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**1. US Ambassador to Ukraine urges quick Cabinet formation, anti-corruption moves, economic reform
AP, 5 November 2005**

The U.S. ambassador urged Ukraine Monday to form a government quickly and push through reforms to hasten its economic and political integration with the West. Addressing students at a university in Kiev, Ambassador William Taylor called on the former Soviet republic's feuding leaders to put together a governing coalition. He

said the country should implement judicial reforms and anti-corruption measures, and take the final steps necessary to join the World Trade Organization. The two pro-Western parties central in staging the 2004 peaceful Orange Revolution that helped bring President Viktor Yushchenko to power won enough parliament seats in elections Sept. 30 to form a Cabinet together. They have pledged to forge a coalition once the new legislature convenes. While he urged economic integration with the European Union, Taylor said the issue of NATO membership must be resolved following broad public discussion. «My simple view on Ukraine and NATO is that it's up to Ukrainians decide,» he said. «If you want to join, we will be very helpful, but we are not going to push you to want to join. Ukraine is sharply divided over NATO membership. Most Ukrainians, particularly in the largely Russian-speaking east and south, remain skeptical about joining former Cold War adversaries in the military alliance. Taylor also said it should reduce its energy dependence on Russia by developing its own oil and gas fields and looking into alternative energy sources such as bio, wind and nuclear.

He urged Ukraine to get rid of RosUkrEnergo, a middleman company, through which it buys Central Asian gas from Russia, and adopt a more direct and transparent method. Yushchenko's Orange Revolution partner Yulia Tymoshenko, who has a good chance of returning to the prime minister's post, has criticized the RosUkrEnergo arrangement as corrupt, and pledged to get rid of it.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:

<http://www.pr-inside.com/us-ambassador-to-ukraine-urges-quick-r283807.htm>

2. Ukraine to Deliberate on Entry to NATO for a Year or Two Kommersant, 5 November 2005

Ukraine will probably deliberate on the need to join NATO for a year or two, said U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor.

It will probably take a year or two to decide on launching the campaign for joining the NATO, which doesn't guarantee the entry, Mr Taylor made clear Monday, when lecturing students of one of the Kiev universities.

If the authorities in Ukraine, the ambassador went on, will decide on the membership in the alliance, Ukraine will join the Membership Action Plan. At the same time, no quick entry is guaranteed, as some states joined the MAP more than seven years ago but aren't its members yet.

For Ukraine, the door will be open, the ambassador pointed out, specifying, however, that it is for the country's government and the nation to make this decision.

The discussion on the NATO's membership is at full blast in Ukraine. This idea is strongly advocated by President Viktor Yushchenko, but opposed by over a half of the nation. Regions' Party of Yushchenko's opponent, Viktor Yanukovich, is calling for a referendum on NATO's membership.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
http://www.kommersant.com/p-11601/NATO_Ukraine/

3. Ukraine will not be forced to join NATO ForUm, 5 November 2005

US Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Ukraine William Taylor considers that it will take 1-2 years for discussion in Ukrainian society concerning necessity to join NATO. The ambassador said that today, answering the questions of students in Kyiv international university.

According to Taylor, after 1-2 years of discussion of this issue and informative campaigns, Ukrainians will clear for themselves what NATO is. After that, the government can give an application for NAATO joining.

At that Taylor noted that it does not guarantee automatically that Ukraine will join NATO, because some European countries spent years to join NATO after announcement of their wish.

However, Taylor said in case Ukrainians agree to join the Alliance, NATO will assist in this process.

The ambassador noted that Ukrainians have different opinions concerning NATO, but decision must be made not by Europe or Russia but by Ukrainians.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://news.trend.az/index.shtml?show=news&newsid=1070027&lang=EN>

4. Illusion of Unity By Bohdan Chervak Ukrayinska Prawda, 4 November 2005

They say that the political parties and blocs elected to the Verkhovna Rada need fantastic sums of money to implement their election promises.

It is not true because some of the parties made promises implementation of which requires no financing at all. For example, it is formation of a united party based on the Our Ukraine – People's Self-Defense Bloc.

Let's recall that leaders of ten parties Vyacheslav Kyrylenko (Our Ukraine), Yuriy Lutsenko (Forward, Ukraine), Borys Tarasyuk (Narodny Rukh), Anatoliy Matvienko (Sobor), Yuriy Kostenko (Ukrainian People's Party), Volodymyr Stretovych (Christian-Democratic Union), Vladyslav Kaskiv (Pora), Yuriy Karmazin (The Party of Defenders of Motherland), Yevhen Hirnyk (The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists) and Mykola Katerynychuk (European Party of Ukraine) signed the Declaration of Unification of the democratic forces.

One of the key provisions of this document reads as follows: *"Signing the present declaration our political forces lay foundation of unity in the democratic team and commit themselves to form a united democratic party that will represent and defend national interests of Ukraine securing its stable development and European social and economic living standards."*

Everything is clear here. It is worthy saying that some of the leaders who had signed this document proposed to form a united party before the election. But the political realities made it impossible to implement such a project.

However, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists adopted the decision to preserve independence of the party refusing to liquidate itself for the sake of a new democratic party. As a result, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists did not participate in the election. As the same time, it has now no obligations to the voters regarding formation of a united democratic party.

Viktor Baloha was the first to remind that it was high time to fulfill promises. At that, the head of the president's secretariat reminded that "the party registered by the Justice Ministry later than 365 days before the election is forbidden to take part in the election to the Verkhovna Rada." Thus, unification must be started right now.

"The society puts to many hopes on this party. That is why we must take the first steps to implement this project. The future of Ukraine's democracy is on the stake," stated Mr. Baloha.

At a first glance, all parties-members of NU-NS have to welcome Mr. Baloha's appeal, because,

firstly, promises must be fulfilled;

secondly, formation of one united party would be a logical step for the parties that have united into one bloc before the election;

thirdly, most of those who voted for NU-NS will welcome this decision;

fourthly, the president wants to see a united party based on NU-NS. One has to admit that most of the NU-NS members would have not entered parliament without the president's support.

But it appeared to be rather difficult. Let's drop moral aspect of the election promises. If morals did matter for the NU-NS then a united democratic party would have already been formed by this time.

Leader of Ukrainian People's Party Yuriy Kostenko was the first to mutiny. He does not mind the formation of a united party. However, Mr. Kostenko set two conditions.

Particularly, Mr. Kostenko believes that the Verkhovna Rada must pass the bills that would outline mechanisms of unification of parties because current legislation defines either liquidation of the parties or their integration into other parties.

Besides, the party must agree on the ideology that has to be right, (i.e. national-democratic or nationalistic). To make everybody understand that Mr. Kostenko is firm in his decision he said that he would never be in the same party with 'the left-wing Lutsenko'.

Other members of the NU-NS are not that categorical but there is no understanding on this issue anyway. Leader of Sobor party Anatolii Matvienko sometimes lets the NU-NS presidium understand that he is not satisfied with the role of a minor bloc member, although his representation in parliament is minimal.

For examples, he openly expresses his disagreement with some provisions of the Coalition Agreement which looks like blackmail on the background of a 2-vote advantage over the Party of Regions.

That is why Mr. Kyrylenko's assurance that "all nine parties-members of NU-NS are ready to form a national-democratic party in the near future" is an attempt to brainwash the people.

In general, there are several scenarios concerning formation of a united party based on NU-NS.

The parties will refer to experience of NU-NS when Our Ukraine and People's Self-Defense formed an election bloc. Back then, president Yushchenko personally visited the ceremony of signing the declaration. Thus, everybody understood the president's position.

A united party will be formed without 'rioters' like Mr. Kostenko. Obviously, it will not resolve the problem of disagreement between pro-presidential forces but create an illusion of unity.

The process of forming a united party may drag out for an uncertain time that will undermine authority of NU-NS and incite the President's Secretariat to seek other ways of consolidation securing favorable outcome at the next election.

Whatever scenario the NU-NS chooses, several things are obvious now.

First of all, one has to state that NU-NS failed to become a reliable support to the president.

Who is to blame: Mr. Yushchenko or NU-NS? It does not really matter because Mr. Yushchenko has no chance defeating Viktor Yanukovich or Yulia Tymoshenko at the presidential election with such 'political baggage'.

This unification saga is a vivid example of how one should not develop the party at power.

Many observers would say that NU-NS has chosen the same path the National Democratic Party and SDPU used to choose. These parties managed to survive in the big-time politics for several years only because they chose to receive all possible positions in authority instead of working out and implementing progressive strategies of state governance.

Wise people learn on their own mistakes. What do we call those who repeatedly step on the same rakes?

Permanent Link: <http://www.pravda.com.ua/en/news/2007/11/4/9326.htm>

5. PRU Prepares Centralized Campaign for Power Ukrayinska Pravda, 5 November 2005

The Party of Regions (PRU) intends to go to Central Election Commission (CEC) to receive deputy certificates, however, it is unknown when a centralized campaign will take place.

Yuriy Miroshnychenko, the PRU representative, stated this on Monday, LigaBusinessInform news agency reports.

Mr. Miroshnychenko stressed that now the PRU members are gathering necessary documents “to present everything in centralized manner.”

“When we gather all documents, then we will present them in a centralized manner,” promised the politician.

“We are preparing the documents, put all together to present everything to CEC,” he added.

On Monday CEC will meet in a regular session. Issues on registration of elected MPs will be discussed there.

Earlier CEC has already certificated 208 MPs, elected at parliamentary election on September 30. Among them there are 60 MPs from Our Ukraine—People’s Self-Defense Bloc and 148 MPs from Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc.

Permanent Link: <http://www.pravda.com.ua/en/news/2007/11/5/9338.htm>

6. Ukraine outlined reform plans for intelligence and security services UNIAN, 5 November 2005

Ukraine presented its White Book outlining reform plans for the intelligence and security services at a meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Working Group on Civil and Democratic Control of the Intelligence Sector in Bucharest, Romania, on 24 and 25 October, according to NATO web-site.

Defence and security-sector reform is essential to consolidating Ukraine’s democratic transformation and to promoting its goal of closer Euro-Atlantic integration. Ensuring civil and democratic control of its security services is a key element in this process.

Although there is no single model for civilian oversight of the intelligence sector, it can be useful for countries facing this challenge to share experience with others that have gone through a similar process. During the meeting, Romania and Poland gave accounts of their respective experiences of demilitarizing their intelligence and security services.

Meeting participants also discussed the extension of the Professional Development Programme for Civilian Personnel in Ukraine to its security and intelligence sectors.

This programme is being implemented under the auspices of the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform (JWGDR). It seeks to strengthen the role of civilians in defence and security-sector institutions as well as to improve the ability of the government to introduce and sustain systemic reforms in these institutions.

The meeting in Bucharest was the 5th meeting of the Working Group on Civil and Democratic Control of the Intelligence Sector, which was established in 2006. Its aims are to provide expert advice and recommendations for the democratic reform and transformation of Ukraine intelligence community agencies in accordance with Euro-Atlantic standards, as well as to assist Ukraine in the implementation of such reforms. The group operates under and receives guidance from the JWGDR.

Constant URL of article:
<http://www.unian.net/eng/news/news-220131.html>

7. Russia introduces new rules for Ukrainian citizens UNIAN, 5 November 2005

The Russian Federation has officially informed Ukraine about its intent to apply new migration rules for Ukrainian citizens.

According to an UNIAN correspondent, MFA spokesman Andriy Deshchytsia claimed this to a press conference today.

It means that Ukrainian citizens, who will enter the Russian territory for a period of more than three days, will have to be registered as migrants.

According to A.Deshchytsia, the position of the Ukrainian side is that these rules will not contribute to a free movement of citizens.

He emphasized that if Russia introduces these rules for Ukrainian citizens, Ukraine will have to introduce the same registration for Russian citizens in Ukraine.

A.Deshchytsia informed the application of the Russian Federation about the new rules is being considered by the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry.

"We are carrying out a respective work with other Ukraine institutions, to formulate our response to the Russian proposal", he said.

According to A.Deshchytsia, the date of introducing new rules has not being determined as yet, as amendments must be introduced into the agreement on mutual trips of Ukrainian and Russian citizens. The MFA spokesman stressed that the same rules must be introduced for Ukrainian and Russian citizens.

Constant URL of article:
<http://www.unian.net/eng/news/news-220356.html>

8. Ukraine, Poland, to facilitate contacts between residents UNIAN, 6 November 2005

On November 5, 2007 Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Kostyantyn Yeliseyev met with Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Ukraine Jacek Kluczkowski, according to the MFA press-service.

The parties discussed the present state of Ukrainian – Polish relations and interaction at the European integration line.

Special attention was paid to preparation of the Ukrainian – Polish Intergovernmental Agreement on the Regulations of Local Border Traffic. Implementation of the said document would enable to facilitate contacts between residents of the border regions of the two states significantly.

Functioning of joint border-customs control over goods and vehicles crossing the Ukrainian Polish frontier was touched.

The Ambassador of the Republic of Poland informed of internal political situation development in the country by the results of prescheduled parliamentary elections of October 21.

Constant URL of article:
<http://www.unian.net/eng/news/news-220344.html>

9. Not too late By Mykola SIRUK The Day #33, 6 November 2007

Three messages in UNESCO resolution commemorating Holodomor victims

On Nov. 1, 2007, the 34th General Conference of UNESCO, consisting of 193 countries, unanimously adopted the resolution “Remembrance of Victims of the Great Famine (Holodomor) in Ukraine.” Recalling the 1932-33 Holodomor, which claimed millions of innocent Ukrainian lives, the UNESCO General Conference stated that the Holodomor tragedy, caused by the cruel actions and policies of the totalitarian Stalinist regime, should be a warning to the present and future generations with the goal of upholding democratic values, human rights, and rule of law.

The Ukrainian media instantly noted that the word “genocide” is missing from the text of the resolution. It is common knowledge that Ukraine insists that the 1932-33 Holodomor be recognized worldwide as genocide of the Ukrainian people.

During a press conference held by President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine, attended by journalists from five Ukrainian print publications, *The Day's* correspondent asked the Ukrainian head of state to comment on the UNESCO resolution and say whether he thinks it is in line with the Ukrainian vision of the tragic events that occurred 75 years ago.

“It is not too late. We must understand that informing the entire world about the tragedy — the great famine of 1932-33 — is not a matter of one calendar year. We should understand clearly that this issue entails very many challenges that the Ukrainian nation is facing. What happened yesterday (Nov. 1. — **Ed.**) in fact proves that the work that Ukraine and its political forces and diplomacy have done in the past two years has been duly recognized by 193 countries that passed a unanimous decision yesterday. It is very important for me that for the first time the world community has passed such a high-level joint decision on recognizing the Great Famine of 1932-33. This is the most important victory of yesterday. Other, more specific, details of this tragedy are our future work. Excuse me, but if it took our society 73 years to have a parliament that recognizes this as the Holodomor, can we reproach the world? For 73 years we were afraid to say clearly that this is so, but now are demanding that 193 countries do what the nation itself, Ukrainians themselves, the leaders themselves did not have enough courage to do.

“I think we have received three messages. First, we have proved to the world that this is not an exclusive tragedy of the Ukrainian nation: this is a tragic page that should be known and commemorated throughout the world. Second, it is significant that the UNESCO General Conference is also marking the 75th anniversary of this tragedy. Third, it is important that with this resolution UNESCO has recommended that the signatory countries make sure that this course of history, this truth, will be part of curricula and educational programs in every country of the world so that they will better understand the tragic nature of this event in Ukraine. I think these are the three strongest messages of which we can be proud. For, above all, this is about our tragic history and the ideas that we would like the world to accept.”

We requested a comment from our regular contributor Stanislav Kulchytsky, whose book *Why Did He Exterminate Us? Stalin and the Ukrainian Holodomor* was published this year in *The Day's Library Series*.

Professor Stanislav KULCHYTSKY:

“Online publications reacted to this event on the day it took place. Ukraine’s Internet space is almost entirely filled with Russian mass media, so the headlines typically said, ‘UNESCO fails to recognize the 1932-33 famine as genocide.’ So *The Day's* expert should comment on both the event and the first reactions to it.

“This event was predictable. The international community expressed sympathy with the Ukrainian people because this tragedy is now known to a certain number of people who are shaping public opinion in every country. This is a major achievement for our diplomats, journalists, statesmen, and academics. This is another step in understanding the tragic history of our people by those who until very recently could not even find Ukraine on a map.

“Following standard procedure, our diplomats drew up a draft UNESCO resolution. The actual resolution included the most important provision of the draft: an appeal to UNESCO member states to

disseminate information about the Holodomor by including it in educational and research programs so that the generations to come will learn the lessons of this tragedy. It is also important that the recommended appeal was in the form of a UNESCO resolution. In 2003 the UN marked the 70th anniversary of the Holodomor by adopting a lower-status document — a joint statement by a group of countries. The Ukrainian delegation's attempts to grant the document resolution status were thwarted at the time.

"Very soon, on the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor, Ukrainian diplomats will again be urging the UN to recognize it as an act of genocide. We have a year during which the president of Ukraine intends to proclaim a year in honor of the memory of Holodomor victims. I think we will do a lot during that year to convey the magnitude of this tragedy to the Ukrainian public and people in other countries. Will these efforts be enough to convince Russian politicians and ordinary people that the 1932-33 famine in the Soviet Union had a qualitatively different form — the Holodomor — in Ukraine? I doubt it, and not because we will be insufficiently convincing. So far Russia and a large number of Ukrainians who support the Party of Regions do not want to enter into a dialogue on this issue. This unwillingness is linked with today's circumstances, not with a different viewpoint on the events of the 1930s. This is the main obstacle.

"What should be done in this situation? That which the UNESCO conference unanimously advised us in the Holodomor resolution: to disseminate information on the Holodomor by making it part of educational and research programs. If the UN fails to recognize the Holodomor as genocide in 2008, which is quite possible because of Russia's negative position, we will go on working. All of us, in both Ukraine and Russia, must learn from the lessons of the past. The past must not ruin our future, the lives of our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren."

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.day.kiev.ua/190928/>

10. Ukraine supports Moldovan president's initiatives on Transnistrian conflict settlement Moldpress, 5 November 2005

Chisinau, 5 November /MOLDPRES/ - Ukraine supports the latest initiatives by President Vladimir Voronin concerning the Transnistrian conflict settlement, Ukrainian Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to Moldova Sergey Pirozhkov said at a today's meeting with Parliament Speaker Marian Lupu.

According to the legislature's mass media relations department, Lupu reiterated the Moldovan parliament's interest in ensuring increasing dynamics of the inter-parliamentary relations with the Ukrainian law-making body. The speaker stressed the Moldovan legislature's willingness to set up an inter-parliamentary cooperation commission and to sign a new agreement on cooperation with the Ukrainian parliament.

The officials spoke out for boosting the bilateral Moldovan-Ukrainian dialogue due to the European aspirations the Moldovan and Ukrainian citizens are sharing. Marian Lupu and Sergey Pirozhkov highlighted the two sides' interest in fostering the Moldovan-Ukrainian economic cooperation and the cross-border collaboration.

Sergey Pirozhkov informed that, in its capacity of chairman-in-office of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation, Ukraine is set to carry out a series of actions due to broach measures of strengthening security in this region. The diplomat stressed that, in mid-November, Ukraine will hold an international conference on frozen conflicts.

In an interview given to the Komsomolskaya Pravda newspaper, President Vladimir Voronin has made several proposals to Tiraspol to improve the relations between the two sides, such as the joint restoration of the international Leuseni-Chisinau-Dubasari highway. Another initiative targets the reunification of the railway and the commensurate distribution of rail services revenues as well as the

distribution in Transnistria of the humanitarian assistance given by the international community to mitigate the consequences of the last summer's drought etc.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.moldpres.md/default.asp?Lang=en&ID=76578>

**11. Party Of Regions Refuses To Participate In Meeting Of Group On Preparation For New Rada's Session Until CEC Registers Its Deputies
Ukrainian News Agency, 6 November 2005**

The Party of the Regions has refused to participate in the working group that was set up to prepare for and organize the inaugural session of the sixth parliament until the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) registers the deputies elected from the party's list of candidates.

Raisa Bohatyriova, one of the leaders of the Party of the Regions and the party's representative in the working group, announced this to journalists.

«We are presently going for registration and, according to the law, we will participate in the preparatory group when we register,» Bohatyriova said while leaving the hall in which the working group's meeting was taking place.

According to her, on behalf of the Party of the Regions she asked all the participants in the work of the group to use the period of absence of representatives of the Party of the Regions to submit their proposals on organization of the inaugural session of the sixth parliament.

Bohatyriova proposed postponing the group's meeting until all the 450 newly elected parliamentary deputies are registered.

As Ukrainian News earlier reported, the working group on preparation for and organization of the first session of the sixth parliament convened its first meeting on Tuesday.

Emergency Situations Minister Nestor Shufrych, who is a member of the Party of the Regions, has said that the party intends to submit all the documents for registration of its parliamentary deputies in a single package

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.ukranews.com/eng/article/78223.html>

**12. Does a new law violate children's rights?
Inna FILIPENKO
The Day, #33, 6 November 2007**

Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers may deprive orphans of guardianship

All children who end up in orphanages for various reasons dream of having a real family. Now the process of adoption or legalization of guardianship may become more complicated. Employees of the national organization Child Protection Service are outraged by the lack of professionalism behind the resolution "On the Issue of Organizing Legislation with regard to Guardianship and Care of Orphans and Children Deprived of Parental Care," issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Oct. 17, 2007. They are convinced that this document contradicts Ukrainian legislation and violates the rights of children who are now being brought up by guardians (over 64,000) and those for whom custody is being established (nearly 15,000). The document has already been sent to raion state administrations and village and city councils, but the employees of these services are still unsure whether to carry out these new instructions.

"The new decision of the Cabinet of Ministers was supposed to explicate existing laws," says Liudmyla Volynets, the co-chairman of the Child Protection Service. "In fact, the opposite has happened: the document has only caused a number of complications concerning the legalization of care for children. One of the points of the resolution seems absurd to us because it states that a child in care after reaching the age of seven has to draw up a written agreement for the disposal or sale of dwelling. The decision makers think that a seven-year-old child is capable of deciding whether at some point in the future s/he will need the dwelling inherited from his or her parents. At the same time, the form of such an agreement and the way it should be filled out and submitted to the custodial authorities have not been defined yet."

According to Volynets, the issue of the protection of children's housing rights is the most complicated one in the system of existing Ukrainian legislation: during the first six months of 2007 alone over 100 children ended up in orphanages because their housing rights were violated. Human rights activists are convinced that this number may increase because the content of the new decision broadens the categories of parents who may lose custody of their children.

In the past, parental rights were stripped from incarcerated people, those who refused to pay child support or used physical violence against children, etc. Now, parents who have been deemed mentally ill or intellectually challenged can be deprived of parental rights. According to experts, the mental health of parents cannot be an essential reason for depriving parents of their custodial rights. The main thing for a child is to live in a real family.

Over 76 percent of 20,000 children who now live in orphanages have families (their parents maintain contact with them but for some reason do not support them). An act on homelessness that is drawn up for such children previously indicated that a child did not have a definite residence. According to the cabinet's decision, the act will indicate that the child has no family and therefore requires state care. Experts think this is unlawful because the child may lose contact with its real family after ending up in the care of strangers (through adoption, placement in family-type houses, or other forms of care).

Children's rights activists are also worried by the fact that the decision limits the age of guardians. In their opinion, retired people — 55-year-old women and 60-year-old men — cannot be caregivers. But Ukrainian realities show that pensioners are the ones who most often become caregivers. Today they are raising over 50 percent of children (nearly 35,000). In order to keep the child with them they have to prove their family kinship. This is also very difficult to do even in cases where godmothers, godfathers, aunts, uncles, or cousins once removed are the child's guardians.

Experts are convinced that if the cabinet's decision comes into force, there will be hard times for orphanages and family-type houses. Every year over 12,000 children find a new family in these types of institutions, and the numbers of children could be unlimited. Meanwhile, the newly-adopted resolution states that no more than six children should live in a family-type home.

Experts at the Child Protection Service believe that the new decision is upsetting the balance in the process of legalizing state care for children. At the moment they are demanding that the Cabinet of Ministers rescind the decision or bring it into conformity with current legislation. They emphasize that the new document should not destroy but support such types of placements for orphans as guardianship and care.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.day.kiev.ua/190933/>

13. Ukraine postpones grain export resumption Ukrainian Journal, 5 November 2005

Ukraine has postponed for at least two months the resumption of grain exports as the government attempts to boost domestic supply following a poor harvest, officials said Monday.

Ukraine was expected to resume the export of feed grains Nov. 1, but the government at the last minute decided to continue the ban through the end of December.

The decision is extremely controversial and will probably put further stress on commodity traders who had been preparing to resume the exports.

The government wants to use the next two months to increase purchases of grain to boost domestic stocks following a poor grain harvest earlier this year, according to a source in the government.

The government will also seek to monitor prices on world markets before actually taking a new decision on whether to allow the exports, the source said.

The developments come as the government desperately tries to slow down inflation caused by rising prices of food and energy.

President Viktor Yushchenko, concerned with growing consumer prices, on Friday urged the National Bank of Ukraine, the central and local governments and other agencies to launch a concerted campaign this month to stop the inflation pressure.

However, the government's decision to postpone the resumption of exports pits Yushchenko, a liberal economist, against Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who has been favoring administrative controls over the economy.

The grain exports are effectively banned for more than a year since Yanukovich had taken control over the government. The president recently criticized the government's agriculture policy.

Ukraine is expected to produce 29 million metric tons of grain in 2007-2008 marketing season, down from 34.3 million tons produced the previous season.

Ukraine, once the world's No. 6 grain exporter shipping more than 10 million metric tons of grain, was expected to resume the exports of feed grains on Nov. 1.

In September, the government decision called for exporting 1.203 million metric tons of grains between Nov. 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008, including 600,000 metric tons of corn, 400,000 metric tons of barley, 200,000 metric tons of feed wheat and 30,000 of rye.

This would be a sharp increase from a total of 12,000 metric tons of grain that has been allowed to export between July 1 and Oct. 1.(tl/ez)

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.ukrainianjournal.com/index.php?w=article&id=5510>

14. Consolidated Minerals says three Ukrainian brokers hold part of 17.7 pct stake AFX News Limited/Forbes, 6 November 2005

LONDON (Thomson Financial) - Consolidated Minerals Ltd (ConsMins) said further to investigations in the ultimate beneficial owner of an 'undisclosed' 17.7 pct stake in the company, it has ascertained that a 5.7 pct interest is being held beneficially by three Ukraine-based stockbrokers.

The AIM-listed Australian miner yesterday said that Palmary Enterprises Ltd had confirmed that neither it nor any of its related companies have any direct or indirect interest in the 17.7 pct stake.

The 17.7 pct stake under investigation is registered in the name of ANZ Nominees and was referred by ConsMins to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) on Oct 24.

The owner of said stake could determine the outcome of the battle for ownership of manganese miner ConsMins, which has recommended the 4.50 aud offer made by Palmary, owned by Ukrainian tycoon Gennadiy Bogolyubov.

ConsMins today said based on the information available to it, the brokers appear to have been operating independently of each other in respect of the above-mentioned interests and there is no evidence to suggest that they are associates of each other.

The company added there was no evidence so far to suggest that any of the three Ukrainian brokers are holding any ConsMins shares for either Palmary or Bogolyubov or that there had been any conduct to warrant ConsMins taking action.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.forbes.com/markets/feeds/afx/2007/11/06/afx4304366.html>

15. Trade turnover between Belarus and Ukraine hits \$2 billion in January-September National Legal Internet Portal, 5 November 2005

In January-September 2007, the trade turnover between Belarus and Ukraine totaled \$2 billion 58.1 million, or 20.5% up on the same period last year, BelTA learnt in the trade-economic group of the Belarusian Embassy in Ukraine.

Over the nine months, the Belarusian exports to Ukraine increased by 12% to make up \$956.9 million, the imports upped by 29% to make up \$1101.2 million.

Ukraine ranks fourth on Belarus' trade partners main list.

Ukraine mainly exports agricultural machinery, trucks, household goods including TV sets, refrigerators and lifts from Belarus. In turn, Ukraine imports metal products, grain and sunflower oil to Belarus.

In 2006, the bilateral trade turnover totaled around \$2.5 billion.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://law.by/work/EnglPortal.nsf/0/C33C49726C2C87D2C225738A004AF947?OpenDocument>

16. Sunflower oil export from Ukraine not to be limited, Ukrainian Economics Minister promises NRCU, 5 November 2005

Ukrainian Economics Minister Anatoliy Kinakh noted that the government is satisfied over Ukraine's retail prices for sunflower oil, which decreased to 8.5-9 UAH per one liter during the recent week (1 USD=5.05UAH).

As far as producers are sticking to the reached agreements with the government on downing retail prices, the sunflower oil export from Ukraine will not be limited, Kinakh promised. According to Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly Committee Oleksiy Kostusev, the price growth for sunflower oil was provoked by the cartel collusion of producers and promised to name them after the investigation is completed. The AMC instituted 22 cases against sunflower oil producers.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.nrcu.gov.ua/index.php?id=148&listid=54660>

**17. Ukraine Rabbinate's Web site attacked
JTA, 5 November 2005**

Hackers attacked the Web site of the Chief Rabbinate in Ukraine.

The attack Monday temporarily blocked access to the site, www.rabbinate.org.ua, which is run by Rabbi Azriel Chaikin, one of the chief rabbis of Ukraine. No one claimed responsibility.

The Chief Rabbinate's press service told JTA that access to the Web site was restored after a call requesting help from the Ukrainian Secret Service.

Featured on the Web site was an open letter from Rabbi Chaikin to Ukrainian President Victor Yushchenko thanking the president for his recent steps to combat anti-Semitism in Ukraine and his presidential order to return Torah scrolls to the Jewish community.

Text available on World Wide Web, URL:
<http://www.jta.org/cgi-bin/iowa/breaking/105110.html>