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# Chapter 1

## 246

### 1.1 246.guide

Texified version of data for Ukraine.

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Ukraine

### 1.2 246.guide/Ukraine

Ukraine

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Geography (Ukraine)

People (Ukraine)

Government (Ukraine)

Government (Ukraine 2. usage)

Economy (Ukraine)

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Economy (Ukraine 2. usage)

Communications (Ukraine)

Defense Forces (Ukraine)

### 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 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

603,700 km<sup>2</sup>

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 km<sup>2</sup> (1990)

Environment:
 

- air and water pollution, deforestation, radiation contamination around Chernobyl' 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 (Kyiv)

## 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 consitution 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, Leopold 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

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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