

тиранії, регулювати свідомо свої вчинки і зрозуміти своє призначення в житті. Розуміння такого ціннісного підходу дуже важливе для естетичного виховання у процесі вивчення іноземної мови.

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PROBLEM OF DRINKING WATER AND DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN THE UKRAINIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The effective Law of Drinking Water and Drinking Water Supply determines legal, economic, and organizational principles of functioning drinking water supply system, which aims at the assured provision of population with high-quality and safe for human health drinking water.

The Law applies to:

- business entities, that produce drinking water, provide cities, other settlements, separately located objects with drinking water by the centralized drinking water supply or by means of points of drinking water bottling (including movable ones), application of installations (devices), other facilities of decentralized water supply;
- bodies of executive power and bodies of local self-government, that carry out regulation, supervision and control over the quality of drinking water, state of sources and drinking water systems;
- consumers of drinking water.

The subjects of relations in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply are:

- bodies of executive power, which manage the drinking water supply objects;
- bodies of local self-government, which manage the drinking water supply objects;
- enterprises of drinking water supply;
- consumers of drinking water.

The objects of legal regulation in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply are the public relations on the issues of:

- economic activity on the centralized and decentralized water supply and overflow-pipe;
- forming tariffs on services of the centralized water supply and overflow-pipe;
- standardization, licensing and certification;
- monitoring, accounting and control;
- informing the population in relation to the quality of drinking water and drinking water supply;
- protection of sources and drinking water supply systems, as well as other natural complexes that are related to them;
- ensuring of the rights of consumers of drinking water.

The state sets the following guarantees of ensuring protection of consumers' rights in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply:

- provision of everybody with the drinking water of appropriate quality within the limits of scientifically grounded norms of drinking water supply depending on the district and living conditions;
- state support, regulation and supervision in the field of drinking water supply and overflow-pipe according to this Law;
- the obligation of enterprises of drinking water supply to conduct measures regarding provision of norms of drinking water supply and observation of state standards in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply;
- satisfaction of the necessities of population in drinking water by priority development of the systems of centralized drinking water supply and overflow-pipe, creation of reserve drinking water supply systems; and other.

State support in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply is granted according to the amounts of money, envisaged by the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine for the respective year. The money is allocated for financing of measures:

- in the field of building and reconstruction of drinking water systems, overflow-pipe and cleaning of sewage, which have national or inter-regional significance;
- for conducting research scientific works on improvement of drinking water supply and resource saving.

The Law covers the authorities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the central body of executive power on the issues of housing and communal economy, other central bodies of executive power, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, bodies of local self-government in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply [2].

Activity in the field of drinking water supply may be carried out by the enterprises of all ownership forms. Networks, construction, equipment of the centralized drinking water supply of settlements, as especially important objects of life support, shall not be subject to privatization.

Economic activity in the field of drinking water supply includes:

- centralized drinking water supply of cities, other settlements;
- drinking water supply by means of the points of drinking water bottling;
- production of packaged drinking water;
- drinking water supply by means of individual and collective installations (devices) of preparation of drinking water.

Economic activity on centralized water supply and overflow pipe shall be subject to licensing.

The agreement on grant of services on drinking water supply is concluded directly between the enterprise of drinking water supply or authorized by it legal entity or natural person and the consumer. The procedure for grant to the consumers of services on drinking water supply is established by the central body of executive power on the issues of housing communal economy.

The Law contains the list of rights and obligations of the consumers of drinking water and the enterprises on drinking water supply.

Norms of quality indices of drinking water are set by establishment of their indices in state standards on drinking water and sanitary legislation during its production (manufacturing). Such norms are set by the central body of executive power on healthcare by establishment of maximum possible levels of content of contaminating substances in it. The procedure for development and approval of norms of drinking water supply is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [3].

With the purpose of stimulation of efficient use and protection of water objects the enterprises on drinking water supply shall pay fee for special water use. The amount of fee is determined on the basis of fee norms based on the actual volumes of used water and set limits of water consumption. For over limit water consumption the fee shall be paid in a five-fold amount.

With the purpose of collection, processing, storage an analysis of the information about the quality of drinking water, about the state of the objects of centralized water supply, forecast of its changes and development of scientifically grounded recommendations for making appropriate decisions in this field the state monitoring is held. The state monitoring in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply is held according to the procedure set by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [1].

Control in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply is executed in order to determine correspondence of drinking water quality to the state standards. State, production and public control are executed in the field of drinking water and drinking water supply.

Disputes on the issues of drinking water and drinking water supply are considered in judicial proceedings.

Ukraine introduces the international legal mechanisms for ensuring protection and efficient use of the sources of drinking water supply according to the international agreements. If the international agreement of Ukraine the binding nature of which has been ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine sets the rules other than those envisaged by this Law, the norms of international agreement shall apply.

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THE BATTLE OF POLTAVA: SOME SPECIAL FEATURES

The Battle of Poltava (the 300th anniversary of which is celebrated this year) is a very important and at the same time tragic chapter in the history of Ukraine.

It is widely known that the Battle of Poltava – the defining battle of the Great Northern War (1700–1721) – took place on June 27, 1709 between the Swedish and the Russian armies along the River Vorskla to the north of Poltava.

After the rejection of a Russian peace in 1707, the Swedish King Charles XII spent much of the summer of 1708 in Lithuania waiting for supplies for an assault upon Russia. However, in that September he decided to move down to the Ukraine where he expected to gain the support of the Cossack Hetman Ivan Mazepa. In the meantime, Tsar Peter I managed to defeat the Swedish forces Charles had been waiting for (the battle of Lesnaia, September 28, 1708) and seized then the spring Charles re-