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Chapter 1

246

1.1 246.guide

Texified version of data for Ukraine.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Ukraine

1.2 246.guide/Ukraine

Ukraine

Geography (Ukraine)
 People (Ukraine)
 Government (Ukraine)
 Government (Ukraine 2. usage)
 Economy (Ukraine)
 Economy (Ukraine 2. usage)
 Communications (Ukraine)
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1.3 246.guide/Geography (Ukraine)

Geography (Ukraine)
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Location:

Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland and Russia

Map references:

Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States - European States, Europe, ↔
 Standard

Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

603,700 km²

land area:

603,700 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total 4,558 km, Belarus 891 km, Hungary 103 km, Moldova 939 km, Poland 428 km, Romania (southwest) 169 km, Romania (west) 362 km, Russia 1,576 km, Slovakia 90 km

Coastline: 2,782 km

Maritime claims:

NA

International disputes:

potential border disputes with Moldova and Romania in northern Bukovina and southern Odes'ka Oblast'; potential dispute with Moldova over former southern Bessarabian areas; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (↔ but

has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation

Climate:

temperate continental; subtropical only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm across the greater part of the country, hot in the south

Terrain:

most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaux, ↔ mountains

being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the Crimean ←
 Peninsula
 in the extreme south
 Natural resources:
 iron ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulphur, graphite,
 titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber
 Land use:
 arable land:
 56%
 permanent crops:
 2%
 meadows and pastures:
 12%
 forest and woodland:
 0%
 other:
 30%
 Irrigated land:
 26,000 km² (1990)
 Environment:
 air and water pollution, deforestation, radiation contamination around
 Chornobyl' nuclear power plant
 Note:
 strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second ←
 largest
 country in Europe

1.4 246.guide/People (Ukraine)

People (Ukraine)

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Population:
 51,821,230 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 0.06% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 12.38 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 12.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 21 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 69.87 years
 male:
 65.32 years
 female:
 74.65 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.82 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:

Ukrainian(s)

adjective:

Ukrainian

Ethnic divisions:

Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, other 4%

Religions:

Ukrainian Orthodox – Moscow Patriarchate, Ukrainian Orthodox – Kiev

Patriarchate, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) ↔

,

Protestant, Jewish

Languages:

Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Polish

Literacy:

age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:

100%

male:

100%

female:

100%

Labor force:

25.277 million

by occupation:

industry and construction 41%, agriculture and forestry 19%, health, education, and culture 18%, trade and distribution 8%, transport and communication 7%, other 7% (1990)

1.5 246.guide/Government (Ukraine)

Government (Ukraine)

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Names:

conventional long form:

none

conventional short form:

Ukraine

local long form:

none

local short form:

Ukrayina

former:

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph:

UP

Type:

republic

Capital:

Kiev (Kyyiv)

Administrative divisions:

24 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'), 1 autonomous republic* (←
avtomnaya, respublika), and 2
municipalities (singular - misto) with oblast status**;; Chernihivs'ka, ←
Cherkas'ka, Chernivets'ka,
Dnipropetrovs'ka, Donets'ka,
Ivano-Frankivs'ka, Kharkivs'ka, Khersons'ka, Khmel'nyts'ka, Kirovohrads'ka,
Kyyiv (Kiev)**, Kyyivs'ka (Kiev), Luhans'ka, L'vivs'ka, Mykolayivs'ka,, ←
Odes'ka, Poltavs'ka,
Respublika Krym*, Rivnens'ka, Sevastopol'**, Sums'ka,, Ternopil's'ka, ←
Vinnyts'ka, Volyns'ka,
Zakarpats'ka, Zaporiz'ka, Zhytomyrs'ka
Independence:
1 December 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution:
using 1978 pre-independence constitution; new constitution currently being
drafted
Legal system:
based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
National holiday:
Independence Day, 24 August (1991)
Political parties and leaders:
Green Party of Ukraine, Vitaliy KONONOV, leader; Liberal Party of Ukraine,
Ihor MERKULOV, chairman; Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr
KLYMCHUK, chairman; Democratic Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Oleksandrovych
YAVORIVSKIY, chairman; People's Party of Ukraine, Leopol'd TABURYANSKYI,
chairman; Peasants' Party of Ukraine, Serhiy DOVGRAN', chairman; Party of
Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, Volodymyr FILENKO, chairman; Social
Democratic Party of Ukraine, Yuriy ZBITNEV, chairman; Socialist Party of
Ukraine, Oleksandr MOROZ, chairman; Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party,
Vitaliy ZHURAVSKYY, chairman; Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party,
Stepan KHMARA, chairman; Ukrainian Labor Party, Valentyn LANDIK, chairman;
Ukrainian Party of Justice, Mykhaylo HRECHKO, chairman; Ukrainian Peasants'
Democratic Party, Serhiy PLACHINDA, chairman; Ukrainian Republican Party,
Mykhaylo HORYN', chairman; Ukrainian National Conservative Party, Viktor
RADIONOV, chairman
Other political or pressure groups:
Ukrainian People's Movement for Restructuring (Rukh); New Ukraine (Nova
Ukrayina); Congress of National Democratic Forces
Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

1.6 246.guide/Government (Ukraine 2. usage)

Government (Ukraine 2. usage)

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Elections:

President:

last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Leonid
KRAVCHUK 61.59%, Vyacheslav CHERNOVIL 23.27%, Levko LUKYANENKO 4.49%,
Volodymyr HRYNYOV 4.17%, Iher YUKHNOVSKY 1.74%, Leopold TABURYANSKYI 0.57%,
other 4.17%

Supreme Council:

last held 4 March 1990 (next scheduled for 1995, may be held earlier in late 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (450 total) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, cabinet

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Supreme Council

Judicial branch:
 being organized

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Leonid Makarovych KRAVCHUK (since 5 December 1991)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Leonid Danilovych KUCHMA (since 13 October 1992); Acting First Deputy Prime Minister Yukhym Leonidovych ZVYAHIL'SKYY (since 11 June 1993) and five deputy prime ministers

Member of:
 BSEC, CBSS (observer), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT ↔
 IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Oleh Hryhorovych BILORUS

chancery:
 3350 M Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20007

telephone:
 (202) 333-0606

FAX:
 (202) 333-0817

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Roman POPADIUK

embassy:
 10 Vul. Yuria Kotsyubinskovo, 252053 Kiev 53

mailing address:
 APO AE 09862

telephone:
 [7] (044) 244-7349

FAX:
 [7] (044) 244-7350

Flag:
 two equal horizontal bands of azure (top) and golden yellow represent grainfields under a blue sky

1.7 246.guide/Economy (Ukraine)

Economy (Ukraine)

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Overview:

After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important

economic component of the former Soviet Union producing more than three times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial quantities of meat, milk, grain and vegetables to other

republics. Likewise, its well-developed and diversified heavy industry supplied equipment and raw materials to industrial and mining sites in other

regions of the former USSR. In 1992 the Ukrainian government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatizing state enterprises while retaining many central economic controls and continuing subsidies to state production enterprises. In November 1992 the new Prime Minister

KUCHMA

launched a new economic reform program promising more freedom to the agricultural sector, faster privatization of small and medium enterprises, and stricter control over state subsidies. Even so, the magnitude of the problems and the slow pace in building new market-oriented institutions preclude a near-term recovery of output to the 1990 level.

National product:

GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate:

-13% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

20%-30% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$13.5 billion to outside of the successor states of the former USSR (1990)

commodities:

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, grain, meat

partners:

NA

Imports:

\$16.7 billion from outside of the successor states of the former USSR (1990)

commodities:

machinery and parts, transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles

partners:

NA

External debt:

\$12 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -9% (1992)

Electricity:

55,882,000 kW capacity; 281,000 million kWh produced, 5,410 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport

equipment, chemicals, food-processing (especially sugar)

Agriculture:

grain, vegetables, meat, milk, sugar beets

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

1.8 246.guide/Economy (Ukraine 2. usage)

Economy (Ukraine 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

\$NA

Currency:

Ukraine withdrew the Russian ruble from circulation on 12 November 1992 and declared the karbovanets (plural karbovantsi) sole legal tender in ↵
Ukrainian

markets; Ukrainian officials claim this is an interim move toward introducing a new currency - the hryvnya - possibly in late 1993

Exchange rates:

Ukrainian karbovantsi per \$US1 - 3,000 (1 April 1993)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 246.guide/Communications (Ukraine)

Communications (Ukraine)

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Railroads:

22,800 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

273,700 km total (1990); 236,400 km hard surfaced, 37,300 km earth

Inland waterways:

1,672 km perennially navigable (Pripyat and Dnipro River)

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,010 km, petroleum products 1,920 km, natural gas 7,800 km ↵
(1992)

Ports:

coastal - Berdyans'k, Illichivs'k Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol' (formerly Zhdanov), Mykolayiv, Odesa, Sevastopol', Pirdenne; inland - Kiev (Kyyiv)

Merchant marine:

394 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,952,328 GRT/5,262,161 DWT; ↵
includes

234 cargo, 18 container, 7 barge carriers, 55 bulk cargo, 10 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 12 passenger, 5 passenger cargo, 9 short-sea passenger, 33 roll-on/roll-off, 2 railcar carrier, 1 multi-function-large-load-carrier, 5 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:
 694
 useable:
 100
 with permanent-surface runways:
 111
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 3
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 81
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
 78
 Telecommunications:
 international electronic mail system established in Kiev; Ukraine has about
 7 million telephone lines (135 telephones for each 1000 persons); as of
 mid-1992, 650 telephone lines per 1000 persons in Kiev with 15-20 digital
 switches as of mid-1991; NMT-450 analog cellular network under construction
 in Kiev; 3.56 million applications for telephones could not be satisfied as
 of January 1990; international calls can be made via satellite, by landline
 to other CIS countries, and through the Moscow international switching
 center on 150 international lines; satellite earth stations employ INTELSAT ↔
 INMARSAT, and Intersputnik; fiber optic cable installation (intercity)
 remains incomplete; new international digital telephone exchange ↔
 operational
 in Kiev for direct communication with 167 countries

1.10 246.guide/Defense Forces (Ukraine)

Defense Forces (Ukraine)

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Branches:
 Army, Navy, Airspace Defense Forces, Republic Security Forces (internal and
 border troops), National Guard
 Manpower availability:
 males age 15-49 12,070,775; fit for military service 9,521,697; reach
 military age (18) annually 365,534 (1993 est.)
 Defense expenditures:
 544,256 million karbovantsi, NA% of GDP (forecast for 1993); note -
 conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current ↔
 exchange
 rate could produce misleading results