is supposed. These projects include reconstruction of refining structures of cities of Sevastopol, Balaklava, Evpatoria, Feodosiya, Sudak, Saki. The total amount of necessary financing is 10 mln. US dollars.

According to the plans and programs, which are developed at this time, with the purpose of restoration and protection of the Black and Azov Seas, the period from 2001 can be the period of the ecological investment projects. The joining of Ukraine to the Bucharest Convention on protection of the Black Sea against pollution (1994) and participation of Ukraine in introduction of the Strategic plan of actions on ecological improvement of the Black Sea (1996) can certificate it. The realization of the Black Sea Ecological program in 1993-1996 (BSEP-1) and beginning of the new one also are important. The beginning of realization of the program of investment of nature protection measures on improvement of the Black Sea was postponed because of long procedure of consideration of the second variant of the Black Sea Ecological Program (BSEP-2).

Cooperation: Considering the regional and global importance of the Azov and Black Seas, the Program supposes activation of the international cooperation, development of ecological education and informing of a public.

The works on fulfillment of the obligations of Ukraine in frameworks of the Conventions on protection of the Black Sea against pollution and Strategic plan of actions will be carried out. During last years Ukraine has occupied a key position in the Black Sea Commission. During 2000-2001 the Sustainable Secretary of Commission was created, the work of working groups on the estimation and monitoring of pollution, coastal sources of pollution, fish resources, biological diversity and navigation was activated.

The Center of monitoring and estimation is created in Ukraine. It provides a coordination of work of all Near-Black Sea countries on this direction through the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. So, in 2001 the Regional integrated program of monitoring of the Black sea for 6 countries, the project of Strategy of monitoring and estimation, the international standard "The Purposes and standards of quality of environment for the Black Sea", a project of database, formats of the reports of a different level were developed

* * *

CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY OF FRESH WATER RESOURCES, APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

Decision-Making: Among the laws, which make the national water legislation, are the following: "On protection of natural environment" (1991 ã.), "On maintenance of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population" (1994), "On the melioration of land" (2000).

Among the basic document, which adjusts the water legal relations in Ukraine, switching and monitoring, there is Water Code of Ukraine, accepted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in June, 1995 (with additions of 2000). According to its rules, state management in the field of use and protection of water resources is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine together with the specially authorized bodies of state executive authority. The Ministry of Ecology and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Public Health Services, National Space Agency of Ukraine conduct supervision over condition of fresh waters and sea ecosystems. The state water facilities conduct radiological and hydrochemical supervision over waters, formation of coast and hydro-geological situation in coastal zones of reservoirs, and also an estimation of fresh water resources. Derzhbud provides supervision over quality of drinking water in the centralized systems of water supply and situation with waste water of urban sewer network.

Programmes and Projects: During the years on independence, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a lot of the state programs for the realization of state management and control in the field of water use, effective activity concerning satisfaction of needs of the population and economy in water and protection of waters. Among these programs: the National Program of Ecological Improvement of Dniëper basin and Improvement of Quality of Drinking Water (1999), Nation-wide program of Protection and Reproduction of the Azov and Black Sea environment (2001), the Program of Development of water-supply and sewer facilities (1997).

Status: The housing-municipal services belong to three of largest water consumers in Ukraine and use 3.4 billion ì³ of water, from which 33 % is underground water.

The centralized water supply provides about 70 % of the population of Ukraine.

At the same time 28 Ukrainian cities and 392 villages have no centralized systems of the water supply. The existing disproportion between capacities of water and sewer structures goes deeper due to reduction of volumes of capital investment.

Almost 20 thousand km of urban water network (or 20 % of their total length) are in condition of emergency. That results in annual loss of 1 billion ì³ in the system of housing-municipal services during the transportation of water.

The difficult situation in Ukraine has also developed with water supply of the rural population, only 24 % of which uses the centralized systems of water supply.

Only a fifth part of villages (5.4 thousand of 28.6) has systems of drinking water supply and almost half of them works inefficiently.

In the southern and eastern regions of the country 1,095 settlements have no guaranteed sources of water supply due to natural and technogenic reasons and their population is compelled to use of imported water.

Every year water objects become spoiled by insufficiently cleared waters, which volumes in Ukraine make 5.2 billion ì³

As the consequence, according to the data of the Ministry of Public Health Services, 12.5 % of tests of drinking water do not answer hygienic norms.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: According to a Rule on state system of monitoring of the environment, the branch laboratories carry out the monitoring of fresh waters at 312 items of water objects. The supervision is carried out for 25-37 parameters of structure and properties of water.

A question of provision of the population of the Dnieper basin (about 30 mln. inhabitants of the country) with qualitative drinking water is considered in the National program of ecological improvement of the Dnieper basin and improvement of quality of drinking water, which was authorized by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 1997.

The list of major nature protection measures on improvement of the Dnieper basin and improvement of quality of drinking water stipulates implementation of more than 280 basic measures annually, on a total sum of more than 500 mln. Hrv.

The implementation of these measures should be carried out for the period till 2010, which will practically solve the problems with quality of drinking water in the Dnieper basin. But, the absence of receipts of means from the state budget on the implementation of nature protection measures during last years results in complication of the situation with quality of water in reservoirs of the Dnieper.

Information: The question of quality of drinking water is in the sphere of attention of an ecological public of Ukraine. The ecological movements make a large influence on formation of state policy in this sphere, and bring in rather powerful contribution to the decision of this problem.

Research and technologies: It is necessary to develop the complex programs of monitoring, protection and use of sources of water supply the population in regions of Ukraine for maintenance of balanced use and protection of waters; to introduce modern technologies and new means of processing and refining of water; to strengthen the administrative support of efforts of the businessmen concerning the creation of domestic water-refining equipment.

Financing: The low volumes of the investments as well as the extremely limited financial opportunities of water channels do not permit to modernize the worn out equipment.

Cooperation: Ukraine conducts an active cooperation on problems of improvement of quality of drinking water with the neighbors (republic of Moldova, Russia, Belarus and others) both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of cooperation in the international programs, in particular within the framework of the program of Global Ecological Fund on problems of the Dnieper River.

* * *

CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

Decision-Making: The state control above observance of rules and requirements of the nature protection legislation concerning producing, preservation, transportation, use, recycling, the burial places of toxic chemical substances, pesticides and other preparations, industrial wastes is stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On protection of natural environment".

In the sphere of state regulation on use of toxic substances the laws "On the wastes", "On maintenance of sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population", "On pesticides and chemicals", "On the turnover of narcotic means, psychotropic preparations and their analogues in Ukraine", "On licensing of the certain kinds of economic activity" work.

The realization of the requirements of the nature protection legislation of Ukraine on the manipulation with dangerous chemical substances and control of their turnover is carried out by complex introduction of the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

- "On the statement of the Order reception of the sanction on producing, preservation, transportation, use, burial place, destruction and recycling of poisonous substances, including toxic industrial wastes, products of biotechnology and other biological agents";
- "On the statement of a Rule about a hygienic regulation and state registration of the dangerous factors and About payment of works on realization of a hygienic regulation and state registration of the dangerous factors";
- "On realization of the ecological control of items passing through state border";
- "On some measures on introduction in Ukraine of the London Principles, which adjust information interchange about chemical substances in international trade";
- "On the statement of the list of especially dangerous chemical substances, producing and realization of which is subject to licensing";
- "On the statement of a Rule about the order of the control of export, import and transit of the goods, which can be used in creation of the chemical, bacteriological and toxic weapons";
- "On assistance to implementation of the Convention on an interdiction of development, manufacture, accumulation and application of the chemical weapons and on its destruction";
- "To a question of regulation of export and import of substances, which destroy the ozone layer and production, which contains them";
- "On state supervision and state control of observance of the legislation on pesticides and chemicals";
- "On the statement of the Order maintenance of bodies, which carry out the state control above application of pesticides and chemicals, standard samples and techniques of definition of their residual amounts";
- "On the statement of the Order granting of the sanction on import and application of not registered pesticides and chemicals of foreign manufacture";
- "On the statement of the Order of withdrawal, recycling, destruction and neutralization of unsuitable or forbidden pesticides, chemicals and their containers";
- "On the statement of a Rule about the control above the international transportations of dangerous wastes and their recycling";
- "On the statement of the list of narcotic means and psychotropic substances";
- "On the statement of the Order of destruction of narcotic means and psychotropic substances recognized as unsuitable for further use or processing, and wastes, which contain narcotic means or psychotropic substances";
- "On the lists of the goods, export and import of which is subject to reduction and licensing in 2001".

Programmes and Projects: The Program of industrial wastes use for the period till 2005 (1997) and the State program of the manipulation with toxic wastes (2000) are carried out in Ukraine.

In 1998 Ukraine has signed the Protocol on stable organic pollution within the Convention on pollution at the large distances in Othrus (Denmark).

With problems of prevention of an illegal international turnover of toxic and dangerous products in Ukraine deal such programs:

- Program of counteraction to smuggling and realization on a home market of the illegally delivered goods for 2000-2001;

- Monitoring system on the transportation, import, export and transit of toxic chemical substances, dangerous wastes, pesticides and narcotic means.

Status: In industrial sector the basic loading on the environment is given by the enterprises of chemical, metallurgical and mining branches.

In Ukraine there are 5 working atomic power stations, 2,664 objects, which develop or use highly poisonous substances, 308 mines, and also 6 powerful oil refining factories, each of which makes from 300 up to 500 thousand tons of fuel.

The total length of oil pipelines is 7,103 km, of gas pipelines - 34 thousand km, of ammonia - 810 km, of chlorine - 44 km. The only railroads transport more than 220 names of different poisoning and explosive cargoes daily.

The pollution of agricultural grounds with pesticides has a difficult character, as well as the presence in their spectrum of stable organic pollutants is the threat for health of a man and environment and is recognized as a problem of the global level. In Ukraine more than 20 % of the investigated lands are polluted with pesticides and products of their decomposition.

The separate problem is caused by a large-scale petrochemical pollution of underground waters and soils. At present in Ukraine 130 large water objects are located in zones of potential sources of petrochemical pollution. More than 150 sources of water supply in the settlements are already polluted. The polluted areas exceed 30 thousand Hectares. Practically each of 43 military air stations is a source of powerful pollution of an environment by emissions of hydrocarbon.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The interrelation of the Ukrainian legislation with the Legislation of the European Union in the frameworks of the Program of integration of Ukraine in the EU, was approved by the President of Ukraine. It requires a development of effective administrative and technical system, which could operate and estimate a flow of the information connected to the turnover in the market of chemical substances. The development of the advanced database for an effective control on the manipulation with dangerous substances is supposed; introduction of measures on prevention of danger and reduction of emissions to the environment.

In conditions of transition to the market relations in Ukraine the complete mechanism of management in sphere of the manipulation with wastes hasn't been created yet. At present only the measures of limiting character are realized in the system of state regulation. Nevertheless, they do not give necessary influence on a situation because of low payments on wastes accommodation.

The planned measures take into account real opportunities of the state and the regions, of appropriate areas of an industry and enterprises. The list of measures, stipulated in the Program, will permit to begin the civilized process of the manipulation with toxic wastes at all stages of their life cycle in the coming years.

Information: The decision "On some measures on introduction in Ukraine of the London principles of information interchange about chemical substances in international trade " was accepted by the Government of Ukraine

Research and technologies: Ukraine conducts a wide spectrum of scientific researches concerning the decision of problems of toxic wastes, and also the application of cleaner technological processes in industrial sector. The researches on influence of dangerous chemical substances on an environment are carried out, according to the requirements of EU.

The National Center on the manipulation with dangerous wastes was created by the decision of the Government. Its basic task is methodical, organizational and technical maintenance of toxic wastes.

Financing: The wide spectrum of measures is supposed for financing the solution of the named questions, according to opportunities and mechanisms inherent to the countries with transitive economy. The state programs and projects basically are carried out at the expense of budget assignments of different levels.

Ukraine ratified such international obligations with the purpose of integration in the European community:

- The Convention on an interdiction of development, manufacture, accumulation and application of the chemical weapons (1998);
- The Montreal Protocol on substances, which destroy ozone sphere;

- The London Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

Ukraine has joined to the Basel Convention on the control above the international transportations of dangerous wastes and their removal, and to the European Agreement on transportation of dangerous cargoes. In 1998 it has signed the Protocol on stable organic pollution and Stockholm Convention in 2001.

The preparation on joining of Ukraine to the Rotterdam Convention on procedure of the proved consent on separate dangerous chemical substances and pesticides in international trade is being carried out.

The ratifying of the European Agreement on transportation of dangerous cargoes and the acceptance of the Law of Ukraine "On transportation of dangerous cargoes" permit to apply the classification, which is standard in the international practice, and to mark the chemical substances for safe transportation of the most dangerous of them.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 20-22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WATERS

Decision-Making: The laws of Ukraine "On protection of natural environment", "On the wastes", "On maintenance of sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population", "On the pesticides and chemicals", the Code of Ukraine on Depths have been accepted.

A number of legal acts is accepted for creation of the sufficient preconditions for increase of management efficiency of wastes flows and their recycling.

Programmes and Projects: The certain achievement in the solution of the specified problems is the Law of Ukraine "On the state program of the manipulation with toxic wastes". As well as the Law of Ukraine "On the wastes", the state program provides creation of the legislative, methodical and technical basis for its functioning at a state level.

For the first time it was developed and authorized the program, which is directed on prevention of accumulation toxic wastes in Ukraine and restriction of their harmful influence on the environment and health of the population.

Status:

Dangerous wastes.

At present the total weight of wastes at the territory of Ukraine (in storehouses) has exceeded 25 billion tons, which makes about 40 thousand tons per km² (o7 thousand tons of them are highly toxic). It is one of the highest parameters among the world countries. If in 1980 it was about 240 tons of wastes per inhabitant of Ukraine, in 1990 the parameter exceeded 318 tons, in 2000 - more than 400 tons.

The basic sources of waste formation in Ukraine are the enterprises of mineral, chemical, metallurgical, machine-building, power and construction industry.

Almost 70 % of total product of Ukraine is developed at the enterprises of metallurgical and chemical complexes, where the share of wastes is the largest.

Only 10-12 % of specified wastes are used as secondary mineral resources. During 1992-2001 the stable tendency to decrease of volumes of wastes use (on 20% annually) was observed.

Firm wastes. It is formed about 10 mln. tons of dust in Ukrainian cities and urban settlements annually. Households wastes are taken out almost on 700 urban dumps, whereas approximately 80 % of them do not adhere to the requirements of ecological safety. It is already engaged more than 2,600 Hectares of lands under dumps. The greatest areas are engaged under dumps in Dnepropetrovsk (140 Hectares), Donetsk (330 Hectares), Odessa (195 Hectares), Zaporozhye (153 Hectares). Such picture is explained by extremely inefficient use of natural resources in the country.

The wastes are also neutralized at four garbage factories, which were constructed many years ago in Kiev, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Sevastopol. Their technological equipment does not answer the modern ecological requirements. The capacities of factories are insufficient for satisfaction of local needs, and their operation is inefficient and renders negative influence on health of the population and environmental situation.

The objects of accommodation of household wastes basically do not meet the requirements of ecological safety. Almost all of them are constructed 15-30 years ago and majority of them are filled on 90 %. Some objects are constructed without an appropriate engineering basis, which creates the direct threat of pollution of the environment. None of these dumps is equipped with special protective structures; the dumps have no protective walls, taking aside channels or drainage system of pipes. Even at the indicative Kiev only layer of a plastic foil carries out dump the isolation.

In the territory of the majority of objects the household and industrial wastes are placed together. The partial separation or preceding selection of wastes are carried out only on some objects.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The analysis of results of inspection of places of the wastes accommodation testifies the presence in Ukraine of about 2,760 objects of wastes localization. There are also 109 objects of preservation of unsuitable pesticides and chemicals.

Information: The decision "On some measures on introduction in Ukraine of the London principles of information interchange on chemical substances in international trade" ha been accepted by the Government of Ukraine.

Research and Technologies: Ukraine conducts a wide spectrum of scientific researches on problems of a storage of toxic wastes, and on search and introduction of clean technological processes in industrial sector. The researches on development of the temporary ecological specifications concerning influence of dangerous chemical substances on the environment are being carried out.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTERS 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Women: No information available.

Children and Youth: Decision-Making: The complex document of state policy concerning children is the National program "Children of Ukraine " (1996).

The branch and regional programs directed on improvement of conditions to life of children are developed and accepted to realization.

The Ukrainian-wide meetings on childhood (29.05.96), realization of the National program " Children of Ukraine " (06.12.96), improvement and organization of rest of children and prevention of homeless among the minors have been carried out.

According to annual and quarterly data of materials of the central and local bodies of the executive authority, the information on carrying out of the National Program "Children of Ukraine" is generalized and transferred to the Administration of the President of Ukraine.

During 1996-2000 the legislative base on maintenance of the rights and interests of children have been developed; the activity of state structures which are engaged in problems of childhood, extended. For this period the number of official bodies, which provide social, rehabilitation and psychological assistance to children, have expanded; the network of funds and organizations, which give the address assistance to families with children, has also increased. The sustainable integration of Ukraine in the world community is supported by the close contacts with Children Fund of UNO (UNICEF) and other international organizations.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising; The realization of state youth policy is provided by a number of legal acts, which have been accepted during last 10 years.

Legislative maintenance:

- The declaration "On general bases of state youth policy in Ukraine" (1992).
- The law of Ukraine "On assistance to social realization and development of youth in Ukraine".
- The program "Youth of Ukraine ", accepted by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
- The law of Ukraine "On youth and children's organizations in Ukraine" (1998).
- The law of Ukraine "On social work with children and youth " (2001).
- The decree of the President of Ukraine "On additional measures concerning realization of state youth policy" (2001).

The social work with different categories of youth is carried out by 559 centers of social services for youth.

Assistance to employment of youth. At the labor market the youth has less opportunities because of absence of practical experience of labor activity. Therefore, unemployment rate among youth is more than 20 %, which exceeds almost twice an unemployment rate among all population (12 %).

Under market conditions of managing, the real alternative to unemployment is the responsible relation of youth to education, self-employment and development of the enterprise initiatives.

Legislative provision of the rights and interests of youth in the labor market

Article 5 of Law of Ukraine "On employment of the population" suggests a booking of 5 % of workplaces for categories, which are not capable to compete in the labor market (orphans, graduates of educational institutions, poor, invalids), and protection of the rights of minors, who can be accepted at work.

Article 7 "Work of youth " and 8 "Support of the enterprise initiatives of youth" of the Law of Ukraine "On assistance to social realization and development of youth in Ukraine" determine guarantees on reception of the first workplace. The same law stipulates development of a network of the youth labor centers, business-centers and provision of secondary employment of student's youth in free from training time.

Assistance of enterprise activity of youth. The law of Ukraine "On general state social insurance in a case of unemployment" stipulates payment of the lump sum unemployment benefit for development of enterprise activity, which is carried out by centers of employment.

With the purpose of support of the youth enterprise initiatives the Ukrainian-wide competition of the business-plans of enterprise activity among youth will be carried out in Ukraine annually.

In 2000-2001 the specified Competition was carried out for the third time.

Assistance to the social realization of student's youth. The support of the gifted student's youth is carried out in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On provision of stipend to the students, schoolboys, students of educational institutions, and post-graduate students" (1999).

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has implemented the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the statement about granting to the young citizens of the preferential long-term credits for reception of education in higher educational institutions with different forms of training irrespective of patterns of ownership " (2000).

Preventive maintenance of negative displays in youth environment.

The National Program of preventive maintenance of AIDS for 2001-2003 was accepted in 2001. The work of National Coordination Council on prevention of AIDS and National coordination Council on combating narcotic dependence was organized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

With the purpose of prevention of the distribution of narcotic dependence and AIDS among youth, the propagation of a healthy image of life is propaganded. About 350 tele- and broadcasts were carried out last year, more than 500 publicity materials were published, 7,500 of information booklets were developed. In the regions of Ukraine such youth actions were introduced: "Youth against drugs", "No drugs", etc.

Development of physical culture and sports

The activity in the field of physical culture and sports is adjusted by the basic Law of Ukraine "On physical culture and sports", which works since 1993.

The Decree of the President of Ukraine from September 1, 1998 authorizes the Target complex program "Physical education is the health of the nation" with a period of action till 2005. Its basic purpose is strengthening of health of the population by means of physical culture and sports, development of sports movement, preparation of Ukrainian teams for participation in the international competitions.

Information: The Laws of Ukraine "On modification and additions to the Housing Code of Ukraine", "On protection of childhood", "On the state assistance to the children - invalids", "On social work with children and youth", "On authorities and services on minors and special establishments for the minors", the Family Code were supplemented; a number of the Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine were accepted. The scientific establishments of Ukraine carry out many researches on problems of children, monitoring on realization of separate rules of the National Program, observance of the rights of children and realization of the legislation of Ukraine concerning protection of childhood.

Since 1996 the preparation and edition of the annual state reports on children has begun in Ukraine. Theses reports contain the basic recommendations concerning improvement of children situation, display a level of implementation of the National program "Children of Ukraine".

The course of realization of the National Program "Children of Ukraine " is widely covered by mass media.

The information concerning implementation in Ukraine of rules of the UNO Convention on the rights of a child

Since time of ratifying of the Convention on the rights of a child in 1991, our state has recognized the necessity to adhere to UNO rules on protection of the rights of a child in all spheres of life. The realization of state policy in sphere of protection of childhood in Ukraine is carried out in accordance to the legislative base of Ukraine.

The Constitution of Ukraine declares such rules on children in Articles 51 and 52:

- The childhood is protected by the state;
- The parents are obliged to provide children dependence up to majority;
- The children are obliged to take care of the invalid parents;
- Equality of children in the rights;
- Interdiction of violence and exploitation of children;
- The state provides care of the children - orphans and children deprived by parental care.

Lately, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has accepted the Laws of Ukraine "On protection of childhood", "On the additions to the Laws of Ukraine "On bodies and services on minors and special establishments for the minor"", "On the state assistance to families with children", "On the modification of the Housing Code of Ukraine", "On common secondary education", "On out-of-school education" etc. With the purpose of prevention of trade, smuggling and kidnapping of children, the additions to the Criminal Code of Ukraine concerning the criminal liability for illegal actions on adoption, trade in the people, including children, are brought in.

According to the Article 44 of UNO Convention on the rights of a child, in Ukraine were prepared and submitted for consideration of UNO Committee on the rights of a child the periodic national reports on realization of rules of the Convention in 1993 and 1998. The report of 1998 was developed according to the requirements of the Recommendations of Committee on the rights of a child.

The information concerning a condition and prospects of cooperation of Government of Ukraine with UNO Children's Fund (UNISEF)

The acceptance of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "Questions of coordination of cooperation of Ukraine with UNO Children's Fund" has enabled to unit, concentrate and direct efforts of all bodies of the executive authority and other establishments and organizations of Ukraine, which deal with the questions of childhood. On September 7, 1998 the Basic Agreement on cooperation between UNO Children's Fund and the Government of Ukraine was signed.

Indigenous people: Status. In 2001 the Program of state support of development of local self-management in Ukraine was approved. It was developed according to rules of the Constitution of Ukraine and European Charter of local self-management and is directed on maintenance of the further development of local self-management, strengthening of its organizational, financial and information bases.

The program essentially strengthens a role of territorial communities in acceptance of the decisions, creates appropriate conditions for realization of the rights and powers determined by the Constitution and the Laws of Ukraine by territorial communities and bodies of local self-management.

In 2001 the Concept of State regional policy is authorized, with such key tasks:

1. Introduction of mechanisms of stimulation of social and economic development of depressive territories.
2. Moving a significant part of administrative functions to regions. The introduction of the developed model of regional agencies of development and reforming of the interbudget relations is of great importance, as it provides:

- à) a guarantee of the minimal profitable base of the local budgets;

- b) introduction of motivate mechanisms of bodies of regional management and local self-management in strengthening the local finance by fastening to the local budgets on a long-term basis of shares of the nationwide taxes and transfers.

- c) introduction of strategic budget planning;

- d) expansion of the rights and responsibilities of regions in realization of land reform, management of public sector of economy, stimulation of business and deepening of cooperation.

3. Introduction of a uniform minimal standards and effective mechanisms of social protection of the population irrespective of economic opportunities of regions.

4. Realization of the complex programs on achievement of productive employment in each region.

5. Realization of administrative - territorial reform in 2003-2004.

6. Introduction in Ukraine two-houses Parliament.

The main objective of state regional policy is the creation of conditions for the dynamic well-balanced development of regions, directed on improvement of quality, increase of a living standards of the population and maintenance of the social standards, guaranteed by the state, irrespective of a residence.

The section "Increase of a role of local bodies of the executive authority and bodies of local self-management in socio economic development of regions" is separately allocated in the Concept. First of all, it can be accompanied by the important increase of the responsibility of local state administrations, bodies of local self-management, territorial communities for development of regions and appropriate territories.

The concept of state regional policy is focused on the further introduction of the constitutional bases of development of local self-management, directed to the activation of the local initiative, expansion of powers and increase of the responsibility of their bodies for the decision of tasks of regional development.

The important step on way of liquidation of the deep contradictions in levels of development of territories is the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the basic directions of maintenance of complex development of small mono-functional cities" (2000). At the beginning of 2001 in Ukraine were 345 small cities, in which 19 percents of the urban population were concentrated. The modern economic situation of small cities is characterized by the following crisis phenomena:

- Stagnation of the industrial enterprises and their narrow specialization, which result in dependence of economy of city on work of one or two enterprises;
- Lack of the qualified administrative staff;
- Low level of the incomes of the population.

Among state economic mechanisms, which can be used in dynamic development of small cities, there are:

- Creation of special regimes of investment activity at state support;
- Assistance of the state in ecological development of cities;
- Creation of new workplaces at the expense of means of state fund of employment.
- Assistance to realization of land reform in cities.

The state support of small cities can be given in the following:

- Stimulation of investment activity;
- Granting of the tax credits and incentive stimulus on creation of new workplaces;
- Granting of the target credits to the population for housing construction;
- Assistance of development of small business and businesses.

Non-governmental organizations: Status: In Ukraine there are hundreds of public organizations of an ecological direction, which differ by number and orientation of work. Many public organizations and centers focus their activity in directions of sustainable development. Ukraine ratified the Convention "On access to the information, participation of a public in acceptance of the decisions and access to justice on environmental questions".

There is the Public Council at the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and regional public councils in every Ukrainian region.

The ecological movements have stably developed during the years of independence and today they make the influential force in ecological process and introduction of ideas of sustainable development in Ukraine.

Local authorities: No information available.

Workers and trade unions: Decision-making: The observance of the rights of professional unions in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine, Laws of Ukraine "On association of the citizens", "On the collective agreements", "On the order of the solution of collective labor conflicts, Code of the laws on work of Ukraine. Moreover, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted in June, 1999 the Law of Ukraine "On professional unions, their rights and guarantees of activity". Ukraine is a side in the International Pact On Civil and Political Rights. A number of Conventions of the International Labor Organization were ratified: "On freedom of association and protection of the rights on organization" (1948), "On the right on organization and conducting of collective negotiation" (1949), "On tripartite advices" (1976), "On assistance to collective negotiation" (1981).

Status: The most numerical association in Ukraine is Federation of trade unions of Ukraine, which was created as voluntary union for coordination of efforts of trade unions with the purpose of revealing and maintenance of protection of economic, social, labor, legal and spiritual interests of the members. At present the structure of federation includes 66 organizations: 40 branch trade unions and 26 regional associations of trade unions, which consist of 122.4 thousand primary trade-union organizations with an aggregate number of 14.4 mln. members. The member organizations have complete freedom of actions and will carry out work, according to the charters and decisions of elective bodies.

Except the Federation, in Ukraine there are 34 professional unions and their associations, which are not included into its structure. The most numeric of them on scope of the workers are: trade union of the railroad and transport workers of Ukraine (758.0 thousand persons), Federation of solidary trade unions of Ukraine (203.0 thousand persons), Trade union of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (168.0 thousand persons), Federation of trade unions of the workers of cooperation and other forms of business of Ukraine (151.0 thousand persons), Conference of free trade unions of Ukraine (145.0 thousand persons), Ukrainian Federation of trade unions "Our right" (111.0 thousand persons), Trade union of the workers of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (50,0 thousand persons).

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The certain system of contractual regulation of the social - labor relations, which is based on social partnership, has been created in Ukraine. The Laws of Ukraine "On the collective agreements", "On payment for work ", "On association of the citizens", "On the order of the decision of collective labor conflicts", "On professional unions, their rights and guarantees of activity", "On organizations of the employers" have been accepted. The legal basis for the further development and improvement is created by acceptance of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Laws of Ukraine "On social partnership ", "On modification and additions to the Law of Ukraine "On the collective agreements"".

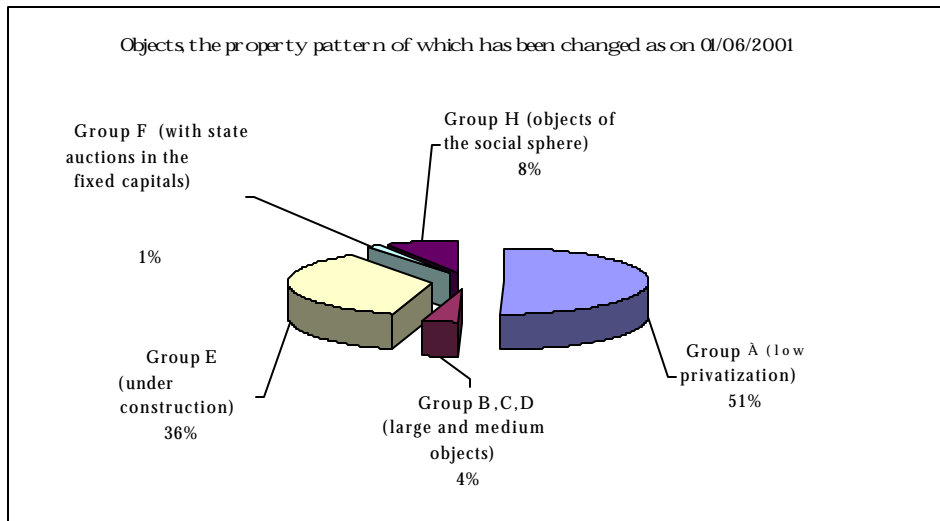
The National Council of social partnership was created in 1993 and it fruitfully works. The process of formation of territorial councils of social partnership is practically completed, as they are already created in all regions of Ukraine, except the Donetsk region.

Information: The negotiation on the most important and urgent questions of realization of socio economic policy and labor relations are regularly carried out between the Government and national associations of trade

unions and employers, the central and local bodies of the executive authority and associations of trade unions of employers. The parties discuss a socio economic situation in the state and separate regions, and the measures on its improvement are carried out.

Business and Industry: Decision-Making; The basic purposes, priorities, tasks and ways of a privatization of state property are determined by the State program of a privatization for 2000-2002, which is authorized by the Law of Ukraine "On the State program of a privatization".

An effective functioning of the enterprises is determinative for economic development irrespective of the form of their property. The reforming of a pattern of ownership is one of ways of search of the effective proprietor. According to the independent experts (International Financial Corporation, Institute of Reforms, International Center of Perspective Researches), the privatized enterprises have appeared more advanced and more profitable, than state enterprises under equal conditions.



During 9 years of reforming of the relations of property by the privatization of state property, the public sector of economy was formed.

According to the data of Fund of state property, 75,230 objects have changed a pattern of ownership as to 01.06.2001, from them 28.2 % were of state and 71.8 % municipal ones.

The essentially important direction of economic reform, which pawns the base of restoration of investment process is an honor and effective privatization, as the means of not simple fillings of the budget, but firstly as the mechanism of transition of a state ownership in hands of more effective proprietor.

The government of Ukraine carries out a number of steps directed on increase of attractiveness of objects of a privatization. The individual approach during the preparation of the enterprises for a privatization is started. It includes the estimation of market conditions and realization of previous selection of the potential buyers as well as study of demand on concrete objects of a privatization. Due to such policy, it was possible to a certain degree to change negative image, which has developed in the global markets in relation to a privatization of objects in Ukraine.

With the purpose of creation of favorable conditions of a privatization of objects of energy power, the Orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On system of measures directed on creation of conditions of development of energy power sphere" and the Application of the Government concerning performance of the counter obligations of the state for maintenance of a successful privatization of packages of the actions of the power companies, which belong to the state. The re-structuring of the saved debts for electrical energy of the power companies is carried out, the conditions for a choice of the proved tariffs on electrical energy and services of the companies are established, the legal bases for complete payment for the consumed electrical energy are created.

Restoration of the solvency of the enterprises.

The decision of problems of debts and financial improvement of the enterprises, preservation of workplaces and industrial potential of the country is the purpose of application of procedures of restoration of solvency and bankruptcies.

In modern conditions of reforming of the economy, the improvement of a control system is impossible without an effective system of restoration of solvency of the enterprises, which would meet the requirements of present time.

The law of Ukraine "On restoration of solvency of the debtor or recognition it as a bankrupt" (1999), which is a powerful tool of financial improvement of the enterprises, determines a wide spectrum of powerful tools of struggle with insolvency.

During the action of the institute of bankruptcy in Ukraine in 2000 for the first time there was an overcome tendency to annual increase of a number of businesses on bankruptcy. Moreover, it was possible to reach a delay of rates of growth of debts of the enterprises.

Programmes and Projects; Control system of objects of the state properties

The policy of the Government concerning management of public sector of economy was directed on maintenance of conditions for an effective utilization of the state ownership and increase of receipts to the State budget. The basic priorities of policy of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in this sphere were improvement of an existing control system of objects of a state ownership by introduction of the uniform principles of management, maintenance of effective legislative regulation of processes of use of objects of the state ownership.

In sphere of management of the central and local bodies of the executive authority are about 4.1 thousand state enterprises; from them about 1.4 thousand are in industry.

The structure of the subjects of enterprise activity with a share of the state is following:

32 state joint-stock and holding companies, in which 330 packages of the actions of open joint-stock companies (OJSC) are transferred;

196 closed joint-stock companies, societies with limited liability and other subjects of enterprise activity, in which the Fund of state property acts as a co-establisher and owns the actions on behalf of the state;

2,009 open joint-stock companies, with the corporate rights of the state.

According to the decisions of the Government, the bodies of a privatization, central bodies of the executive authority and regional state administrations act as the managing authorities.

The results of use of a state ownership remain unsatisfactory. The significant part of the state enterprises is unprofitable. The number of the enterprises based on state ownerships, makes about 13 % of total of the enterprises of all patterns of ownership. Thus, the creditor debts of the state enterprises on payment of work as on April 1, 2001, has made 30.8 % of the total amount, and debts before the budget were 51.1 %. The debts of the state enterprises in the same period were 40.3 %.

Among the basic problems, which negatively influence situation with activity of public sector, there are the out-of-date principles of management of objects of a state ownership and absence of effective legal maintenance.

The inefficient results of activity of public sector cause:

- Significant number of objects of a state ownership and absence of resources of the state for their effective management;
- Inefficient principles of mutual relation between the enterprises and bodies of the executive authority;
- Absence of the appropriate control on the part of bodies of the executive authority behind activity of the enterprises and behind financial discipline at the enterprises;
- Insufficient qualification of the managers of the state enterprises and absence of their responsibility for results of activity;
- Absence of strategy of development of the state enterprises and economic associations with a share of the state in the authorized capitals;
- Absence of the effective mechanisms of control of activity of state joint-stock and holding companies.

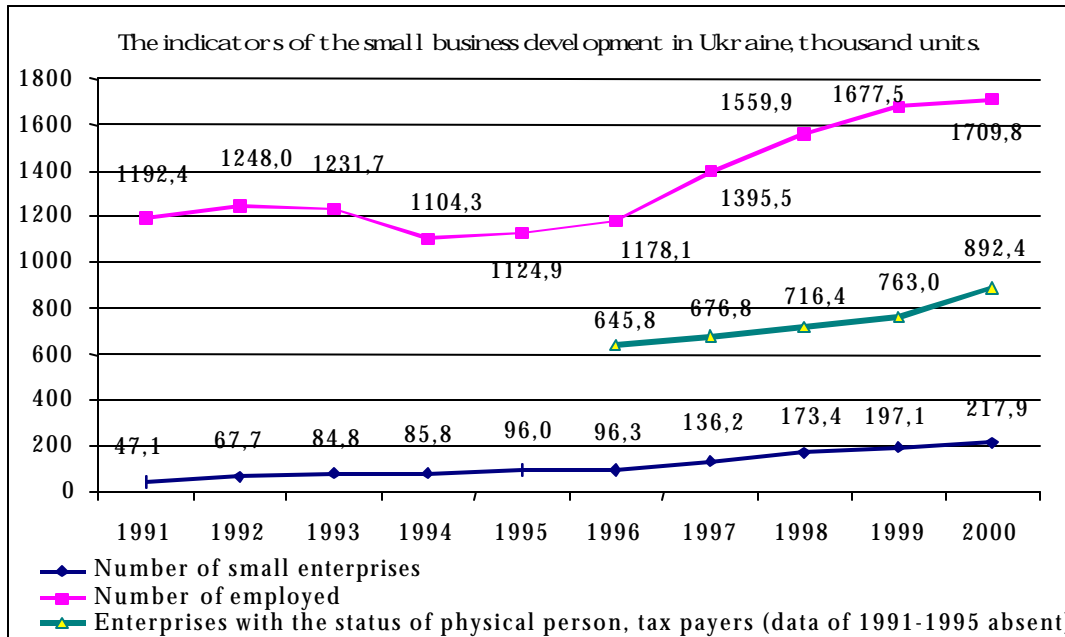
Regulations policy and development of business. Standardization, metrology, certification, accreditation.

The state policy concerning a support of further development of business and enterprise potential was directed on creation of a favorable enterprise climate. Definition of legal bases of state support of small business, the regulation of procedures of licensing has found the confirmation in the acts and modification of the working Laws of Ukraine: "On the National program of assistance of development of business ", "On licensing the certain kinds of economic activity", "On state support of small business", which were accepted in 2000-2001; in the decrees of the President of Ukraine "On introduction of the uniform state regulations policy in the sphere of business" and "On measures of support and further development of enterprise activity", "On assistance to preparation of the administrative staff for the sphere of business".

Status; The state regulations policy in Ukraine is being carried out by elimination of legal and economic barriers and obstacles to development of business and is focused on creation of mechanisms, which provide clearness of the regulating acts, increase of the executive discipline and reductions of expenses on their performance, reduction of intervention of the state in enterprise activity.

The number of small enterprises has grown in 2000 on 21 thousand in comparison with 1999. It is possible to expect an increase on 37 thousand enterprises in 2001. The number of engaged workers has grown on 32 thousand persons in 2000; in 2001 the increase is expected at the level of 140 thousand persons.

In 2000 more than 2.6 million persons worked in the sphere of small business, including 0.9 mln. of the individual businessmen. 218 thousand of small enterprises with 1.7 mln. of engaged worked.



The share of the small enterprises, which function in industrial sphere has increased, in particular in industry (15.8 % in 2000 against 15.3 % in 1999), transport (3.9 % and 3.3 % correspondingly), construction (8.4 % and 8.2 % correspondingly), agriculture, hunting and forest facilities (3.6 % and 2.3 % correspondingly). The specified tendency is going to be kept also in 2001.

In 2000 the goods and services production of small enterprises was at level of 7 % of the total state production volume. The share of small enterprises in GDP was about 10 %.

Among the key problems in sphere of business remain:

- Imperfection of system the taxation (unstable tax laws, high rates, plenty of the taxes, often changes of the tax reporting);
- Administrative obstacles in the sphere of business (plenty and duration of controls, imperfection of procedures of licensing, certification, registration);
- Absence of the regulation of questions of financing and crediting, absence of state financial support;
- Insufficient infrastructure of assistance to enterprises, in particular of business-centers;
- Insufficient professional level of the businessmen.

The strategic task on the prospect consists in a raising of a role of small and medium business in the economy of the state up to the level, which it occupies in the countries of Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic).

Technical regulation (standardization, metrology, certification, accreditation)

The state policy in the sphere of technical regulation is directed on reforming of national system of the technical control on the basis of the international and European practice. The basic priority of state policy is formation of legislative base of technical regulation. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted the Laws of Ukraine "On standardization" (2001), "On confirmation of conformity" (2000), "On accreditation of bodies of an estimation of conformity" (2000). The specified Laws are the key ones for reforming of national system of technical regulation and access of production to the market. They are based on three compounds: standardization, certification and accreditation. The Laws enter new progressive system of technical regulation, which

essentially differs from the previous, and establishes a new level of the relations between the manufacturers and state bodies of the control and supervision.

At present more than 60 thousand standards work in Ukraine; the majority of them are the standards of former USSR. In 2000 92 new standards were accepted and given in conformity with the European ones. The level of conformity of state standards with the European ones makes more than 15 %. In 2001 the acceptance of 1,766 state standards is supposed, 1,349 of them will answer the European norms.

Among the basic problems in the sphere of standardization, certifications and accreditations are the following:

- Low level of conformity of the standards of Ukraine to the requirements of the European and global standards (it is necessary to introduce more than 2,600 instructions and 80 % of the European standards for Ukraine to become the sustainable associated member of EU);
- Discrepancy to the Ukrainian production to global samples of quality (the bases of state policy on management of systems of quality have not been determined);
- Low level of introduction of the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 standards;
- Low level of perfection of normative base.

FORMATION OF COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

The competitive policy is directed on the formation and development of competitive environment, which will provide an effective utilization of public resources, free access of businessmen to the market, freedom of the consumers in a choice of the goods, better quality for the low prices.

With acceptance of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of an economic competition" the system of the legislation on protection of a competition is generated. A number of essentially new rules and directions of realization of competitive policy complement it.

According to the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On natural monopolies", a number of measures, which should ensure state regulation of sphere of natural monopolies was developed. At the same time, due to counteraction of the Ministry of Transport and State Committee of Communications, the creation of National Commissions of regulation of transport and communications is slowed.

General characteristic of competitive environment. As a result of realization of de-monopolization of economy, the preconditions for formation of effective competitive environment have been created. During last 5 years a number of commodity markets, monopolized by a state, was reduced almost to 26 %. Thus, the number of such markets in production of mechanical engineering and metal working was reduced to 16.5 %, in metallurgical production - on 23.8 %, in production of light industry - on 45 %, in timber industry - on 56 %.

Development of small business.

Today 218 thousand small enterprises work in the country. The total number of engaged is more than 1.7 mln. persons. There are about 5 thousand enterprises with the direct foreign investments, in which about 95 thousand persons are engaged, and 40.4 thousand farms. Considering the contract workers, combined workers and businessmen, who work without status of the legal person, there are more than 2.8 mln. persons engaged in small business.

A share of small enterprises covers more than 10 % of gross national product and 7 % of goods and services produced in the state. Only in 2000 the small enterprises realized the production of goods and services at the level of 22.1 % of the total Ukrainian parameter that is in 1.8 times more as compared with 1999.

State support of business. With the purpose of stimulation of development of small business during last two years a number of the Decrees of the President of Ukraine and decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine were accepted. As a result, the administrative pressure at the businessmen is reduced, the introduction of new methods of the taxation is begun. The positive changes were held in the processes of licensing and state registration.

Among the main legal acts are the Decrees of the President of Ukraine "On elimination of restrictions, which constrain development of enterprise activity", "On state support of small business", "On introduction of the uniform state regulations policy in the sphere of business", "On measures of support and further development of enterprise activity", "On the simplified system of the taxation, account and reporting of the subjects of small business", "On the basic agricultural tax"; also Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the order of state registration of the subjects of enterprise activity", "On the order of realization of scheduled exit checks of financial activity", "On assistance to preparation of the administrative staff for sphere of business", "On measures on filling of state leasing fund in 2001", "On assistance for creation of the business-centers and their activities".

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine accepted a number of important Laws of Ukraine, which adjust the sphere of enterprise activity:

"On licensing of separate kinds of economic activity ";

"On state support of small business", that will assist to creation of stimulating conditions for development of sphere of business;

"On the National program of assistance to development of small business", which creates the legal and organizational conditions for realization of enterprise activity and increase of business activity of the population;

"On financial services and state regulation of the market of financial services".

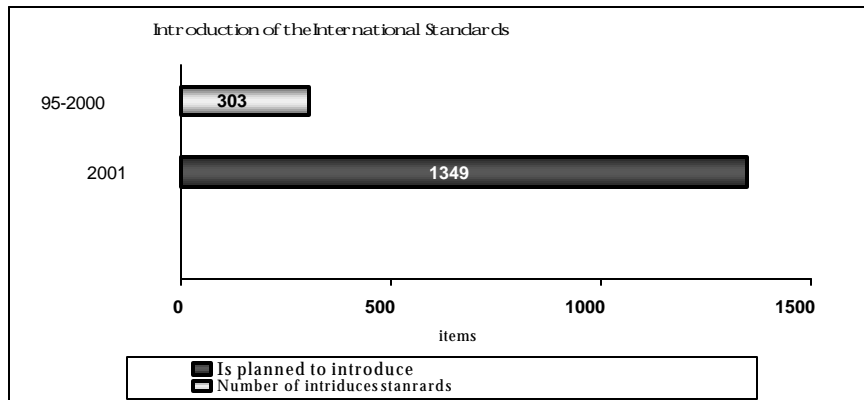
One of the important tools of realization of state policy on stimulation of enterprise activity is realization of measures of the National program of assistance of development of small business for 2002 and regional programs of development of small business for the period of 2001-2002.

Scientific and technological community: Status; In Ukraine there are 1,490 organizations, which carry out scientific and technical works, including 821 independent research organizations; 207 independent design organizations; 57 design organizations; 160 higher educational institutions; 85 research and design subdivisions at the industrial enterprises. There are 120.8 thousand persons, who carry out scientific and technical works, including: 4.1 thousand of the doctors of sciences and 17.9 thousand of candidates of sciences.

In general 10,339 persons had a scientific degree of the doctor of sciences in 2000, 58,741 – of candidate of sciences.

In 2000 1,403 of new progressive technological processes were entered, 15,323 names of new kinds of production were mastered, including 12,359 of the consumer goods.

The basic attention was allocated on creation of conditions for more appreciable and effective contribution of scientific circles in processes of acceptance of the decisions in the field of preservation of an environment and sustainable development.



Farmers: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Decision-Making: During the independence of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine "On protection of natural environment", "On the atmospheric air", "On natural-reserved fund", "On fauna", "On flora", "On the wastes" were entered into action. The Code on Depths, Forests and Water were accepted. The strategy and tactics of well-balanced development of industrial and resource potential were determined in the Basic directions of state policy of Ukraine.

The financing of the expenditures from the budgets is determined by the Budget Code, the Law of Ukraine "On budget system", by the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget for the appropriate year" and by Decisions of the Verkhovna Rada of Independent Republic of Crimea and local councils concerning the appropriate budgets.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: The sources of budget financing of the program of environmental protection are: the State Funds of protection of an environment, the Fund of Independent Republic of Crimea, regional funds, environmental funds of cities of Kiev and Sevastopol.

The main goal of creation of funds of environment protection in Ukraine was concentration of means of payment for pollution of the environment and receipts from the penalties and claims.

The receipts in State Fund of natural environment protection made 10.9 mln. Hrv. in 1999, and 37.4 mln. Hrv. in 2000, that means that the receipts have increased in 3.4 times.

The expenditures of State Environmental Fund made 11.3 mln.Hrv. in 1999 and 23.7 mln.Hrv. in 2000.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: On the basis of the nature protection tax and budget legislation of Ukraine, the economic mechanism of nature consumption is generated. It includes the conducting of the account for use of natural resources, granting of privileges at the taxation, and system of financing of nature protection measures.

The nature protection legislation determines the paid special use of natural resources (by the Law of Ukraine "On protection of natural environment" and other laws and codes).

The decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine advanced the order and specifications of collecting of payments for special use of water and forest resources.

Moreover, the base of the taxation was extended, and the tax for special use of depths was entered at production of minerals, as well as the tax for special use of wild animals, the tax for special use of fish and other water live resources.

The order of collecting of payments and their administration was improved.

The accepted measures have permitted to increase essentially the receipt of means for special use of natural resources. So, if in 1996 payment for special use of forest, water resources and depths at production of minerals was actually 74.7 mln. Hrv, in 2000 it was correspondingly 202.3 mln. Hrv.

The further improvement of the economic mechanism of nature consumption is connected with creation of National Ecological Fund, which will permit to enter the financial system of management of ecological payments on the market bases.

Information: The process of planning, development, discussion and approval of the budgets of all levels carries an open character with wide attraction of a public and other interested parties.

Research and Technologies: The scientific researches in the field of financing are concentrated on a question of development and introduction of mechanisms and tools of financial support of nature protection activity.

Financing: With the purpose of maintenance of target use of means, since 1994 the section "Protection of an environment and nuclear safety" was entered in the State Budget. The decision of the Government determines the list of measures, which are financed from the specified section.

Though the expenditures on the section of environment protection occupy insignificant densities in a total internal product and expenditures of the state budget (correspondingly 0.033-0.068% and 0.11-0.25%), nevertheless, the growth of these parameters was observed last years.

According to the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of natural environment", the payment for pollution of natural environment was entered in 1992.

The accepted measures have permitted to increase the receipts in the budget. So, if in 1998 they were 44.3 mln. Hrv, in 2000 they increased up to 123 mln.Hrv.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the protection of an environment", the means from the tax for environmental pollution are allocated between local, regional, republican and State funds of environmental protection.

Cooperation: Ukraine actively cooperates as with separate international financial organizations (the World Bank, EBRD), so with many countries of the world, which provide receipt of significant means for the decision of many ecological problems of global scale. Ukraine receives the technical assistance as grants and as projects of the technical assistance.

* * *

CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Since the realization of UNO Conference of planetary scale in Rio de Janeiro, the scientists of Ukraine carry out a lot of measures on preservation of an environment and sustainable development. In 1994 the Scientific Council of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on problems of biosphere was renamed into the Scientific Council on problems of the environment and sustainable development. On April 15, 1998, the presidium of Academy of Sciences of Ukraine at extended session has considered the question "On scientific bases of sustainable development of Ukraine". The program of work of establishments of an Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in the specified direction was accepted, and the priority directions of scientific researches were authorized.

Considering the mentioned decision, the National Committee of Ukraine on the program "A Man and Biosphere" has ratified the program of work on a question "On scientific bases of preservation of biological and landscape diversity in a context of sustainable development of Ukraine" at the session in June, 1998.

In 1999 the International Coordination Council under the program "A Man and Biosphere" has ratified the offer of National Committee of Ukraine on granting the status of international biospheric reserve to the Danube biospheric reserve. The offers of committee concerning organization of international Romanian-Ukrainian biospheric reserve "Delta of Danube", and the first in the world Poland-Slovakian-Ukrainian biospheric reserve "The East Carpathians " were also authorized.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Decision-Making: In the end of 20th century the society became the witness of the phenomena of internalization of all spheres of public life. The global approach in the field of education causes a lot of the forms and methods of cooperation between bodies of management of education and educational institutions. The society gets more and more perfect character and, thus, will depend even more on quality of education and his international openness, which assists sustainable development of a society.

The legal regulation of activity of national system of education is based on the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine 'On education ". Such laws of direct action as "On preschool education", "On common secondary education", "On out-of-school education", "On vocational training", the project of the Law of Ukraine "On maximum education" were developed and authorized.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: During 1992-1996 Ukraine has lost its potential in the sphere of index of human development. That was caused by influence of the transitive period. However, rates of fall of this parameter were gradually slowed down, and it has permitted to a society to hope for improvement of a situation.

The situation continues to change to best. The data of a rating of 162 countries, which are given in the annual UNO report on condition of human development, prove it. The group of countries with a high level of development has extended on 48 countries, the group with low level of development - on 36. Ukraine has risen from 91st places, which it occupied in 1997, on 74th place in 1999.

The analysis of measurement of an index of educational level in the section of group of the countries with an average level of development, certifies, that among this group Ukraine occupies the second place after Latvia (0.93) and shares it with such countries as Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. It is necessary to emphasize, that the highest level of an index of educational level have only such countries as Australia, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Great Britain, New Zealand and the Netherlands, which are included into group of the countries with a high level of development.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Since 1998 it became possible to stabilize parameters of a network of general educational institutions, to ensure positive dynamics of its further development. The sector of general educational institutions of a private pattern of ownership, educational-training complexes and associations were created. A number of schools gradually grows. A network of grammar schools, Liceums is developed rather actively. There were created the conditions for functioning of a network of general educational institutions on training on two and more languages.

The extended network of boarding schools was created; children (orphans, children deprived by parental care, children with disabilities, children with lacks of physical or intellectual development, invalids, children, who have broken the law) can a complex of measures. Their structure includes 689 boarding schools of different types, of them 299 general educational establishments, including 44 - for the children - orphans and children deprived of parental care, 391 special boarding schools for children, who require corrections of physical or intellectual development.

The work on creation of technical educational institutions of a new type will be actively carried out. As on 01.09.2001, there were 129 of functioning establishment, including 119 high vocational schools and centers of education, which are equipped with modern engineering and use the newest techniques for providing of high level of qualification. In system of high education the high educational institutions of state and other patterns of ownership function. The network of institutions of high education with the status of national ones, is conducted (48 universities and academies have the status of national at present Ukraine).

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: In the sphere of formation of a network of educational institutions the state guarantees the constitutional right for each citizen on availability to receipt the complete general secondary education. Both state and private establishments of the mixed payment system work in the system of high education function.

Cooperation: Understanding a role of the international cooperation and the necessity of wide integration into global space, the state pays special attention to education. Despite of all material and financial difficulties, the complex of measures on maintenance of stable progress of national system of education to the international space is carried out.

The legal base of the international cooperation is being extended and improved. During the years of independence, Ukraine joined 72 agreements on cooperation in the field of education and science with 53 countries of the world. There are 13 inter-government agreements on acceptance of the equivalence of documents on education and scientific degrees.

The projects of Reforming of education are realized today in Ukraine with the assistance of the European Fund of Education. The labor market experience during the preparation of the experts in the European countries is studied. The general development of the educational plans and programs is conducted.

* * *

CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 38: THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Ukraine actively cooperates with the UNO Conference on trade and development, International Trade Center, World Bank, International Monetary Fund with the purpose of increase of efficiency of realization of economic policy, reception of advisory and material assistance in solving of problems connected to transition to market economy.

The measures on acceleration of the introduction of Ukraine in World Trade Organization are carried out in the country. The question of the introduction of Ukraine is considered as one of priority directions of activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and central bodies of the executive authority in sphere of realization of the external economic policy.

The cooperation of Ukraine with regional economic organizations, such as the Central European Initiative and Black Sea Economic Cooperation, becomes stronger. Ukraine cooperates with the European Association of free trade with the purpose of expansion of the trade relations with the European partners.

Ukraine also actively participates in activity of a number of intergovernmental nature protection organizations and other forums with the purpose of definition of urgent problems of the international cooperation in ecological sphere, study of world experience in effective management of natural resources. Among these organizations are:

- UNO Program on Environmental Protection;
- Committee of Ecological Policy of the UNO European Economic Commission;
- World Meteorological Organization;
- the International Agency on Atomic Energy;
- UNO Forum on forests;
- the World Tourist Organization.

Ukraine actively participated in the work of the international conferences under aegis of UNO on the problems of sustainable development, in particular:

- World Meeting on Problems of Social Development (1995);
- World Summit on cities (1996);
- World Summit on the foodstuffs (1996);
- the World Conference on climate changes (2000);

The representatives of Ukraine take part in work of a Global Environmental Forum with the purpose of realization of an all-round estimation of lacks of interaction of the international ecological organizations and conventions, and also for definition of future requirements and ways of strengthening of global management in the field of nature protection.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 39: THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Ukraine takes part in 40 global and regional conventions or agreements in the ecological sphere, among which are:

- the Convention on protection of wild flora and fauna and natural environments in Europe;
- the Convention on protection and use of trans-boundary water flows and international lakes;
- the Convention on international trade by kinds of wild fauna and flora, which are under threat of disappearance;
- the Convention on preservation of migrating kinds of wild animal (Bonn Convention, 1979);
- the UNO Convention on climate changes;
- the Convention on protection of the Black Sea;
- the convention on preservation of sea life resources of Antarctic Region of 1980;
- the Montreal Protocol on substances, which destroy ozone layer;
- the convention on Trans-boundary pollution of air on the large distances - has got force in Ukraine since 16.03.1983;
- the Protocol on reduction of emissions of sulfur at least on 30 percents to the Convention on Trans-boundary pollution of air on the large distances of 1979 - has got force in Ukraine since 02.09.1987;
- the Protocol on restriction of emissions of nitrogen oxides to the Convention of 1979 on Trans-boundary pollution of air on the large distances - has got force in Ukraine since 22.10.1989;
- the Protocol on the further reduction of emissions of sulfur oxides was signed by Ukraine on 14.06.1994;
- the Kyoto Protocol to the UNO Convention on climate change from 11.12.1997; was signed by Ukraine on 15.03.1999;
- the Convention on marsh territories, which have the international importance (the Ramsar Convention);

Ukraine also applies efforts with the purpose of practical realization of other documents and programs of actions accepted during realization under aegis of the UNO international conferences on problems of sustainable development. Among the most powerful documents it is necessary to note the following:

- The Roman Declaration on global safety of foodstuffs,
- The Peking Declaration and Program of actions (1995);
- The Plan of Actions of World Summit on the foodstuffs (1996);
- The Plan of Actions of the International Conference on population and development "Habitat" (1996);
- The Program of Actions on further realization of the "Agenda on the XXI century" (1997) etc.

Despite of the certain difficulties with introduction of the multilateral ecological agreements, Ukraine considers to priority the signing and ratifying of such documents, as this process stimulates activity of national legislation. In a case of ratifying of such agreements, they automatically become a part of the national legislation. If the national norms are more severe, than the international standards, the national norms prevail.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER 40: THE INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: The information for decision-making concerning improvement of the environmental conditions is the data of complex monitoring of an environment. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine gives out the National Report on a condition of natural environment of Ukraine annually. The Report covers the following questions:

- ecological policy of Ukraine in the light of socio economic transformations;
- influence of a man on environment (atmospheric air, water resources, land resources and soils, depths, wastes, flora and fauna, territories and objects, which are subject to the special protection and preservation);
- the tendencies of the environmental pollution;
- an influence of pollution onto the health of the population;
- regional and global ecological problems;
- ecological safety;
- the state control in the field of protection of an environment;
- management in the field of protection an environment;
- ecological education, informing of a public on the environmental condition, public movements;
- the international cooperation in the sphere of protection and use of an environment.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER: INDUSTRY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *

CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

* * *