

## **The Law “About the Status of Mountain Settlement in Ukraine.**

This law determines the aspects of getting the status of mountain settlement. It also shows the main principles of the state policy which touches upon mountain settlements and social guaranties for the population of these settlements. (The preamble of the Law 1917-III(1917-14) (13.07.2000), getting its power from 01.01.2001)

### **Article I** Definition of the Mountain settlement

A city ,a town or a village can get the status of mountain settlement if it is situated in the mountains, has a poor development of labour-usage and social-consumer services, has a limited transport accessibility.

According to the definition, the mountain settlements are:

situated (the whole settlement or its part where more than 50% of the population live) on the height of 400 meters above the sea level. Mountain settlement has a relief separated by ravines and the location of agricultural lands (>50%) on slops with steepness of 12 degree. (Paragraph 2 of the II part of Article I of the Law 1917-III(1917-14) (13.07. 2000), getting its power from 01.01.2001)

settlements which have less than 0.15 ha of arable land per one inhabitant or less than 0.60 ha of agricultural lands (in case if there is no arable land) (Paragraph 3 of the part II of Article I with changes which were done according to the Law 1917-III(1917-14) (13.07. 2000), getting its power from 01.01.2001)

settlements with severe climatic conditions: cold and long winter (which lasts more than 115 days, average daily temperature in January is less than 4C), cool and short summer (which lasts about two month , average daily temperature in July is less than 20C degree), the high level of precipitation (the sum of liquid and solid precipitation is more than 600 mm ), floods, windfalls, snowdrifts, seismic activity; so all the settlements which are situated higher than 400 meters above the sea level and meet the requirements 1,2,3 get the status of mountain settlement. part IV of Article I with changes which were done according to the Law 1917-III(1917-14) (13.07. 2000), getting its power from 01.01.2001)

### **Article 2** The order of giving the settlement mountain status

The suggestion about giving mountain status to a settlement should be submitted by The Council of Ministers of Crimean Autonomous Republic and regional state administrations of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The list of settlements which were given the status of mountain settlement should be adopted by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In case of liquidation, giving a new name, unification, separation of mountain settlement, or creation of the new one should be registered in above mentioned list in the same order.

### **Article 3** State social-economic guaranties of mountain settlement development.

For providing of social-economic development of mountain settlement the state guaranties:

1) giving budget funds for the development of passenger traffic, road system, means of communication, electricity supply, TV and radio broadcasting systems, supply gas projects, local oil and gas sources exploitation, education ,health protection system, cultural trading and consumer services ,improving of soil, development of tourism and recreational facilities of the mountain region.

2) building of industrial and social buildings.

3) taking obligations for paying higher prices for agricultural products which were produced in mountain region.

4) guaranteeing of the centralized supplying for the people of the vital essential products, the ranges of which should be fixed by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

5) to make the electricity charges for the people of mountain settlements equal to that for the country people.

**Article 4** was excluded according to the Law 1917-III(1917-14) (13.07. 2000), getting its power from 01.01.2001

**Article 5** An order of definition and giving the citizens the status of a person who live, work or study in mountain settlements.

The above mentioned status is given to people who constantly live ,work or study in mountain settlements. An executive body of local power should give these people certain certificates. These certificates should be also given to people who don't live , in mountain settlements ,but the climatic conditions of their place of life correspond to those in Article 1 of this Law and to people who constantly work or serve at forest enterprises , hydrometeorology stations, frontier posts, observatories ,and other objects which are situated beyond the bounds of mountain settlements, in places which correspond to the Article 1 of the Law. The decision of executive body of local power about refusal of giving the citizens the status of a person who live in mountain settlement can be disputed in a court.

**Article 6** Privileges for people who has the above mentioned status.

1) The conditions of labor payment of people who work in mountain regions should be fixed by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

2) The range of the state pensions, scholarships, and all the other kinds of welfare which is given by the state for a person who live or study in mountain settlement should be augmented at 20%.