



**ENVIRONMENT
PEOPLE LAW**

The rule of law for the protection of the environment

Vision of UKRAINE'S ENVIRONMENTAL Policy





**Co-funded by
the European Union**

This publication was compiled with the support of the European Union and the International Renaissance Foundation within the framework «Whole-of-Society Accession» project. Its content is the exclusive responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union and the International Renaissance Foundation.

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The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 European countries. It is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. It acts globally to promote sustainable development of societies, environment and economies, so that everyone can benefit.

Vision of Ukraine's Environmental Policy

This analytical document is intended to assist in implementing reforms in the field of environmental governance. The publication highlights key problems in environmental governance in Ukraine, gaps in the sector, and main solutions to overcome these gaps and achieve the goal of establishing a democratic environmental governance system that will ensure environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources for future generations. The document presents environmental and economic arguments in favour of legislative changes. It also outlines the positions of stakeholders and the main implementers of the new environmental governance policy in Ukraine.

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1. VISION, MISSION, GLOBAL TRENDS IN ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Mission — balance between the interests of the community, business, and the environment.

Trends

Mainstreaming of environmental policy

Incorporating environmental policy provisions, environmental conditions, and constraints into all other strategic and programmatic documents across all areas of public life at all levels.

Greening of public consciousness

Reorienting people from a consumerist attitude toward nature to sustainable use and conservation of natural resources for present and future generations.

Environmental standards at all levels

Environmental quality standards, unlike permissible impact limits on environmental elements, define quality requirements for soil, air, water, and the environment as a whole, with the ultimate goal being a safe and desirable state of the environment.

Europeanization of environmental law

A sustainable, persistent, richly influential, and ongoing progressive development that creates the most important aspect of the denationalization of environmental law.

Inclusive green economy

An inclusive green economy should be low-carbon, have efficient and clean production, balanced consumption, and outcomes. It is based on the following principles: shared responsibility, circularity, cooperation, solidarity, flexibility, and interdependence. It focuses on expanding opportunities and choices for the national economy through targeted and appropriate fiscal policy and social protection policy, and is supported by strong institutions dedicated to environmental and social safeguards¹.

Governance and smart data

Electronic technologies, such as an online permitting system, mobile applications for citizens, use of social media, the possibility for citizens to enter information into information systems, databases, and data on violations and emergency situations.

Introduction of embedded sensors to improve the monitoring system, reducing human factor in monitoring processes, and obtaining real-time data. Modeling for forecasting and other types of data analysis can allow for a focus on pollution prevention rather than elimination.

Delegated management with public participation

Involving the population in the performance of government functions (control and monitoring).

¹ http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/sites/unep.org/greeneconomy/files/publications/ige_narrative_summary_web.pdf

Reuse

Due to the growing shortage of natural resources and their rising cost, there is a global trend toward the reuse of various goods, substances, materials, and waste.

2. GOAL AND PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW POLICY

Goal. The establishment of a democratic environmental governance system that ensures the preservation and post-war recovery of the environment for future generations and the sustainable development of Ukraine.

Principles:

- “build back greener” – incorporating issues of decarbonization and achieving climate neutrality into the recovery process, which will contribute to improving the quality of life in a safe environment;
- principle of “European integration” – adaptation of Ukrainian legislation and policy to the EU acquis and effective implementation;
- principles of the New European Bauhaus: sustainability, aesthetics, community-building to achieve the goals of the European Green Deal;
- principles of good governance – ensuring transparency, accountability, efficiency, including effective public participation at all stages of post-war reconstruction and recovery of Ukraine;
- transparency and accountability of the decision-making process on environmental issues must be ensured through a fair balance between security considerations and transparency and accountability of the authorities in wartime conditions; it is important to avoid weakening the existing horizontal legislation adopted to meet EU integration requirements, in particular in the field of environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, as well as to provide access to and/or publish available plans for the reform and improvement of environmental policy.

3. PROBLEMS THAT REQUIRE URGENT SOLUTION

Russian aggression has caused unprecedented damage to Ukraine's environment: natural ecosystems have been destroyed or degraded, water resources, soils, air, and the marine environment have been polluted. Large-scale destruction of infrastructure facilities, fires, chemical leaks, shelling of industrial enterprises and oil depots have led to the formation of new sources of pollution, including toxic and hazardous waste.

Currently, there is no full-fledged regulatory framework for the management of such war-related waste. Existing legislation only partially considers their specifics, and state policy does not integrate principles of restoration and circular economy into the response processes. As a result, war waste is widely buried or left in open areas, causing pollution and posing health risks to the population.

The armed conflict has also exacerbated the problem of biodiversity loss. The integrity of the ecological network has been disrupted, Emerald Network sites have been damaged, and habitats of rare species have been destroyed or lost. A significant portion of protected areas has

been left without proper supervision, and environmental monitoring has been limited due to the destruction of monitoring infrastructure and occupation of territories.

At the same time, mechanisms for documenting and assessing environmental damage remain weak. The absence of a centralized system for collecting, verifying, and processing environmental data on the consequences of war complicates both response efforts and recovery planning. This threatens that compensation for environmental damage will be fragmented or impossible.

Without a systemic post-war environmental recovery policy, based on European principles and public participation, the war damage to the environment risks becoming long-term and irreversible.

Unimplemented horizontal reforms: monitoring, control, responsibility. *Monitoring* of the environmental state is a basic condition for the existence of environmental policy. Without reliable, systematically collected, and accessible data, it is impossible to make informed decisions, monitor the environmental situation, assess the effectiveness of measures, or plan recovery. The absence of a monitoring system means a loss of connection between policy and reality.

The law providing for the introduction of such monitoring was adopted back in 2022, but as of July 2025, its implementation has not started: the necessary secondary regulations have not been approved, no coordination system has been formed, and no IT infrastructure has been deployed.

Access to environmental information. Since 2022, part of the environmental information that was previously public has become available only through authorized access. In particular, this concerns EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) materials, as well as reports to the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), the submission of which was temporarily suspended in 2022 pursuant to a government resolution. All of this does not comply with the requirements of the Aarhus Convention and Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC.

Environmental control. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the State Environmental Inspectorate has not carried out scheduled state supervision (control) activities, and unscheduled inspections are conducted only in exceptional cases — according to a temporary procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

At the same time, in public discourse, environmental control is often portrayed as pressure on business. Such rhetoric ignores the requirements of the European market: Ukrainian producers who supply products to the EU or seek to integrate into the internal European market must comply with sustainability requirements, including environmental legislation. The absence of effective control increases reputational and regulatory risks for Ukrainian exports, and therefore reduces competitiveness in external markets.

Legal liability. As of mid-2025, no steps have been taken to harmonize Ukraine's legislation with the EU acquis in the field of environmental liability. The legislation has not been adapted to Directive 2004/35/EC (on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage), nor to Directive (EU) 2024/1203 on environmental crimes, adopted in May 2024. The absence of a specific law or reforms in the field of criminal prosecution of environmental crimes indicates a structural weakness in environmental law enforcement.

Pressure on horizontal tools: EIA and SEA. After the adoption in 2017–2018 of the basic laws on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), persistent attempts have been observed in Ukraine to narrow the scope of their application. After the beginning of the full-scale war, these attempts became systematic and official. As of mid-2025:

- the derogation regime from EIA and SEA, introduced during martial law, has not been revised, despite the clear position of the European Commission expressed at the end of 2024 that all plans, programs and projects — including those related to post-war recovery — must undergo EIA and SEA procedures;
- on the contrary, in February 2025 the list of activities not subject to EIA was expanded by excluding oil and gas extraction facilities;
- a draft law has been registered in the parliament proposing to exclude logging from the scope of EIA, which directly contradicts Ukraine’s international obligations;
- limited access to EIA and SEA documentation persists: since 2022 the electronic platform “EcoSystema” provides information only after authorization, violating the principles of openness and public participation.

The destruction of Ukraine’s biodiversity is a serious challenge. Ukraine has already lost the greater part of its biodiversity. The destruction of wildlife continues at an accelerated pace due to the powerful impact of economic activity, excessive agricultural development, the highest percentage in Europe and the third highest in the world of arable land (56.8%) — meaning 56.8% of Ukraine’s territory has been entirely stripped of natural cover, while only about 7% is designated as protected areas; the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers; deforestation and the destruction of primeval forests; foresters planting same-aged monocultures instead of real forests (forest cover makes up about 16% of Ukraine’s territory, the vast majority of which consists of artificial “plantations”); drainage of wetlands and river regulation; and heavy industrial impact.

The full-scale invasion and the war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in 2014 have made its irreparable contribution, leading to the direct physical destruction of natural complexes, chemical pollution, the creation of debris and combat waste, and the loss of natural ecosystems and protected areas. Losses of biodiversity and Ukraine’s natural heritage are increasing due to the failure to create new protected areas or to implement conservation management, the destruction of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and natural habitats. The fragmentation of the natural environment is deepening. The distances between natural ecosystems are growing, now separated by pesticide-contaminated agro-deserts, which hinders species distribution, population connectivity, and genetic exchange. The resilience of natural and semi-natural ecosystems is declining, reducing their ability to perform habitat-forming functions and their capacity for self-purification. Ecosystem services are being lost. The consequences of climate change are intensifying, including the drying of regions, increased frequency of droughts, and rising temperatures.

Despite formal obligations, Ukraine has not yet implemented into its national legislation the key provisions of the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC) and the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC). There is no special law on the Emerald Network, which was intended to become the national equivalent of the Natura 2000 network. Drafts of such laws have been developed, but none have been adopted. As a result, the legal status of Emerald Network sites remains undefined, and their protection — incomplete and unpredictable.

Despite formal advances, **Ukraine's climate policy remains fragmented**, inconsistent, and insufficiently aligned with EU legislation. The implementation of climate obligations under the Association Agreement and the European Green Deal remains unsatisfactory. The European Commission points to structural gaps due to the lack of an updated long-term climate strategy aligned with Ukraine's commitments under the Paris Agreement. The lack of progress in establishing a functioning Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system hinders the launch of a domestic emissions trading system (ETS), which is one of the key elements of market mechanisms for emissions reduction.

A significant number of tasks remain unfulfilled. For example, the long-term low-emission development strategy has not been updated. [The current strategy](#) (to 2050) does not correspond to the EU's updated goals or to the Paris Agreement. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol has not been ratified. This amendment is key to the global phase-out of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), yet Ukraine has still not completed its ratification process.

There has been no adaptation to the "[Fit for 55](#)" legislative package. Ukraine has not aligned its national policy with the EU's new climate goal of reducing emissions by 55% by 2030. An effective MRV (monitoring, reporting, verification) system for the ETS has not been established. The absence of a transparent and verifiable emissions accounting system prevents the launch of the emissions trading system, which is critically important in the context of the EU's introduction of the CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism).

No advisory or consultative body on climate change has been established under Article 6 of the [Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Climate Policy."](#) The Ukrainian Climate Office does not fully meet the criteria for such a body in the context of the requirements of Article 6 of that law.

According to Article 10 of the [Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Climate Policy,"](#) the procedure for preparing the National Energy and Climate Plan is to be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Ukraine has an approved [National Energy and Climate Plan for the period up to 2030](#), but the officially adopted CMU procedure for its preparation could not be found in the public domain. Nor could several other CMU acts required under Articles 17, 19, 23, and 26 of the [Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Climate Policy."](#)

Despite the partial approximation of Ukrainian legislation **in the field of ambient air quality**, Ukraine should continue work on subordinate acts and their implementation in the field of air quality monitoring. In this area, the implementation of many regulatory acts is also postponed until after the war ends. For example, [the resolution "Certain issues of the functioning of the state environmental monitoring system and its subsystems."](#) adopted by the government in 2024, will enter into force only six months after the lifting of martial law. Ukraine has still not implemented [Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality](#) and cleaner air for Europe, in the part concerning the establishment of limit values for particulate matter 2.5 (PM 2.5) and their content in the air. [Directive 94/63/EC on the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds \(VOCs\) resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations](#) has also not been transposed. For decades, Ukraine has lagged behind in the ratification and implementation of several important protocols to the [UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution](#) (on heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, ground-level ozone, and combating acidification and eutrophication), and also ignores its obligations to report emissions and emission projections in accordance with the requirements of this convention, as mentioned by the European Commission in its 2024 report.

Following the adoption in 2022 and entry into force in July 2023 of the [Law of Ukraine “On Waste Management.”](#) the Government moved to the planning stage. However, to launch the mechanisms envisaged by the law and the approved plans, the state would have to actively develop legislative and regulatory acts. This concerns, in particular:

- legislative regulation of single-use plastics circulation;
- management of batteries, accumulators, electronic and electrical waste, mining waste, vehicles, tires, oils, and textiles;
- launch of a deposit system for packaging;
- technical regulations on landfills and waste treatment facilities.

Progress in this direction is slow. The management of waste generated by emergencies, particularly military actions, also requires regulatory clarification. Due to the absence of a systemic approach, such waste pollutes the environment, poses health risks, and does not return to the economy. At the same time, the permitting activity of the relevant ministry, the absence of a specialized waste management body, and the poor quality of rulemaking indicate chronic problems in regulating this area and foster the development of illegal and environmentally harmful business — especially in the field of hazardous waste.

In 2021–2023, Ukraine began a **forest sector** reform through the creation of the State Enterprise “Lisy Ukrainy” and centralized management. Despite declared efficiency goals, the changes were not sufficiently backed by environmental and social analysis. Forests are still predominantly viewed as a source of timber, rather than as ecosystems with key conservation and climate functions.

Although sustainable forest management principles are declared at the strategic level, economic activities still include practices that contradict these principles, in particular: clear-cutting in valuable ecosystems, forestry operations within nature reserve areas, and limited transparency regarding felling plans and forest management documentation. There are no tools for effective independent oversight of forest users' activities, and public participation mechanisms in decision-making are either limited or formal.

National adaptation plans to climate change or the expansion of conservation functions of forests have not yet been integrated into the sectoral management system. Information on the state of forest resources, timber harvesting volumes, felling, or their environmental justification is partially or completely closed. Attempts to transition to a modern policy based on the principles of the European Green Deal and European forestry practices have not yet become systemic.

Forest management remains fragmented, with a predominance of the economic approach and insufficient integration into the environmental, climate, and EU integration policy of the state.

Water resource management in Ukraine remains ineffective and fragmented. Water bodies are under pressure from pollution, excessive water use, and climate change, leading to ecosystem degradation and reduced water security.

There is a gap between the objectives of water policy, EU legislation, and management practice. The basin approach is being implemented slowly, water strategies lack sufficient resources, and control over discharges and water quality is limited.

Lack of coordination between authorities, closed access to some environmental information, and an imperfect monitoring system hinder progress in the field of sustainable water resource management.

4. THE COST OF INACTION

Ignoring or delaying systemic reforms in the field of environmental protection has both direct and hidden consequences, which become increasingly burdensome for nature, the economy, security, and public health each year.

1. Loss of natural capital. Ukraine continues to lose biodiversity, forest, water, and land resources. This not only reduces ecosystem resilience but also diminishes nature's capacity to provide basic ecosystem services: air and water purification, pollination, and climate regulation. Restoring destroyed natural systems will take decades and cost billions, or may be impossible altogether.
2. Economic losses. Due to the lack of a circular economy, ineffective waste management, and the degradation of natural resources, Ukraine loses billions of hryvnias annually in potential revenue, new jobs, and investment. Moreover, failure to fulfill EU environmental obligations complicates access to financial support instruments.
3. Threats to public health. Pollution of air, water, and soil, as well as unauthorized burial of military and hazardous waste, lead to an increase in chronic diseases, cancer, and respiratory illnesses. This places additional strain on the healthcare system and worsens the quality of life for millions of people.
4. Loss of trust from international partners. The absence of political will to fulfill EU integration environmental obligations, the narrowing of EIA/SEA procedures, and the lack of transparency in natural resource use call into question the "sincerity" of reforms. This could lead to the revision or reduction of international support, particularly within the framework of green recovery.
5. Escalation of conflicts over resources. In the future, shortages of clean water, soil degradation, and environmental pollution may provoke local social conflicts, increase migration, and reduce the economic stability of regions.
6. Intensification of climate change impacts. The absence of adaptation strategies, unimplemented emission reduction mechanisms, unpreparedness to launch the ETS, and lack of response to the EU's CBAM—all this signifies increasing vulnerability of the economy and the risk of losing competitiveness.

5. NECESSARY CHANGES

Concerning environmental damage caused by war, priority should be given to:

Developing special legislation on the management of war-related waste, taking into account its specific nature and the principles of the circular economy.

Creating a centralized and high-quality system for collecting, verifying, and monitoring environmental damage to ensure effective response and compensation.

Restoring monitoring and protection of protected areas, including the Emerald Network, with the involvement of the public and international partners.

Practically, not declaratively, integrating the principles of sustainable development and European standards into the post-war environmental recovery strategy.

Strengthening environmental accountability for war crimes against the environment.

Concerning horizontal reforms:

Ensure open and unrestricted access to environmental information in electronic registries (EIA, SEA, PRTR) without authorization, in line with European standards and guaranteeing transparency and public participation.

Repeal or significantly limit derogations from EIA and SEA procedures, especially in reconstruction projects and critical sectors (forestry, agriculture, land use).

Immediately launch environmental monitoring reform according to the 2022 law to ensure quality collection and analysis of environmental data.

Develop and implement national legislation, harmonized with the European acquis, on liability for environmental damage and crimes.

Review the moratorium on environmental inspections, restore scheduled inspections in safe regions, and simplify unscheduled inspections to enable prompt response to violations.

Concerning Ukraine's biodiversity:

Introduce monitoring and control of land ploughing areas, including halting ploughing of protected areas.

Strengthen control over the use of pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers, gradually reducing their use by 50% in line with EU standards.

Expand the area of organic farming.

Conduct inspections of drinking water sources and natural waters for nitrates, pesticides, and herbicides.

Carry out an inventory of all water bodies in Ukraine and check compliance with water protection legislation, including regulations on protective buffer zones.

Undertake measures for wetland restoration and river protection as part of climate change adaptation.

Introduce a moratorium on the construction of wind power plants on the mountain ridges of the Ukrainian Carpathians and hydroelectric power plants on mountain rivers.

Take measures to prevent the destruction of the Carpathian mountain ecosystems during energy development.

Resume efforts to achieve a conservation coverage of 30% of Ukraine's territory

Adopt legislation on the designation and management of Ukraine's Emerald Network.

Develop and adopt standards for the decontamination of territories after hostilities and criteria for determining their suitability for further use.

Transpose and implement the [EU Birds](#) and [Habitats Directives](#).

Concerning climate policy:

Update the Low-Carbon Development Strategy until 2050, taking into account the goals of the Paris Agreement and the new EU climate legislation.

Ratify the Kigali Amendment to implement international obligations on the circulation of hydrofluorocarbons.

Ensure full adaptation of the National Energy and Climate Plan for the period up to 2030 to the "Fit for 55" package, including sectoral targets and mechanisms to support the energy transition.

Create a reliable system of monitoring, reporting, and verification of emissions — a mandatory prerequisite for launching the emissions trading system in Ukraine.

Ensure effective inter-agency coordination and integration of climate policy into other sectors — energy, transport, industry, agriculture.

Establish systematic work on the adoption of Cabinet of Ministers acts as provided for by the [Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of State Climate Policy."](#)

Concerning ambient air:

Accelerate the implementation of by-laws on air quality monitoring immediately after the lifting of martial law.

Implement Directive 2008/50/EC on PM2.5 control.

Implement Directive 94/63/EC on the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds.

Ratify and implement the protocols of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.

Ensure full and timely reporting on emissions in accordance with international obligations.

Concerning waste management:

Accelerate the development and adoption of legislative and regulatory acts on waste management in accordance with the Law "On Waste Management."

Regulate the circulation of single-use plastics, batteries, electronic waste, mining waste, vehicles, tires, oils, and textiles.

Introduce a deposit system for packaging.

Define and implement technical regulations for landfills and waste processing facilities.

Develop standards for the management of waste arising from military actions and emergencies.

Create a specialized waste management body for oversight and coordination.

Improve the quality of lawmaking and strengthen oversight over permitting activities in the waste sector.

Actively combat illegal handling of hazardous waste and harmful business practices in this area.

Industrial pollution:

Accelerate translation and approval of BAT conclusions.

Ensure readiness to issue integrated environmental permits for new installations from August 2025 in accordance with European standards.

Implement BAT at existing installations immediately after the lifting of martial law.

Complete the implementation of the technical sections and annexes of the relevant European directive into national legislation.

Strengthen control over compliance with integrated pollution prevention and control requirements.

Concerning the forestry sector:

Ensure the integration of environmental and social analysis into all forest management decisions.

Review clear-cutting practices; ban them in valuable ecosystems and protected natural areas.

Increase transparency of felling plans and forest management documentation; ensure open access to information.

Introduce effective mechanisms of independent control over the activities of forest users.

Expand public participation in decision-making through effective consultations and public discussions.

Integrate national climate change adaptation plans and the conservation functions of forests into the forest management system.

Ensure openness and completeness of information on forest conditions, harvesting volumes, and ecological justification of felling.

Develop forest management policy in line with the principles of the European Green Deal and European forestry standards.

Ensure a comprehensive approach to forest management that combines economic, environmental, and climate aspects.

Concerning water resources:

Introduce an effective basin approach to water resource management.

Ensure sufficient funding and resource provision for water strategies.

Strengthen control over discharges and water quality at all levels of management.

Improve coordination between authorities by involving all stakeholders.

Ensure open access to environmental information on water resources.

Develop a modern monitoring system for the condition of water bodies and water use.

Take climate challenges into account in the planning and management of water resources to enhance water security.

6. POSITIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS

6. Positions of stakeholders

6.1. Support for implementing the new policy

Higher authorities: need increased awareness of environmental issues through roundtables and information campaigns, engagement in the development of regulatory acts.

Environmental NGOs: interested in solving problems, ready to cooperate in advocating for change, lobbying, and information campaigns.

Active public: motivated by issues of drinking water and pollution, needs to be involved in consultations, trainings, and the development of information campaigns.

Environmentally responsible business: should be involved in consultations to form balanced decisions and develop socially responsible business practices.

Highly qualified specialists: needed to develop methodologies, instructions, and conduct training sessions.

6.2. Opponents of the new policy

Part of the business sector: opposition due to threat of exposure of illegal activities and additional obligations; incentives should be considered — tax benefits, simplified permitting procedures, support for eco-technologies.

Lobbyist MPs: will resist the dismantling of corrupt schemes; it is important to initiate legislation on the recall of MPs for poor performance.

Businesses and citizens accustomed to illegal resource use: fines should be increased to a level that makes violations unprofitable.

Local authorities with corrupt interests: information campaigns should be conducted, statistics provided, and inspections by regulatory bodies initiated.

6.3. Social risks

Population groups that break the law (unauthorized discharges, illegal resource use) may be instrumentalized by opponents of the policy; social employment programs through the environmental fund should be developed to provide legal employment for these groups.

7. MAP OF IMPLEMENTING BODIES

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VRU) — the sole legislative authority, which defines environmental condition indicators, establishes safety and environmental preservation standards for future generations. It creates independent bodies for oversight, control, and personnel training with clearly defined functions, procedures for establishment, and accountability. It formulates national policy, strategy, and adopts legal acts in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. It organizes government activities through legislative establishment of ministerial responsibilities.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) — develops legislative initiatives, forms, reorganizes, and liquidates central executive bodies (CEBs). Acts as a collegial body for making coordinated decisions. The Prime Minister coordinates the activities of ministries responsible for carrying out specific tasks and achieving results. It is accountable to the VRU through regular reports.

The President of Ukraine — oversees the state governance system to ensure national security. Analyzes and submits proposals to the VRU, CMU, and CEBs to improve their operations.

The relevant ministry — develops and implements strategies, plans, and programs to achieve established environmental indicators. The Minister bears personal responsibility for their implementation and reports to the VRU at least twice a year, and more frequently if needed.

The National Anti-Corruption Bureau, National Police, courts, and the Prosecutor's Office — provide legal support for the implementation of environmental policy and respond to violations within their competence.

8. MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT MAP

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is responsible to the people for adopting all necessary laws for the implementation of the new environmental policy. It oversees the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the relevant ministry.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada for organizing the implementation of legislation, coordinating the work of the relevant ministry and other central executive bodies.

The relevant ministry is accountable to the Cabinet of Ministers for implementing environmental policy and overseeing the activities of central executive bodies and their territorial branches.

The public conducts civic oversight of compliance with environmental legislation by state and local self-government bodies, promoting transparency and accountability in the environmental sphere.