



**ENVIRONMENT
PEOPLE LAW**

A hand in a blue sleeve holds a blue pen nib that points to a dashed line. The line has five location pin icons along its path, suggesting a route or a series of steps.

ROAD MAP OF ENVIRONMENTAL REFORMS

- Sectoral reforms





1. Prevention, reduction and control of **industrial emissions**:
 - introduction of an integrated approach to management of industrial emissions, in particular integrated environmental permit;
 - immediate introduction of a requirement to apply the BATs for new installations;
 - gradual introduction of the BATs for existing big polluters;
 - real-time automated monitoring of industrial emissions of big polluters and disclosure of the monitoring data.



2. Waste management:

- implementation of waste hierarchy;
- transfer to circular economy;
- implementation of extended producer responsibility for packaging waste, electric and electronic waste, waste batteries etc;
- improvements in permitting procedures for waste handling;
- adoption of the National Plan of Waste Management and approval of the renewed regional waste management plans by regional state administrations;
- creation of central state executive body on waste management;
- launch of state informational system of waste management;
- recultivation of illegal waste dump sites and landfills not meeting basic requirements concerning environmental protection.



3. **Biodiversity**, increasing the area of territories with natural ecosystems:

- at least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea of Ukraine should have a nature protection status and be integrated to the Trans-European Eco Network;
- a third of nature protection territories should be under strict protection including all primary forests and old-growth forests;
- all territories that are under protection should be subject to effective management and monitoring;
- decreasing the use of chemical pesticides by 50%;
- 10% of agricultural territories should be covered by landscapes with high biodiversity;
- at least 25% of agricultural land must be organically farmed;
- introducing a ban on using wild animals for commercial purposes;



- the adopted draft of the Law of Ukraine "On the territories of the Emerald Network" 4461 and a package of necessary by-laws required for the implementation of the law;
- development and approval of the Biodiversity Preservation Strategy of Ukraine, the Strategy for the Development of the Network of Nature Protected Areas;
- restoration of the Ministry of Environment bodies on the ground;
- creation of a separate state body responsible for the implementation of state policy in the field of nature protection, management of the territories and objects of the nature reserve fund, the territories of the Emerald Network and the preservation of biodiversity;
- integration of environmental interests into all state policies - implementation of a comprehensive environmental approach;
- completion of the formation of the Emerald Network and implementation of effective management of all its components.



4. Forest resources:

- separation of regulatory, controlling and economic functions in the area of forest management – during 2023-first half of 2024;
- development and approval of a comprehensive action plan for the implementation of the State Forest Management Strategy for the period up to 2035 - 2023-first half of 2024;
- approval of a scientifically based list of invasive tree species (2024), state control over compliance with the ban on their use in forestry and restrictions on the use of other introduced species - constantly;
- switching to selective types of forest logging in all forests of natural origin;
- refusal of felling in old-growth forests of natural origin and granting nature protection status to all such forests - during 2024-2027;





- transition to non-continuous types of felling in all forests of natural origin that do not have nature protection status during 2024-2030;
- preservation of natural regenerated forests on previously abandoned lands by inclusion them to the officially recognized forest fund, stimulation of creation of communal and private forests on degraded arable lands, state control over compliance with the ban on afforestation in steppe ecosystems – constantly;
- taking into account the needs of preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services during the planning of forestry activities, in particular when developing basic forest management materials for all forest users – constantly.

