



New Ukraine

UKRAINE

Independence of Ukraine was proclaimed on August 24, 1991

Area: 603,700 sq. km

Borders with:

Russia, Belarus,
Moldova, Poland,
Hungary, Romania,
Slovakia

Sea frontiers:

Turkey,
Georgia,
Bulgaria



Ukraine is the geographical center of Europe!

MAP OF UKRAINE



95% flat

Mountains:

- Carpathian in the West
- **Highest Hoverla is 2,061 m high**
- Crimean in the South

Administrative division:

- 24 regions (oblasts)
- AR of Crimea
- Kyiv (the capital)
- Sevastopol (naval base)

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Dragobrat skiing resort

- Snow from November till May
- 1300 meters above sea level

Other resorts

- Rakhiv
- Mukachevo
- Svalyava
- Yaremcha

For rafting, follow the rivers of

- Prut
- Bilyi Cheremosh
- Chornyi Cheremosh



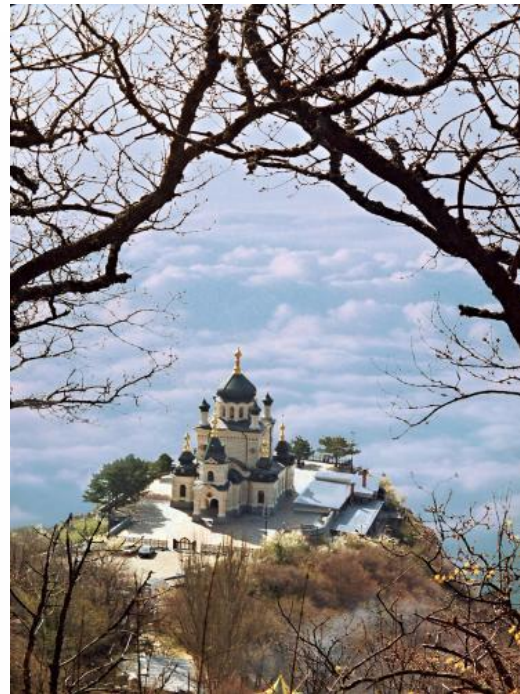
CRIMEAN BEACHES

Famous resorts

- Yalta
- Alushta
- Gurzuf
- Foros
- Yevpatoria

Two seas

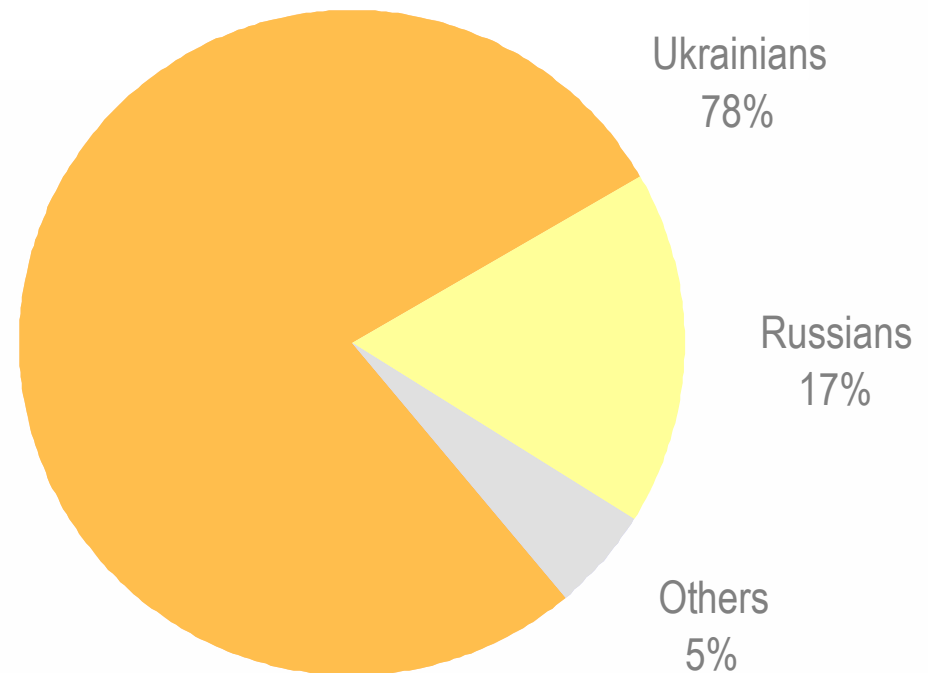
- Black Sea
- the Sea of Azov



POPULATION OF UKRAINE

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian population census-2001

- 48.457 million people
- 5th largest in Europe
- 21st in the world
- Over 130 nationalities
- Highly educated



Diaspora - strongest in USA and the Canada.

- 10 mln ethnic Ukrainians live on the territories of the former SU.
- 5 mln ethnic Ukrainians live in other foreign countries.

CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 1 MILLION

- **Kyiv** – the Capital of Ukraine (2.6 million)
- **Dnipropetrovsk**
- **Donetsk**
- **Kharkiv**
- **Lviv**
- **Odessa**



Kyiv, the Capital

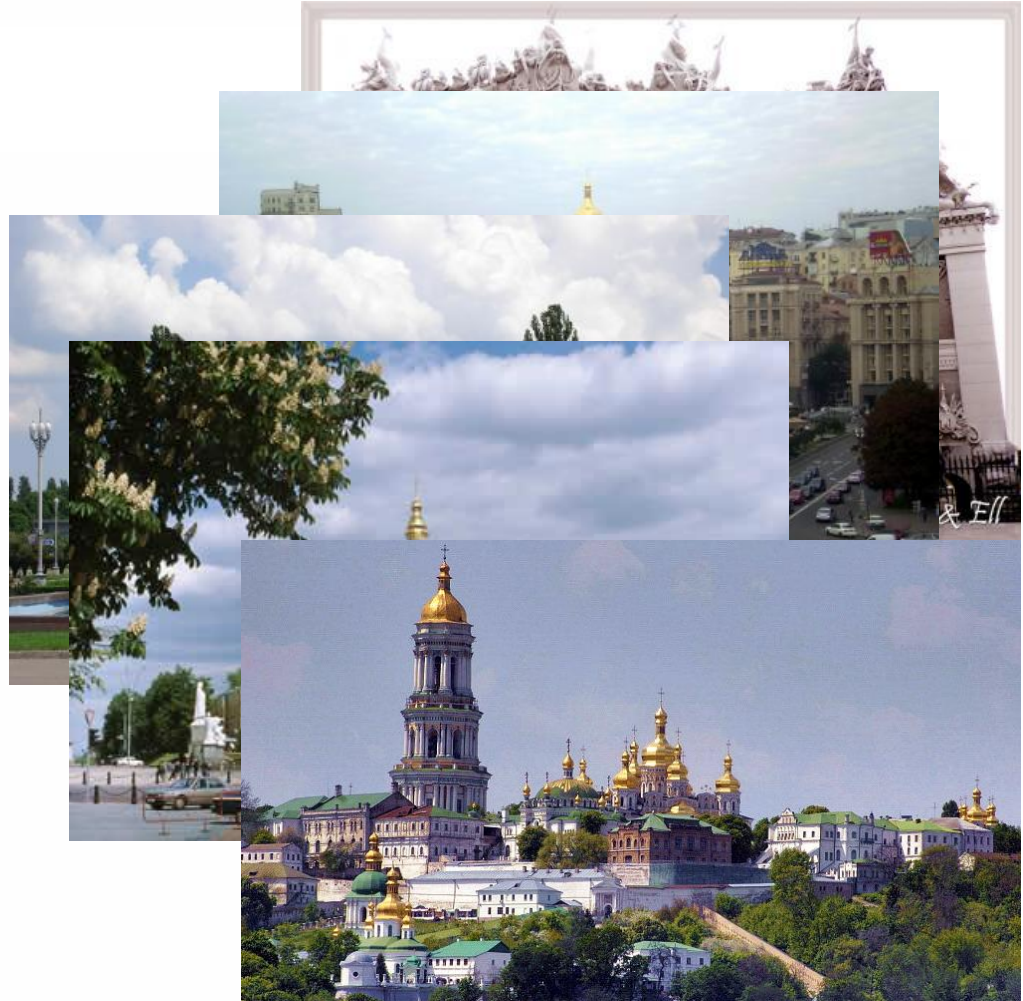
Also known as

- Center of Slavic culture
- the Mother of all Rus cities
- the Majestic
- the City of Gardens

Founded over 1.5 millennia ago
Looks both ancient & young

Come to see

- UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Millennia-old monasteries
- Medieval fortifications



CLIMATE IN UKRAINE



Summer temperatures

18°-25° C (64,4° F to 77° F)
In the South: up to +35° C (+95° F),
with sea breezes softening the heat



Winter temperatures

-8°-12° C (17.6° F to 3° F)
In the South: ~0° C (32° F)

SEAS AND RIVERS



BLACK SEA: depth - 2,000 m, 423,000 sq. km

ASOV SEA: depth – 5-7 m

PORTS: Odesa, Illichevsk, Yalta, Sevastopol, Mykolayiv, Kerch, Feodosia

RIVERS AND LAKES

- Ukraine has a **wealth of rivers**.
- More than a **hundred** of them are **longer than 100 km**.
- The largest rivers:
 - **Dnieper, Dnister, Southern Buh, Donets, Pruth, Danube**.
- **Rivers play an important role in water supply**, and are used **as sources of energy**.
- **Navigable rivers** are important for transport.
- There are **over 3,000 lakes**.
- The **largest** freshwater lakes: **Yalpuh (220 sq. km)** and **Svytiazke in Polissia (27 sq. km)**.



Beautiful Ukrainian Rivers

Mykolayiv Region



WILDLIFE



- 19 million hectares of natural vegetation
- 30 000 plant species
- 45 000 animal species
- 11 national nature parks
- 4 biosphere preservation areas
- 16 nature reserves



Dendrological parks

Askania-Nova
Oleksandria
Sofiyivka

NATURAL RESOURCES

25% of the world black topsoil

5% of the world mineral resources

- iron and manganese ores
- nickel, chromites, titanium, mercury
- complex ores

Non-mineral resources

- largest in the world mineral wax & brimstone
- greatest in Europe graphite deposits

Perspectives for

- metallurgic and chemical industries
- ceramics
- construction materials



UKRAINIANS

- Hospitable
- Optimistic
- Joyous
- Hard-working



Serhiy Bubka
Triple World Sportsman
of the Year
6-time world champion
European Champion
Olympic Champion
the “Vaulting Czar”



Volodymyr Klitschko
Professional boxer
WBC Intercontinental Champion
WBA Intercontinental Champion
European Champion
WBO World Champion

INDEPENDENCE

01.12.1991 90% of Ukrainians

- voted for Independence

Ukraine willingly got rid of its

- 3rd in the world nuclear potential

Constitution adopted in 1996

Elections-2004 were

- peaceful and democratic, though
- hard-line and uncompromising



NATIONAL SYMBOLISMS

Ukraine is a **unitarian** state with **single citizenship**.

Ukraine is the **republic** and has:

- its own **constitution**
- higher and local bodies of **state power**:
 - the **President**
 - the **Verkhovna Rada**
 - **local Radas**
 - **regional administrations**



The **National emblem** of Ukraine is a golden **Tryzub** on a blue shield.

The state symbols of Ukraine are National **flag**, National **anthem** and National **emblem**.

- The **National Flag** is a **rectangular cloth** with two equal horizontal stripes, the upper **colored blue** and the lower **golden yellow**.

UKRAINIAN ANTHEM

The Ukrainian **anthem** is

She ne umerla Ukrainy ni slava ni volya
(Ukraine's Glory and Freedom Has Not Yet Perished).

In **1863** the Lviv journal *Meta* (The Goal) published the **poem of Paul Chubynsky** (1839-84), **music by the Galician composer Michael Verbytsky** (1815-70).

In **1917** it was **firstly** officially adopted **as the anthem** of the Ukrainian state and **was reestablished** in the beginning of 90's.



CONSTITUTION - 1996

- The Verkhovna Rada adopted the **Constitution** on **June 28, 1996**.
- The Constitution establishes the country's **political system**, assures **rights, freedoms and duties of citizens** and is the **basis for its laws**.
- **Citizens have equal Constitutional rights** and freedoms and are equal before the law.
- There are **no privileges or restrictions** based upon:
 - religion
 - face
 - gender
 - color of skin
 - political and other beliefs
 - ethnic and social origin
 - ownership
 - position
 - place of residence
 - language



THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES:

- The **rights to life, work, rest, education**
- **Social security**, housing,
- **Personal and dwelling inviolability**
- **Non-interference** in private and family life
- **Free choice of residence**
- **Health protection**, medical care and insurance
-
- **Legal assistance**
- The safe and healthy **environment**



THREE BRANCHES OF STATE POWER

Legislative	Executive	Judicial
Verkhovna Rada	The President	Constitutional Court
	Cabinet of Ministers	Superior Justice Council
		Courts of General Jurisdiction

LEGISLATIVE POWER - VERKHOVNA RADA

Speaker

2 Vice-Speakers

Secretariat

Committees

- Mixed majority-proportional elections
- Total of 450 deputies
 - 225 from majority-based districts
 - 225 based on political parties lists
- 4% barrier for political parties

- 226 votes to pass the law
- 300 votes to change the Constitution
- 300 votes to force the vetoed law

- Elections 2006
 - Proportional system only
 - 3% barrier for political parties

EXECUTIVE POWER

President

- The President appoints the Prime Minister

Prime-minister

- Verkhovna Rada consents with 226 votes

Ministers and Ministries

- Prime Minister proposes Ministers

- President approves Ministers

State Committees

- The President controls the Prime Minister

- Prime Minister reports to the parliament

- Cabinet of Ministers:

- Issues decrees and regulations

- Proposes and executes state budget

THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE

The highest body of the **executive power** is the **Cabinet of Ministers**, which is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada.

- Carries out **domestic and foreign policy of the State**, the **fulfillment of the Constitution** and acts of the President,
- **Develops** and fulfills **national programs** on the economic, **scientific and technological**, social and cultural **development of Ukraine**



POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution the **powers of the government** are **divided** into 3 **branches**:

- the **legislative**, which consists of the **Verkhovna Rada (Parliament)**,
- the **executive**, headed by the **President**,
- the **judicial**, which is led by the **Supreme Court**.

PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

- **head** of the **state** and speaks on behalf of state
- **elected directly** by the voters
- a term of **5 years**
- no more than **2 full terms**



JUDICIAL POWER

Constitutional Court

- Interprets the Constitution of Ukraine
- Validates the laws against the Constitution

Courts of General Jurisdiction

- the Supreme Court of Ukraine
- highest specialized courts
- the Cassation Court of Ukraine
- the Appellate Court of Ukraine
- local courts

Superior Justice Council

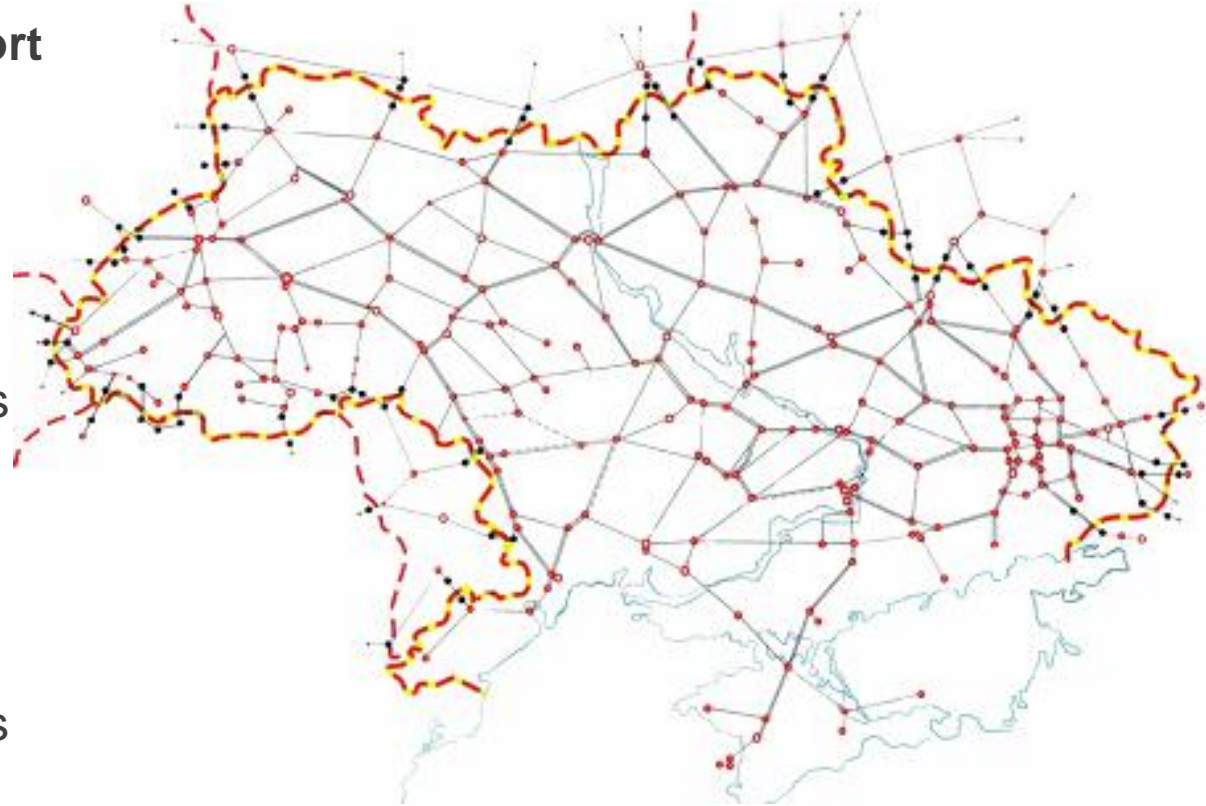
- Proposes judges for appointment or dismissal
- Controls the formation of corps of judges
- Examines cases involving unjust judging

TRANSPORTATION FOR BUSINESS

4 of 10 European transport corridors run through Ukraine

Dense network of:

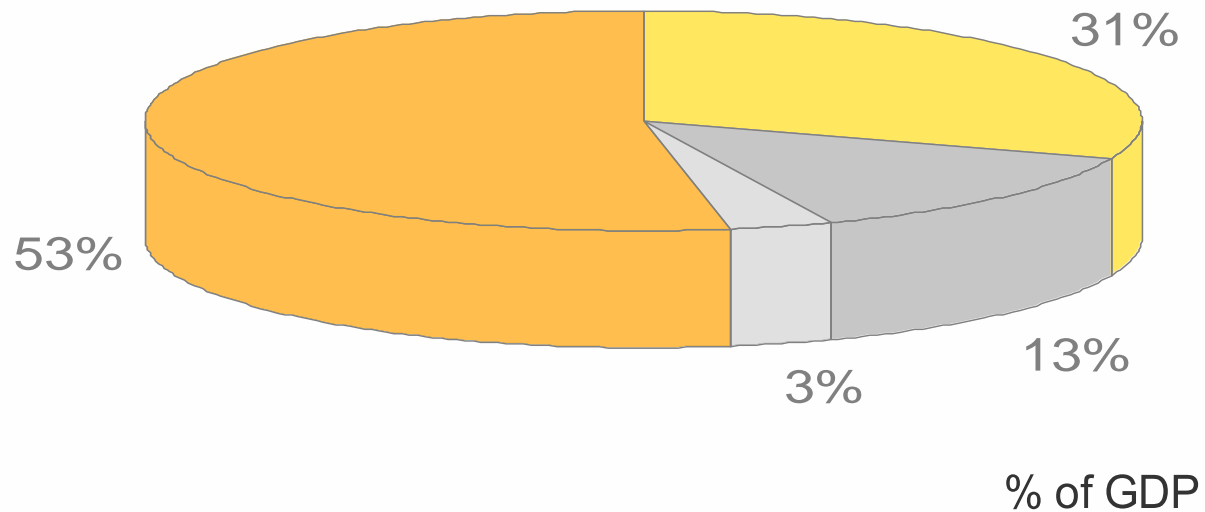
- 273 700 km of highways
- 22 510 km of railways
- 4 500 km of water ways
- 42 900 km of pipelines
- 250 000 km of air routes



Ukrainian railways network

ECONOMICS STRUCTURE

■ Industry ■ Agriculture ■ Construction ■ Services



Osteuropa Institut paper No. 243, 15.10.2002; analysis of Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

ECONOMICS AND PRODUCTION

Ukraine is **rich in industrial raw materials**, **90 kinds** of minerals have been discovered here.

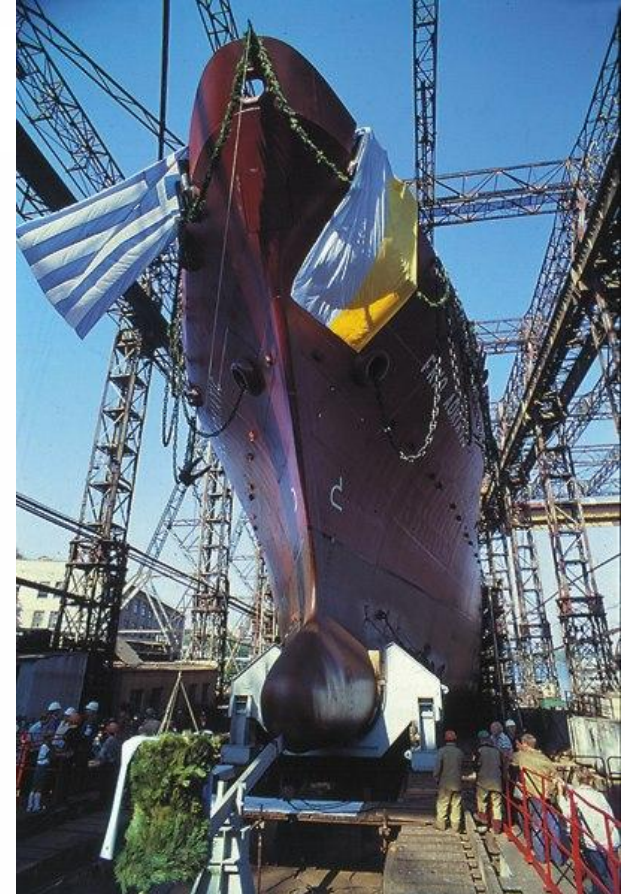
Completely satisfies needs in:

- iron, manganese and titanium ores,
- rock salt, cement, mineral paints,
- graphite, mercury and uranium.

Ukraine used to be

- **the first in Europe** in iron ore extraction,
- **the second** - in coal mining and
- **the third** - in producing electric energy.

All these resources can be exported.



ECONOMICS AND PRODUCTION

Annual oil need - 30 mln tons;

Own oil - 5 mln tons a year;

Own gas - 23 percent of needs.



Main importers:

Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan

ENERGY

- Ukraine used to produce about **300 bln kw/h** of electrical energy.
- The biggest part (25%) was produced at **nuclear power plants**.

It is evident that Ukraine should pay more attention to regeneration sources of energy (**solar, wind, tidal, hydrothermal**) and to **resource-and-energy saving** technologies



INDUSTRY

Annually Ukraine used to produce:

- **600 mln m of steel pipes**
(including pipes of wide diameter)
- **14 mln tons of rolled steel metal**
- **7 mln tons of low tempered steel**
- and used to smelt **45 mln tons of cast iron**
- and **53 mln tons of steel**



The country has great capacities to produce its own **rockets, planes** and **sea vessels (ships)**



AGRICULTURE

Steppes and plains compose the most part of the territory of Ukraine and the **topsoils are mainly black.**

The Ukrainian **chernozems** are famous for their productivity and they are the biggest treasure of the Ukrainian land.



25% of the world's black rich soils are in Ukraine.

Ukraine has about **30 thousand hectares of land** after cultivation.

AGRICULTURE

Grain production used to be almost **1 ton per person**.

A large variety of grain cultures, fruits and vegetables is grown here, e.g. wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, buckwheat, sunflower, hemp, flax, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, etc.

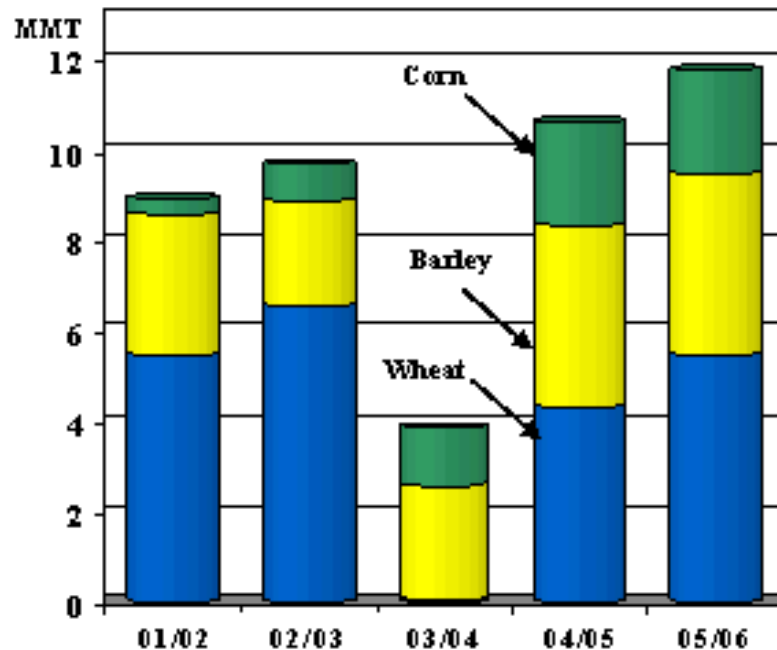
Ukraine used to produce **100 kg of sugar per person**
(**France - 65, Germany - 60, USA - 25**).

Annual **meat** production used to amount to **70 kg per person**
(**USA - 120, Hungary - 160, Germany - 95, Poland - 75**).



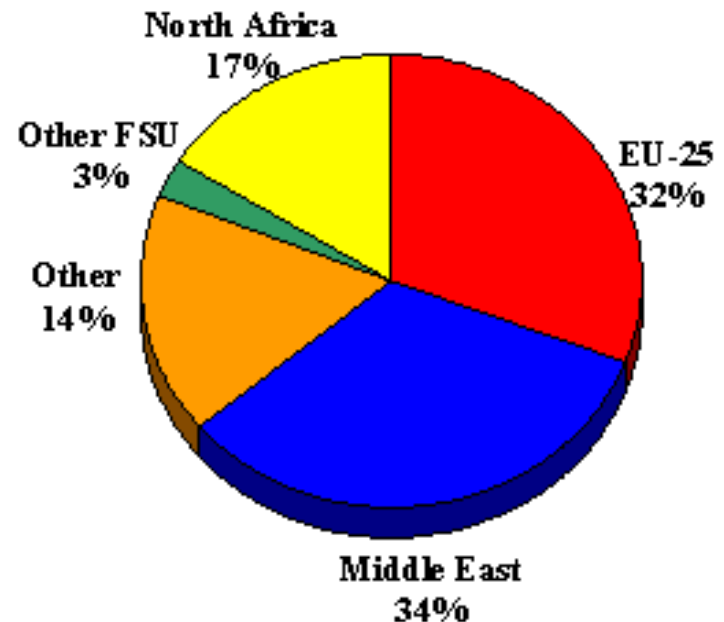
UKRAINE AS A GRAIN EXPORTER

Grain Exports Surge...



Note: Trade Year Exports

...Primarily into Nearby Markets

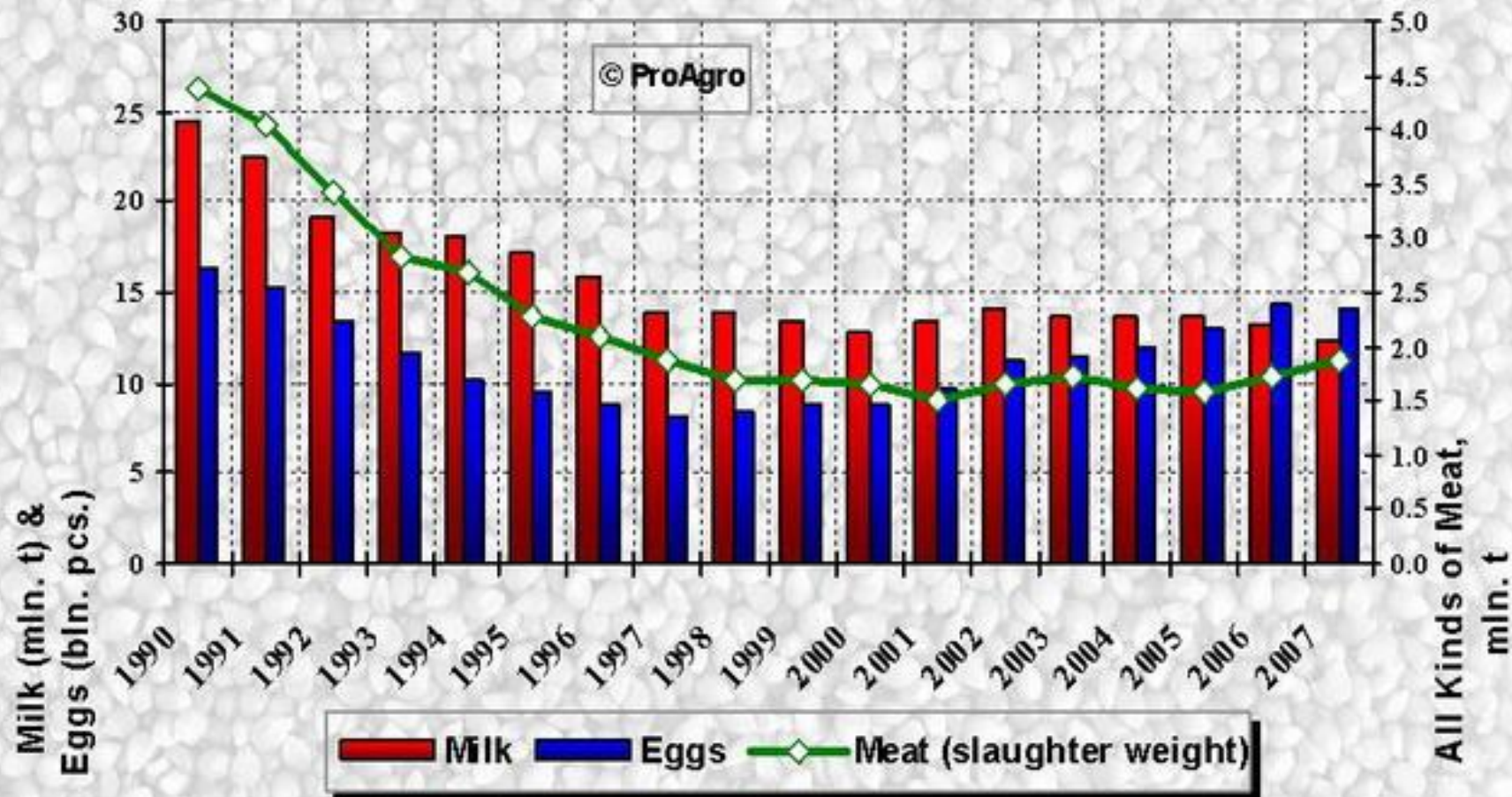


Note: 5 Year Grain Export Average 00/01-04/05

Ukraine: Agricultural Sector Investment Potential

Украина: производство продукции животноводства

Ukraine: Animal Breeding Production



UKRAINIAN ECONOMY TODAY



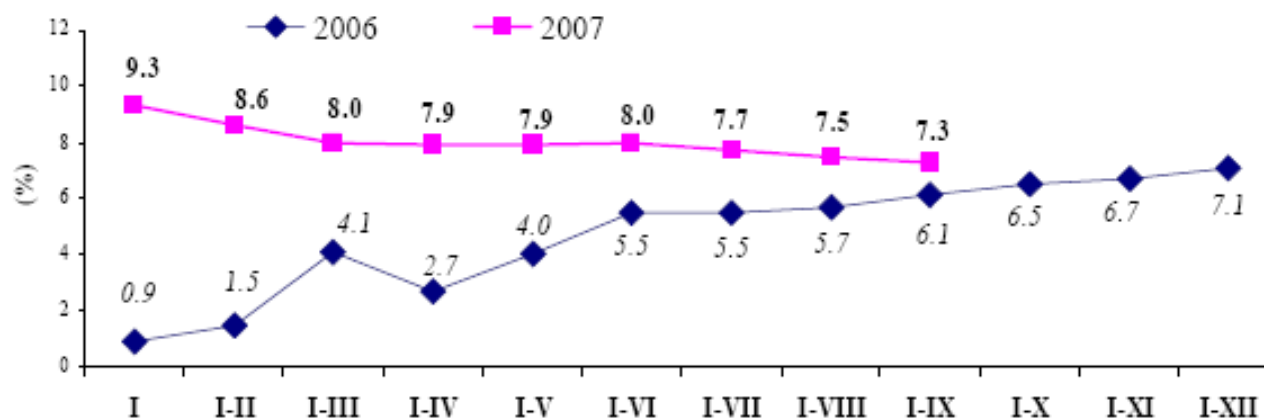
Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

Comparison of GDP Growth Rates

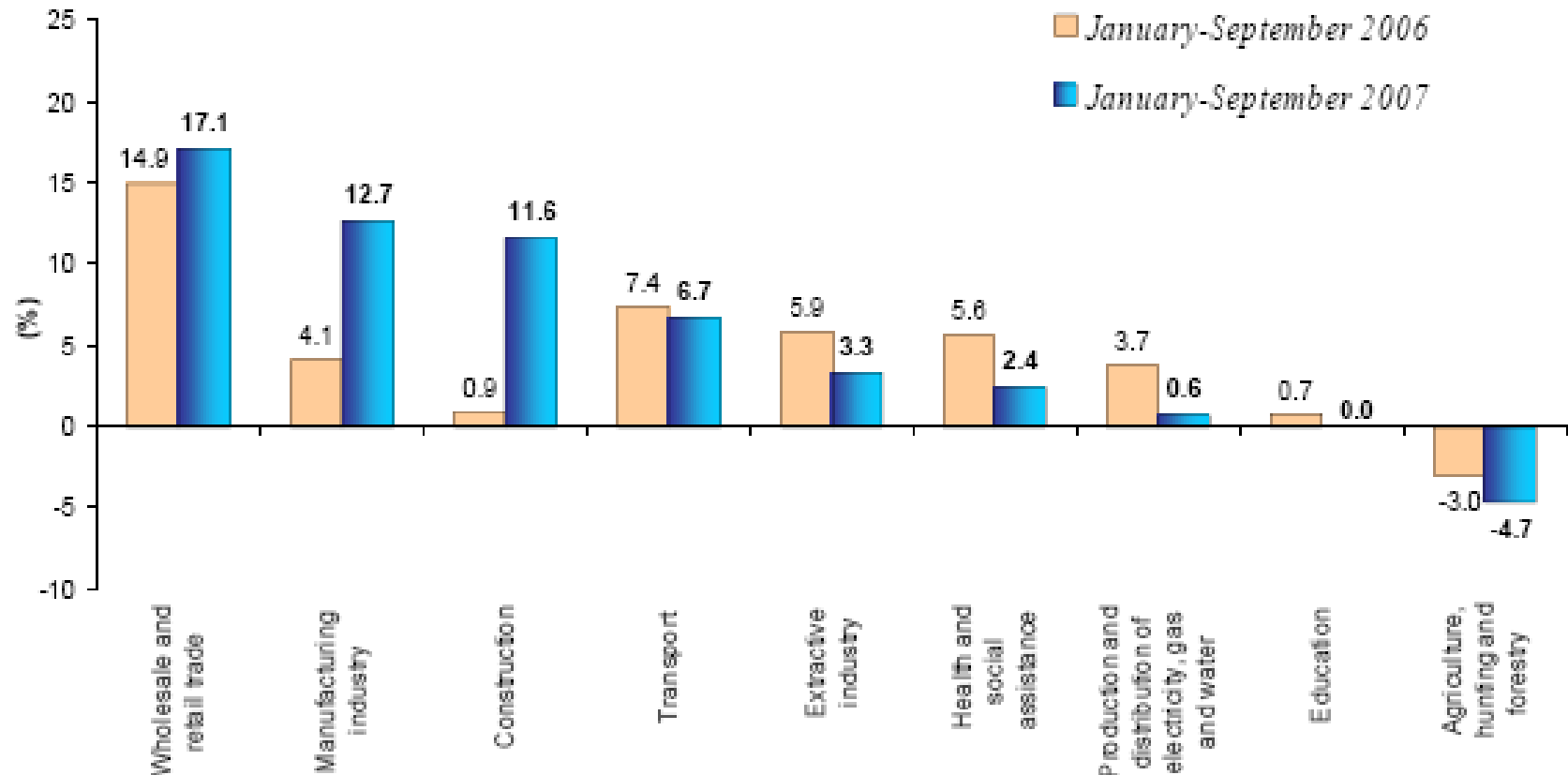
Within the period of January-September 2007, the nominal GDP constituted **492.5 bl UAH**

(change over the same period of the previous year, %)

	versus previous year, %	versus 1990, %
1991	91.3	91.3
1992	90.1	82.3
1993	85.8	70.6
1994	77.1	54.4
1995	87.8	47.8
1996	90.0	43.0
1997	97.0	41.7
1998	98.1	40.9
1999	99.8	40.8
2000	105.9	43.2
2001	109.2	47.2
2002	105.2	49.7
2003	109.6	54.4
2004	112.1	61.0
2005	102.7	62.7
2006	107.1	67.1

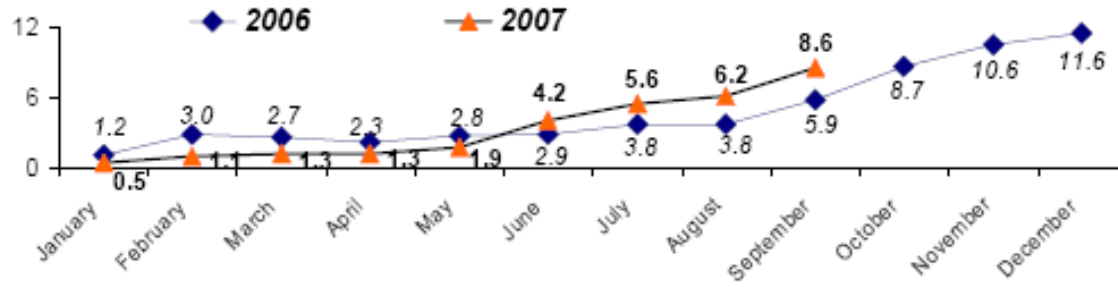


CROSS VALUE ADDED BY SEPARATE KINDS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



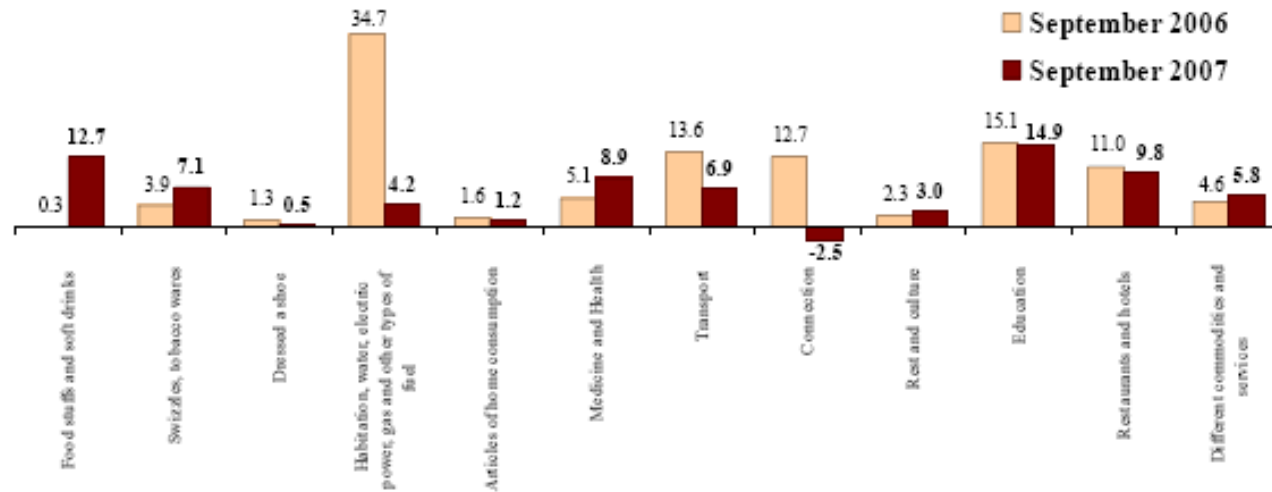
CHANGE OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CPI



(change versus December of the previous year %)

CPI of the basic groups of commodities and services



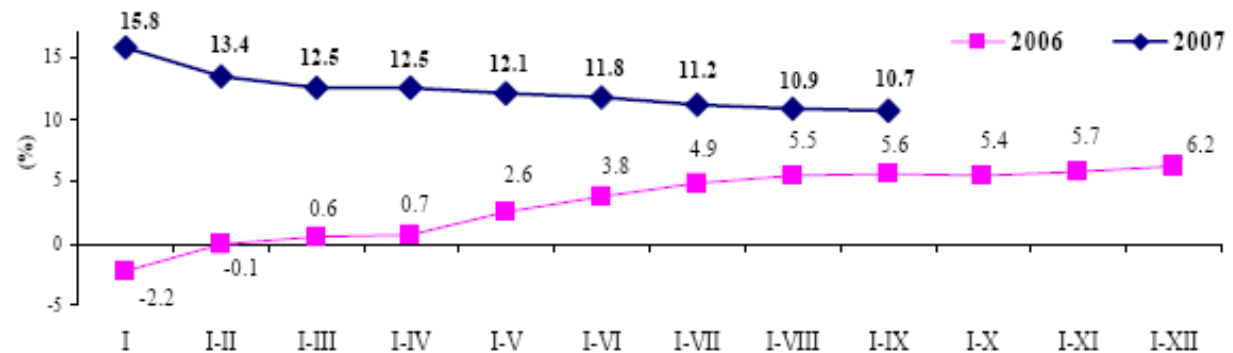
Dynamics of Industrial Output

	versus previous year, %	versus 1990, %
1991	95.2	95.2
1992	93.6	89.1
1993	92.0	82.0
1994	72.7	59.6
1995	88.0	52.4
1996	94.9	49.7
1997	99.7	49.6
1998	99.0	49.1
1999	104.0	51.1
2000	113.2	57.8
2001	114.2	66.0
2002	107.0	70.6
2003	115.8	81.8
2004	112.5	92.0
2005	103.1	94.9
2006	106.2	100.8

(change over the same period previous year, %)

January-September 2006 January-September 2007

Manufacturing industry	↑ 5.4%	↑ 12.3%
Extractive industry	↑ 6.1%	↑ 2.9%
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	↑ 7.3%	↑ 1.7%

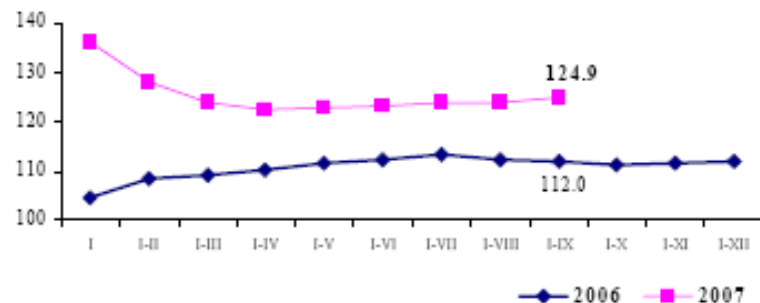


Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

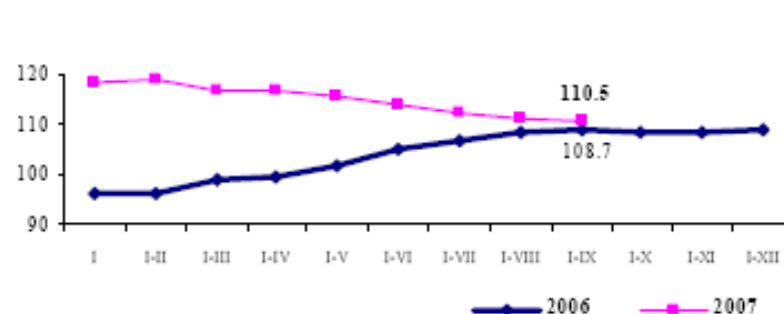
Industrial Producing by Branches

(change over the same period previous year, %)

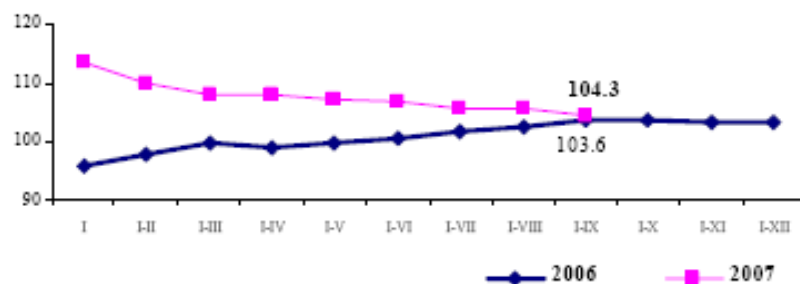
Engineering



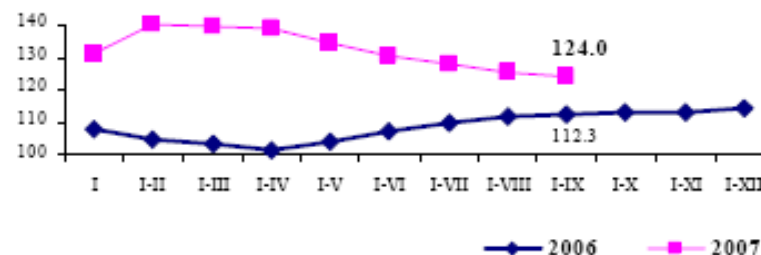
Metallurgy and metal working



Chemical and petrochemical industry



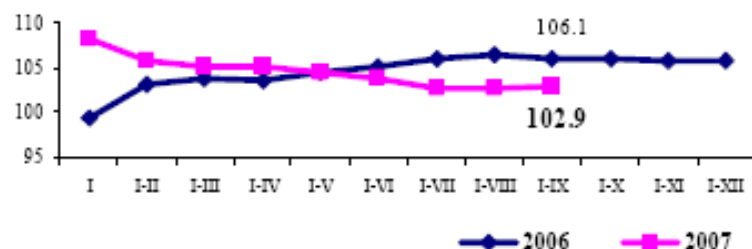
Production of timber and timber products manufacturing



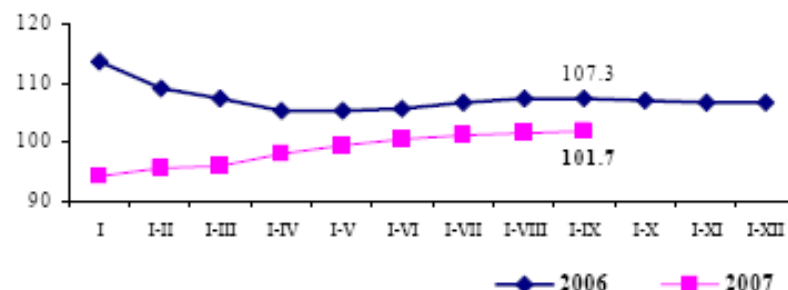
Industrial Producing by Branches

(change over the same period previous year, %)

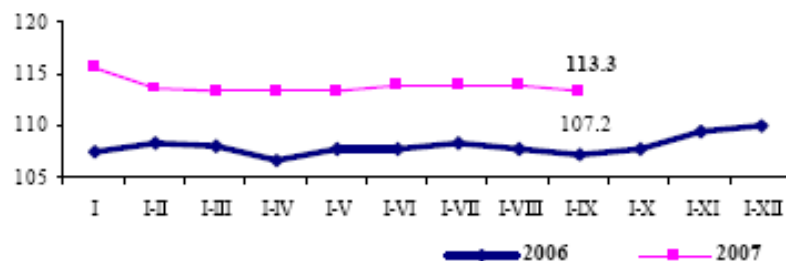
Extractive industry



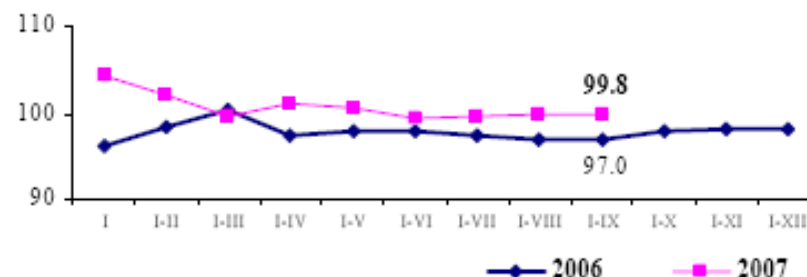
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water



Food industry and agricultural products processing



Light industry

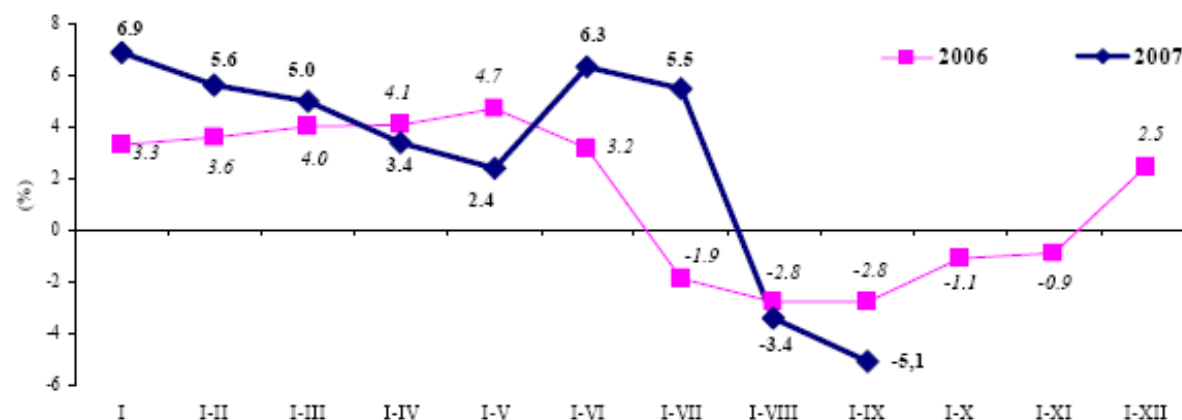


Agricultural Output

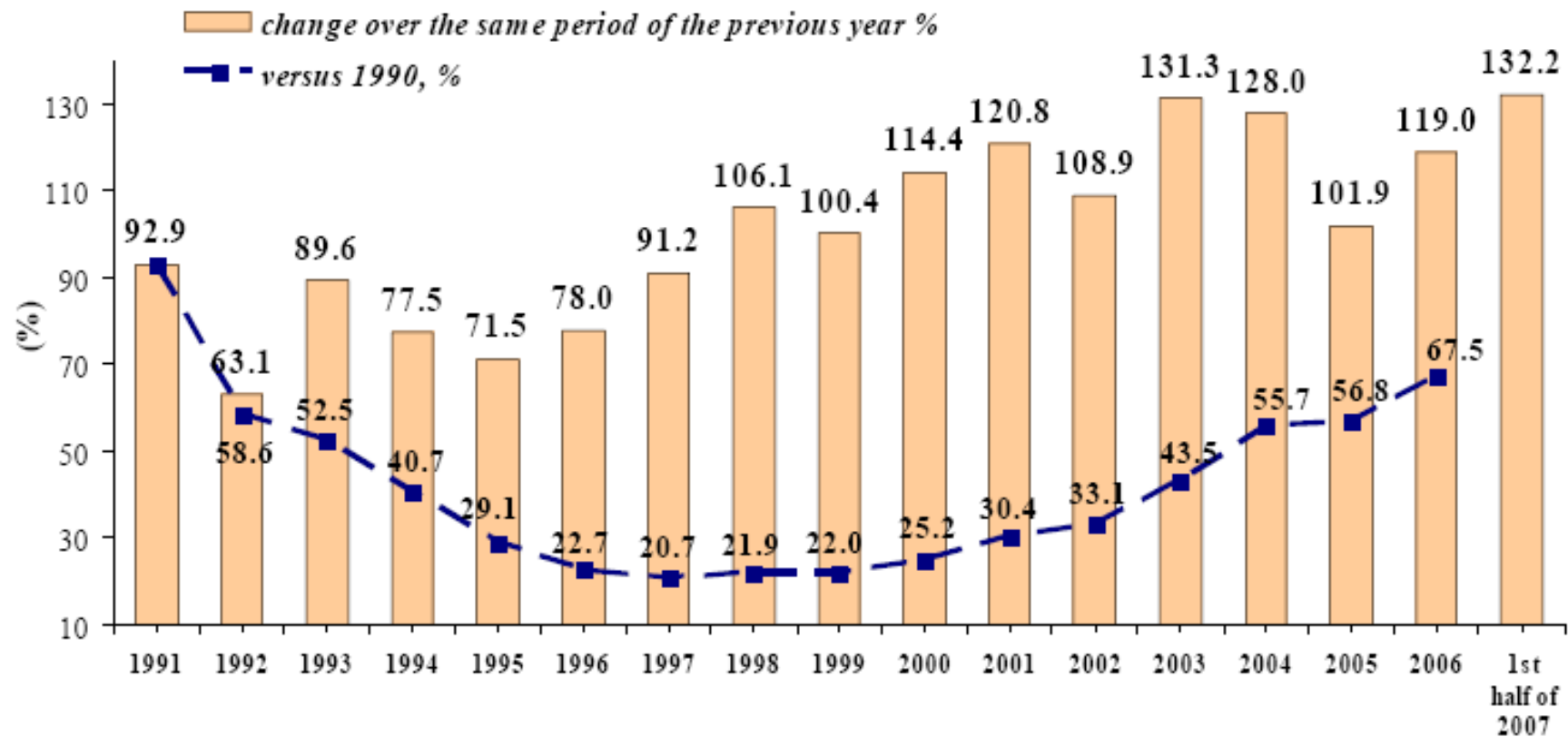
*Within the period of 8 month 2007,
the agricultural production output
66.5 bl UAH in current prices*

	versus previous year, %	versus 1990, %
1991	86.8	86.8
1992	91.7	79.6
1993	101.5	80.7
1994	83.5	67.4
1995	96.4	64.9
1996	90.5	58.7
1997	98.2	57.7
1998	90.4	52.1
1999	93.1	48.6
2000	109.8	53.3
2001	110.2	58.8
2002	101.2	59.5
2003	89.0	52.9
2004	119.7	63.4
2005	100.1	63.5
2006	102.5	65.0

(change over the same period of the previous year, %)



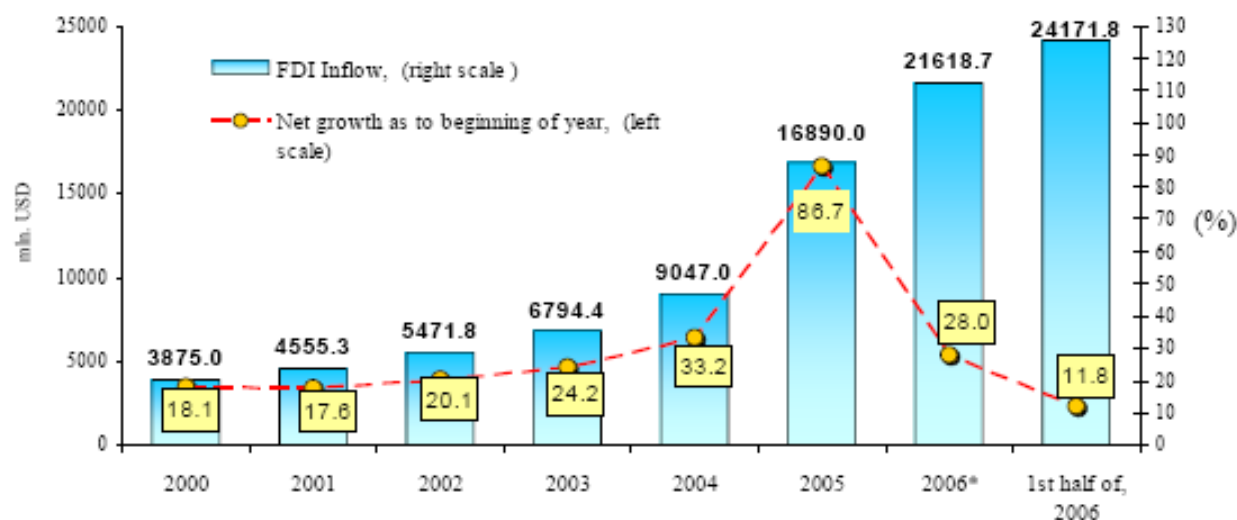
Capital Investment Volume



Foreign Direct Investment

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*	1st half of, 2007
Net Growth <i>(US \$ in millions)</i>	593.2	680.3	916.5	1322.6	2252.6	7843.0	4728.7	2553.1
<i>over the same period of the previous year (%)</i>	125.9	114.7	134.7	144.3	170.3	348.2	60.3	150.3

(by the end of the period, in US \$, millions)



* - data as of 01.07.2007

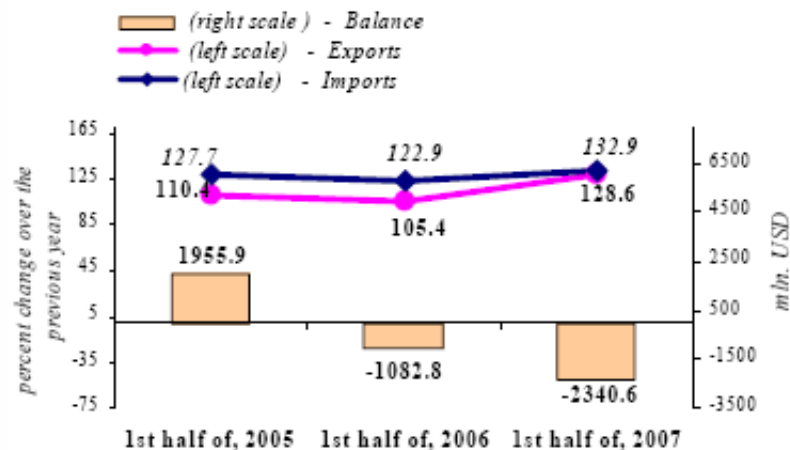
Foreign Trade of Ukraine (Goods and Services)

by foreign trade balance datas

1st half of, 2007

Exports 26946.7 mln. USD

Imports 29287.3 mln. USD

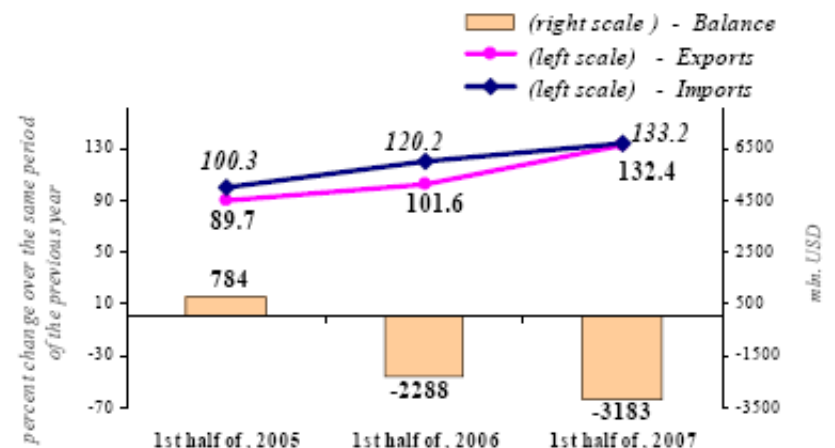


by payment balance datas

1st half of, 2007

Exports 23378 mln. USD

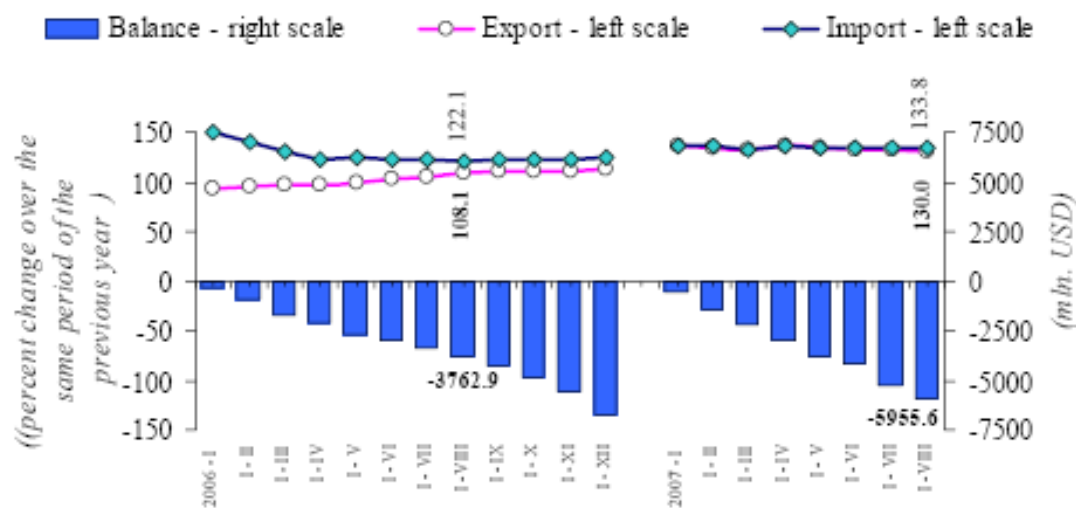
Imports 26561 mln. USD



Dynamics of Foreign Goods Trade

Goods, mln.USD

	Export	Import	Balance
1997	14231.9	17128.0	-2896.1
1998	12637.4	14675.6	-2038.2
1999	11581.6	11846.1	-264.5
2000	14572.5	13956.0	616.5
2001	16264.7	15775.1	489.6
2002	17957.1	16976.8	980.3
2003	23066.8	23020.1	46.7
2004	32666.1	28996.8	3669.3
2005	34228.4	36136.3	-1907.9
2006	38368.0	45038.6	-6670.6
January- August 2007	31538.7	37494.3	-5955.6



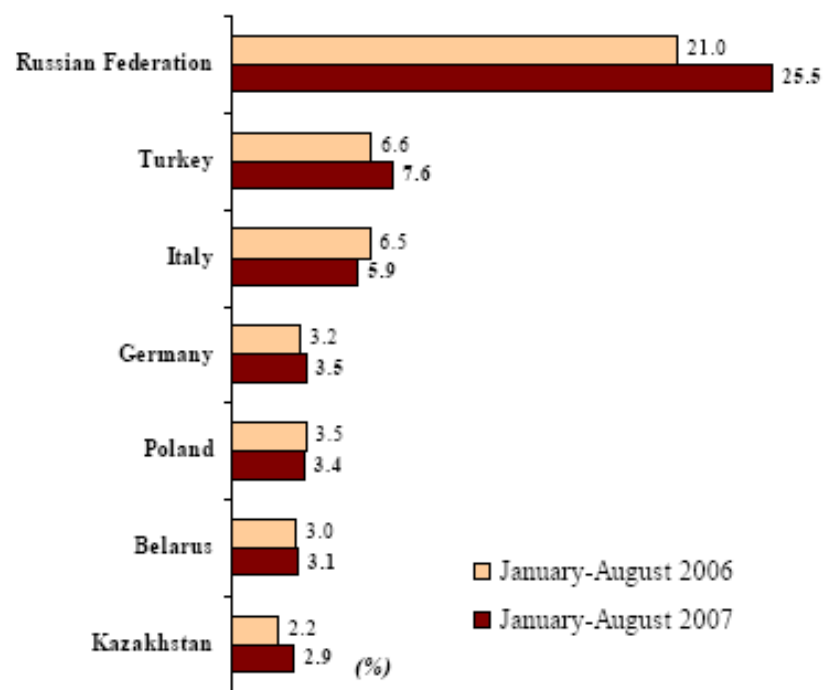
Major Partner Countries in Foreign Trade of Goods

(percentage to the general volume)

EXPORTS

CIS countries – 37.4%

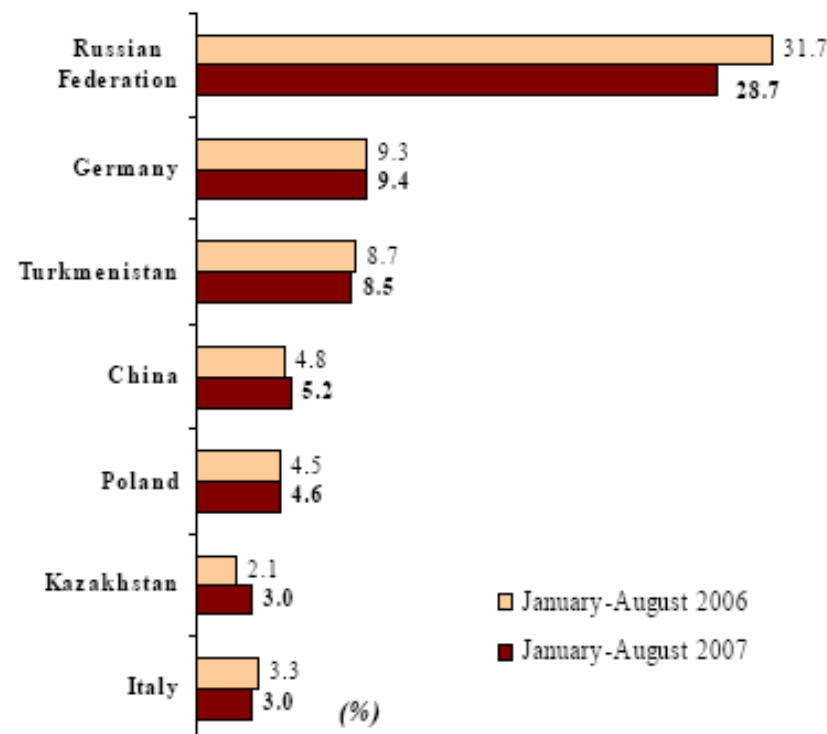
EU countries – 29.8%



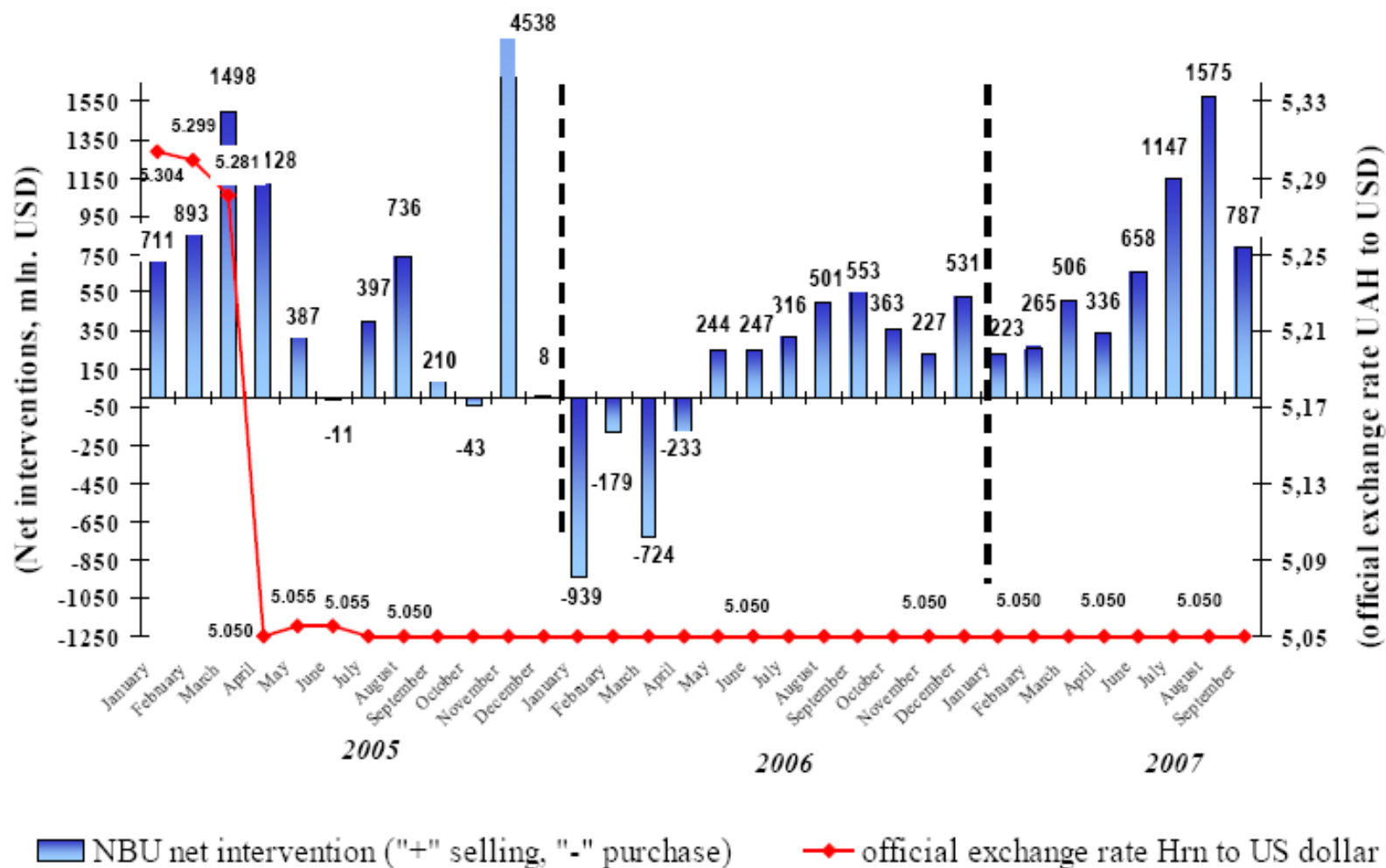
IMPORTS

CIS countries – 44.0%

EU countries – 36.2%



NBU Interventions and Exchange Rate



Financial Results of Enterprises Activities

(of ordinary activity before taxation)

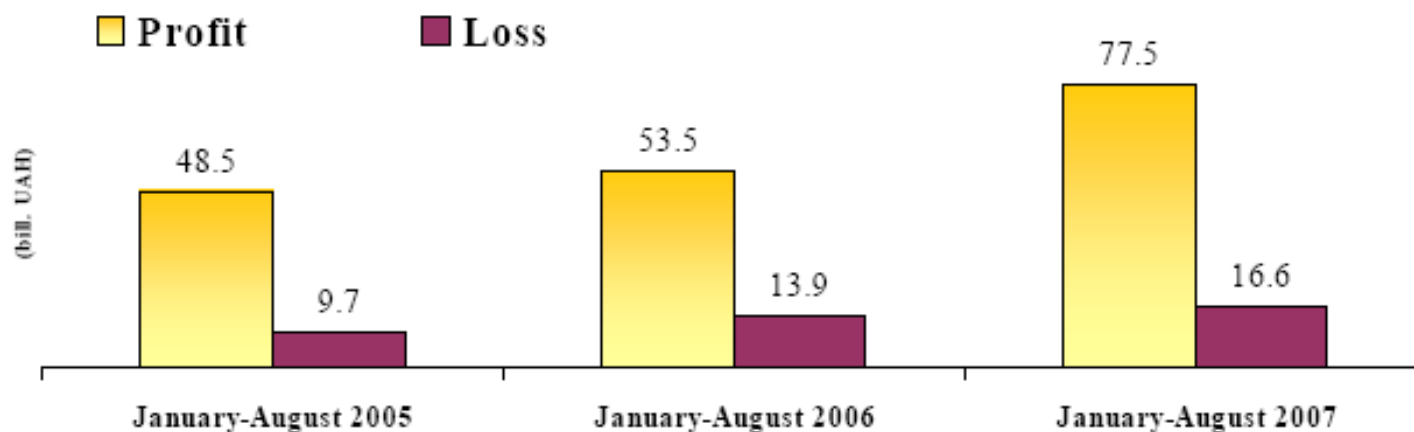
Profit to
GDP in %



19.2

17.8

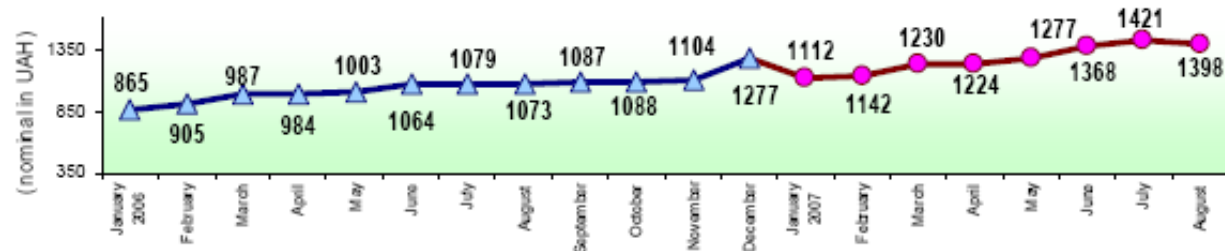
18.5



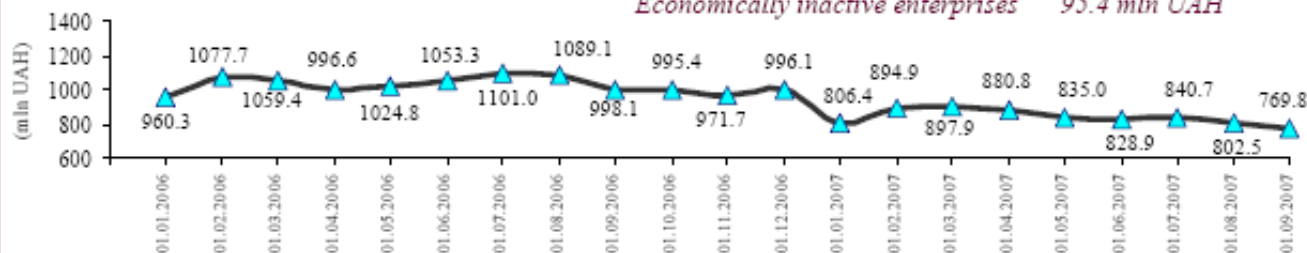
Wages and State of Payments

	Actual (change over the same period of the previous year, %)
1996	96.6
1997	96.6
1998	96.1
1999	91.1
2000	99.1
2001	119.3
2002	118.2
2003	115.2
2004	123.8
2005	120.3
2006	118.3
January- August	112.2

Average monthly nominal wages per one employee



Arrears of wages



Economically active enterprises

306.7 mln UAH

Bankrupts

367.7 mln UAH

Economically inactive enterprises

95.4 mln UAH

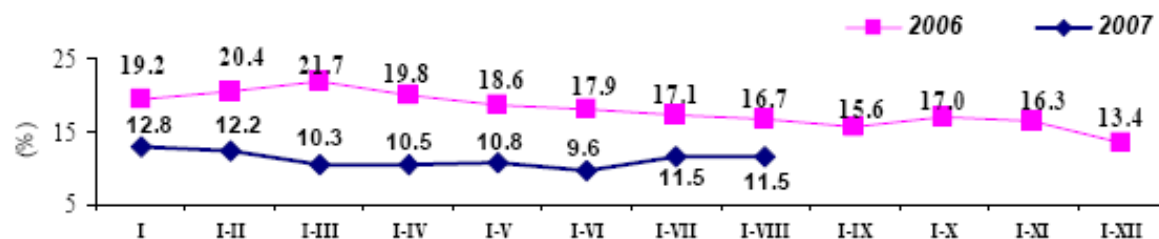
Real Cash Incomes of Population

Change of real cash incomes of population, to the previous year, %

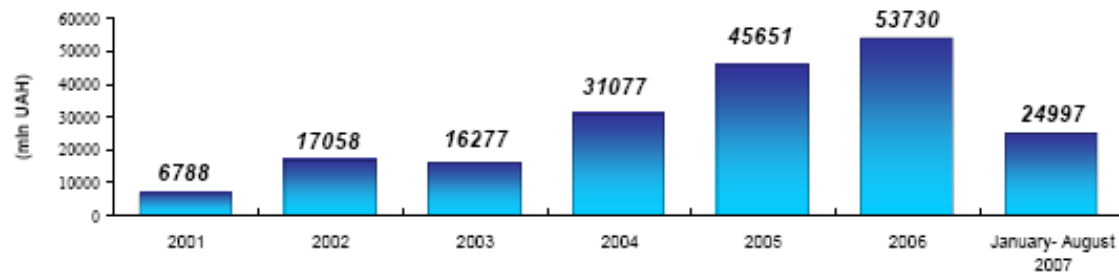
1996	-17.1
1997	6.3
1998	-1.6
1999	-8.0
2000	9.9
2001	10.0*
2002	18.0*
2003	9.1*
2004	19.6*
2005	23.9*
2006	13.4*

* Real disposable incomes which could be used by population for consumption of goods and services.

(change over the same period of the previous year, %)



Population savings

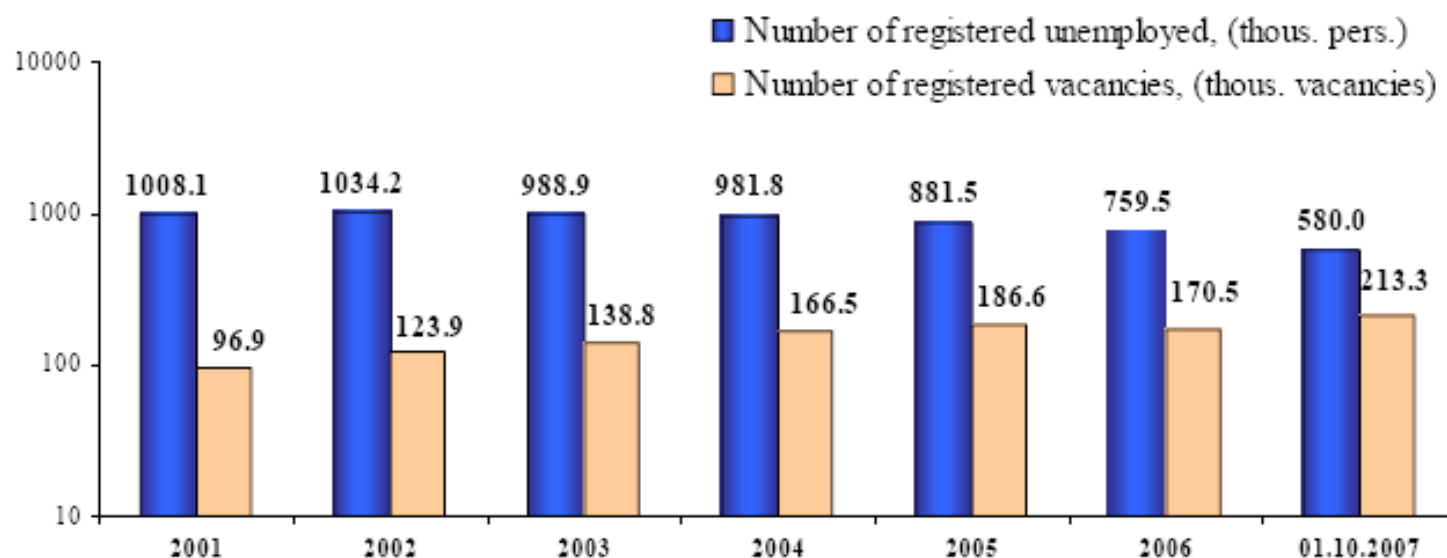


Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

Labour Market

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	01.10.2007
Official unemployment level (at the end of period, %)	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.1
Level of unemployment (aged 15-70), %	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.6	7.2	6.8	

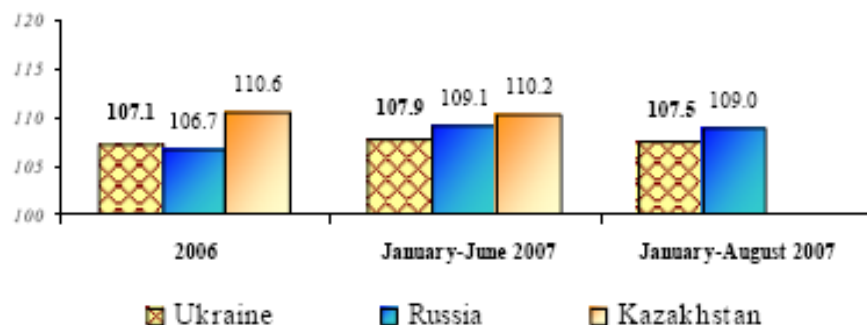
(at the end of period)



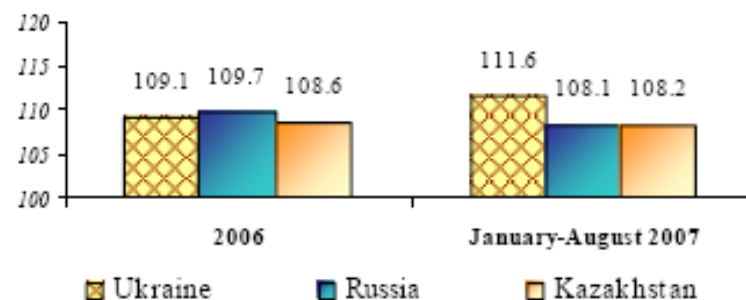
Ukraine among CIS countries

(change over the same period of the previous year, %)

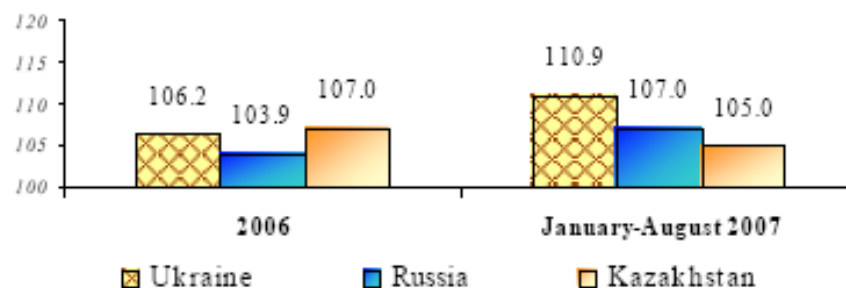
GDP



Consumer Price Index



Industrial Production Index



DIFFICULTIES OF DOING BUSINESS

Most frequently named problems deal with the:

- **complains to the rule of law and**
- the need to **strengthen the judicial system**

In particular, it is often cited:

- the **lack of a comprehensive legal framework** for guarantee and enforce private property rights
- **contractual obligations**
- and **corporate agreements.**

Corporate governance is another issue that requires continuous attention.

PROBLEM CASES

- Experience shows that **acceptable solutions** can usually be found in **most problem cases**.
- Disputes involving US businesses show that the number of **problem cases** has **never exceeded 1%** of the **total** number of **US investment** projects in Ukraine.



PRIORITIES OF NEW GOVERNMENT

- to **reduce** the **tax burden** on businesses
- introduce **favorable regimes** for **investment activities** such as concessions and individual product-sharing agreements.

THE GOAL IS TO REALIZE THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF UKRAINE:

- a **48-million-strong market**
- an **economy rich in resources**
- a **highly-educated** low-cost labor force

UKRAINE'S BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

a) **complex and challenging**

b) **unprecedented opportunities** for investors who can:

- **align their own needs** with the needs of the **Ukrainian market**,
- combine **local expertise** with the best **international** practices,
- use a **practical, hands-on** approach in developing the market.

Ukraine offers **long-term investment potential** for those who **understand the region** and follow a **careful risk-tolerant program** of development.

Ukraine  Search
Business

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

A prominent **centre of science of the 18th century** was **Kyiv Mohyla Academy**.

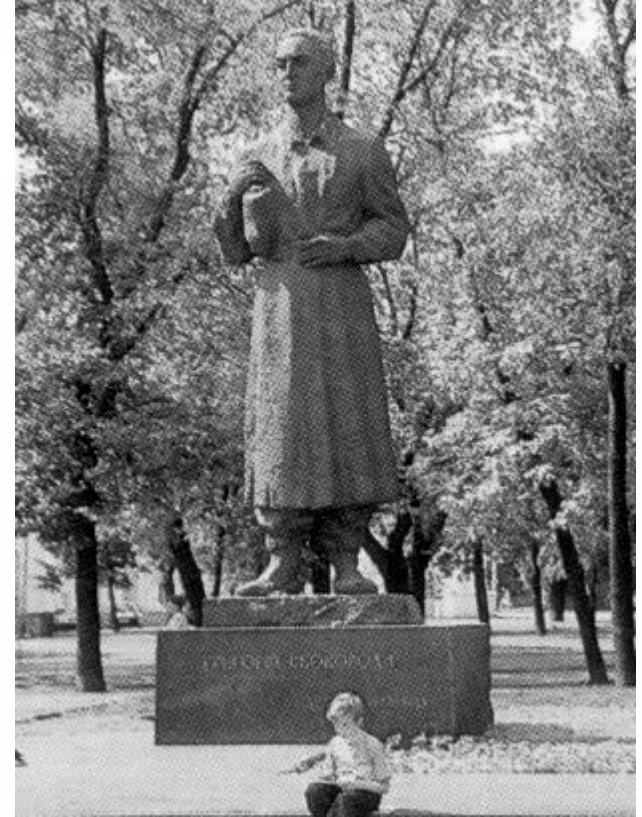
The creation of the **Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1918** was an event of historical significance.

Among its founding members were:

V.Vernadsky, a famous scientist and naturalist of the 20th century;

M.Hrushevsky and **D.Bahalii** – historians;

S.Timoshenko – mechanics expert and many others.



Grygoriy Skovoroda

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Associated with the Academy are the names of **many outstanding scientists**, among them:

- physicist and mathematician **M.Boholiubov**,
- biologist **M.Kashchenko**,
- archaeologist and ethnographer **M.Biliashivsky**.

World-reputed schools appeared headed by:

- **D.Hrave** (algebra),
- **M.Krylov** (mathematical physics),
- **Y.Paton** (electric welding and bridge construction),
- **L.Pysarzhevsky** (chemistry),
- **O.Dynnyk** (mechanics) and many others.



Hlushkov
(1923 – 1982)



Vernadsky
(1863 - 1945)



Amosov
(1913 - 2002)



**Acad. V. Vernadsky - founder of
first Ukrainian Academy of
Sciences**

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION



Red Building of Kyiv University

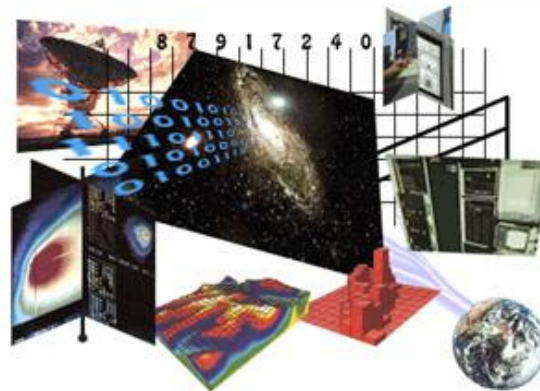
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Comprises 170 research centres with powerful research and productive facilities.

It ranks with European leading scientific centres.

Among its achievements are outstanding accomplishments in **natural history** and **technology**, along with tangible contributions to **sociology** and the **humanities**.

Since 1962 its **President** has been **Boris Paton**, a distinguished scientist, organizer, **honorary member** of Academies of Sciences in many countries.



SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENTS

A great deal has been done in the leading sciences over the past years.

Thus, the **world's first laser data storage** came as the result of complex developments made by experts in informatics, physics, physical metallurgy and chemistry.

World priorities have a number of achievements in **machinebuilding, rocket and computer technology, molecular biology, genetic engineering, microbiology and medicine.**

The National Academy of Ukraine maintains and expands **international contacts** with academies and research associations all over the world. Over the past several years **research and technological cooperation** treaties and agreements have been signed **with many countries.**



Launch of Zenit3 from Odessa Platform

HIGHER EDUCATION

The **network** of higher educational institutions – **997**

Universities, academies, institutes – **330 (235 – state)**

Ukraine's higher education system comprised

- ✓ **81 universities,**
- ✓ **48 academies,**
- ✓ **149 institutes,**
- ✓ **117 colleges,**
- ✓ **2 conservatories,**
- ✓ **327 technical schools,**
- ✓ **216 vocational schools**



EDUCATION

For years of independence the number of students has increased from **310 up to 468** persons **per 10,000** citizens.

The **average contingent** per one state HEI – **5,000** students.



G. Charpak, Physicist

Nobel Prize Laureate, born in Ukraine

The **average age** of student in Ukraine - **19 years**.

The quantity of **disabled students** in comparison with 1995 has increased from 2,5 thousand up to 6 thousand persons.

EDUCATION

997 HEI:

86% are state

14% other forms of property ownership



Yuriy Kondratyuk
Inventor, space-scientist

Non-state (private) HEI are mandatory and legally acknowledged and **controlled by the state** through **licensing mechanism and accreditation**.

The **total number of HEI students** in Ukraine is **2,300,000**

50.6% - female students.

The number of **foreign students** - **25,000**

ACCREDITATION SYSTEM

- **Level 1** – vocational schools and other HEIs equaled to them which teach **junior specialists** using educational and professional programs (EPPs);
- **Level 2** – colleges, other HEIs equaled to them which teach **bachelors**, and if necessary be junior specialists, using EPPs;
- **Level 3** – institutes, conservatories, academies, universities which teach **bachelors** and **specialists**, as well as junior specialists if necessary be, using EPPs;
- **Level 4** – institutes, conservatories, academies, universities which teach **bachelors**, **specialists** and **masters**, as well as junior specialists if necessary be, using EPPs.

FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

40.6% and **39.2%** - the **state budget**;

11.1% and **0.6%** - the **local budget**;

47.5% and **59.2%** - of **legal** and **physical persons budgets**;

0.8% and **1%** - **industries budgets**.



Mykhailo Ostrogradsky
Mathematician

47,200 lecturers carry out the teaching process in the **1-2 AL of HEIs**

72,600 professors and lecturers in the **3-4 AL of HEIs**, among them **6,600 full professors** and **36,500 associate professors**

The average **professor/student ratio** in Ukraine is **1/13.6**

RESEARCH IN HEI

Among **496 projects** on **international grants**, the part of HEI makes up **36 projects** a total cost is **more than 3,5 million US dollars**.

Other **60 joint projects** are carried out by **20 universities** within the framework of **13 interstate programs** of scientific and technical cooperation.



Igor Sikorsky, Aircraft Designer
Helicopter's Inventor

At present there are **82 interstate** and **45 interdepartmental** contracts with **56 countries**, **15 of which** on the **bilateral recognition of degree diplomas**.

EU "Tempus" Program - 90 projects , sum of **25 mln Euro (since 1993)**

MULTI-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Doctor of Science

Candidate of Science (Ph.D.)

Master of Science

Specialist

Bachelor

Junior Specialist

Secondary School (Elementary, Middle, High)

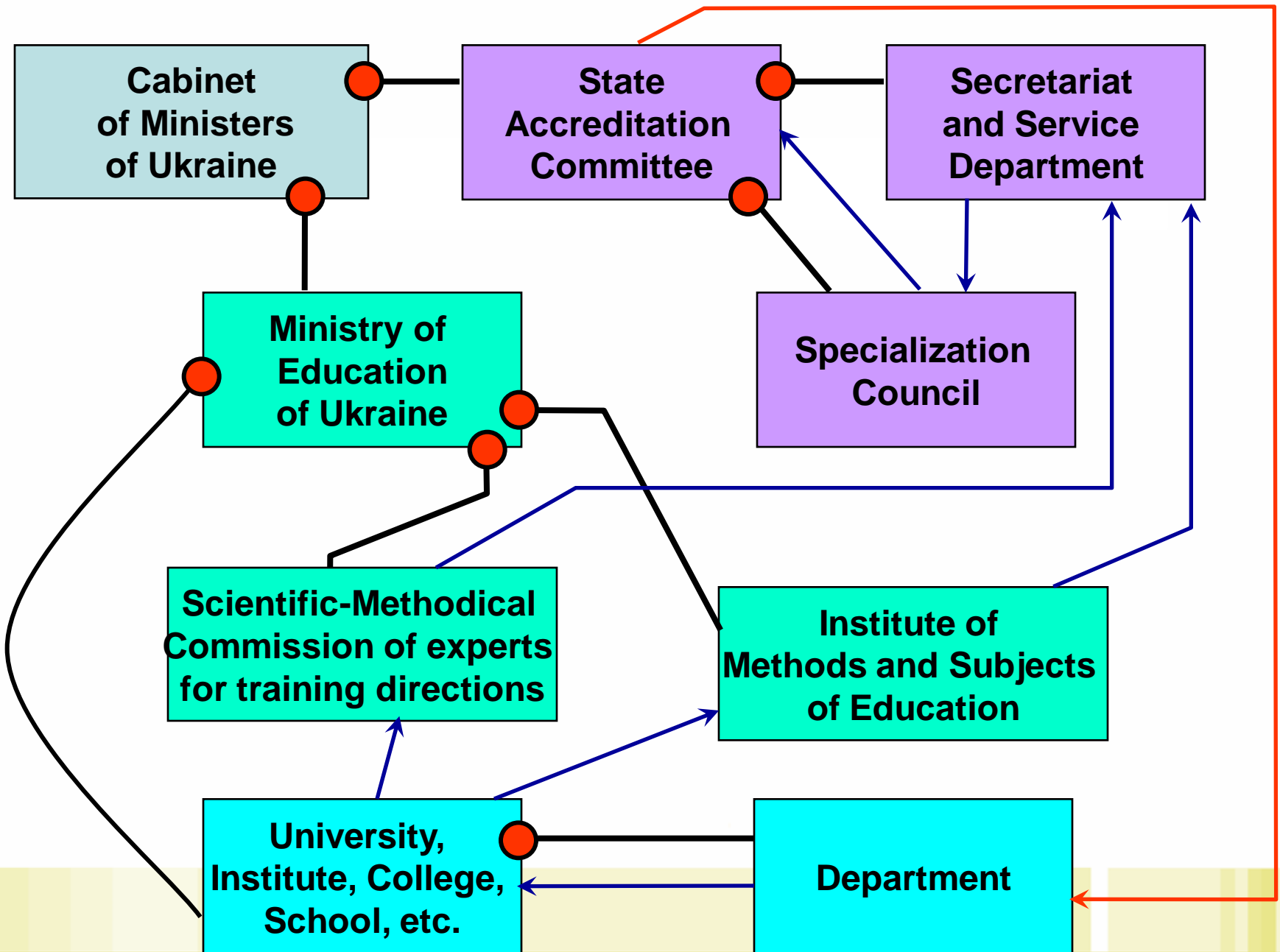
Scientific levels

Basic Higher Education

First Higher Education Level

Obligatory Education Level

SCHEME OF ACCREDITATION RELATIONSHIPS



HISTORY AND CULTURE

Ukraine has an ancient history.

The **term "Ukraine"** was **first mentioned** in the chronicles of ancient Slavs in the **XII century**.

Kyiv Rus:

- **3 Slav nations:** the Russians, the Ukrainians and the Byelorussians
- **20 non-Slavian** peoples of the Baltic, Volga, Northern Caucasus and Black Sea areas.

Like the Russian and the Byelorussian the **Ukrainian nationality** was **formed in the 14–15 centuries**.

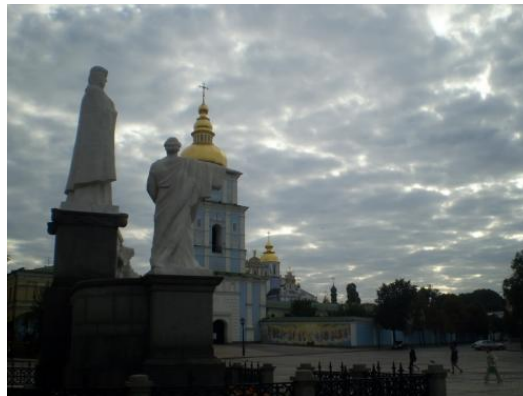
Ukraine has been **famous** for its **songs** and **ballads** for thousands of years.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

There are a lot of **historical** and **cultural** places, public **libraries** and state **museums**:

- **Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra**
- **St. Sophia's Cathedral**
- **The Golden Gate**
- The monuments to **T. Shevchenko**, the great poet of Ukraine, to **Bogdan Khmelnitsky** and **Prince Vladimir**

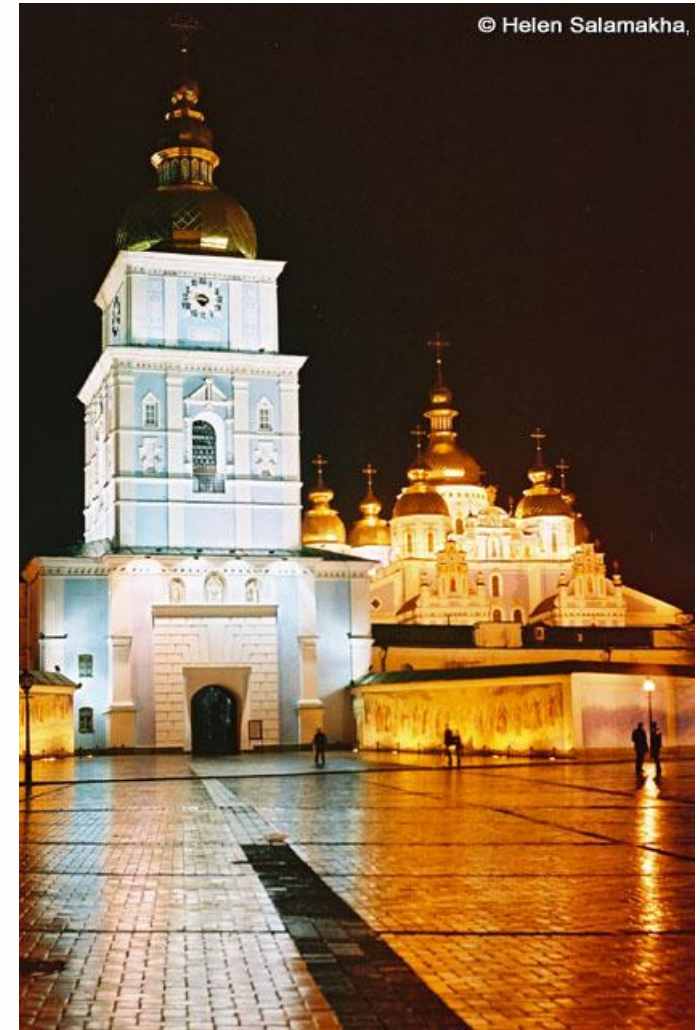
Ukrainian **books** are exported to **100 countries**.



ST. SOPHIA'S CATHEDRAL



**MICHAILOVSKIY
GOLD-DOMED
MONASTERY**

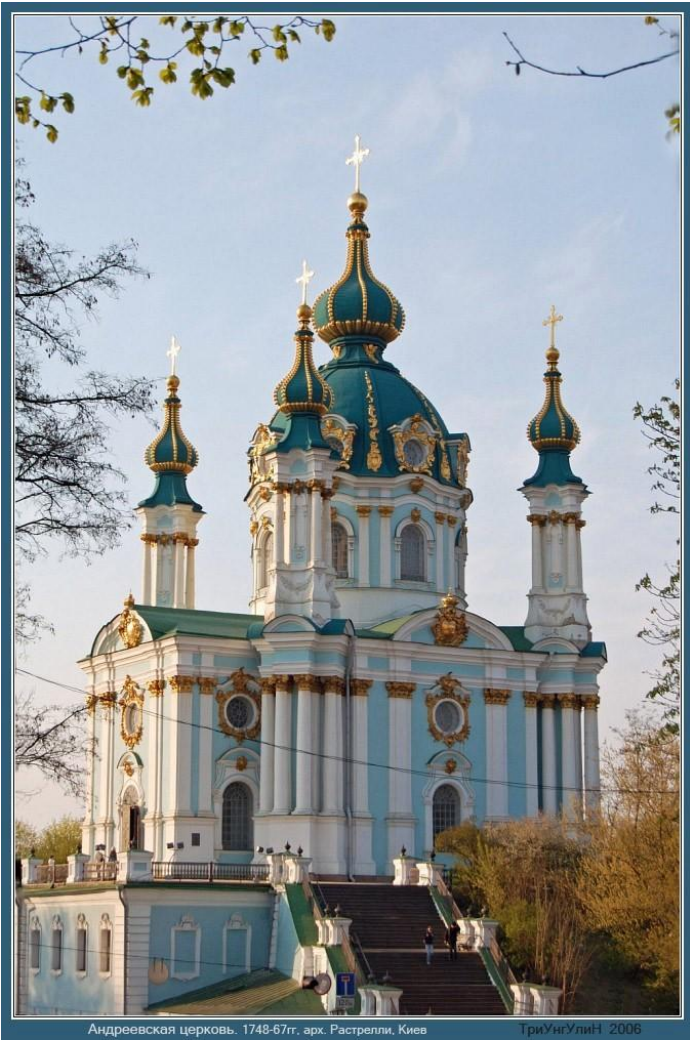


THE USPENSKYI CATHEDRAL



ST. PANTELEIMON'S CATHEDRAL

ANDRIIVSKA CHURCH



Андреевская церковь. 1748-67гг. арх. Растрелли. Киев

ТриУнгУлиН. 2006

THE GOLDEN GATE



PROFESSIONAL THEATERS PHILARMONIC SOCIETIES





IVAN FRANKO'S DRAMA THEATRE

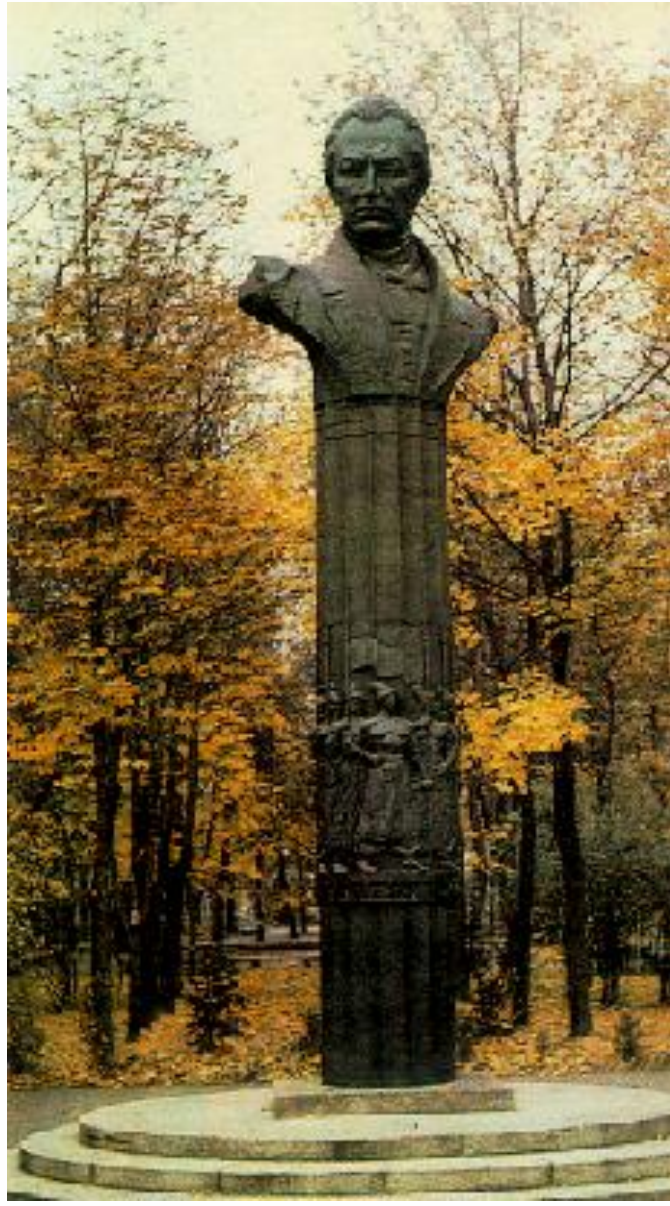


Ivan Franko's Monument

Lesya Ukrainka's Monument



Ivan Kotlyarevsky's Monument



MYKOLAYIV

- The Museum of Regional Studies
- The **Art Museum**,
- The **Museum of Shipbuilding**,
- The **Theatre of Russian Drama**,
- The **Ukrainian Music Theatre**,
- The **Puppet Theatre**
and many historical monuments.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- **Ukraine is** one of the **founder** members of the **United Nations Organization** and participates in the work of many international organizations.
- Today **Ukainian cities** have friendly relations with many cities in other countries. In particular,
- **Kyiv** has many twin-cities abroad: **Kyoto** (Japan), **Krakow** (Poland), **Edinburgh** (Great Britain), **Florence** (Italy) and some others.
- **Donetsk** has friendly relations with **Sheffield** (United Kingdom), **Magdebourg** (German), **Odesa** – with **Regensbourg** (Germany).



**UKRAINE
AWAITS
FOR YOU!**

