

education. When answering the question about the acceptable form of education for children, parents preferred the full-time form of education in the educational institution (58.1% of the total number of respondents). Almost every fifth respondent (18.9%) approves of the individual form, which involves a combination of homeschooling and attending individual classes and activities in the school; 7.6% of parents consider it appropriate to use distance learning, which involves individual distance learning without attending school. And only 4.0% of parents – 10,105 potential students have the opportunity to continue their studies in higher education.

The legislative base of Ukraine is analysed, and the lack of normative regulation of inclusive education at the level of higher education is revealed. It is too early to come up with a legislative initiative today. We need to move to the next stage of creating an inclusive environment. Cooperation with resource and information centres at the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine should serve as the basis for this stage. Today, 659 inclusive resource centres have been established; they are designed to determine the special educational needs of children not based on the international classification of diseases, as before, but on the basis of the international classification of functions of children with special needs. 252,634 applications were submitted to inclusive resource centres, and 7,612 institutions were established. However, these are children under 18 years. An initiative from universities will be able to build the next step in shaping the higher education system and give children the opportunity to obtain higher education.

***Rivilis Igor***

PHD student, West Ukrainian National University,  
Ternopil

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OF UKRAINE**

Waste management is a key environmental concern across Europe, with many countries witnessing a significant increase in the amount of waste produced. The situation in the waste management sector of Ukraine is continuously defined as critical in recent market studies, official documents, reports, and analytics by NGOs / CSOs in terms of the status and trends in waste generation, accumulation, storage, processing, recycling, and disposal. The situation has already proven to be emergent in many cities and regions and in many waste subsectors due to the lack of proper waste management infrastructure and adequate government policy, a business approach and public response.

Waste generated in the process of extraction, enrichment, chemical-metallurgical processing, transportation, and storage of minerals is a secondary raw material reserve for the industrial, construction, and energy sectors. Secondary raw materials from remnants of final consumption products (e.g., waste paper, polymers, glass, worn tires, etc.) also have considerable resource potential. Low tariffs on waste disposal services do not create incentives for businesses and local authorities to

recycle waste. Significant volumes of accumulated waste, absence of relevant infrastructure, and lack of effective measures to prevent waste generation and introduce the integrated waste management approach deepen the ecological crisis and become a restraining factor in the development of the Ukrainian national, regional and local economies.

Considering the context of the integrated waste management concept, Ukraine is currently positioned at the lowest level of the waste hierarchy with the absent or limited preventing framework, prevailing mix waste collection in preparation for use, recycling in a limited scope, other recovery steps implemented just initially and disposal to landfills as the main waste management technique. New technologies' introduction is limited by the lack of integrated management decisions and by insufficient financial resources and economic incentives. A small number of innovative technologies, if any, are adopted.

According to the Ukrstat data, over 295.9 million tons of waste were generated in Ukraine in 2018, including 289.5 million tons (97.8%) of waste generated by the industry and 6.4 million tons (2.2%) of waste generated by households. At this, 218 million tons (almost 74% of the generated waste) were generated by the mining and quarrying industry. Only households and the power-, gas- and heat- supply sector demonstrated growth in waste generation, with the agricultural and construction indicators almost at the same level as three years before. The situation with municipal solid waste management in Ukraine is still at a very basic level when waste management consists of the collection of mixed waste and landfill disposal. According to the Ukrstat data, of 11.6 million tons of MSW and similar waste generated in Ukraine in 2016, only 0.09% was recovered, 3.73% was incinerated, and the rest 87.67% was landfilled. The high level of waste generation and the low rates of its use as a secondary raw material have led to the fact that in the Ukrainian industrial and municipal sector majority of solid waste accumulated each year is disposed of in landfills. According to the official data on 5 487 landfills and dumps in Ukraine, almost 6% of them were overloaded, and 30% did not meet national environmental safety standards. According to the official data, due to the insufficient level of control and lack of a proper MSW management system, over 27 thousand unauthorized dumps are formed each year.

The National Waste Management Strategy provides short-, mid-, and long-term directions for addressing challenges for all main waste subsectors (industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste, agro-industrial waste, and specific waste streams) as well as fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine according to the international agreements. The Strategy is developed with the support of international donors and is considered one of the main drivers of the waste management market development, compliant with the EU requirements and close to the innovative integrated concept. Following the EU countries' move toward what is referred to as 'integrated solid waste management (ISWM)', the National Waste Strategy 2030 signals should go away from sole reliance on landfill disposal with an increased focus on recycling and recovery for certain waste streams while the residual waste is disposed of into EU-compliant landfills. It proposes a significant

increase in the coverage of the population with organized MSW separate collection and a progressive movement toward increased levels of recycling and recovery.

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*Tulai Oksana*

Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Department of International Relations and Diplomacy  
West Ukrainian National University

*Nytka Sviatoslav*

PhD student  
West Ukrainian National University  
Ternopil

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BRITISH EXPERIENCE IN THE UKRAINIAN HEALTH CARE FINANCING SYSTEM: MONITORING AND PROSPECTS**

The British model of financing the health care system has been implemented in Ukraine since 2018, and the World Bank fully supports this process [1]. The essence of this model is to create a single procurement agency, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) [2], which, within a clearly defined guaranteed package of medical services financed by the general taxation system, purchases medical services from health care facilities.

In January 2021, summing up three years of the new model of health care financing, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky stated: «Medical reform has not taken place, and the principle of ‘money follows the patient’ has not been implemented».

Of course, this statement is more political, and today we offer you to consider the essence of the process solely from a financial point of view.

Health care reform should address three existing challenges. The first problem is the catastrophic financial insecurity of patients. The second problem is the low