



Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en
Voedselkwaliteit

Ornamental Flowers, Plants and Trees in Ukraine

Market survey

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Frederique Vogel

Project leader Holland Rosetta

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ornamental sector in the Ukraine increased with dozens of percentages annually following the 6 – 7% annual increase in the country's economy since the year 2000. This growth in the ornamental sector was directly related to an increased spending capacity in the real estate sector, where new residents needed gardens, plants and flowers.

Ukraine acceded to World Trade Organisation (WTO) in early 2008 and has since tried to advance its negotiations on a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the European Union, which unfortunately has resulted nor in lower import duties nor in a more smooth import procedure yet. In the same year, Ukraine's inflation increased to 22.3% and in 2009 the economy came to hold due to the international financial crisis.

The amount of Foreign Direct Investments into Ukraine was 20 % higher on the first of January 2009 compared to the year before, despite the 40% shadow economy of Ukraine, high tax-rates, ambiguous procedures, political instability and global financial crisis. The Netherlands rank third after Cyprus and Germany as foreign *investing country* in Ukraine. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has forecasted a recovery of 3% growth for 2010 and the Ukrainian economy could be back at its potential growth rate of 5 - 6 % by 2011 with little inflation.

The ornamental plant sector is coordinated by the Ministry of Residence & Communal Services. In the past this was a strong sector coordinated by the State's "Zelenbuds" who were responsible for greening the cities and municipalities and nursery production, but was neglected after independence in 1991 due to a lack of finance. Before the start of the economic growth in 2000, private entrepreneurs started nurseries and landscaping companies supplying the high demand.

The import of a wide assortment of ornamental plants and problematic official registration procedures led to the abandonment of the Ukrainian legislation on registration of ornamental plant varieties by 29th of November 2006. As a result, plant breeder Rights for ornamental plant are not officially protected in Ukraine.

Ukraine is a flower loving country. Flowers are very popular as a birthday present. In addition, there are important events during which Ukrainians tend to purchase flowers, e.g. International Women's Day (March 8th), first school day (September 1st) and Teachers Day (the first Sunday of October). Also Valentines Day is increasing in popularity.

The import of life plants and floricultural products have increased by 20-fold over the past decade. According to the State Statistic Committee of Ukraine, the Netherlands supplied 50% of the total import of live plants and floricultural products in 2008. The Netherlands are particularly strong in supplying flower bulbs, pot plants, planting material, and all kinds of cut flowers. However, the Dutch rose supply has been taken over by local Ukrainian producers and African countries, while Turkey took over the carnations market. The highest quality of roses is still purchased in Ecuador and Colombia. The Ukrainian producers have improved the quality of their roses to international standards and meet about 59% of the domestic demand.

According to Dutch export figures, the export of cut flowers to Ukraine in 2009 was reduced by 29% and of pot plants by 16% compared to export figures from 2008. For the first time the export value of pot plants exceeds the value of cut flowers.

Sales channels run through importers, but also increasingly directly through retail, garden centres and post-order services. Especially, the post order service is a prospective sales channel for the future. In-shop sales is an approved concept.

Ukraine's geographically strategic location between Europe and Russia presents a unique trading position between the European and Russian markets.

Garden centre proprietors have forecasted that the Netherlands will remain the most important import country. However, local production is expected to increase rapidly as importers are faced with increasingly high import duties and transport costs.

Ukraine offers very prospective opportunities for the nursery sector of lane and forest trees, chestnut trees, flower bulbs, berries, nostalgic and modern varieties of fruit trees, and various kinds of flowers. New trends of green decorating offices, business centres and restaurants have been introduced to Ukraine and the export and production should anticipate on this demand.

1 INTRODUCTION

Ukraine has made a very good start in the new millennium. After becoming independent in 1991 the country and its inhabitants were exposed to a total reformation in which people were asked to initiate own initiatives, activities and businesses, new productions, anticipate on new demands, new markets, new sectors, develop new skills, and adjust to new terms. Within 10 years Ukraine managed in the slipstream of Russia to change the transition into a prospective economy with an average annual growth of 6 to 7 % per year.

A sector which has emerged during these years is the sector of ornamental flowers, plants and trees. The sector was very well organized in Ukraine by the communist system during the fifties and sixties, in the former century. On a large-scale ornamentals were produced and urban areas were “greened” as the communist leaders were very well aware of the importance of flowers and plants for people’s mind expressing love and friendship. Parks and forests were created to relax. Hence, the sector has been taken over by private initiatives and developed after a great “dip” together with the real estate market to a booming business.

The Netherlands have a long history in development of the ornamental flower, plants and trees sector and were able to develop the sector in such way that they are in a leading position in the international market throughout the whole production chain. From production to trading and observing global trends. Especially planting material, cut flowers and pot plants are dominated by the Netherlands. The sector of garden plants for landscaping of private gardens, and greening the urban and rural areas is in the Netherlands very well developed, producing a broad assortment of more than 18.000 different nursery products for all kind of areas and purposes in the world.

Therefore the growing demand of the ornamental plant sector in Ukraine is identified as a topic which needed to be studied in order to obtain more insight in the opportunities and constraints accessing the Ukrainian market. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature, and Food Quality (LNV) commissioned Holland Rosetta to carry out a market survey.

The emphasis of this survey should be on the outdoor ornamentals, as the Netherlands Board of Horticulture and the Flower Council of Holland have performed specific consumer studies of cut flowers and pot plants in Ukraine in 2005 and 2007. The results of these studies and others are included in this report.

In joint cooperation with the **Flower Council of Ukraine**, key-actors in the sector were approached and especially garden centres were interviewed. People are suspicious though, for giving interviews preventing to attract too much attention, especially from officials. As the sector is new, too divers for creating new standards and the legislation is in transition the sector appears to be an easy target for negotiation. Nevertheless, in this report is tried to give not only facts but also insight in the perspectives of different actors of the sector and the market-opportunities and constraints.

The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality requested information on :

- Actual production, demand and actors in the ornamental sector of planting material, cut flowers, pot plants and outdoor plants, bushes and trees.
- Analysis of the bottlenecks, internal and external risks as well as of the needs in the sector (SWOT Analysis).
- Practical guide to market entry, including a list of interesting contacts.

For the quantification of the market, the definition of research categories were made in accordance with EU Common Customs Tariff as follows:

Table 1.1 International Custom Codes of categories of products

| Custom Codes | Customs category (as defined in the Customs Tariff) | Reference in report |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 0601 | Name: Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corns, crowns and rhizomes Description: Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corns, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots | Planting material |
| 0602 | Name: Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips Description: Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn | Pot flowers and outdoor ornamentals |
| 0603 | Name: Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets Description: Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared. | Cut flowers |
| 0604 | Name: Foliage, branches and other parts of plants Description: Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared. | Foliage |

The main sources of information were the Flower Council of Ukraine, the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, The League of garden materials producers, and the Guild of Landscape businessmen of Ukraine. Within the sector, official departments are visited, garden centers, outlets and customers are interviewed. In the Netherlands, the Flower Producers Council of Holland (= Bloemenbureau Holland) and the Board of Horticulture (Productschap Tuinbouw) were interviewed.

We hope that this report helps entrepreneurs to increase their interest in the ornamental sector in Ukraine and eventually see opportunities to contribute to the further development of the sector.

2 UKRAINE COUNTRY BRIEF



Figure 2.1 Ukraine

Ukraine is a country in Eastern Europe, situated between Russia, Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldavia. Ukraine is the largest country within Europe. The total area of Ukraine is about 603,700 km² and that is approximately 14.5 times the Netherlands.

2.1 Demographics

The Ukrainian population has decreased from the moment of independence in 1991 from 52 million inhabitants to 48.0 million in 2003 to 45.2 million in 2009 and is forecasted to decrease further till 44 million within the next 5 years (Source: IMF, 2010). Despite the Russian minority, the ethnic relations between Ukrainians and Russians are relatively good, thanks to the cultural connection, generations of mixed marriages and an effective government. Contrary to many other former Soviet republics, Ukraine gave Ukrainian citizenship to all non-Ukrainians after the independency and therefore many people migrated first to Ukraine and could subsequently emigrate to USA, Israel and European countries. The Ukrainian population consists of 78% Ukrainians, 17% Russians and 5% many other nationalities and ethnic groups (Belarusians, Moldavians, Bulgarians, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and Jews). The population of Ukraine is Orthodox, Patriarch in Kyiv (50.4%), Orthodox, Patriarch in Moscow (26.1%), Greece-Catholic (8.0%), Ukrainian Autocephaly Orthodox (7.2%), Roman-Catholic (2.2%), Protestant (2.2%), Jewish (0.6%) (2006).

70 % of the population, especially the working population, live in the cities. As a result, specifically the million cities Kiev, Kharkiv, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa and Donetsk, but also the other cities are concentrated consumer markets.

The official language of Ukraine is Ukrainian, while Russian is also widely spoken. Ukrainian is closely related to Russian and Polish. Especially the Russian minority in the East and at the peninsula Crimea have to get used to Ukrainian language. Russian however, is still widely spoken and actually everybody understands Russian. Ukrainian language is mainly spoken in the west of the country and in the rural areas. Because of many dialects and individual interpretations Ukrainian is not always clear to everybody.

2.2 Geography

The country measures 1316 km from west to east and 893 km from north to south. Adjacent countries on the southwest side are (clockwise): Romania, Moldavia and Hungary. On the west side: Slovakia and in the northwest: Poland. In the north: Belarus and Russia in the north and east. The Ukrainian **border** has a total length of 4,558 km. The Black Sea and the Sea of Azov are on the south border. This sea border has a length of 2,782 km. (Sea ports: Berdiansk, Illichivsk, Izmayl, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Pivdenne, Sevastopol. Inner port: Kyiv).

The **territory** of Ukraine is subdivided into 24 districts (*"oblasts"*) and one autonomous republic (Crimea). Two cities have a special status: Kiev, the capital city, and Sevastopol, which houses the Russian Black Sea Fleet under a leasing agreement.

The Ukrainian **landscape** consists of fertile plains and plateaus (steppes), which contain the famous fertile *"Chernozems"* or black soils. Ukraine owns 25% of the world's Chernozem soils. More than 50% of Ukraine is covered with these black soils. These areas are mainly in the central and southern parts of the country. 41,827 thousand ha (69.3%) is agricultural land. From this agricultural land 78.9% is arable, 2.2 % is cultivated with perennial plantings, 5.7% are meadows and hayfields, 13.2% are pastures. The remaining land is mostly located at the Carpathian mountain area. These fertile plateaus are crossed by rivers such as the Dnieper (Dnipro), Seversky Donets, Dniester and the Southern Buh as they flow south into the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov.

Ukraine has a humid continental climate which makes Ukraine very suitable for horticulture and agriculture. The southern parts of the peninsula Crimea have a subtropical Mediterranean climate. While the temperature can rise to +35° C, the average summer

temperature is between 17° C and 25° C. The average winter temperature varies between -7° C in the north to +2 in the south.

2.3 Politics

On July 16, 1990, the new parliament adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. The declaration established the principles of the self-determination of the Ukrainian nation, its democracy, political and economic independence, and the priority of Ukrainian law on the Ukrainian territory over Soviet law. Ukraine was initially viewed as a republic with favourable economic conditions in comparison to the other regions of the Soviet Union. However, the country experienced deeper economic slowdown than some of the other former Soviet Republics. During the recession, Ukraine lost 60 percent of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product) from 1991 to 1999, and suffered five-digit inflation rates.

Ukraine is a **republic** under a mixed semi-parliamentary system with separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The President (January 2010, Viktor Yushchenko) is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and is the formal head of State. Ukraine's legislative branch includes the 450-seat unicameral parliament, the Verkhovna Rada. The parliament is primarily responsible for the formation of the executive branch and the Cabinet of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister (January 2010, Yulia Tymoshenko). The results of the elections on 17th of January 2010 is that Viktor Yanokovich won 35% of the votes and Yulia Timoshenko 25% resulting in a second round in February in order to obtain a majority of the votes.

2.4 International organizations and relations

Ukraine is a member of United Nations and subsidiaries like IMF, World bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Organization for Security and Collaboration in Europe (OVSE) and the Black Sea Economic Council (BSEC). After 15 years of negotiations Ukraine became a member of WTO in spring 2008.

Ukraine is member of Common wealth of Independent States (CIS). CIS consists of members of the former USSR except Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. CIS does not have general economic agreements for all members, but gives countries the possibility to make agreements. In that respect Russia, Bela-Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan have a free trade agreement. Ukraine is also member of GUAM which is a collaborative among Georgia, Ukraine Azerbaijan and Moldova.

The Netherlands and Ukraine have stated in a convention to avoid paying double tax. Also investments from the Netherlands in Ukraine are protected through the Convention of Mutual Investments. Since the expansion of the European Union in May 2004 the European Neighbourhood Policy is applied to Ukraine, which is expected to result in intensified collaboration between EU and Ukraine. The Ukrainian Action Plan states that imports from the European Union would be liberalized.

In 2007, negotiations between Ukraine and the European Union have started for a renewed intensified collaboration. One part of this convention is a free trade agreement. With joining the WTO the start has been made to the free trade agreement.

2.5 Recent country economics

2.5.1 *Before the global financial crisis*

After privatization and sky-high inflation rates, a recovery period had set in with interest to the metal and chemical industry. These sectors profited from the increased demand from Russia and were supported by a robust international environment, stabilizing macroeconomic policies, including the de facto currency peg to the dollar and low fiscal deficits.

There was almost no interest of the government for products with a high added value, such as electronics and mechanical engineering, even though biggest growth could be seen in these sectors. Also the service sector grew rapidly and covered half of the GDP in 2007. The privatisation of the medium and small sized enterprises has almost completed. Strategic interests and the size of some of the enterprises are making the privatising of the bigger industries complicated. About 65% of the GDP is earned in the private sector. By many measures, Ukraine became better insulated against shocks.

Reserves had increased substantially and covered 170% of short-term debt which correspondents with four months of imports. (When the reserves reach a point that is equal to or less than 3 months of import, the situation becomes critical). The underlying financial position was strong: government debt was only about 10% of GDP. By comparison, the debt of the Netherlands was 58.1% of GDP in 2008 and has increased further till over 60% in 2009. The financial sector as a whole appeared to be well capitalized and profitable, and has been strengthened by the increasing importance of foreign banks.

The year 2008 was marked by significant achievements in the global arena for Ukraine. The biggest success Ukraine achieved was its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO)

on May 16, 2008. It was a long journey as Ukraine has been striving towards this day for almost 15 years. On September 17, 2008 the Parliament of Ukraine adopted a very important and long anticipated piece of legislation – the Joint Stock Company Law (JSCL). The passage of this law sends a strong positive signal to all investors, that the country is in fact open for business. The essential advantage of the JSCL is that it creates legal conditions to protect the rights of shareholders in Ukraine and removes many gaps in the current legislation regarding the establishment and operations of joint-stock companies. Accession to the WTO and the negotiations for an EU trade agreement should stimulate structural reform efforts.

However, despite political instability in the country, high taxes, 40% shadow economy and unsure investment climate Ukraine experienced rising FDI¹ indicators the past years as well. Some 36.6% of FDI in 2008 was focused on the development of the industrial sector, specifically the mining and energy sectors. By the end of September, significant investment capital was received by enterprises operating in the real estate sector (19.1%), transport and communications (14.7%), retail and maintenance services (9.2%), and agriculture and forestry (7.1%). Considering the size of the country, the favourable agricultural and horticultural conditions and geographic position Ukraine has high potential to create a better future. Presently, the global financial crisis has slowed down foreign investments into Ukraine. Despite this, the total amount of FDI invested into Ukraine as of January 1, 2009 was 72% over 2008 and as of January 1, 2010 was 5.87% increase over 2009.

2.5.2 Effects of the world financial crisis on Ukraine

Due to the global financial crisis Ukraine's GDP dropped 20.3% in the 1st, and 18% in the second quarter of 2009 in comparison with the first and second quarter of 2008 accordingly. The Ukrainian economy grew at an average of seven percent per year between 2000 and 2007. GDP has since shrunk because of the economy's reliance on metals (40 % the metal industry contributes to the GDP) and chemical exports whose prices have plunged on world markets in the crisis. The IMF² has forecasted that Ukraine's economy will shrink by 8.0% over the whole of 2009, while the World Bank says the fall will be more than 9.0%. In comparison to the Netherlands, the Dutch economy is forecasted to shrink 4.75% (Lit.18).

Along with rising food and gas prices, the average inflation rate amounted to about 9% which was still acceptable. In 2008 however, the inflation rate went up till 22.3%. The forecast of Ukraine's inflation for 2009, prepared in cooperation with the International

¹ Foreign Direct Investment

² International Monetary Fund

Monetary Fund is 12.3% (Source: www.creditdeposit.com.ua) .

The IMF has already given 7.3 billion dollars in loans to Ukraine as part of a 16.5-billion-dollar bailout that was agreed on last year in exchange for budget and economic reforms. By comparison, the Dutch government has spent approximately 19 billion Euros to prevent further shrinking.

In November 2008, the official unemployment rate increased by 0.4% to 2.3%. This is the number of registered unemployed people. There are still many unemployed people who are not registered. It is expected that the unemployment rate will increase to approximately 8% in 2009. The economy is predominantly based on services, which accounts for 58.9% of GDP, even though industry and agriculture also have significant contributions, making up 31.8% and 9.3% of GDP, respectively. In 2008, 17% of the Ukrainian population was employed in agriculture.

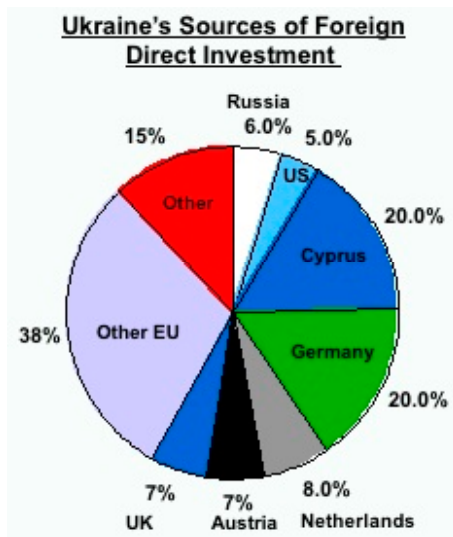


Fig. 2.2 Ukraine's sources of FDI, SSC, 2009.

Analysts say the plights of Ukraine are slumping steel prices, local banking problems and the cutting of Russian gas supply in January 2009. The situation is not as problematic as in Iceland, which had banking debts several times the size of its gross domestic product. Key industries such as metallurgy and mechanical engineering are firing employees, and real wages have started to fall for the first time in a decade.

This makes it hard for Ukrainians to make payments on loans, many of which, especially mortgages, were issued in dollars. Since most people are paid in Hryvnia, they have to buy dollars with the weak Hryvnia and are paying back much more on the loans than they had expected. From December 2008 till mid-May 2009 Ukrainian banks were not allowed to grant requests for early withdrawals of bank deposits.

2.5.3 Exchange rates

The national currency is the Hryvnia; 1 Euro is approximately 12 Hryvnia (exchange rate, January 2010). The Hryvnia was introduced in 1996 and is the only legal means of payment. Only customs duties, consular fees, goods and services in a tax free area can be paid with foreign currencies. This is why billing is possible with foreign currencies but therefore the individual mandate has to be given by the Central Bank. The obligation of a Ukrainian company to change foreign currencies to Hryvnia's has been abolished. The task of the Central Bank is in the field of monetary policy. For years the Central Bank has linked the rate of the Hryvnia to the US dollar. Because of the pressure of the IMF, the bank had to release this and inflation came out on 12.3 % as mentioned before in 2009.

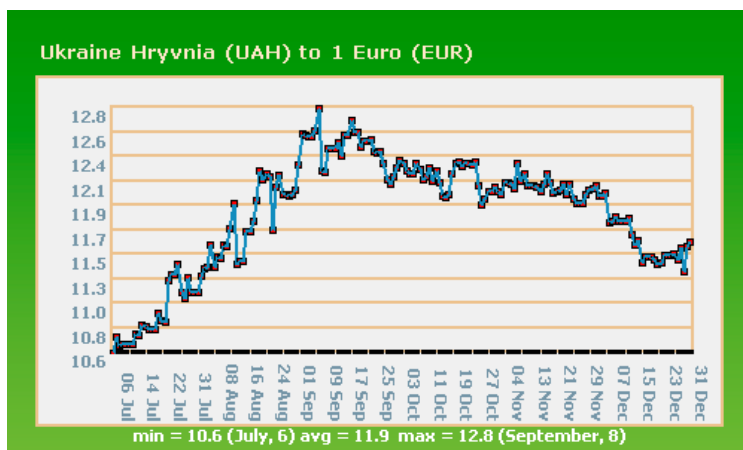


Figure 2.3 Exchange rate of Hryvnia to Euro in 2009

2.5.4 Interest rates

Due to the crisis it is impossible for prospective buyers to find a mortgage loan and interest rates between 22 and 30 percent. By contrast, in the United States, with a much more developed mortgage-lending industry, 15-year interest rates are now as low as 5 percent. Mortgage loans will probably be possible again, when the crisis is over. The government has started the process of recapitalizing a few of Ukraine's most-troubled banks. The latest figures show that the outflow of deposits has halted, which is a sign that faith in Ukrainian banks has, to some extent, been restored.

2.5.5 Corruption

Corruption is diverse and relative in terms of history, culture, and economic and political development. As a result of this diversity each country must face its marked difference in the level and type of corruption in its national context. Nevertheless, Ukraine ranked third on the list of most corrupted countries (180 measured) in the world in 2000, and descended to number 28 in 2009 (*Source: Transparency International, 2009*). In comparison, the Netherlands ranks around the 7th position, in the past decade, of countries with the least corruption. Some background information for Europeans who are not familiar with corruption is needed to understand to eventually deal with corruption in Ukraine. During the Soviet-time private entrepreneurship was not permitted. To earn additional income was illegal. Earning an additional income was not a strict necessity, because the regular income covered the needs. Nevertheless, people did individual selling and trading to some extent while *everybody* was employed by the government. However, due to privatization, these days not everybody is in government service anymore, and entrepreneurship has been legalized. As government salaries are insufficient to cover basic needs, additional income needs to be earned. In Ukraine negotiating with officials about additional wage, in the international context called bribes, can occur but certainly not always. People who make a living out of negotiation are called “contrabanda”. Contrabanda practices seem to be adopted, integrated, assimilated and accepted in the public and private system and the minds of people. “Everyone is a businessman with whom you make a deal”. To become an official at the better “contrabanda” opportunities money needs to be paid. During the interviews it was revealed that in Moscow the entry fee to become a tax-inspector for example costs a minimum of € 50,000-. This “investment” needs to be earned back. In Ukraine the fees are much smaller than the fees to pay in Moscow. Therefore it is a more friendly business climate in Ukraine. The system however is the same.

The “Transparency International” recommends companies entering Ukraine’s market to look for reliable advice on how to comply with international anti-corruption standards, such as the stringent U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. This means that in some sectors and in some cases, clients are advised simply to walk away from a deal. At the same time, protecting an investment requires strong relations with national and local government authorities, good corporate citizenship, and strong community support. (Andrew Mac, 2008)

2.5.6 Future perspectives

The Ukrainian government, in trying to reduce the negative impact of external financial turbulence and to stabilize the banking system of Ukraine, has been working closely with leading international financial institutions (IMF, EBRD, IFC, World Bank) to develop and implement a comprehensive financial program aimed at supporting Ukraine's economy. The IMF forecasts that growth of the gross domestic product in Ukraine will make up 3% in 2010 over 2009. From the slight global recovery in the second half of 2009, the Ukrainian economy could be back at its estimated potential growth rate of about 5 to 6 percent by 2011 with inflation at single digits. Current account deficits are projected to remain small in 2010.

The year 2009 has been a tough year for the Ukrainian market but not as bad as one decade ago. There is full confidence that once the world economy recovers, Ukraine will be well positioned to continue the positive growth trends experienced in the past decade.

2.6 Constructions & Real Estate

Before the global financial crisis Ukraine's construction and real estate sector developed rapidly. However, when the crisis increased, these sectors were the first to be stricken. Transactions in the real estate sector decreased 14%, from 500 million in 2008 to 430 million dollars in 2009.

Many development projects, already in construction phase, were frozen, postponed or canceled. Even the European Championship Football in 2012 comes in jeopardy. It is very difficult to finance constructions in infrastructure and touristic accommodations. Presently developers are looking for investors; some of them are ready to sell their businesses entirely.

In the last few years the number of new development projects was growing quickly. Developers were buying land plots and planning big projects. A lot of money was pumped into the real estate sector. In 2007, investment growth into commercial real estate reached 380% year-on-year. New big projects were growing in space, reaching one million square meters of total area in multifunctional complexes, like hypermarkets, supermarkets, office and parking premises. The financial crisis ruined developers' far-reaching plans. Large-scale projects, especially those that depend on external financing, turned to be the most vulnerable under the crisis conditions. Less vulnerable seem to be small development projects in good locations. It can be concluded that 2009 will be a year of stagnation for

the construction and real estate sector. Experts say that the economy of Ukraine will show a small growth in 2010. The prices of real estate will slowly increase again.

2.7 Land Market

In October 2001 the Land Code was changed to ensure that agricultural land could be privately owned in the near future. However, agricultural land sales are still prohibited by moratorium. The last prolongation period expired on January 1, 2010. Ukrainian President Viktor Yushenko has vetoed the law prolonging the moratorium on the purchase and sale of agricultural land until Jan 1, 2012, which was adopted by Parliament on December 22, 2009. Land can be used as a collateral for mortgage loans but not as a security for any other type of transactions. Foreigners can not own agricultural land, but rent it for 49.9 years. For non-agricultural land however, rights of foreigners are the same as those of citizens, and the law governing mortgages makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners. In comparison to Poland for example, presently foreigners are not able to buy agricultural land as well, but from 2016 onwards they are. As Poland is further in its development than Ukraine, it is expected that it will take some time in Ukraine to make it possible that land can be bought and sold.

With respect to foreign ownership for non-agricultural land, the following rules apply:

1. Ownership right for land comprising rights to possess, use and dispose of the land at one's own free will (private, municipal and state);
2. Land use rights, including:
 - Right of permanent use comprising the right to possess and use land in state or municipal property (available to state and municipal owned enterprises, institutions and organizations, etc.);
 - Right of limited use (land servitude is the right of limited chargeable or gracious use granted to a plot owner/user for a plot owned by other entity);
 - Lease right (which is a contractual temporary right of possession and use for a plot, normally granted in exchange for consideration).

All land in Ukraine is subject to registration with the single system of the State land cadastre. All rights to land listed above are subject to mandatory state registration. The direct sale of real property by a Ukrainian legal entity or physical person – entrepreneur is subject to VAT at the rate of 20 percent; charged on the contract value. The sale of

agricultural land is exempt of VAT according to the Act of Ukraine On Value Added Tax of April 3, 1997.

2.8 Tourism

Since independence in 1991, Ukraine has emerged as the most stable and peaceful country among the former states of the Soviet Union despite all her economic and political crises. Policy makers have actively welcomed foreign investors, business people, and tourists. Ukraine is developing as one of the most active and diverse tourist countries in the former Soviet region. The nation offers a broad range and rich tapestry of high level cultural, historical, national-folklore, and environmental tourism. All kind of outgoing locations for young and older people are present and it is not dangerous at the streets. People are friendly and like to help. Old monuments and churches which have persisted communism and second world war are reconstructed according to the old glory. Strategically, Ukraine is situated in immediate proximity to the great tourist centres of Europe and the Mediterranean and is opportunely connected to them by air, railroad and sea transportation routes. The most popular tourist destinations in Ukraine are Kiev; the Crimea, which is popular for its warm climate and many spas; and the Carpathian mountains, with their alpine sports, and historic and ethnic cultural sites.

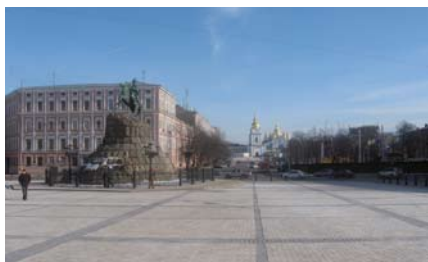


Figure 2.5 Left: Reconstructed world heritage Saint-Sophia cathedral and square, 2009
Right: Enjoying water fountain on Maidan square, Kiev-center, 2009

In 2008 Ukraine attracted more than 25 million foreign visitors. Most of them were Eastern Europeans, but they also came for Western Europe, the USA and Canada. According to the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), the tourist sector will be worth 2.45 billion dollar, equal to 1.6% of GDP and 270,000 jobs.

Yet, the industry's broader economic impact is considerably greater. The WTTC estimates that the total direct and indirect contribution from tourism is in fact 13.66 billion dollar, or 9% of GDP. Overall, it provides employment for 1.5 million people. Furthermore, in areas such as Crimea, which borders the Black Sea, tourism contributes a much larger share of the regional GDP.

The sector is growing quickly. "Tourism GDP", or the direct contribution to the economy, is expected to increase by 6.6% in 2009, and an average growth of 6% over the next decade.

Ukraine is preparing to jointly host the UEFA European Football Championship in 2012 (Euro 2012). This event will require urgent development of the country's infrastructure, new transport routes, and construction of hotels. Roads to the Polish border mostly are renewed and finished. The construction of new hotels is behind schedule which is understandable as also the existing hotels are not fully booked during the global financial crises. At present, some hotels are under reconstruction and refurbishment. In preparation for Euro 2012 there are plans to construct six 5-star hotels and eight 4- star hotels with 3,740 rooms, as well as 18 2- and 3-star hotels with 1,427 rooms by 2011.

3 SECTOR DESCRIPTION

3.1 History

3.1.1 Organization of the ornamental sector during USSR

During the time of being a part of the Soviet-Union, the government took responsibility for the production of flowers and ornamental plants for the needs of individual people and for the public greening of cities, parks and forests. Ukraine used to be one of the most important flower and ornamental plant producers among all the republics within the Soviet-Union and supplied the other republics accordingly. Flowers were grown in greenhouses in the outskirts of big cities and ornamental plants and trees in nurseries. The state nurseries, coordinated by the “Zelenbuds” (Green Builders) were subordinated to the “Ministry of Housing and Communal Services”. The Ministry of Forestry was, and still is, responsible for the maintenance of forests and nature. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for all edible products. Three Ministries have its own seed inspection services as can be seen in fig. 3.1. In this survey the ornamental sector under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services is studied.

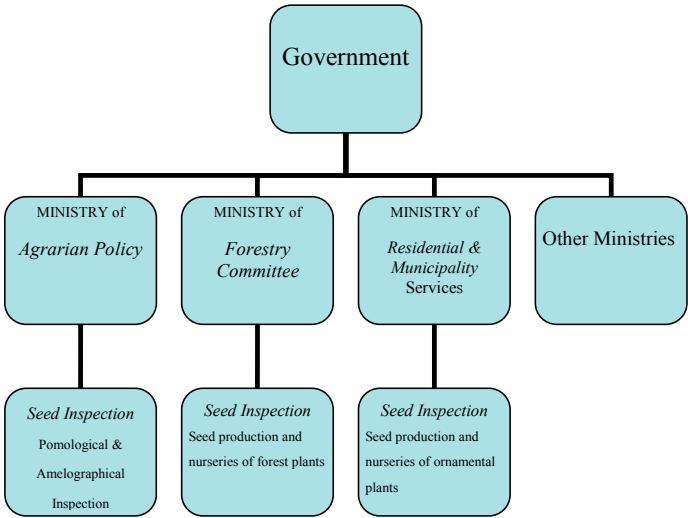


Fig. 3.1 Organization of public seed and multiplication program

³ A “Zelenbud” is the public roof organization responsible for public greenery producing planting material in own nurseries

Most of the Zelenbud nurseries were created in the 50s – 60s in big cities of eastern and southern Ukraine, such as: Kyiv, Zaporozhie, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Mykolaev (Nikolaev), Odessa and Lutsk. The total area of the nurseries in 1980 was over 5 thousand hectares, of which half was occupied by ornamental plants. The acreage of some nurseries was over 450 ha. Large numbers of planting material for landscaping needs was also produced by the regular nurseries of the Ministry of Forestry of Ukraine, botanical gardens, arboretums and other institutions. In total there were over 200 nurseries operational in which mainly saplings (seedlings and grafts) with open root system and “*balled-and-burlapped*”, were produced. The assortment of arboreal plants was however rather limited.

The production was set up systematically. The whole Soviet-Union was divided in climatic, geologic, agronomic and dendro-ornamental regions to which plant groups and varieties were allocated. In this way the territory of Ukraine was divided in 5 dendro-ornamental regions. For each “region a list of trees and bushes had been developed, and is still maintained by the department “*Flower Seed Inspection*” within “*the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services*”. New varieties had to be tested at the public institutions before they could be officially registered.

3.1.2 *Developments after independence*

After independence, the greenhouses appeared to be not competitive anymore due to increasing gas prices and high energy consuming greenhouse constructions and technologies. During the Soviet-time gas prices were maintained low and real costs were not calculated. Specifically, production volumes were important. After independence, the greenhouse vegetable production had to continue but the professional flower production almost came to an end. In the end of the nineties the greenhouses were privatized and mostly sold to the former Directors. As legislation makes it difficult to build greenhouses on agricultural land, the old greenhouses have refurbished since 2000. Production technologies for greenhouses, poly-covered greenhouses and open soil, were mainly imported from the Netherlands, Israel, Poland and Germany.

Due to economic growth and a culture in which flowers play an important role, the production of flowers has increased rapidly and is expected to increase further after the “dip” of the global financial crisis at this moment in 2009. Presently, the flower production is estimated to cover 50% of the domestic demand. Pot plants (indoor ornamental plants) have become more popular for the private sector and offices in the big cities. Only 20% of the pot plants are locally produced due to longer investment times.

In the same way, the state-owned nurseries of the “Zelenbuds” have been neglected due to a lack of finance by municipal bodies and departmental administrations and lack of orders. Most of the nurseries have disappeared and the professional people accordingly. As a result, the greening in the cities, parks, villages and also forests are poorly maintained. After privatization, the production of ornamental outdoor plants and trees for consumer market has been picked up by active, young entrepreneurs supplying the higher segment in the market.

As mentioned, breeders had to apply officially for propagation of ornamental plants likewise edible plants, according The Law of Ukraine “About Rights Protection on Plants Varieties”. However, because a very small assortment was officially registered, the law was changed on 29 November 2006 and since then ornamental plants are excluded from the law. It means that anybody can register varieties, but it is *not obligatory*. As a result, plant breeder rights for ornamentals are officially not protected in Ukraine.

Ukrainian State Flower-Ornamental Seed Inspection together with Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine at this moment are involved in new legislation of seeds and planting material of ornamentals, which partially! will comply with European standards. Unfortunately new legislation will not resolve the problems immediately, due to lack of finance required for monitoring and controlling.

3.2 General import

The official data available in Ukraine are the import data and production data. In table 3.1 the imported volumes and values are shown from the different product groups from 2006 to 2008. The import of cut flowers has increased considerably with 45% annually those years. Accordingly, the import of ornamental indoor plants has increased. Ukraine itself has started to increase rootstock and fruit tree production as Ukrainian inhabitants and government realized that Ukraine, once Nett exporter of fruit, had become an importing country of fruit. Most fruit, especially apples, are imported from Poland.

Table 3.1 Imports of live plants and floricultural products in 2006-2008, by commodity groups (Source: State Statistical Committee of Ukraine, 2009)

| | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Volume Tons | Value X 1,000 \$ | Volume Tons | Value X 1,000 \$ | Volume Tons | Value X 1,000 \$ |
| TOTAL | 26295 | 49817 | 35861 | 66806 | 40492 | 100445 |
| Cut flowers | 4592 | 15763 | 6162 | 20946 | 9283 | 42344 |
| Flower bulbs | 973 | 4251 | 865 | 4053 | 1950 | 8846 |
| Indoor plants | 6726 | 7641 | 8237 | 8991 | 9018 | 13163 |
| Ornamental trees & shrubs | 9275 | 6372 | 15251 | 10403 | 15623 | 13658 |
| Roses* | 534 | 2323 | 492 | 1147 | 785 | 2002 |
| Rhododendrons and azaleas* | 190 | 290 | 297 | 448 | 266 | 586 |
| Fruit trees and berry plants | 1694 | 10286 | 1911 | 16463 | 1437 | 14177 |
| Others | 2311 | 2892 | 2647 | 4355 | 2129 | 5670 |

* incl. seedlings and indoor and outdoor plants

The official import figures of State Statistics Committee of Ukraine show that the import of live plants and floricultural products (including fruit trees and berry plants) have steadily increased between 2000 and 2008 as can be seen in figure 3.2.

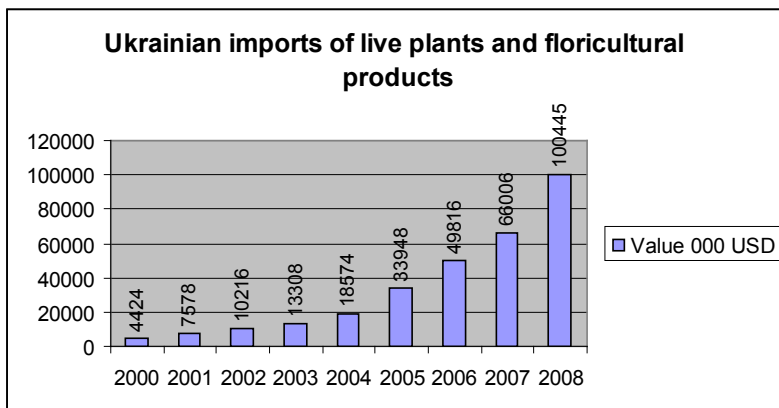


Figure 3.2 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

In figure 3.3 the main import countries are shown of live plants and floricultural products to Ukraine. From the Netherlands most cut flowers, pot plants, planting material and in minor percentage the other nursery product-groups are imported: from Ecuador and Columbia especially roses, from Turkey carnations, and from Germany and Italy nursery products.

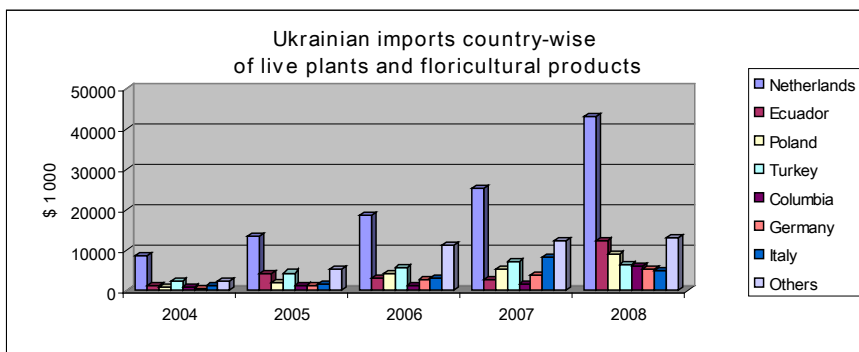


Figure 3.3 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

3.3 Flower bulbs and planting material ornamentals

Few professional breeding and seedling producers of ornamentals exist in Ukraine. Also specialized seedling producers for greenhouse production are lacking. Tomato producers for example, have their own nurseries where they grow their own seedlings from seeds. Many seeds are imported from the Netherlands, as are flower bulbs and seedlings. Many people are experimenting with multiplication and also forcing flowers from bulbs, some on a commercial base. Home grown, poor quality flower bulbs are sold with Dutch labels at the end of the summer season on open markets ("rinok").



Fig. 3.4 Flower bulbs at the open market and at the right a mix in home brand Aro from Metro C&C

In 2008 more Ukrainian companies found their way to the Dutch flower bulb traders and purchased flower bulbs of a value of 9 million USD in total, of which 99 % were imported from the Netherlands. These flower bulbs are for household purposes as well as professional companies who "force" flower bulbs to flowers.



Fig. 3.5 Forcing tulips in the ground in plastic tunnels

Over the past three years, several more companies have started to force flower bulbs. Forcing on water has recently been introduced in greenhouses where tomato growing takes place during summer seasons. Mostly, flower bulbs are planted in December in the ground

in plastic tunnels to force them for Valentine's Day and especially for Women's Day. Long tulips are favorite, and taller than > 70 cm have a market value of € 1,- per piece. The usual lengths of 40 cm has a market value of € 0,35 per piece.

Forcing lilies is still done on a rather small scale. Over the past years, the assortment of lilies has changed rapidly and increasingly reflects international trends. For example, several years ago, only Longiflorum was observed in the market. At present, also Asian varieties are available in different colors. In the past, lilies were especially used for funerals but are presently also given at celebrations. Some people complain about the smell which can be too strong.

The sales directed at non-professional end users via catalogue and mail order has grown rapidly. Seeds of flowers and vegetables, planting material and ornamental outdoor bushes, fruit trees, berry and strawberry plants are sold through this channel. First only imported material was used, but due to high purchase and transport costs and lots of paperwork, local planting material is preferred. Agrifirm "Sortsvetovosh" who has a post-order company indicates that this segment will continue to grow considerably the coming years. Podillya Plant, a joint-venture of a Dutch and Ukrainian company, which produces rootstocks and strawberry-plants in Vinnitsa, presently sells two third to professional growers and one third directly to dacha-owners. According to Podillya Plant, the demand of the professional market will increase the coming years, but also to supply the catalogue services will be interesting when logistics improve further and quality of the plants can be optimally maintained till the end-user.

3.4 Cut flowers

3.4.1 Production

The total value of the floriculture market is not recorded. Moreover, not all imported flowers and plants are officially registered. It was estimated that in 2005 the local production, professionally and within households amounted to 40-50 percent of the consumption, the non-official imported product also amounted to 40 percent and 10 to 20 % of the import was officially registered (*Source: Productschap Tuinbouw, 2007*). Whereas MPR Consult estimates a market value in 2005 of 83 million USD for all ornamental plants and fruit trees, the Dutch Product Board states that the market value amounts in the same year 217 million Euros only for cut flowers and pot plants. Whereas MPR Consult relies on the information of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, the Dutch Product Board relies on export statistics of all countries to Ukraine and on interviews with sales points and consumers in the country. A

huge increase takes place from 2005 to 2006 of 56%. As the Product Board of Horticulture and the Flower Council of Holland did not continue the research, after 2006 only the official export statistics from HBAG are available and the statistics of the State statistics Committee of Ukraine. When it is assumed that the imported value is also 20% of the market value, the estimation of the Dutch Flower Council remains more than 50% higher as can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.2 Total market value (€) estimated by Product Board of Horticulture of the Netherlands and estimation based on statistics SSC.

| | Million € | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| Product Board of Horticulture (NL) | Cut flowers | 52 | 76 | 146 | 217 |
| Product Board of Horticulture (NL) | Pot plants | 40 | 57 | 95 | 121 |
| Total estimated market value | | 92 | 133 | 241 | 338 |
| SSC (UA) Official import | Ornamentals | 13 | 15 | 25 | 42 |
| Total estimated market value | | 65 | 90 | 125 | 210 |
| Difference between estimations | | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 |

The production of cut flowers: especially roses, but followed by gerbera, tulips and carnations, has professionalized quickly during the past years. Sophisticated greenhouses are built in Ukraine and quality is competitive with the imported products. Production costs, also in the area of Kiev, are lower when winters are not too cold. The produced *assortment* however, is still limited and therefore the imports accomplish the assortment. Also roses from Ecuador and Colombia will continue to be imported as climatic conditions in Ukraine are not suitable for production of the favorite very tall roses. The biggest Ukrainian flower producers are “Ascania Flora” (22ha), “Ukraflora” (12 ha), “Camellia” (8.5 ha), “Tandem” (7ha) “Viktoria” (4.5 ha), “Freesia” (4.5 ha) and “Eurotorg” (2ha) (Source: Flower Council of Ukraine, 2009).

The commercial production in glasshouses has increased from 2002 until 2007 with an average of 27% annually, but decrease in 2008, as can be seen in the figure 3.6. In 2005 the local production amounted to 100 – 150 million flowers which covers a self-sufficiency of 40 to 50 %. The self-sufficiency has considerably increased. 70-80% of the production area is roses, the rest are carnations, gerbera and pot plants. The self-sufficiency of pot plants is estimated on 20%. Higher investments and longer “Return of Investment” is required with

perennial plants. Therefore most of the pot plants are imported, from which more than 90% from the Netherlands.

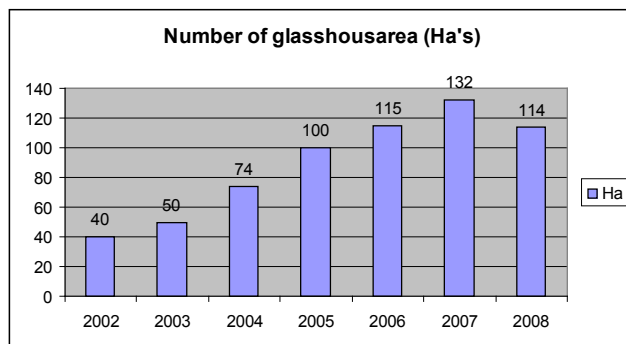


Figure 3.6 Flower production in glasshouses in Ukraine,

Source: Flower Council of Ukraine (2009)

The most popular occasion to buy flowers is as a birthday present, followed by the 8th of March celebration (International Women's Day). The other peak is at the end of summer holidays, September 1st (Day of Knowledge – first day in school) and Teacher's Day (first Sunday of the October). These peaks in fact hamper local production. 90% of all flowers in Ukraine are bought at special events. To meet the peak demand at the end of the winter, many flowers are imported. February 14th (St. Valentine's) is gaining popularity as well. In the times between these peaks, the produced flowers have to be sold as well, and therefore it is easier to produce a basic supply during the year and import flowers during these peaks.

3.4.2 Import

The HBAG⁴ records all cut flower export to different export destinations, also for Ukraine. Ukraine ranks fourth on the list of European countries which do not belong to the European Union, after Switzerland, Russia and Norway. The Dutch cut flowers and pot plants have a high market-share in Ukraine, but especially the market share of Dutch cut flowers decrease. The main cause is that roses are an important share of the total cut flower market, and the share of Dutch roses have decreased considerably, losing market share to Ecuador and Colombia and African countries.

The import-export figures differ among the various sources, because of the shadow

⁴ Hoofd Bedrijfschap Bloemen en Groothandel

economy, different channels of the product to reach the final destination and different calculations as well. Therefore it must be stressed that the figures are not absolute, but try to give an indication.

In 2008, the “*Product Board of Horticulture*”⁵, interviewed 6 flower importers in Ukraine. The importers conveyed that the Netherlands were the most important country for purchasing cut flowers, flower bulbs and pot plants because of a wide assortment, good quality and high services. Prices however are also high. Ecuador ranked second as most important importing country from where particularly tall and big roses were sourced. During the interviews the importers mentioned that they expected that the Netherlands and especially Kenya would gain more importance as export countries to Ukraine. Ecuador and Colombia will continue to supply the highest segment of high quality roses, but this highest segment is expected to decrease due to price-difference with the smaller roses from Ukraine, the Netherlands and Kenya.

The importers in this survey forecast Ukrainian producers will take over the import from Poland. Especially, the inconsistent quality from Poland causes a decrease of import. For pot plants, the biggest growth is expected to come from the Netherlands and Italy. The imports however, are discouraged by unclear import duties, requirements, procedures, not-known and listed plant varieties and long waiting times at the clearance, especially when not regular imports take place. Moreover, imports from Euro-zone countries are hampered by strengthening of Euro against USD and weakening of the Hryvnia.

In 2008, the average importer had 5 suppliers, two of whom were Dutch. The biggest Dutch supplier supplied cut flowers 4.8 times per month and pot plants 3 times per month. The relationship had already lasted more than 10 years. The biggest non-Dutch supplier supplied cut flowers more frequently, 10 times per month, but pot plants only 1.5 times. The relationship had lasted more than ten years as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that the bigger Ukrainian importers are faithful to their suppliers. The import of pot plants has started about 6 years ago and therefore the relationships have been shorter. The diversity in the assortment has increased and is expected to increase further. As mentioned, roses are by far the most important cut flowers, at a distance followed by tulips, gerbera and carnations. Relatively new flowers for cultivation in Ukraine are *Alstroemeria* and *Lisianthus*. Considering the Ukrainian figures of State Statistics Committee of Ukraine (SSC) the import share of the Netherlands ornamental products in Ukraine was 37% in 2007 and 50% in 2008.

⁵ Productschap Tuinbouw

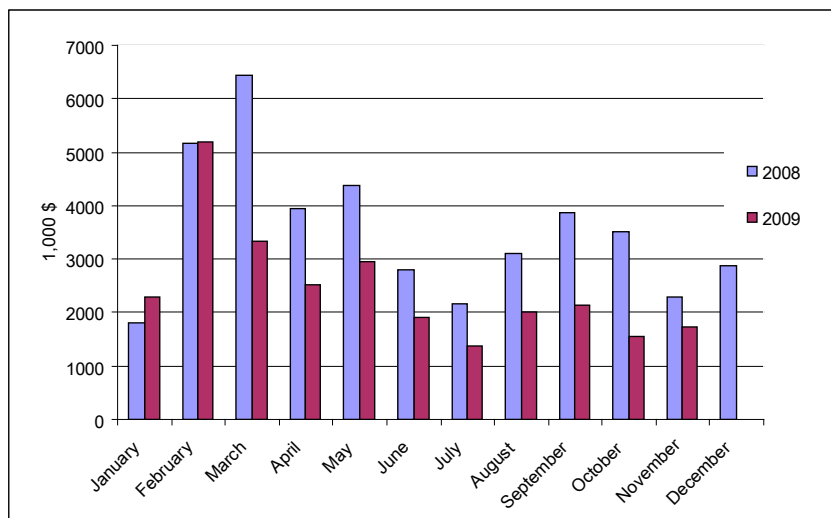


Figure 3.7 Import of cut flowers, by months, 2008-2009
State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2009

Import of cut flowers, by month, 2008-2009

As mentioned roses dominate among the imported flowers. The production of roses in Ukraine has increased. In 2000, roses contributed 61% of the imported assortment, while five years later roses contributed 47%. During this time, roses from the Netherlands decreased from 80% to 27% and from Ecuador went up from 11 to 60% and from Colombia from 2 to 11 %.

The quality of roses produced in Ukraine compete with roses from the Netherlands and Kenya. The highest quality roses are imported from Ecuador and increasingly from Colombia.

Second to roses, carnations are the most important flowers. The import value increased by 36% between 2000 and 2005. In 2000, the contribution of Turkey was almost zero but had increased to 80% by the year 2005. The rest of the imported flowers are Chrysanthemum, followed by Gerbera, Alstroemeria, Iris, Freesia, Cymbidien (Orchid) and spring flowers. 42% of ornamental foliage is imported from the Netherlands. Other exporters are USA, 17% of the import, Costa Rica 13%, China 12% and Israel 8%.

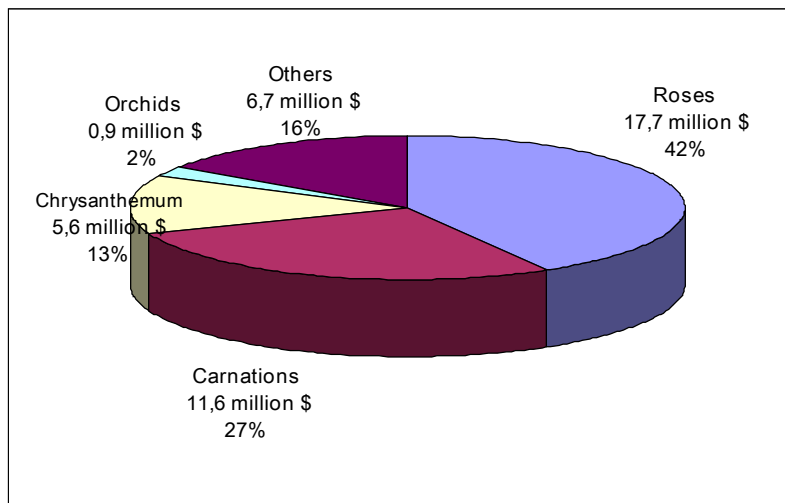


Fig. 3.8 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Ukrainian imports of cut flowers, 2000-2008 (1,000 \$)

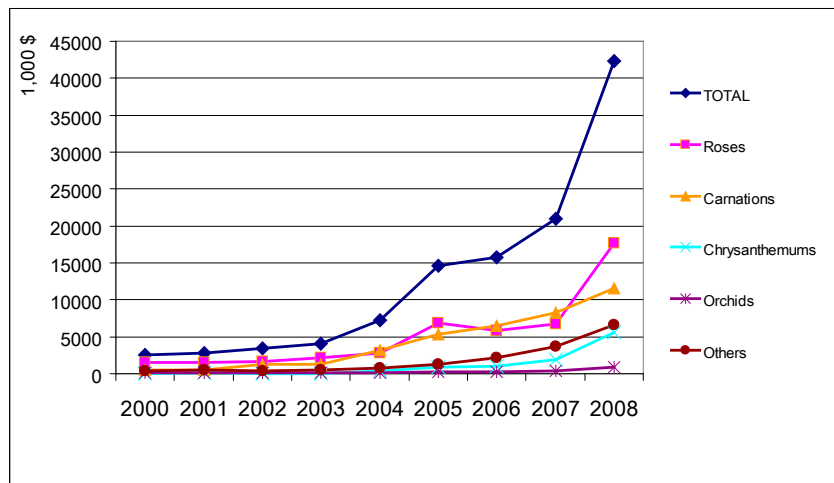


Fig. 3.9 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2009

The inflation during 2009 has caused uncertainty within the Ukrainian ornamental flower industry. During the one week duration of transportation, the product value in Hryvnia could increase rapidly. Under those circumstances and with a set price-agreement in Hryvnia, the importer loses his margin. Therefore it is hard to forecast sales prices. In previous years the volume of import was tripled leading up to International Women's day on March the 8th. The bigger importers used to order 15-18 trucks of flowers, while in 2009 they ordered only five trucks. Producers and traders have to continuously reconsider their assortment and produce of the flowers that are most in demanded.

Import of pot plants, by months, 2008-2009 (1,000 \$)

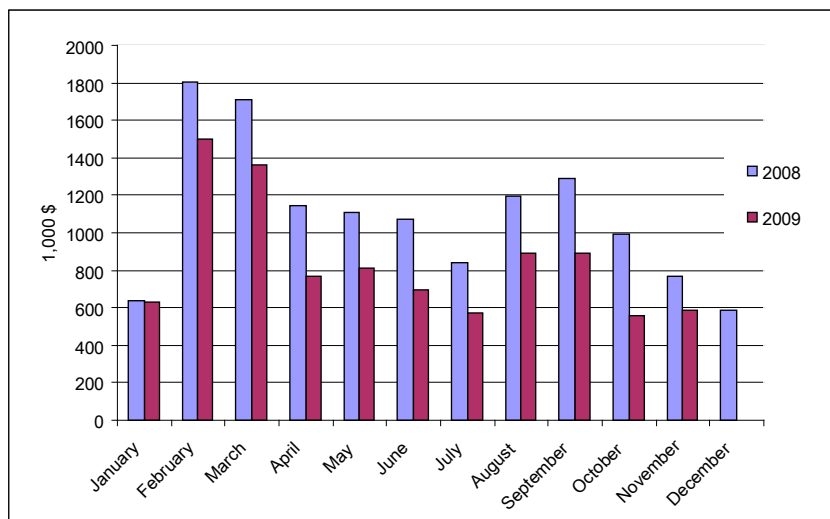


Fig. 3.10 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2009

The biggest suppliers (calculated in value) of live plants and floricultural products are the Netherlands, Ecuador, Turkey, Columbia and Kenya. Ecuador supplies highest value of roses to Ukraine (51%), Turkey – carnations (50%). The Netherlands is an absolute leader in chrysanthemums (91%) and Orchids (93%) supply.

Origin of Ukrainian imports of cut flowers 2008
(% of total value - 42,3 million \$)

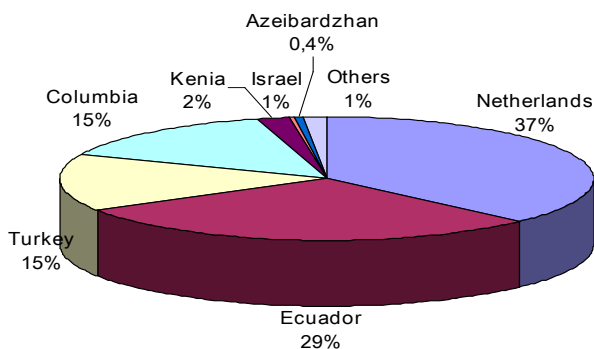


Fig. 3.11 Origin of Ukrainian imports of cut flowers, 2008

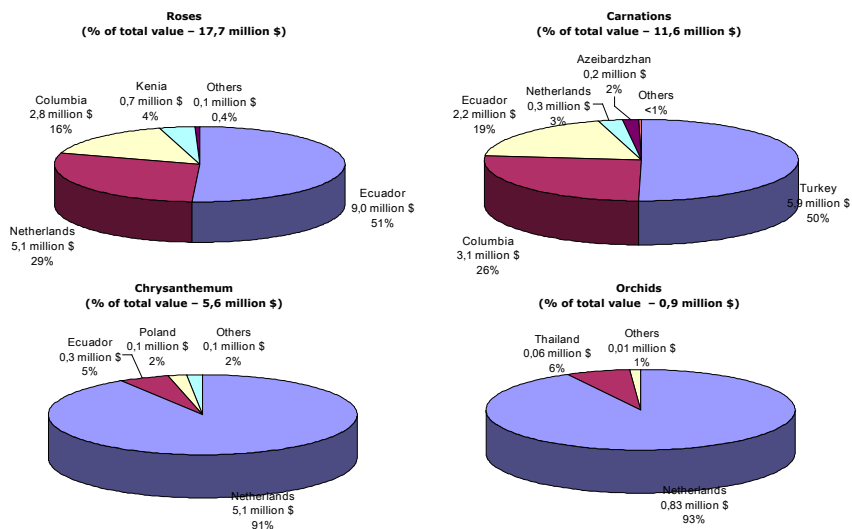


Fig. 3.12 import origins of different cut flowers. Source: SSCU, 2009

The market share of imported roses amount to 20-30%; carnations, chrysanthemums and others reaches import percentage of 60-90%.

3.5 Pot plants

The distribution throughout the seasons of pot plants show the same pattern as cut flowers. During February and March the highest imports take place with an average annual 133 to 144% from 2002 till 2005. All those years the ornamental indoor plants are imported mainly from the Netherlands. In 2008 still 94% of the ornamental indoor plants were imported from the Netherlands, only 4 % from Poland and 2 % from other countries. Most of the indoor plants are bought at the Dutch auctions. Sorts like Ficus, Dracaena, Hedera, Yucca, Kalanchoe, Saintpaulia, Cyclamen, Azalea, Spathiphyllum, Anthurien, Orchids, Begonia. The top sales of pot plants in Ukraine, imported and produced are: Ficus, Orchid, Dracaena, Spathiphyllum, Begonia, African violet and Azalea. Orchid and Azalea are not produced in Ukraine.

According to the importers of flowers and pot plants, the access to the WTO in 2008 has not resulted in a more smooth import nor to lower import costs. The legislation and the corrupt officials oppose these opportunities. The legislation describes different import duties for different products. The situation, that not all products are known and listed on the official import-list, provides good opportunities for officials to negotiate before the product can be imported into the country.

A new trend is the green decoration in offices and business centers with exotic plants. Also in restaurants more green decoration is being applied. The quality and decoration costs indicate the height of turnover of the company, which is very important for business people in Ukraine. These plants usually are bought at wholesale centers.

3.5.1 *Import of pot plants*

Export of pot plants and cut flowers are recorded by HBAG in the Netherlands on a monthly basis. According to Ukraine it can be seen that the import of pot plants started 10 years ago and has followed the growth and trend of cut flowers. In the past year, 2009, the import value of pot plants has for the first time exceeded the import value of cut flowers.

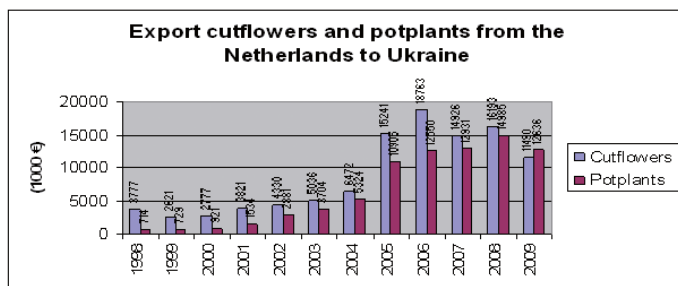


Fig. 3.13 export value of cut flowers and pot plants to Ukraine. Source: HBAG, 2010

3.5.2 Outlets

The bigger importers have their own “wholesale” locations. In fact, both wholesalers and consumers buy here, but bulk discounts are given. These importers often produce their own flowers as well and some have flower shops accordingly. They control the whole chain and have a lot of influence in the market. Naturally, home grown produce is sold first. Customer supply planning is generally done three to six months in advance. The importers supply directly to supermarket chains. Producers compete on quality, reliability and steady supply.



Figure 3.14 Wholesale locations in Kiev

Flowers are sold at the market, in florist shops and since 2009, also in supermarkets. 38% of the consumers buy at the florist. Men purchase flowers at the florist more often than women do, who prefer to go to the market to buy flowers. There are differences among cities. For example, Odessa and Donetsk have more florists, where respectively 60 and 62% of the consumers buy flowers. By contract, only 14% of all flowers are bought at the florist in Kiev and in Kharkov only 17%. In these cities 37% and 52% of the flowers are bought at the markets, while in Donetsk and Odessa these figures are only 7% and 12% respectively. As mentioned earlier, supermarkets have started to sell cut flowers only since 2009 (see Figure

3.15). Pot plants on the other hand, have been sold in supermarkets over a much longer period of time, due to their longer shelf-life. A new trend are the “in-shop” florists, where special attention can be given to the product and the packing.



Figure 3.15 sales presentation in supermarkets on the left, en at the right a presentation on the street

3.5.3 Trends and demand

Flowers are a popular gift, especially in the cities. According to the Flower Council of Holland, who performed a consumer research in the four biggest cities of Ukraine, 89% of the people buy flowers. In Kyiv, almost everybody, 97%, bought flowers at least once a year, with the lowest figure found for Donetsk, with 86%. Men (93%) buy more flowers than women (87%). Young women between 18 and 29 years and women between 50 and 69 years buy the least flowers, while men between 30 and 50 years buy most flowers. On average, nearly 80% of the people purchase flowers four times per year. Highest frequency of buying is in Kiev where 56% of the community buys three flowers per purchase, 34% buys 5 flowers, and 10% buys 1 flower per purchase (i.e. 1, 3 or 5 roses). The average expenditure amounts to € 5,38. (Flower Council of Holland, 2007). In Odessa the average expenditure is highest with € 5,96 per purchase and in Donetsk lowest with € 4,98. Most buyers, 81%, preferred mono-bouquets. About 80% of the consumers bought roses, 32% tulips and 28% carnations. 38% of these consumers bought their flowers at the florist. In Donetsk and Odessa 60% of the buyers buy at florists. In Kiev and Kharkov only 14 respectively 17% is buying at the florist while 37% and 52% is buying at the market in comparison with Donetsk and Odessa where only respectively 7% and 12% buy at the market flowers.

The most popular flower is clearly still the red rose with a long stem, especially according to men. Red means “love” but also happiness, tenderness and guilt. The yellow colour traditionally means “separation” or “break up”. Therefore yellow flowers are not the best choice for a present in Ukraine. At present, colours other than red have gained in

popularity. Especially women appreciate also other colours and different types of flowers than only roses. Carnations from Turkey have gained popularity, expressing friendship or sadness. Carnations (in mono-bouquet) have been widely used for official purposes and corporate gifts. Chrysanthemums and orchids with long vase-life from the Netherlands are becoming well-known and very popular. Every year the assortment better reflects the international trends and assortment produced in the Netherlands. Bouquets have changed from mono-bouquets to beautiful mixed bouquets. Artificial colours have made place for more natural colours. In 2006, 80% of the buyers bought roses, 32% tulips, 14% small roses and carnations, 12% gerbera, 11% lilies and 11% chrysanthemum. No, extensive consumer surveys have been performed over the past three years. Two-third of the consumers likes to have their flowers packed because of practical considerations such as portability, comfort, ecstatic and also value.

At funerals an even number of flowers is given. On all other events an uneven number: 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. To the receiver it is quite a “shock” receiving an even number of flowers. Although nowadays less attention is given to traditional symbolisms it is better to avoid misunderstandings.

Two-third of the consumers buy flowers as a present. Consumers who buy flowers for themselves buy tulips, big roses and camomile. Most popular occasion to buy flowers is as a present for a birthday, followed by the International Women’s day. According to 22% of the interviewed people there is no alternative for flowers, while 25% finds chocolate a good replacement for flowers.

75% of the buyers purposefully set out to go and buy flowers and 61% also indicates that they know which flowers they are going to buy. 54% knows how much they are going to spend. The main reason why consumers hesitate to buy flowers is the high price. (Source: Productschap Tuinbouw, 2007).

3.6 Nursery products

3.6.1 Local production

The sector is not clearly structured and includes production units of diverse forms of private and state ownerships. Production of ornamental trees and shrubs is often a by-side activity of traders and landscapers, forestry nurseries, seed stations, botanical gardens and Dendron parks. There are 22 botanical gardens and 19 dendro parks in Ukraine. Since 1990's, the management of the heavily underfinanced organizations have been making use of rich selection material and started to commercialize when possible. The largest commercial nurseries were in 2006 the Dendron parks Sofiyivka, in Cherkassy region, (25 ha), Oleksandriya, in Kyiv region (10 ha), and Trostyanets, in Chernigiv region (20 ha).

In the same way, the forestry nurseries (e.g. in Lutsk, Vinnytsya, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, L'viv, Poltava, Ternopil', Khmelnytskyi oblasts) extended their production with ornamentals and are estimated to produce between 2004-2006 15 million trees on an annual base. The forestry nurseries offer seeds and seedling rootstocks for roses and ornamentals trees, and finished stock of natural forms of shade and conifer trees (mostly field-grown). Besides, traditionally forestry nurseries are the main suppliers of Christmas trees.

The private production of nursery products has emerged since mid nineties but really break through from 2000 onwards. The private nurseries emerged in the densely populated areas with high purchasing power like Kyiv, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts. According to a survey of „the League of Nursery Products Producers“, from 150 interviewed companies, the majority of the nursery product producers are small, 0.5-2 ha. 56% of the professional nurseries are smaller than 5 ha. 10% are bigger than 20 ha. The cultivated area of ornamental trees and shrubs is estimated to be around 1,000 ha; the value of production output is 3.4 million Euro in retail prices. From the interviews during this survey, the average share of Ukrainian products amounts to 20.4 % which means that local production has increased considerably.

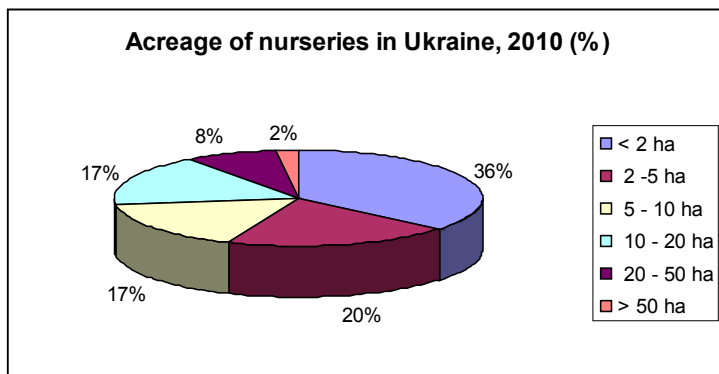


Figure 3.16. League of nursery products producers, 2010

Many of the nurseries were founded by importers, often without proper training but with the first-hand experience from trade partners (very often Polish). Some were established by private landscaping organizations for own needs. The private nursery men became the pioneers of container production, driven by limited space and uncertainty with land leasing issues.

Specialization on monoculture is not typical, since the sales volume of single crops is low. Because of high demand, the private nurseries offer mainly young, small- and mid-size stock. Besides, main constraint is the moratorium on land sales, and without private property people do not want to make long term investments. Most nurseries do not propagate the stock themselves but “finish” the young imported plants (very often imported from Poland). The legal (juridical) definition of these terms has been debated by the players for years and has become the stumbling block for the enforcement of state certification procedure.

Garden centres mention that the local assortment is rather poor, mainly conifers and non-grafted foliaceous. The garden centres who work with rich clients prefer to have 100% imported plants due to the reliably high quality and guaranteed supply. All indicate that is very hard to find reliable Ukrainian producers and suppliers who supply guaranteed quality. During the past years of continuous economic growth the competition of suppliers of nursery products has increased accordingly. During the economic crisis however, production has dropped severely as most real estate properties have stopped building as well.

Seasonal prevalence is logically strong in ornamental sector because trees and shrubs traditionally are planted preferably in spring but also in autumn. Trees and shrubs in containers however, can be planted throughout the season. Container cultivation is presently widely used in Ukraine but most people are used to planting in spring preventing the planting material to be frozen in winter. In the past, not so long ago (end of 90s) there were only bare root trees available at the market.



Fig.3.17. Container and open ground cultivation “The Factory of Ornamental Plants” at Donetsk.

3.6.2 Import

The main import of nursery products comes from Poland, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Belgium. Interviewed importers estimate that 10 Ukrainian garden centres annually import 70% of the nursery products, while 25% of the total import is imported by small regional companies and 5% by landscaping companies. Landscaping companies buy ornamental plants for specific approved projects. As they often provide services to maintain the greening after establishment and guarantee plant and tree-life, they must be absolutely sure about the quality of the products. And therefore they go abroad to purchase their needs. The market value has doubled annually until 2008. The owners of the garden centres mentioned that in 2009 sales dropped dramatically between 30 to 50%, especially in the first half year of 2009 (See fig. 3.17). Some switched from decorative to edible products like fruit trees for private households.

Lane and park trees are in great demand, it is said that almost 100% are imported. Many import trees from the big nurseries in Germany and are hardly aware of the existence of Dutch producers. Polish trees are much cheaper, but quality is experienced not consistent and sometimes rather poor. It is said that the Dutch climate would differ more with the Ukrainian climate than the German climate. Scientific research however is lacking. Many ornamental bushes and specialties are purchased in the Netherlands.

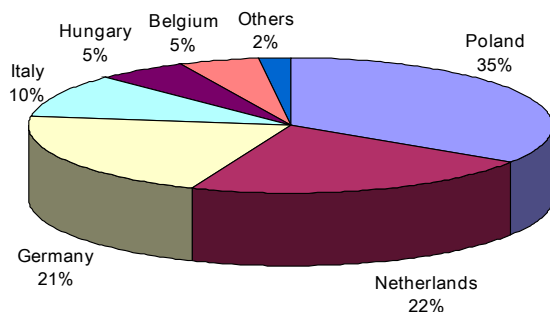


Figure 3.18, Import of ornamental trees and shrubs, SSCU 2009, and percentages researched and processed by League NPPU, 2010)

According the official statistics, in 2008, when a total value of 13.7 million \$ was imported, the three major suppliers of ornamental outdoor plants were Poland (35%), the Netherlands (22%) and Germany (21%). The “League of Nursery Products Producers of Ukraine” has performed a survey among their members at the end of 2009. The results are shown in the right of Fig. 3.18. Whereas imports have decreased with 30 – 40% in 2009, according to this survey, especially Hungary but also Slovenia have gained market share at the cost of Poland, and Belgium has gained market share at the cost of Germany and the Netherlands.

Plants are selected personally before they are loaded, which means that Ukrainian importers have a special person (in small companies it is usually the Director himself) who goes abroad and personally selects the plants. Catalogue selection, or via internet, is not efficient as people are not sure about the quality they receive. Moreover, due to high transport costs, difficulties during crossing the border and expensiveness of import duties and currency exchange rates, risks are tried to be avoided as much as possible .

Import of ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials, by months, 2008-2009 (1,000 \$)

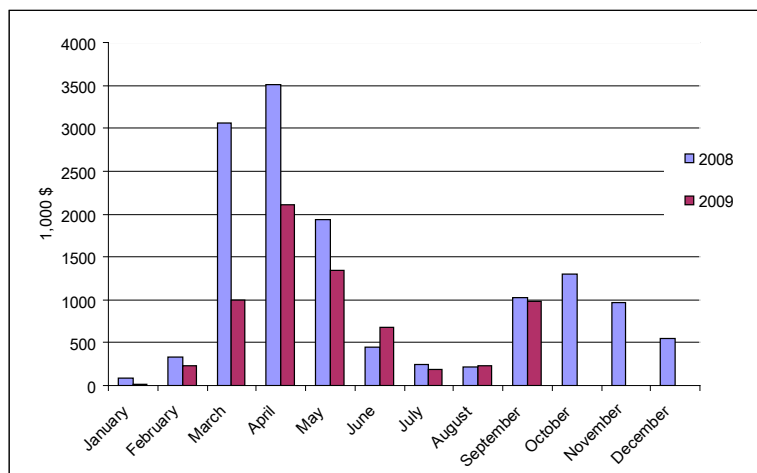


Figure 3.19 Import of ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials, SSCU (2009)

3.6.3 Trends and Demand

The demand for ornamental plant products has increased 30- 40% annually for the past 5 years mainly due to the rapidly increasing real estate market. Presently, more orders are coming from professional clients like: tourist bases, recreational areas, restaurants and offices. Also private and governmental enterprises consider it as a spark of sophistication to have improved near-by area. City councils are improving green planting in cities and suburbs which results in practically a insatiable demand of ornamental plants.

The demand of lane- and park trees will increase over the coming decades. Greening of the cities has been neglected since independence, thus 18 years. Also trees die because of age or diseases. In this respect attention needs to be given to the aging of the massive number of poplar trees planted in the former century. During the sixties and seventies poplar trees were planted because of their rapid growth characteristics. However, poplar trees have a life-time of 40 to 50 years and therefore the old stock will probably need to be replaced by 2010. However, no trees are propagated, and thus a serious (import) demand is likely to emerge over the coming years.

It is calculated that 15% of existing plantings of the total greening area of 560 thousand ha needs to be renewed the coming years throughout Ukraine. These 560 thousand hectares consist of parks, squares, road sides, green areas around buildings and other city greening and amount to about 90 million plants per year.

Annual demand in planting material, (million UAH, €'s)

| | Hryvnia | Euro |
|---|-------------|------------|
| New private habitations (villa's, cottages) | 300 | 24 |
| New tenement houses | 750 | 60 |
| Old tenement houses | 1269 | 101.5 |
| Plantings of common use (parks, public gardens, etc.) | 499 | 40 |
| Plantings of special purpose (road sides, industrial areas, etc.) | 218 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 3036 | 243 |

Table 3.3 Annual demand in planting material. Source: "Factory of ornamental plants", 2008²¹

The European standard requires a per capita greening of 20 m². In Ukraine similar standards have been maintained especially during the Soviet-time. Presently, the acreage per capita has decreased because real estate market is taking over the green areas in the cities. This occurs despite the payments that need to be made to the local government for cutting. These payments are meant for replanting trees. However, it appears that these payments are used for other, even sometimes private purposes and therefore the greening areas in the cities continue to decrease.

Another concern and demand exists in the capital of Ukraine, Kiev. Kiev is famous for its chestnuts. Chestnuts can reach an age of about 70 to 80 years. Due to a disease the chestnut trees are dying. This causes much concern about how to replace the trees with resistant trees.

Apart of creating new plantings, Ukraine far not meets the demand through the national nurseries. Additionally to the maintenance of existing "greening", planting material is needed for the big projects to decorate the activities for example regarding the UEFA European Football Championship in 2012.

3.7 fruit trees and berries

3.7.1 Local production

Through governmental support the fruit sector has been developed the past three years rapidly. The Development Programs of Horticulture, Viniculture and Hop states that 1% levy on alcohol sales is invested in the development of Horticulture (read fruit growing), Viniculture and Hop. By Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine the legislation was prolonged till 31 December 2014.

Many professional fruit producers have made use of the subsidy-program and many large scale apple orchards of hundreds of hectares, have been replanted during the past three, four years. Additionally, trees for household gardens are very popular, specifically the old nostalgic varieties. In 2009, especially these trees became very popular, and some garden centres indicate that sales of ornamental trees dropped as much as it was compensated by the sales of fruit trees.

Local production of fruit, berry and grapevine nursery stock covers approximately 80% of the demand. The certified nurseries contribute approximately 30-40% of the total production. The rest is produced by not certified nurseries, including private households. Breeding and reproduction of nursery stocks is a subject of mandatory state certification. The state certification aims to maintain a high quality of the stock and protection of breeders' rights. The finished nursery stock is a subject for mandatory approbation.

The fruit tree production is concentrated in the South of Ukraine. At Crimea, 28 % of the production takes place, in Mykolayiv oblast, 15%, in Donetsk 8% and Chernivtsi oblast 9%. 78% of the trees are seed-fruit trees, like apple and pear, and 21% are stone-fruit trees, like peach, plum and apricot. There are almost no nut trees produced commercially.

The commodity structure is increasingly dominated by apple trees. In 2005, over 90 % per cent of apple trees were produced on clonal rootstocks, whereas most of the pear trees and stone-fruit trees are still propagated on seedling rootstocks. The most common types of clonal rootstock are semi-vigorous M-106 and dwarfing M-9. Almost all trees produced are barefoot. In 2005, 120 varieties of apple trees were offered by nurseries. The most widespread varieties were Idared (18% of trees), Renet Simirenko (17%), Jonagold (11%), and Golden Delicious (11%). The share of foreign varieties of apple trees has increased consistently, although at present more and more people, producers and consumers crave for the old varieties. Regarding stone-fruit trees the domestic varieties prevail. In the appendix the official registered varieties are shown.

In the figure below the production of strawberries, fruit trees and berry plants are shown which is the result of the attested nurseries. As can be seen in Figure 3.20, the apple-tree production has increased relatively more in comparison to berries and strawberries, mainly because berries and strawberries are easier to propagate at the private households. Strawberries however, degenerate faster than bushy berry plants.

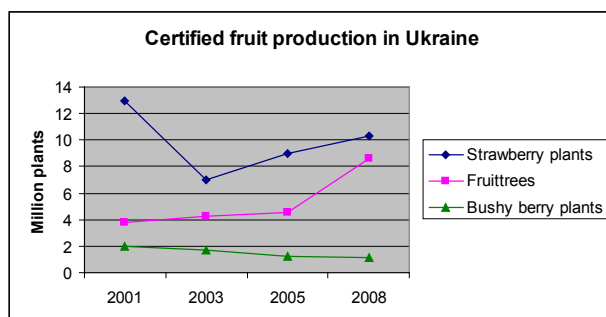


Figure 3.20 Certified fruit production in Ukraine, Source: SPAIU, State Pomological and Ampelgraphical Inspection of Ukraine, 2009

Bushy **berry plants** are produced in Lviv (23%), Cherkassy (12%), Sumy (13%), and Kyiv oblasts (11%). In total 1.2 million certified plants were produced in 2005 which remained more less the same in 2008. Strawberry plants are cultivated mostly in Vinnytsya (64%) and Donetsk (20%). Local production has increased till more then 10 million plants in 2008. Berries are popular in Eastern Europe. The berries are grown in the household gardens, preserved and processed.

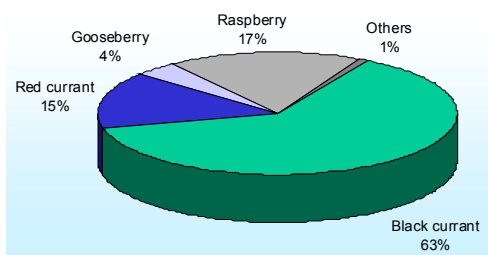


Figure 3.21 distribution of certified berry production, SPAIU, 2006

According the horticultural zones, the centre and south of Ukraine is suitable for growing apples, cherries, plums, apricots; the west and south is better for pears; north and north-west are suitable for – black-currant, strawberries; south-east – sweet cherry; south, Trans-Carpathian and Podillya (Lowland) – peaches.

Conservation and multiplication of parent material (pre-base and base plants) of the nursery stock has been undertaken by the research institutes of the *Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences*. Due to the lack of public finance, these organizations have ceased their capacities considerably. Consequently, the nurseries face the deficit of improved parent material for propagation of mother plants.

Not certified nurserymen offer wider assortment; together with the mainstreams, they produce nut trees and specialties like quince, mulberry, sea-buckthorn, cornelian cherry, bilberry, honeysuckle and others. According to the officials, the problem of the stock produced by not certified nurseries is the health status. The finished stock is not approbated and marketed without quarantine certificates. Plant breeder rights are neglected.

Table 3.4: *Certified production of planting material of fruits and berries. Source: SPAIU processed by Flower Council of Ukraine*¹⁹

| 2008 local (Ukrainian) planting material production | | | thousand pieces |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Apple trees | | | 6 883 |
| Berries | | | 11 575 |
| | black currant | 1 102 | |
| | strawberries | 10 263 | |
| | red (white) currants | 157 | |
| | raspberries | 48 | |
| | gooseberry | 3 | |
| Pears | | | 452 |
| Drupe trees | | | 1 259 |
| | apricot | 79 | |
| | peach | 607 | |
| | cherry | 115 | |
| | sweet cherry | 266 | |
| | plum | 180 | |
| | alycha (<i>Prunus divaricata</i>) | 9 | |

3.7.2 Import

Most fruit trees are imported from Serbia, because no import duties need to be paid. For the southern parts of Ukraine, also planting material of stone-fruits is purchased from Italy and France. The rest of the country has purchased planting material mainly from Poland and less from Germany, France and the Netherlands. The quality from Polish plants are in general inferior in comparison to the planting material of Germany, France and the Netherlands, but prices are more attractive. Only the Netherlands and France have a propagation chain free of viruses from breeding till certified production trees. Every individual fruit tree from the Netherlands for example, with an orange label is strictly checked on viruses and diseases and thus certified by the Netherlands Inspection Service for Horticulture. To protect the reputation in export markets, producers and the Inspection Service are very strict. To start production with “virus-free” trees is very important as the trees can yield 40% more than infected trees. Not only because of volumes but also in respect of quality. Virus infected trees can produce misshaped fruits.

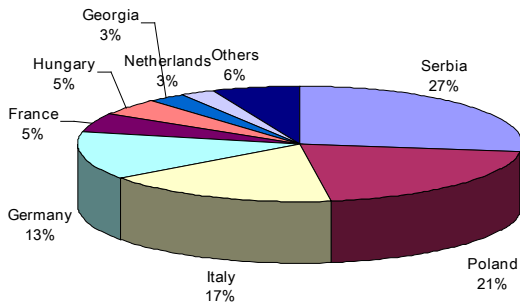


Figure 3.22 Import of fruit trees and berry plants, 2008,
SSCA processed by Flower Council of Ukraine, 2009

4 SWOT ANALYSIS

The ornamental and nursery sector in Ukraine faces many challenges, but risks need to be taken seriously into account as well. The present ornamental sector has emerged in an outdated system, which causes quite some difficulties. Major challenge is to supply the increasing domestic demand and accordingly the Russian market from Ukraine. Ukraine has all natural conditions to become an export country of trees and plants, like it was in the Soviet time. Therefore, supplying Russia from Ukraine is not new. International developments however, are inhibited by the Ukrainian government due to not being familiar with the opportunities and contents of the international system and serious lack of finance.

To make a general SWOT-analysis about the ornamental sector of cut flowers, indoor pot plants, garden plants, trees and fruits containing production, logistics and trade perspectives is comprehensive. Therefore, two SWOT-analyses are made, one for trading to Ukraine and one for domestic production.

SWOT – Analysis for trade

Ukraine is a growth market. International trends come through to Ukraine where only small assortment is locally produced. Despite the low incomes almost all Ukrainians buy flowers as flowers play an important role in social life in Ukraine. Nonetheless, for the middle and lower income segment price is very important and life-time accordingly. Therefore, Chrysanthemum, Alstromeria and pot plants have gained popularity. Especially the high segment likes extra ordinary plants and floricultural products.

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|--|
| <p>Growth market</p> <p>Faithful purchasers, especially when giving some extra services, like providing invitation for visa application, training..)</p> | <p>Still high demand of small quantities</p> <p>Not consistent demand</p> <p>Not respected Plant Breeder Rights for ornamentals by Law</p> <p>Not able to monitor and control Plant Breeder Rights on other crops</p> <p>Poor conditions of retail channels</p> <p>Difficult import conditions</p> |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <p>Build up sustainable relationships</p> <p>Transit to Russia</p> <p>Direct sales to retail</p> <p>Supply domestic production</p> <p>High demand for specialties</p> | <p>Demand can strongly fluctuate</p> <p>Uncertain currency exchange rates</p> <p>Uncertain policy</p> |

SWOT Analysis Trade

SWOT – Analysis for production

To summarize the SWOT analysis: The market for ornamental indoor and especially outdoor plants will increase after the present global financial crisis. Due to transport costs, import duties and long waiting times at the Customs, due to prolonged clearance procedures, missing document which were not expected, local production is interesting. Labor costs are low, although it should be taken in mind that the labourers are not skilled in working with ornamental plants and do not work as efficient as in West-Europe. Producers in Ukraine are frequently visited by officials who search thoroughly for violations and offenses of the law. Therefore, foreign initiatives to starting production in Ukraine require a reliable Ukrainian partner, and the reliability needs to be mutual.

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|--|
| <p>Growth market</p> <p>Strategic location for trading to CIS-countries, especially Russia, without paying import-tax</p> <p>Emerging institutional building</p> <p>Emerging specializations at academies and universities which are very popular among students.</p> <p>Emerging producer unions</p> <p>(Still) lower prices for energy sources from international perspective</p> <p>Favourable Taxation policy for agricultural enterprises</p> <p>Low labour costs</p> <p>“protection” of import because of complicated import conditions</p> | <p>Undeveloped market infrastructure</p> <p>Shortage of skilled labour</p> <p>Lower efficiency of labour</p> <p>(In general) old-fashioned technologies of growing, no selection and breeding</p> <p>Not respected plant breeding rights, officially not for ornamentals, and no finance for monitoring the other crops.</p> <p>Lack of market information (domestic production, import (illegal))</p> <p>Bribing practices throughout the system, therefore reliable Ukrainian partner needed.</p> <p>Poor conditions for suppliers to supermarkets</p> <p>Not many people speak an other language than Ukrainian or Russian.</p> |
| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| <p>The market is far from saturated, there are a lot of opportunities for new varieties and products</p> <p>Growing demand for diversifying fruit, flower and nursery produce</p> <p>High demand from supermarket for high quality homogenous products</p> <p>Intensification of production, mono-cultures</p> <p>Most of the Ukrainian enterprises are eager to cooperate with Dutch partners</p> <p>According nursery products, fruits, etc. once the way is found tot the market there are opportunities to become the biggest.</p> <p>For local production of big size conifers, forest-and lane trees, Poplars, Chrysanthum, tulips, nut trees. Nostalgic and modern fruit varieties</p> <p>Because of high import duties and complicated paperwork the local market is still protected.</p> | <p>High capital intensity</p> <p>Insufficient level of access to financial resources</p> <p>Products illegally enter the country from Poland, Hungary and other countries.</p> <p>Limited list of allowed chemical plant protection means</p> <p>No State Development Programme in the sector</p> |

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APPENDIX I Import documents

The customs legislation is changing often and therefore it is recommended to consult the custom authorities in Ukraine for the most actual information. Moreover, the procedures are not transparent. To clear goods, the company needs to be accredited to the customs. Companies without residence in the country of destination can clear through a customs agency. The importer needs to announce through a “preliminary declaration” the arrival of the goods. The custom duties and other costs need to be paid when the clearance is done.

For the clearance of the goods it is best to clear them in the customs in the district of destination or via the customs of the broker. The freight is being sealed at the border and transported to the customs. The import duty , VAT and other duties need to be paid at the customs.

Since Ukraine joined the WTO reformations have started to obtain the legislation and import procedures in line with the international standards. This should lead to simplification of the procedures, a decrease in non-tariff trade barriers and a decrease of import tariffs.

Import duties need to be paid according the law on Uniform Customs Tariff's. This is according the International Harmonised System (HS). There is a standard tariff for members of the Most Favoured Nations (MFN), to which the Netherlands belong to. The import tariffs differ from 0 till 20% of the value of the goods. Most goods from the former USSR have a tariff of zero. In practice, there are often problems at the customs who refuses to import for the zero tariff. The import duty is counted over the CIP value of the goods. For some products higher tariffs are applied to protect the local market.

The importer needs to pay 20% VAT over the value of the goods plus import duties. Formally, this VAT should be refunded, but this appears to be difficult in practice. There is a backlog of repayments and due to inflation of the Hryvnia past two years, less VAT is refunded.

| | | Import Duty % |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 0601 | Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corns, crowns and rhizomes | 5 |
| 0602 10 | Non rooted seedlings and grafts | 5 |
| 0602 20 | Trees, bushes of edible fruits | 5 |
| 0602 300000 | Rhododendron (azalea) | 20 |
| 0602 40 | Roses | 5 |
| 0602 903000 | Vegetables and strawberry plants | 10 |
| 0602 904100 | Outdoor ornamental trees, bushes, including rooted grafts and seedlings. | 15 |
| 0602 904500 | | |
| 0602904900 | | |
| 0602 905100 | Outdoor ornamentals and perennial plants | 15 |
| 0602 905900 | | |
| 0602 907000 | Indoor ornamentals, incl. rooted grafts, seedlings, Young plants. | 15 |
| 0602909100 | | |
| 0602909900 | | |
| 0603 101100 | Fresh cutflowers 1 June till 31 October | 10 |
| 0603102900 | | |
| 0603105100 | Fresh cut flowers 1 November till 31 May | 5 |
| 0603106900 | | |
| 0604 | Foliage, branches and other parts of plants | 10 |
| | | |

The following items are needed:

1. Contract
2. Invoice with: Name, Address of the importer and the exporter, date , place of departure and destination, invoice-number, country of origin, brands, numbers, quantity, description of the goods including the HS-code, Gross and Nett weight, costs of freight, code of the currency used in the invoiceprice per unit and total price, payment and delivery terms.
3. Custom Accreditation Card
4. Packing list (Nett and Gross Weight)
5. European Single Administrative Document EX 1
6. Certificate that you have declared the currency values (issued by currency department of tax office)
7. Bank account statement confirming prepayment if there is one
8. Certificate of origin
9. Export declaration + copy
10. Quality certificate from producer
11. International Sanitary Certificate
12. Phytosanitary Certificate of the sender
13. Proof of expenses on transport from Kiev to the entry point (with the name of entry point) – only if delivery is different from DDU, CIP or CPT
14. Contract with the carrier
15. CMR
16. TIR carnet if there is one
17. Quarantine permission from Ukrainian State Quarantine Service

APPENDIX II Registered fruit varieties

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Apple trees | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54-118 | 73086025 | 1984 | 237 | | LP | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Aurora of Crimea | 73086019 | 1977 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Askolda | 88086001 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Antonivka Ordinary | 90086015 | 1928 | 1010 | 344 | LP | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Amulet ® | 94086020 | 2006 | 344 | | SL | | e.Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Aidared | 73086026 | 1986 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Ali Parusy | 82086007 | 1994 | 359 | 359 | S | | Sum | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Balaklanivske | 85086004 | 2001 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Blagodat' ® (Grace) | 02086003 | 2006 | 424 | | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Golden Delicious | 66086002 | 1969 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Gorodyschen-ske ® | 97086008 | 2008 | 424 | | SL | 85 | Win | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Gala | 78086013 | 1993 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Garant ® | 01086004 | 2006 | 344 | | SLP | | I. Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| D-1071 | 94086002 | 2000 | 314 | | S | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| D-471 | 88086002 | 200 | 314 | | S | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Darynka ® | 02086004 | 2006 | 424 | | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Edera | 97086007 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| EM-VII | 75086025 | 1971 | 1010 | | | | | | | |
| Kalvil of Donetsk | 71086001 | 1987 | 314 | | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Snow - Kalvil | 47086005 | 1957 | 1010 | 424 | LPS | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Kymeria | 92086003 | 1997 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Winter Crimean | 69086006 | 1984 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Crimean | 75086004 | 1999 | 359 | 359 | Cr | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Katherina | 94086013 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Lubava ® | 02086005 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| MM -106 | 75086014 | 1984 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| M. 9 | 75086010 | 1976 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Melba | 40086003 | 1962 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Sum | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Minkar | 90086006 | 2002 | 325 | | SL | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Ornament ® | 92086009 | 2005 | 344 | 344 | SL | 7 | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Pearl of Kiev | 94086021 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Papirovka | 38086003 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Sum | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Prima | 76086023 | 1991 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Predgorne | 75086026 | 1999 | 359 | 359 | Cr | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Pepinka Zolotysta | 55086002 | 1971 | 424 | | SLP | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Renet Symerenka | 47086006 | 1957 | 424 | | SLP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Rubinove Duky | 74086003 | 1983 | 344 | 344 | L | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rovesnyk | 78086006 | 2000 | 424 | | SL | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Radogost | 92086018 | 2000 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rosavka | 80086003 | 1992 | 424 | | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| September's Red | 69086010 | 1989 | 359 | 359 | S | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Scythian's Gold ® | 92086010 | 2006 | 344 | | SL | | e.Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Spartan | 70086013 | 1986 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Symyrenkivets | 80086004 | 1997 | 424 | | L | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Sapphire | 82086011 | 2001 | 424 | | LP | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Salgirske | 73086021 | 1981 | 359 | 359 | S | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Slava Peremoztsam (Glory to the Winners) | 47086008 | 1954 | 424 | | SLP | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Tauria | 75086008 | 1984 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Teremok | 90086002 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Florina | 94086011 | 2003 | 1010 | 424 | SL | | Win | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Jubilee Mis ® | 04086003 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Vlasta ® | 02086002 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Autumn Mliivchanka ® | 92086020 | 2008 | 424 | | L | 98 | I. Aut | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Skifanka | 92086001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | Sum | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Pear trees | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bere Kiev's | 72076001 | 1991 | 344 | 344 | L | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Bere Bosk | 40076005 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Bukovyna | 87076007 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Williams Ruzh | 68076003 | 1988 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Sum | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Delbara | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams | 40076009 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | Sum | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Viktoria | 73076001 | 1988 | 325 | | SL | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Vitchuznyana | 57076002 | 1969 | 359 | 359 | SL | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Vyzhnytsa | 87076012 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Vassa | 66076001 | 1979 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Grand Champion | 73076005 | 1988 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Desertna | 57076001 | 1969 | 359 | 359 | S | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Etude | 87076013 | 1999 | 372 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Zolotysta (Goldish) | 58076001 | 1975 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Winter Mliivska | 68076001 | 1989 | 424 | | L | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Zolotovoritska | 81076004 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | L | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Izumrudna (Emeraldish) | 82076009 | 1994 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Izuminka of Crimea | 83076003 | 1995 | 359 | 359 | S | | Win | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| 4-6 | 98076002 | 2000 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2.10 | 98076001 | 2000 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Rootstock | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Krupnoplidna (Big fruited) | 87076011 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Conference | 54076001 | 1975 | 1010 | 344 | LP | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Korsunska | 49076001 | 1972 | 424 | | L | | Sum | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Kure | 40076013 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Kucherianka | 88076003 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Lemonka | 40076003 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Maria | 92076011 | 2001 | 359 | 359 | Cr | | Win | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Mria ® (Dream) | 97076002 | 2008 | 359 | | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Autumn of Bukovyna | 88076001 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Platonivska ® | 06076001 | 2007 | 424 | | L | | Aut | 8 | 9 | 8-9 |
| Roksolana | 81076005 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | SL | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Striyska | 86076002 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Starkrymson | 73076007 | 1985 | 1010 | 344 | S | | Sum | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Smerichka | 83076002 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | L | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Tauriyska | 74076003 | 1976 | 359 | 359 | SL | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Trembita | 80076008 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | L | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Klapp's Favourite | 40076015 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | Sum | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Cheremshyna | 82076002 | 2000 | 344 | 344 | LP | | Win | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Chernivchanka | 87076006 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Yantarna (succinic) | 74076004 | 1989 | 325 | | SLP | | Aut | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Yablunivska | 87076009 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | Win | | | |
| Yanis ® | 06076002 | 2007 | 433 | | L | | I. Aut | 8-9 | 8-9 | 9 |
| Vesilna | 03076003 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Veresneve Devo ® | 05076001 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Oksamyt ® (velvet) | 01076002 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Posmishka (smile) | 04076005 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | e. Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Chysten'ka | 04076006 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | e. Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Yakymivska | 86076003 | 2000 | 359 | 359 | S | | Aut | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Provintsiaska | 03076002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | I. Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bere Desiatova ® | 04076001 | 2006 | 344 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Uman's Jubilee ® | 04076002 | 2006 | 344 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Dytiacha | 04076007 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | I. Aut | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Raiduga ® (rainbow) | 01076001 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | I. | 9 | 9 | 9 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Katiusha | 04076003 | 2006 | 325 | | | | I. Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Pectoral | 03076001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | Aut | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Candidatka | 04076004 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | Win | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Quince | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academichna | 97207004 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Darunok Onuku | 97207002 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | me | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Kaschenka # 18 | 97207001 | 1999 | 348 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Maria | 97207003 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Studentka | 87207001 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Chaenomeles | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vitaminnyy | 99362001 | 2001 | 348 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Karavaievskyy | 99362003 | 2001 | 348 | | LP | | I. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Pomaranchevyj | 99362002 | 2001 | 348 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Citrinovyy | 99362004 | 2001 | 348 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Apricot | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botsadivskyy | 83070006 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | me | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Zorianyy | 84070001 | 2000 | 325 | | S | | me | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Krasnoschiokyy | 48070001 | 1958 | 1010 | 424 | SL | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Kumir (idol) | 03070003 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | ue | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Melitopolskyy Late | 70070002 | 1988 | 325 | | SL | | I. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Melitopolskyy Early | 56070001 | 1980 | 325 | | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Melitopolskyy Luchisty | 80070004 | 1990 | 325 | | S | | ms | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Pamiat' Kashenka | 78070003 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Poliskyy Krupnoplidnyy | 74070001 | 1985 | 344 | 344 | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Taschenakskyy | 03070002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | me | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Dar Melitopolia | 04070002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | ml | | 9 | 9 |
| Sadovyy | 04070001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | ml | | | |
| Alycha | | | | | | | | | | |
| General ® | 06072002 | 2007 | 314 | | LS | | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Donchnka Early | 92012004 | 1997 | 314 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Kiev's Hybrid | 84072002 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Tetiana | 06072001 | 2007 | 344 | | LS | | ms | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Cherry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfa | 79074001 | 2000 | 424 | | L | | ml | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Vstrecha | 82074001 | 1995 | 325 | | S | | ml | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Vospominanie | 92074001 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 7 | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Vzgliad | 92074002 | 2005 | 325 | | SL | 7 | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Griot Podbielsky | 38074008 | 1948 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Griot Melitopolsky | 80074001 | 2002 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Igrushka | 80074004 | 1992 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Melitoposka Desertna | 47074005 | 1954 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Nord Star | 84074005 | 1995 | 1010 | 344 | P | | l. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Ozhydanie | 83074002 | 1993 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Prymitna | 81074004 | 1991 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Ranniy Desert | 94074003 | 2005 | 325 | | SL | 7 | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Sputnytsa | 94074005 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 7 | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Shalunia | 80074002 | 1990 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Lubitelska | 02074001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Vidrodzhennia ® | 04074002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Eruditka | 89074002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Solidarnist' | 92074012 | 2005 | 325 | | | | | | | |
| Zmynschysia ® | 04074001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Zgoda ® | 04074003 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Notka | 89074003 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | l. | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Sweet Cherry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anons (announce-ment) | 76085005 | 1990 | 325 | | S | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Aelita | 77085004 | 1989 | 314 | | SL | | ml | 9 | 7 | 5 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Biggaro Hatif Burlat | 75085007 | 1994 | 1010 | | S | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Valeria | 88085004 | 2001 | 314 | | L | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Valeriy Chkalov | 52085001 | 1954 | 238 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Vinka | 48085001 | 1981 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Donetska Krasunia | 82085006 | 1987 | 314 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Dilema | 74085004 | 1987 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Dniprovka | 47085002 | 1954 | 325 | | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Donetskyy Ugo-liok | 77085007 | 1990 | 314 | | SL | | l. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Donchanka | 71085001 | 1985 | 314 | | SL | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Drogana Zhovta | 40085002 | 1950 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | l. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Druzhba | 76085001 | 2001 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Dachnitsa | 83085001 | 2001 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Electra | 82085009 | 2001 | 325 | | S | | me | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Zodiac | 94085002 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 9 | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Zaporizka | 47085003 | 1962 | 325 | | L | | e. | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Zabuta | 86085008 | 2002 | 325 | | P | | l. | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Zoriana / Vozvrashchenie | 99085006 | 2002 | 424 | | L | | l. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Iziumna | 71085002 | 1991 | 325 | | L | | l. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Iskra (spark) | 79085001 | 1998 | 325 | | S | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Kytaivska Black | 50085003 | 1962 | 344 | 344 | LP | | ms | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Cosmichna | 70085002 | 1984 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Krupnoplidna (Big fruited) | 72085003 | 1983 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Kazka | 86085007 | 2002 | 325 | | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lubava ® | 06085002 | 2007 | 314 | | SLP | | ml | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Mliiv's Legend ® | 06085001 | 2007 | 424 | | L | | ms | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Melitopolska Red | 71085004 | 1996 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Melitopolska Early | 47085004 | 1976 | 325 | | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Melitopolska Black | 57085002 | 1969 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Mirage | 88085002 | 2003 | 325 | | L | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Meotida | 02085001 | 2003 | 325 | | L | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Nectarna | 49085003 | 1954 | 424 | | SL | | l. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Orion | 81085001 | 1998 | 325 | | L | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Prysadybna | 47085006 | 1954 | 325 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Prestizhna | 74085003 | 1990 | 325 | | S | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Rubanova Early | 71085006 | 1983 | 325 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Pink Mliivska | 49085001 | 1962 | 424 | | LP | | l. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Early Duky | 49085002 | 1972 | 344 | 344 | L | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Romance | 79085002 | 1998 | 325 | | LP | | l. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Surprise | 70085004 | 1982 | 325 | | S | | ml | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Taurichanka | 47085012 | 1969 | 325 | | S | | me | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Totem | 94085004 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 9 | me | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Talisman | 93085001 | 1995 | 325 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Udivitielna | 77085002 | 1991 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Chervneva Rannia (June's Early) | 50085001 | 1969 | 325 | | SP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Yaroslavna | 77085003 | 1989 | 314 | | SL | | me | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Vyzhannia | 02085002 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Era | 89085003 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7-8 |
| Debut | 02085004 | 2007 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Anshlag ® | 04085003 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | ms | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Lasunia ® | 04085005 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | ms | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Nizhnist' ® | 05085001 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Prostir | 02085006 | 2007 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Chance ® | 04085004 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | ms | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Epos | 89085002 | 2007 | 325 | | SL | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Supernytsa | 02085003 | 2007 | 325 | | SL | | ml | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Vikha | 02085005 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | l. | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Dyvna ® | 04085001 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | l. | 9 | 7 | 8 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Lubymytsa Turotseva ® | 04085002 | 2007 | 325 | | LS | | l. | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Temporion | 89085001 | 2007 | 325 | | SL | | l. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Plum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anna Shpet | 39080001 | 1949 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | l. | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Valor | 89080001 | 1997 | 1010 | 344 | L | | ml | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Voloshka | 76080001 | 1980 | 424 | | SLP | | l. | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Nen'ka ® | 06080001 | 2007 | 424 | | L | | e. | 8 | 8 | 8-9 |
| Ode | 79080003 | 1986 | 424 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Renklod Early | 90080002 | 1988 | 314 | | S | | e. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Renklod Karbysheva | 75080001 | 1984 | 314 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Renklod Altanta | 39080009 | 1954 | 1010 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Stenley | 76080006 | 1988 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | l. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Sentiabrskaa (september's) | 48080002 | 2003 | 424 | | L | | ml | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Ugorka Italian | 39080003 | 1949 | 1010 | 424 | SLP | | l. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Ukorka Donetsk | 71080004 | 1985 | 314 | | S | | l. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Ukorka Donetsk Early | 71080001 | 1984 | 314 | | S | | ml | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Peach | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vireneya | 94079001 | 2003 | 325 | | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Druzhba (friendship) | 70079001 | 1972 | 348 | | L | | ms | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Dniprovskyy | 67079001 | 1979 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Zolotystyy | 76079001 | 1988 | 325 | | S | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Ivan Tupitsyn | 94079002 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 7 | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Kiev's Early | 50079001 | 1954 | 344 | 344 | SL | | e. | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Lisostepovyy | 78079001 | 1993 | 348 | | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lubymets II | 97079005 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Melitopolskyy Yasnyy | 80079002 | 1991 | 325 | | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Mria (Dream) | 94079003 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 7 | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Oksamytovyy (velvet) | 92079014 | 2001 | 348 | | L | | me | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Pamiat' Gryshko | 92079005 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ml | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Pamiat' Shevchenka | 71079002 | 1978 | 348 | | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Podarok Kiev | 78079003 | 1993 | 348 | | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Pidshepnyy 1 | 75079004 | 1990 | 348 | | S | | | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Redhaven | 68079012 | 1985 | 1010 | 344 | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rum'yanyy | 68079006 | 1972 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Syaivo | 92079009 | 2005 | 325 | | SLP | 9 | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Slavutych | 71079004 | 1984 | 348 | | SL | | ms | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Schedryy | 92079004 | 2001 | 348 | | L | | ml | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Jubilee Sydorenka | 90079002 | 2003 | 325 | | S | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Zgoda | 04079002 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Charivnyk | 03079006 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Zlatodar | 04079001 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Spokusa | 03079005 | 2006 | 325 | | S | | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Cornel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Volodymyrsky | 97212002 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Vydubetsky | 87212004 | 2000 | 348 | | SL | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Vavilovets | 92212007 | 2000 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Grenadier | 92212001 | 2000 | 348 | | SL | | ue | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Exotic | 00212001 | 2001 | 348 | | SLP | | l. | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Elegant | 92212006 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Eugenia | 97212003 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Coralovyy Marka | 00212002 | 2001 | 348 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Luk'yanivsky | 87212003 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Mykolka | 92212002 | 2000 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Olena | 92212004 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Radist' | 92212005 | 2000 | 348 | | SL | | e. | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Svitliachok | 92212003 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | l. | 9 | 5 | 5 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Semen | 97212001 | 1999 | 348 | | SLP | | l. | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Mykhailivskyi ® | 04212001 | 2008 | 424 | | SLP | 93 | e.. | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Gooseberry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vysokyy Zamok | 85071001 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | P | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Donetskyy Pervenets | 68071004 | 1979 | 314 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Donetskyy Krupnoplidnyy | 68071003 | 1976 | 314 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Carpathian | 84071001 | 1995 | 372 | 344 | L | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Kameniar | 85071002 | 1994 | 372 | 344 | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Krasen' | 75071001 | 1986 | 424 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Legin' ® | 06071001 | 2007 | 424 | | L | | ms | 7-8 | 7-8 | 7-8 |
| Mliiv's Yellow | 51071001 | 1969 | 424 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Neslukhivskyi | 84071002 | 1990 | 372 | 344 | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Carat ® | 04071002 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Elegant ® | 04071003 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Zlatogor ® | 04071001 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Okeamyt ® | 05071001 | 2006 | 344 | | SLP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Slavuta ® | 05071002 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Kniazhych ® | 05071003 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Actinidia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zagadkova | 00208004 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ms | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Karavaievskaya Urozhaina | 92208002 | 2001 | 348 | | SP | | l. | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Kiev's Hybridna | 84208003 | 1992 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | >5 | 5 | 5 |
| Kiev's Bigfruited | 84208004 | 1992 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | >5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nadia | 00208003 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ml | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Originalna | 92208003 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ms | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Purple Sadova | 84208006 | 1992 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Perlyna Sadu | 00208002 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | e. | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Rubinova | 92208001 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | e. | >5 | 5 | 7 |
| Rima | 00208001 | 2001 | 348 | | SL | | ms | >5 | 5 | 7 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Sentiabrskaa (september's) | 84208002 | 1992 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | >5 | 5 | 5 |
| Figurna | 84208005 | 1992 | 348 | | SLP | | ms | >5 | 5 | 5 |
| Honeysuckle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bogdana | 98341001 | 2000 | 403 | | L | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Fialka | 98341002 | 2000 | 403 | | L | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Viburnum | | | | | | | | | | |
| Velykoplidna (bigfruited) | 97211002 | 2001 | 424 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Coralova | 97211001 | 2001 | 424 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Schizandra | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sadovyy I | 96213001 | 1998 | 348 | | LP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Raspberry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zieva | 90077004 | 1995 | 1010 | 344 | SL | | remon-tant | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Cosmic ® | 05077002 | 2007 | 350 | | LP | | remon-tant | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Novokytaivska | 51077001 | 1969 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Novost' Mykolaichuka | 73077001 | 1987 | 424 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Perseia ® | 06077002 | 2007 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Ros' | 86077001 | 1999 | 424 | | SL | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Siaivo ® | 05077003 | 2007 | 350 | | LP | | remon-tant | 7-8 | 7 | 7-8 |
| Sania ® | 06077001 | 2007 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 8 | 9 | 7-8 |
| Osinnia ® | 03077002 | 2006 | 350 | | LP | | remon-tant | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Promin' ® | 03077001 | 2006 | 350 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Sea-buckthorn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solodka Zhinka | 98078003 | 2000 | 314 | | S | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Currants (red and white) | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonker van Tets | 81082001 | 1987 | 1010 | 424 | SLP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Lviv's Sweet | 94082002 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Lubava | 94082003 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Lasunia ® | 06082001 | 2007 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 8 | 8-9 |
| Sviatkova | 94082004 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Sviato-mykhailivska | 98082001 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Troitska | 94082008 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Charodiika | 94082006 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Yaroslavna | 97082002 | 2001 | 372 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Darnytsa ® | 94082010 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Samburska ® | 94082011 | 2006 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Black Currant | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amethyst | 92083005 | 2002 | 344 | 344 | n | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Vernisage | 94083007 | 2003 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Verbna | 97083007 | 2004 | 372 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Govtva | 87083008 | 1999 | 350 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Dochka Vorsky | 90083007 | 1999 | 350 | | SL' | | e. | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Lvov's Beauty | 94083004 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Kosakska | 92083003 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | PP | | me | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Consul ® | 06083001 | 2007 | 424 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 8-9 |
| Lybid | 94083005 | 2001 | 372 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Nadbuzhanska | 97083006 | 2004 | 372 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Oriana ® | 06083003 | 2007 | 344 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 8 | 8-9 |
| Pamiat Pravyku | 90083002 | 1994 | 424 | | L | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Pamiati Leonida Mykhailivskogo ® | 05083002 | 2007 | 350 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 5-6 | 8-9 |
| Sofiiivska | 97083010 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Saniuta | 87083007 | 1995 | 344 | 344 | SL | | ml | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Suita Kievsk | 87083006 | 1995 | 344 | 344 | SL | | me | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Sofia | 97083005 | 2001 | 372 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Titania | 90083003 | 1997 | 1010 | 424 | L | | ms | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Universitetska ® | 05083001 | 2007 | 350 | | LP | | l. | 9 | 7-8 | 8-9 |
| Ukrainka | 94083006 | 2000 | 372 | | LP | | ms | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Chereshneva | 91083007 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | LP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Chernecha | 88083003 | 2000 | 344 | 344 | LP | | ms | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Jubilee Kopania | 97083001 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Lastivka | 01083002 | 2006 | 344 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Melody ® | 04083002 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Kazkova ® | 01083003 | 2006 | 344 | | L | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Muse ® | 04083001 | 2006 | 424 | | L | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Raduzhna ® | 01083001 | 2006 | 344 | | L | | me | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Volodymyrska ® | 97083002 | 2006 | 344 | | n | | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Strawberry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Symphony ® | 05084008 | 2007 | 670 | | LP | | ml | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bagriana | 90084005 | 1999 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Bereginia | 03084003 | 2005 | 350 | | SLP | 9 | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Veselka ® (rainbow) | 06084001 | 2007 | 344 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Desna | 78084001 | 1987 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Darunok Vchyteliu | 85084001 | 1993 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Eros ® | 05084009 | 2007 | 672 | | SL | | ml | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Zenga Zengana | 68084001 | 1975 | 1010 | 557,424 | SLP | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Istochnik (source) | 80084005 | 1989 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Crimea's Early | 77084002 | 1985 | 359 | 359 | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Crimean Remontant | 81084001 | 1985 | 359 | 359 | S | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Crimchanka 87 | 80084008 | 1987 | 359 | 359 | S | | ms | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Crown ® | 05084010 | 2007 | 601 | | LP | | e. | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Machuzhinka | 82084001 | 1990 | 372 | | P | | e. | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Olvia | 97084002 | 2001 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |

| Variety | | | Code | | Zone | Characteristics | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Name | Application Number | Year | Applicant | Financer | | Productivity | Ripeness | Cold resistance | Drought resistance | Diseases resistance |
| Prysviata | 86084001 | 1992 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rusanivka | 78084003 | 1986 | 344 | 344 | SP | | e. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Red Gontlet | 76084002 | 1982 | 1010 | 424 | SLP | | ml | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Festivalna Romashka | 85084002 | 1992 | 344 | 344 | SLP | | ms | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Fakel (torch) | 03084002 | 2005 | 350 | | SLP | 7 | ml | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Pozana Kievskia ® | 03084004 | 2006 | 344 | | SLP | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Honeio | 05084001 | 2006 | 557 | | L | | e. | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Present ® | 05084004 | 2006 | 344 | | SLP | | ml | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Polka ® | 05084003 | 2007 | 601 | | L | | ml | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Walnut | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukovynskyy 2 | 87075003 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | ms | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Bukovyna's Bomb | 87075007 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | ms | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Klishkivskyy | 91075009 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | e. | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Prycarpatskyy | 91075010 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | e. | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Rudkivskyy ® | 97075002 | 2007 | 433 | | L | | e. | 7 | | 7 |
| Toporivskyy | 91075014 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | ml | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Chernivetskyy 1 | 95075001 | 1997 | 433 | | L | | ms | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Yarivskyy | 91075012 | 1995 | 433 | | L | | ms | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Persimmon | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain Hoverla ® | 05442002 | 2006 | 1067 | | S | | ms | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Mountain Rodgers ® | 05442004 | 2006 | 1067 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Mountain Roman Qoş ® | 05442003 | 2006 | 1067 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Novinka ® | 05442001 | 2006 | 1067 | | S | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Actinidia purpurea x Actinidia arguta | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Lasunka ® | 05444001 | 2006 | 348 | | L | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Pomarancheva (orange) ® | 05444003 | 2006 | 348 | | L | | ms | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Ripeness

| | |
|------------|------------|
| u | ultra |
| ml | mid-late |
| me | mid- early |
| ms | mid-season |
| e. | early |
| l. | late |
| Win | winter |
| Aut | autumn |
| Sum | summer |

Cold, draught, disease resistance

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 7...9 | high |
| >5 | above average |
| 5 | average |
| <5 | low |

Zone

| | |
|----------|----------|
| S | Step |
| L | Lisostep |
| P | Polissia |

APPENDIX III Key contacts Ukraine

Governmental Institutions

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine <i>Kiev, Khreschatyk 24</i> T: +38 044 278-71-18 ministr@minap.gov.ua www.minagro.kiev.ua</p> | <p>State Service on Right Protection for Plant Varieties <i>Kiev, Generala Rodimtseva 15</i> T: +38 044 257-99-33 Department of Varieties Registration T: +30 044 527-85-87 www.sops.gov.ua/</p> |
| <p>State Forestry Committee <i>Kiev, Rognedynska str. 20</i> T: +38 044 235-55-06, 226-32-53 F: +38 044 235-44-09 dklg@dklg.gov.ua http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/ http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/index</p> | <p>Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services of Ukraine <i>Kiev, Dymytrova 24</i> T: +38 044 289-01-66 +38 044 207-18-60 www.minjkg.gov.ua/</p> |
| <p>Ukrainian State Seed Inspection Ministry of Agricultural Policy <i>Kiev, Solomenskaya sq. 2</i> tel.: (044) 244-02-11 fax: (044) 248-97-34 seeds@cantata.kiev.ua http://agroua.net/ni/</p> | <p>State Pomological & Amelographical Inspection <i>Kiev, Yamska 32</i> T: +38 044 528 37 52 F: +38 044 528 37 52 uadpai@rambler.ru www.content.net.ua/uadpai</p> |
| <p>Ukrainian State Flower-Ornamental Seed Inspection (under Ministry of Building Architecture, Housing and Communal Services) <i>Kiev, Geroiv Dnipro 14</i> T: +38 044 428 05 60 +38 044 428 05 59 udkdni@ukr.net</p> | <p>State Plant Quarantine Service of Ukraine (Ministry of Agricultural Policy) <i>Kiev, Koloskovskaia str. 7</i> T.: +38 044 5247707 F: +38 044 5248902 http://golovderzhkarantyn.gov.ua</p> |

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|---|---|
| <p>Donetsk State Zonal Forestry Seed Inspection Donetsk, Stadionnaya str. 24a Nursery: T: +38 0622 662063 T: +38 0622 662043 T: +38 0622 954502 M: +38 050 638 3593 eredo@telenet.dn.ua</p> | <p>The Nederland's Embassy in Ukraine Office of the Counsellor for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality Kiev, Kontractova Ploscha 7 T: +38 044 4908 223 F: +38 044 4908 266 Kie-Innv@minbuza.nl www.netherlands-embassy.com.ua</p> |
| <p>State Plant Quarantine Service of Ukraine Kiev, Koloskova str.7 T: +38 044 524-77-07 F: +38 044 524-89-02 www.golovderzhkarantyn.gov.ua</p> | |

Official organizations

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Flower Council Of Ukraine Kiev, Borysa Gmyri 13, office 3 T/F: +38 044 5770425 info@cityofdreams.com.ua www.cityofdreams.com.ua</p> | <p>All-Ukrainian NGO «The League of garden materials producers» Kiev, Acad. Zabolotnogo street, 150-a, of.94 T.: +380 44 332-02-06 svsm@ukr.net www.svsm.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Ukrainian Guild Of Landscape Architects Kiev, Mazepy 21, building 7 T: +38 044 284-67-29 skorohod05@yahoo.com www.landscape-gildiya.com.ua/</p> | <p>Ukrainian Academy of the Agrarian Sciences Research Institute of Horticulture Kiev, Novosilky, Ozerna 20 T: +38 044 526 10 62 F: +38 044 522 57 93 ih@uaas.relc.com www.uaan.gov.ua</p> |
| <p>National Botanical Garden of Ukraine (under National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) Kiev, Timiriazievs'ka str. 1 T: +38 044 2854105 F: +38 044 2852649 nbg@nbg.kiev.ua</p> | <p>Agrarnyy Tyzhden – News Paper Kiev, PO. 304 T: +38 044 2797489 2783234 info@a7d.com.ua www.a7d.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Blagoustroistvo and Landshaft – trade press M: +38 0504107094 mgerasimenko@inbox.ru</p> | <p>Neskuchniy sad / Catalogue Sadovaia Industriia (Garden Industry) – trade press M:+380503106907 editor.ns@gmail.com</p> |

Retailers

| | |
|--|--|
| Praktiker – DIY <i>Kiev, Raisy Okipnoi str. 8B</i> T: +38 044 4984498 F: +38 044 4984499 info-ua@praktiker.com www.praktiker.ua | Obi – DIY <i>Kiev, Radysheva str. 10/14</i> T: +38 0444994900 F: +38 044 4961473 category_management@obi.ua www.obi.ua |
| Nova Linia – DIY <i>Kiev, Kharkivske Shose 168</i> T: +38 044 5626705 F: +38 044 5637783 sales@novalinia.com.ua www.novalinia.com.ua | Epicentr – DIY <i>Kiev, Bratislavska str. 11</i> T: +38 044 5612750 F: +38 044 5612791 epicentrk@epicentrk.com.ua www.epicentrk.com.ua |
| Metro – supermarket <i>Kiev, Grygorenka str. 43</i> T: +38 044 4921000 F: +38 044 4921100 office@metro.ua www.metro.ua | Billa – supermarket <i>Kiev, Gryshka str. 3</i> T: +38 044 5725122 F: +38 044 4902499 billa@ua.billa.co.at www.billa.ua |

Garden Centers, Landscapers, Importers

| | |
|---|--|
| Camellia – garden centers network, importer, grower, florist, landscaper. <i>Kyiv, Feodosiiskiy Ln., 14</i> T: +38 044 495-00-00 +38 044 524-33-45 camellia-m@ukr.net www.camellia.com.ua | Factory of Ornamental Plants – garden center, producer, importer, landscaper <i>Donetsk, Slepneva 82a</i> T: +38 0622 53-27-78 T: +38 0622 53-02-26 T: +38 062206 85 50, T: +38 062 206 85 55 F: +30 062340-55-17 fabrika2005@rambler.ru www.fabrikadr.com.ua |
| AGRUS – garden centre, importer, producer <i>Kiev, Pobedy Avenue 67</i> T: +38 044 442 8234 T/F: +38 044 449 9750 www.agrus.ua kvd@agrus.ua | A – Design Studio – landscape design, grower <i>Kiev, PO 341 B</i> T: +38 044 5995057 M: +38 050 8707654 buka.ld@i.ua |

| | |
|--|--|
| Agro Flora – ornamental nursery <i>Kharkov reg., Deregachevsky distr., v.M.Danylovka, Zelena str., 24</i> T: +38 05763 57033 M: +38 097 2736800 agro-flora@land.ru | Agrolux -Ukraine– lawn making company <i>Kiev, Pobedy avenue 82a</i> 044 453-21-69 T: +38 044 238-06-07 info@gazon.ua www.gazon.ua |
| Akrishora I. S. – ornamental nursery <i>Chernivtsi reg., Vyzhnytsa distr., v.Beregomet., Centralnaya str. 55</i> T: +38 03730 36257 M: +38 0673724116 | ArtVille – garden centre, importer <i>Kiev, Novoselki, Sadovaya 26</i> T: +38 044 526-32-27; F: +38 044 5263235 info@agrointel.com www.artville.agrointel.com |
| Art-Geo – ornamental nursery, landscaping <i>Kharkov, Iskrenskyi alley 10</i> T: +38 057 7597363 M: +38 067 7246755 artgeo2005@mail.ru | Art Green – landscape design <i>Kiev, Narodnogo Oplchenia 4a</i> T: +38 044 2499708 +38 044 2499596 info@artgreen.com.ua www.artgreen.com.ua |
| Avenue Green – landscape bureau <i>Kiev, Bozhenka 111, office 70</i> T: +30 044 223-77-09 F: +38 044 528-46-78 info@avenue-green.kiev.ua avenuegreen@meta.ua www.avenue-green.kiev.ua | Ayaks – group of companies “Green circle” – ornamental nursery <i>Dnipropetrovsk, Naberezhnaya Pobedy str., 120/508</i> T: +38 0562 335473 M: +38 0675602220 vfinik@gmail.com |
| Askania Flora <i>Kiev reg., Brovarskoy distr., v.Dimitrovo, Dimitrova str. 2b</i> T: +38 044 593 08 09 F: +38 044 593 08 09 office@ascania-flora.com.ua http://www.ascania.ua | Biosphere – L – ornamental nursery, landscape design. <i>Kiev, Vasilkovskaya 37</i> T: +38 044 2957977 T: +38 044 4928489 M: +38 0675044633 biosfera-l@ukr.net sergd@i.com.ua www.biosphere.com.ua |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Bila Liniia (White Line) – garden centre, landscape and floristic bureau Kiev Region, Kievo-Svyatoshinski district, Sofievskaya Borschagovka village, Pushkin street 24A T: +38(044)5997195 F: +38(044)4587065 info@wline.com.ua www.wline.com.ua</p> | <p>Bonsai – garden centre, irrigation systems Kiev, Vasylkivaska 37 F: +38 044 4909544 M: + 38 096 1145050 bonsai@igim.com.ua http://igim.com.ua/sadovij_centr.html</p> |
| <p>Brusvyana – nursery Zhytomyr reg., Brusilovsky distr., v.Kostovtsy, Polevaya str. 1 T: +38 044 4507654 T: +38 04162 31858 M: +38 06790770 brusvyana@ukr.net</p> | <p>Cypress – garden centre, ornamental plants grower Odessa reg., Ovidiopol reg., v.Velykodolynskoe, Molodezhnaya str.12 T: +38 048 7990099 M: +38 067 4800200 sadok@ukr.net</p> |
| <p>Dalas – garden centre, producer, importer 07401 Kiev reg., Brovary, Andreeva St. 2 T/F: +380 4594 6 94 78 T/F: +380 4594 6 94 79 T/F: +380 4594 6 94 80 www.dalas.com.ua</p> | <p>Decoplant – nursery Vinnitsa, Keletskaia 53, office 302 T: +38 0432 515385 F: +38 0432 509494 info@dekoplant.com.ua www.dekoplant.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Decorsad – grower, landscaper, garden centre Kiev, Symyrenka 36b, office 206 T: +38 044 4944925 T: +3 8095-439-12-72 decorsad@ukr.net www.decorsad.com.ua http://dekor-sad.uaprom.net/</p> | <p>Demetra – garden centre, producer, importer Kiev, v. Schaslyve T: +38 044 5681012 T: +38 044 5681205 mail@demetra.com.ua www.demetra.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Di-Line – ornamental nursery Zaporozhie, Aluminievaya str. 15 T: +38 061 2204095 M: +38 050 4210121 di-line@io.net.ua</p> | <p>Dom I Sad (Home&Garden) – nursery, water plants, ornamentals Dnipropetrovsk reg., Podgorodnee, Shosseinaya str. 150 T: +38 056 7892694 T: +38 056 7290222 M: +38 067 6300294 home_garden@i.ua</p> |

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| <p>Dyvosad – nursery Kiev reg., Makarov distr., v.Byshev, Kievskaya, 48 M: +38 067 6058068 smich_v@mail.ru dyvosad@groupgv.net</p> | <p>Dyvosad – nursery Donetsk reg., Artemovsk, Yubileynaya 71, apt.53 T: +38 0627 493886 M: +38 050 531 54 85 divosad@rambler.ru petrenko@divosad.com.ua www.divosad.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Ecodesign Plus – ornamental nursery, landscape design, irrigation systems Kharkov, Kotlovaya str. 68a-1 T: +38 057 7193636 M: +38 0675748068 ecodesign_ua@mail.ru</p> | <p>Edem – landscape bureau, ornamental grower Chmelnytsky reg., Kamianets-Podilsky distr., v.Gavrilovtsy, Lesnaya str. 31 Kiev reg., Kiev-Sviatoshyn distr., v.Zhernovka, Pershotravenskaya str. 17a M: +38 067b2507091 edem-sad@ukr.net</p> |
| <p>Elite Park - garden center, landscape design, importer, grower Kiev, Stolichnoe Shose, Southern Bridge T/F: +38 044 545 70 80 elitpark@ukr.net www.elitpark.com.ua</p> | <p>Eva – Landscape design, Garden centre Kev, Novobukhovskoe shoes, v.Podgortsy, Borovkova str. 91 T: +38 044 570 97 17 M: +38 067 999 3 999 M: +38 067 319 19 19 info@evasad.com.ua www.evasad.com</p> |
| <p>Ekodis – ornamental nursery, landscaping services. Kharkov, Magadanskaya str. 7 T: +38 057 7578989 T: +38 057 7586752 ekodis@mai.ru</p> | <p>Fastivske – ornamental nursery Kiev reg., Fastov distr., v.Trylisy, Engelsa str. 1 T: +38 04571 78146 M: +38 067 7620692 gorbatkova2008@rambler.ru</p> |
| <p>Fedchenko – ornamental nursery, accessories, landscaping Zaporozhie, Belokopytova str. 12 T: +38 0612 327727 M: +38 050 4546696 M: +38 050 6079897 alenochnka_zp@mail.ru pvvland@ukr.net</p> | <p>Flora Decor – Landscaping, pot plants, ornamental plants and accessories Kiev, Moscowsky avenue 8 T: +38 044592 8265 M: +38 067 257 7499 floradecor@ukr.net www.floradecor.com.ua</p> |

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| Flora Design – floristic and landscaping centre <i>Kiev, Likhachova 4, office 45</i> T: +38 044 2854511 M: +38 050 3805676 flora-d@ukr.net | Flora House – design studio, landscaping <i>Kiev, Pankovska str., 3, office 3</i> T: +38 044 2275500 T: +38 044 5319044 M: +38 067 4015913 florahouse@inet.ua |
| Flora Market – Flower centre, seeds, planting material <i>Dnipropetrovsk, Frunze 8</i> T: +38 056 734-25-05 F: +38 056 778-39-57 romashka-dnepr@mail.ru www.flora-market.at.ua | Florium – seeds and planting material supplier, importer <i>Chernivtsi region, Hlyboca, Prorisna 15</i> T: +38 0997325228 info@florium.com.ua www.florium.com.ua Skype: florium-ukraine |
| Flora Mart – Garden centre, importer <i>Kiev, Odesskoe shoes 1</i> T: +38 044 2373410 T: +38 044 2393144 info@floramart.com.ua www.floramart.com.ua | Flora Svit – garden centre, nursery <i>Kiev reg., Boryspil distr., v.Prolisky, Boryspilska str. 2a, hypermarket “Fozzy”</i> T: +38 044 2284602 T: +38 044 2890932 M: +38 067 4660431 florasvt@iptelecom.net |
| Forest – K – ornamental nursery <i>Cherkassy reg., Korsun-Shevchenkivskyy, 1Travnia str. 120</i> M: +38 067 4726762 petr_gogoluk@ukr.net | Garden Centre ROSTOK – nursery, landscaping <i>Melitopol, Lomonosova str., 25</i> T: +38 0619 440305 M: +38 067 6141841 sadcentr@propoliv.com www.propoliv.com/design |
| Green Feeria – Landscape design <i>Kiev, Oskolskaya 34</i> T: +38 044 2324004 M: +38 067 4028756 F: +38 044 5588077 green_feeria@i.ua www.green-feeria.com.ua | Green Gallery – Florists shop network <i>Kiev, Pirogova 3</i> T: +38 044 2343856 T: +38 044 234-6403 office@zelena.ua www.zelena.ua |

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| <p>Green Group - garden center, landscape design, importer <i>Kiev, Zhuliany, Novaya Doroga str.</i> T: +38 044 246-92-90, +38 044 246-92-85, +38 044 592-41-83, M: +38 067 599-57-57 greengroup@svitonline.com</p> | <p>Greenpol – Floristic shopping centre, importer, wholesale <i>Kiev, Zhukovskogo 22a</i> T: +38 044 257 88 88 www.greenpol.kiev.ua</p> |
| <p>House of Orchids – orchids and accessories <i>Kiev</i> T: +38 044 4517898 M: +38 050 3584932 www.orhideya.com.ua</p> | <p>Interflora Ukraine – Seeds and planting material shop, post-orders, wholesales. <i>Kiev, Tupoleva 4b</i> T: +38 044 5916355 F: +38 044 4435403 shop@interflora.com.ua www.interflora.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Iva – ornamental nursery <i>Lugansk reg., Stanichno-Luganskyy distr., v.Valuiskoe, 29th Parts'ezda str. 4</i> M: +38 095 1640954 pitomnikbikovoy2005@yandex.ru</p> | <p>Key – Landscape design, garden centre, producer <i>Kiev, Osokorky, urochyshe "Mlynovo", Vesniana str.</i> T: +38 044 2307170 keyland@mail.ru www.keylandshaft.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Kiev Seeds – Internet shop of planting material T: +38 044 3624118 M: +38 094 9271118 order@kievsemena.org.ua www.kievsemena.org.ua</p> | <p>Kozlov V.G. – ornamental nursery <i>Cherkasy reg. Uman, Beethoven str.19</i> T: +38 04744 39651 M: +38 067 9033169 rom_sofa@ukr.net</p> |
| <p>Kronos – agri-group, planting material sales, landscaping <i>Odessa, Malinovskogo str. 15</i> T: +38 048 7154634 T: +38 048 7199693 M: +38 050 3167026 olegmusich@mail.ru</p> | <p>Kvitana – nursery <i>Dnipropetrovsk reg., Verkhodnieprovskyy distr., v. Novonikolaevka, Stepnaya str. 8</i> T: +38 056 5892151 M: +38 050 7566932 M: +38 097 5809564 pitomnik-kvitana@mail.ru</p> |

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| <p>Kvity Ukrainy (Flowers of Ukraine) – Kyiv exhibition and commercial center. Kyiv, Artema Str., 49, T: + 38 044 4864290 F: +38 044 4869200 kvity@kvityua.com.ua www.kvityukrainy.com.ua</p> | <p>Land Art – garden centre, nursery Odessa reg., Komintern distr., v.Fontanka, Marinesko str. 1 T: +38 048 7586117 T: +38 048 7586374 M: +38 050 6434548</p> |
| <p>Lepekha nursery “Floravital” – ornamental nursery, landscape design, florist. Kiev, Baggovudskaya 8/10, apt.94 T: +38 044 4837624 M: +38 066 3554524 lepeh@mail.ru www.floravital.com.ua</p> | <p>Liris – nursery Kiev reg., Bila Tserkva distr. v.Chmyrivka T: +38 045 6338321 M: +38 0677699121</p> |
| <p>Lis ta Sad (Forest&Garden) – ornamental nursery Donetsk reg., Telmanovsky distr., v.Staroignatievka, Lesnaya str.2, apt. 2 M: +38 050 7341595 kovaikhuk_v_v@mail.ru</p> | <p>Lozitsky – ornamental nursery, flowers Kiev reg., Boyarka, Pasternaka str. 37 T: +38 04598 42380 M: +38 050 4489609</p> |
| <p>Lubava Agrico – gardening centre, grower Zhytomyr, Schorsa str.236 T: +38 0412 445677 T: +38 0412 552435 M: +38 067 9912027 lubavaagriko@ukr.net</p> | <p>Lviv National State University, Gardening, Parks and Ecology dept. Lugansk, Oboronnyaya str. 2 Training Nursery: T: +38 0642 537267 M: +38 050 6242843 sokolovlnpu@mail.ru</p> |
| <p>Mashtalera A.A. – nursery Khmelnitsky reg., Khmel'nitskyi distr., v.Nemychent-sj, Zhukova str.6 T: +38 0382 765022 M: +38 067 2823647</p> | <p>Mazur – nursery, landscaper Kiev reg., Brovary, Kirova str.7 T: +38 044 3314775 M: +38 067 2342010 M: +38 050 3879862</p> |
| <p>Mikhats – nursery Kiev, 50 let. Oktiabria ave., 12b M: +38 050 3518408 M: +38 067 2309701</p> | <p>Naumenko – ornamental nursery Cherkasy reg., v.Lysianka, Kotliarevskogo str.7, apt.1 T: +38 04749 61511 M: +38 097 7026600 naumenko@e-mail.ua</p> |

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| New Style – Landscape services center Kiev, Lysenko 4a, office 80 T: +38 044 234 21 33 T: +38 044 237 15 43 M: +38 067 236 36 54 nstyl@ukr.net www.exteriordesign.com.ua | Osokor – ornamental nursery Poltava reg., Orzhytskyy distr., v.Lazorky, Gogolia str. 20a T: +38 05357 94338 M: +38 097 5919292 M: +38 067 5477070 M: +38 098 1077777 olegbut@ukr.net |
| Paradiz – ornamental nursery, landscape design Donetsk reg., Artemovsk, Krasnoarmeiskaya str.57 T: +38 062 7422703 M: +38 050 1339362 loginov_v_a@mail.ru www.paradiz-art.ru | Plodorozsadnyk Lomovatskyy – nursery Lugansk reg., Perevalskyy distr., v.Chervonyy Prapor, Zelena str. 18 T: +38 06441 57374 M: +38 067 6413475 |
| Pokuttia-Fruit – nursery Ivano-Frankiv reg., Sniatinskyy distr., v.Stetseva, Tsapinka str. 45 T: +38 03476 61355 M: +38 067 2622597 | ProstoSad – internet shop of garden materials T: +38 044 5815232 M: +38 0979004320 www.prostosad.com.ua |
| Private Nursery of Ornamental Plants – nursery Vinnitsa, Koroliova str. 56B T: +38 043 2662864 M: +38 067 7895977 tetjanyn_sad@mail.ru | “Private Collection” – nursery Kharkov, Tetarenkovskyy alley 1, apt 117 T: +38 M: +38 096 3835586 jagodka_moya@mail.ru |
| “Private Nursery” – nursery Poltava reg., Myrgorod, Pochaptsy str. 80 T: +38 053 5554223 M: +38 050 6147197 bobur2007@ukr.net | Rapid – nursery, landscaping Lugansk reg., Lysychansk, v.Berezove, Rodnikova str., 8 M: +38 054 728850 rapid@bigmir.net |
| Rostok – ornamental nursery, landscaping Odessa, Olgiivskyy spusk 9 T: +38 048 7997004 M: +38 067 4804652 b-1961-a@yandex.ru | Sadko – landscape design, irrigation systems services Kharkov, Artema str., 4, office 23 T: +38 057 7063922 T: +38 057 7152403 M: +38 067 5707727 sadko.design@rambler.ru |

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| <p>Sad Ogorog – seeds and planting material Kiev, Sviatoshynskaya 1 M: +38 050 234 5709 sad@sad.com.ua www.sad.com.ua</p> | <p>Sadivo – Landscaper, Garden centre 01013, Kiev, Derevoobrobna, 5 T: +38 044 227-27-66 –Garden centre T: +38 044 227-35-45 – Landscape bureau sadivo@ukr.net www.sadivo.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Sad Vashey Mechty – garden centre, nursery Dniepropetrovsk, v.Yubileinoe, 8Marta str., 1 T: +38 056 7291454 T: +38 056 7255686 T: +38 0562 360611 garden@email.dp.ua c@gargen.dp.ua www.garden.dp.ua</p> | <p>Service-Flora – ornamental salon, “Green-Club” landscape bureau – grower, landscaper Donetsk, Generala Antonova str., 16a T: +38 062 3049650 T: +38 062 3384111 M: +38 050 1015810</p> |
| <p>Sonata – gardening and landscaping centre Poltava reg., Poltava distr., v.Suprunovka, Kievskoe shosse 1b T: +38 0532 692065 M: +38 067 5301413 sonatapoltava@yandex.ru www.sonata.poltava.ua</p> | <p>Stronskaya – ornamental nursery Cherkassy reg., Talnev distr., v.Maidanetskoe, Lenina str., 43 M: +38 098 4242216 M: +38 050 2291978</p> |
| <p>Svitiaz – garden centre, accessories Vinnitsa, Kirova str., 9b T: +38 0432 265501 T: +38 0432 579098 M: +38 067 4302740 seeds_ukr@mail.ru</p> | <p>Selivanov p.e. – landscape design, importer Kiev, Mesiachnaya 1 M: +38 097 9536863 selivanov.st@bigmir.net selivanov53@mail.ru</p> |
| <p>Tandem – producer, glasshouses, wholesaler, garden centre Lviv reg, Drogobych, Sambirska str. 87 T: +38 0324 410394 F: +38 0324 450153 www.tandem-ua.com tzovtandem@mail.lviv.ua</p> | <p>Tavia – Garden centre, grower, importer Kiev, Sviatoshynska 20, build. 2 T: +38 044 3314845, T: +38 044 4502562 info@tavia.kiev.ua www.tavia.kiev.ua</p> |

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| Teremky – Kiev city nursery Kiev, Velyka Kiltseva 1 T: +38 044 2503078, T: +38 044 2506730 mdr_t@teremki.com.ua www.teremki.com.ua | Troyandova Respublika (Roses Republic) – ornamental nursery Odessa reg., Komintern distr., v.Kirova, Troyandova str., 12 T: +38 04855 66331 M: +38 097 2752422 |
| Tulpania – Studio, workshop, florist Kyiv, Honchar str., 65a (corner of B.Khmelnitskiy str.) T: 044 486-9899, T: 044 486-8983 studia@tulpania.com.ua www.tulpania.com.ua | Udovychenko – nursery, garden centre, landscaping Kiev, 8Marta str 7, apt. 62 T: +38 044 2090482 M: +38 067 6939929 dimitriy_888@mail.ru |
| Ukrainian Lawns – roll-up lawns 03027, Kiev, Novoselki, Sadova 26 T: +38 (044) 526-22-22 F: +38 (044) 526-32-27 info@agrointel.com www.ukrgazoniy.com | Ukraflora – garden centre, producer, importer Kiev, Salutnaya 2b T: +38 044 400 43 34 T: +38 044 400 31 86 F: +38 044 400 50 12 office@ukraflora.com.ua www.ukraflora.com.ua |
| UkrElitFlora – floristic shop, importer Kiev, Frunze 115/4 T: +38 044 2271777 info@ukrelitflora.com.ua www.ukrelitflora.com.ua | Ukrainian Plants – ornamental nursery, Odessa reg., Komintern distr., v.Novaya Dofinovka, Radostnaya str., 9 T: +38 048 7509934 M: +38 050 3369858 ukr_ros@ukr.net |
| Vanea – Landscaper, garden shop Kiev, Gertsena 6 T/F: +38 044 4890558, +38 044 4890559 garden@nbi.com.ua www.garden.com.ua | Vash Sad – Garden shop, landscape design, irrigation systems Kiev, Tiraspol'ska str. 43 T :+38 044 442-45-84, T: +38 044 561-59-47 info@vashsad.com.ua www.vashsad.com.ua |

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| <p>Veles – garden center, ornamental nursery. Crimea, Simferopol distr, v.Zarechnoe, Predgornaya str., 11a M: +38 065 2353375 M: +38 069 6990015 M: +38 050 4981902 veles@veles.com.ua www.veles.com.ua</p> | <p>Veliger – ornamental nursery Zaporozhie, Lenina ave. 24 T: +38 061 7642900 T: +38 061 7641252 M: +38 067 7322172 michael.design@mail.ru</p> |
| <p>Vershki i Koreshki – garden centre, ornamental nursery. Kiev reg., Ukrainka, Promyshlennaya str. 8, PO.88 T: +38 044 7274880 M: +38 067 2358615 vera@kadastr.obukhov.net</p> | <p>VERT – ornamental nursery, whole range of landscaping services Kiev, Acad. Zabolotnogo 150a, office 94 T: +38 (044) 593-14-03 F: +38 (044) 593-14-02 M: +38 067 5477070 vert_@list.ru butsad@ukr.net www.vert.in.ua</p> |
| <p>Vistabud – ornamental nursery Kiev, Gretsena 17/25, office 30 T: +38 044 492 92 72 M: +38 096 3344333 dendro@vistabud.kiev.ua www.vistabud.kiev.ua</p> | <p>White Lotus – ornamental nursery Kharkov, Newton str. 133, apt. 37 T: +38 0572 627401 M: +38 0674919121 vavilov_s@bk.ru</p> |
| <p>Wilec – Ornamental plants, landscape design, importer Kiev, mkr. Bortnichy, Inzhinernaya str., 3 T: +38 044 568-15-68 T: +38 067 442-19-70 ok@wilec.com.ua wilec@ukr.net www.wilec.com.ua</p> | <p>ZelenSad - garden center, landscape design Kiev, Chapaevskoe Shosse 98 T: +38 044 332-15-25 F: +38 044 538-11-15 info@zelensad.com.ua www.zelensad.com.ua</p> |
| <p>Zelemin – ornamental nursery Lvov, Sriyskaya str. 113b T: +38 032 2293411 M: +38 067 6743858 zelemin@ukr.net</p> | <p>Zelena Sadyba – ornamental nursery Kiev reg., Fastov distr., v.Trylisy, Korolenko 7 T: +38 044 5858852 M: +38 0674478290 yriyy.zatokovoy@parkcentre.com.ua</p> |

Zelenyy Park (Green Park) – garden centre

Kharkov, Krasnodonskaya str. 18

T: +38 057 7527773

T: +38 057 7517979

M: +38 0676485015

green-park@meta.ua

**Zelena Mriya – landscape design studio,
garden centre**

Kiev, Velyka okruzhna 2

T: +38 044 2337626

F: +38 044 2740233

profsad@i.ua

www.greendream.com.ua

Contact list created with help of Flower Council of Ukraine and NGO

«The League of garden materials producers»

APPENDIX IV Importers List

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| Camellia <i>Kyiv, Feodosiiskiy Ln., 14</i> T: +38 044 495-00-00 +38 044 524-33-45 camellia-m@ukr.net www.camellia.com.ua | ArtVille <i>Kiev, Novoselki, Sadovaya 26</i> T: +38 044 526-32-27; F: +38 044 5263235 info@agrointel.com www.artville.agrointel.com |
| Dalas <i>07401 Kiev reg., Brovary, Andreeva St. 2</i> T/F: +380 4594 6 94 78 T/F: +380 4594 6 94 79 T/F: +380 4594 6 94 80 www.dalas.com.ua | Demetra <i>Kiev, v. Schaslyve</i> T: +38 044 5681012 T: +38 044 5681205 mail@demetra.com.ua www.demetra.com.ua |
| DECORSAD <i>Kiev, Symyrenka 36b, office 206</i> T: +38 044 4944925 T: +38 095 4391272 decorsad@ukr.net www.decorsad.com.ua http://dekor-sad.uaprom.net/ | Flora Export <i>Odessa, Ovidiopol, Daiberg,</i> T: +38 048 717-98-00, +38 048 717-98-02 F: +38 048 717-98-02 www.flora-export.com.ua flora-export@ukr.net |
| Gloria-Don <i>Donetsk, Artema str. 163</i> T: +38 062 3110956 F: +38 062 3110141 ooo.gloria@gmail.com | Greenpol <i>Kiev, Zhukovskogo 22a</i> T: +38 044 257 88 88 www.greenpol.kiev.ua |
| HORTIPOL – M.A. WOJTAS, Poland <i>Kiev, Spasskaya 8a, k.5</i> T: +38 044 46676199 F: +38 044 46676130 www.kvity.org office@kvity.org | INTERFLORA <i>Kiev, Tupoleva 4b</i> T: +38 044 332 73 12 F: +38 044 443 54 03 shop@interflora.com.ua http://interflora.com.ua |
| Kompaniia Nasiinevoi Torgivli (Company of Seeds Trading) <i>Kiev, Tolstogo str. 63, office 201</i> T: +38 044 230-20-41, T: +38 044 230-28-23 www.cst-seeds.com info@cst-seeds.com | Krasula <i>Dnipropetrovsk, Artema str, 94-k</i> T: +38+38 056 3706733 T: +38+38 056 7902641 Inessa.martynova@gmail.com |

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| KVINT LTD. – lawns Kiev, Frunze str. 132 T: +38 044 468-60-48 T: +38 044 468-12-61 T: +38 044 230-57-77 www.kvint.com.ua kvint@ukr.net | KVITY UKRAINY (Flowers of Ukraine) Kyiv, Artema Str., 49, T: + 38 044 4864290 F: +38 044 4869200 kvity@kvityua.com.ua www.kvityukrainy.com.ua |
| NELLA (Kvity Uzhgoroda -2) Uzhgorod, Griboedova str. 6 T: +380 57 755 24 56 nella.kharkov@mail.ru www.nella.com.ua | Megaflora Kiev, Krainia str. 1B T: +38 044 594-70-90 F: +38 044 594-70-96 www.megaflora.com.ua info@megaflora.com.ua |
| Nova Lux Donetsk, Atrecovskaya str 75 T: +38 062 305-65-60 T: +38 062 338-56-10 T: +38 0622 99-02-00 info@novalux.dm.ua | Park-M Kiev T: +38 050 4300 650 T: +38 066 4965 081 http://park-m.ua sale@park-m.ua |
| Roseta Agro Agri-Horticultural Machinery & Equipment Kiev, Demeevskaya 43 T: +38 067-5011-764 T: +31 6 23 930 790 roseta-agro@mail.ru info@hollandrosetta.nl | Svytjaz Lvov, Gorodotska str. 74 T: +38 032 240-39-93 F: +38 032 240-39-94 mailseed@svytjaz.com.ua www.svpost.com.ua www.svytjaz.com.ua |
| Seeds of Ukraine Kiev, Stetsenka str. 35 T/F: +38 044 5037827 uaseeds@gmail.com www.ukrseeds.net.ua | Ukraflora Kiev, Salutnaya 2b T: +38 044 400 43 34 T: +38 044 400 31 86 F: +38 044 400 50 12 office@ukraflora.com.ua www.ukraflora.com.ua |
| Vash Sad Odessa, Frantsuzkiy bulvar 85 T: (+38 0482) 346-781 F: (+38 048) 7777-398 info@vashsad.com.ua www.vashsad.ua | KIKSI UKRAINE LLC Gonchara 79, str, office 27, Kiev, Ukraine, 01054 T: (+38 044) 486 90 77 kiksi@kiksi.com.ua www.kiksi.com.ua |
| Contact list created with help of “Factory of Ornamental Plants” | |

APPENDIX V Interviewed persons

Flower Council of Ukraine – Mrs. Slobodyanyuk Iryna – President
Flower Council of Ukraine – Ms. Bondarenko Yuliya – PR manager
Flower Council of Holland – Mrs. Floor Schamp
Productboard of Horticulture – Mr. Rene Paassen
Ukrainian Guild of Landscape Architects of Ukraine – Mrs. Kuznietsova Olga – Vice-President
Ukrainian Guild of Landscape Architects of Ukraine – Skorohodov Victor – General Secretary NGO «The League of garden materials producers» – Mr. Boot Andrey – Director
Ukrainian State Flower–Ornamental Seed Inspection – Mr. Kosenko Yuriy Ivanovich – Director
Corporation “Ukrzelenbud” – Mr. Chervoniy Vladimir – President
The factory of Ornamental Plants – Mr. Rasumovsky Vladimir – Director
Kamellia – Mrs. Kostiukova Tetiana
Institute of Design and Landscape arts – Zhirnov Anatoliy – Director

Agrus – Denishuk Konstantin – Director
Demetra – Mr. Bunin Maxim – Director
Institute of gardening Research Farm (Novosilky) – Mr. Lysanyuk Victor Hrygorovych – Director
Ukraflora – Mrs. Bukalo Lena – Director

Green Group – Mr. Grenenko Viacheslav – Director
Chudo Drervo – Mrs. Guseva Yulia – deputy Director
Elite Park – Mr. Resunov Oleg – Director
Euroflora – Mrs. Sleptsova Svetlana
Zelena Mria – Mr. Lazarenko Roman – Head of sales dept.
Bonsai – Mr. Strazhniuk Sergey – sales manager
Tov Virs – Mrs. Kuchma Iryna
Rubikon – Mr. Andriyovich Mihailo
Dekoplant – Mr. Alexandre Dusanjuk
Veresen company – Mrs. Riazanova Victoria – Director
Zimia Agronomia Service – Mrs. Glotova Irina – Redactor
LTD “Avel” – Mr. Smych Vasil – Director
Florasvit – Mrs. Zvonchuk Victoria – Director
Eurogolf – Mr. Solapanov Sergey – Director
Key – Natalia – sales manager
Selevanov PE – Mr. Selevanov Viktor – Director
Flevoplant-Goosens BV – Mr. Teunis Sikma – Sales

Internationaal Bloembollencentrum – Mrs. Verdoes
Plant Publicity Holland – Mrs. Helma van der Louw
NAK–tuinbouw – Rael Haegens

