

Background paper

Civil Society in Ukraine¹

From the first steps to independence, Ukraine has demonstrated its intention to create a democratic, pluralistic society based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. Civil society as a viable mechanism enabling citizens' participation in public life has evolved slowly but steadily in the past two decades of transition. The stages of this evolution can be broadly divided into three time periods – 1992-2000, 2000-2004 and 2005-2009.

For purposes of analysis, it is widely accepted by experts that the first period of development of civil society from 1992-2000 started with the adoption of the law on June 16, 1992, "On Civil Associations", which set the first legal foundation for functioning of civil society in independent Ukraine. This legal enactment allowed for many organizations, which were formed during the early 90's and functioned without registration, to become fully legal and get officially registered.. Yet, during this period, most organizations, especially the old ones, still functioned as usual. The system limited the participation of "undesirable" independent initiatives and created the impression of active participation. However, it will be erroneous to say that these old institutions and the system did not provide any benefits for people. Such a complex social reality as these old institutions did provide stable linkages among individuals, to which they were used to. The movement to transform the old institutions and to build a civil society on the grounds of voluntary activity and enterprise of citizens shook the existing social capital and provoked among some sections of people, feelings of dissatisfaction and social discomfort leading to a romanticized view of the Soviet past impeding the process of democratic transformation. However, a breakthrough took place and the growth of civil society through new organizations or renewed old institutions in Ukraine was dynamic and essentially pro-democratic. This process was especially dynamic after the attributes of statehood came into being – such as the adoption of the Constitution in 1996, law on local self governance in 1997, introduction of the national currency in 1996 and others. During this period several changes and amendments were made in 1993, 1998 and 1999 respectively to the law On civil associations.

The period 2000-2004 was characterized by further institutional and legislative developments, foremost of which was the adoption of the law on political parties in 2001, marking a clear differentiation between NGOs, trade unions and political parties. Previously political parties were operating on the bases of the law on civil associations. This stage was marked by improvement and adjustment of legislations. The Law on civil associations underwent amendments in 2000, 2001 and two amendments in 2003 alone.

¹ This background paper on civil society in Ukraine was written by Mridula Ghosh, East European Development Institute in August 2010 within the framework of preparation of the OSCE report "Integration of Migrants in Ukraine. Situation and Needs Assessment". A summary of this paper is in the Annex of the said report.

Support from international donors to this sector was also enormous. Raised awareness, expertise, knowledge and know how of the civil society grew to a great extent. In parallel, state run institutions were faced with raised expectations and demands from the public. Media was largely privatized and the process of de-nationalization was complete. Awareness of journalists on freedom of speech also grew. Cooperation between this vibrant civil society and the state sector was not sufficient during the years 2000-2004. Thus, unmet expectations of the public from the democratically elected leaders led to growing discontent and outrage, which culminated in the “Orange revolution” of November 2004.

The “post-Orange revolution” period of 2005-2009 witnessed a further serious qualitative and quantitative shift in civil society development, from the tightly state controlled “Soviet-type” social organizations, to independent citizens’ initiatives at the grassroots level. Legislative improvements led to amendments of the law on civil associations in 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009. The law on political parties underwent amendments each year during the period 2005-2009. By their sheer number and variety of organizations, their levels of registration and scope of activities civil society and free media in Ukraine is one of the most active and rich in the former Soviet Union countries. However, this did not necessarily leave its deeper and long standing imprint on the policy making process and had less than desired impact on changing the quality of lives of people. Even though among other CIS countries Ukraine fares better, its civil society or the third sector is yet to present itself as a robust tool defending the rights and interests of people, due to certain perennial problems encountered by the sector from the very onset: ambiguous connotation of the term “civil society”; cumbersome registration procedures leading to confusion in statistical accounting; problematic development of the middle class; state policy towards civil society; funding and staffing problems; relations with business, religious organizations and the media; relations with donors and low level of acceptance by the society at large of its role and place etc. to name a few. In the following parts, attempt has been made to show that based on the connotation and understanding of the term “civil society”, there arise further problems such as statistical accounting and funding, level and degree of participation, state policy towards the civil society and their impact on decision making, interaction of civil society with businesses, interaction among the various elements of civil society themselves such as the media, religious organizations, trade unions and finally the critical areas of newer draft legislations and the priorities for civil society development.

Ambiguous Connotation

The concept of civil society in any post-totalitarian society has been rather misconstrued – in an attempt to clearly differentiate the new organizations set up after the collapse of the totalitarian system, most perceive the civil society to be synonymous to the NGOs or non-profit non-state institutions only, leaving the political parties, trade unions, professional groups and other interest and pressure groups aside. Another notion was that any civil society organization should necessarily be opposed or juxtaposed to the state sector, notwithstanding their role in social cohesion. Therefore, until almost 2004, whenever any NGO received funding from the state, it was considered to be a

mouthpiece of the state only and not providing socially important services. In parallel, another notion implied that civil society is synonymous to non-governmental non-profit organizations and charity foundations only, leaving all other institutions beyond the understanding of civil society. This narrow definition referred only to the institutions funded by external donors, predominantly NGOs and charitable foundations as the only constituents of civil society. Since 2000 onwards, due to raised awareness on the role and place of the civil society in a state, this narrow connotation widened. Experts from various fields used the term civil society to include political parties and the media, community groups, including that of the ethnic minorities, cultural associations as well as trade unions. Religious organizations are yet to be seen by many as full fledged members of the civil society. It is this problem of definition that had had its impact on the legislative framework, taxation policies, overall state policy towards civil society and even statistical accounting in Ukraine.

Problems of Statistics – Funding and Development

In Ukraine, there are many authorities registering the civil society organizations, depending on their level and coverage of territory. Ministry of Justice registers nationwide non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and political parties. According to the data of the Ministry, in 1995 more than 660 non-governmental organizations and 40 political parties were registered, this number grew to 840 in 1996. As of June 1, 2010, the total number of non-governmental nationwide and international organizations and political parties registered by the Ministry of Justice are 3115 and 173 respectivelyⁱ. This data reflects only nation-wide and international organizations. Local bodies of power register local entities at their respective levels. The overall data is maintained by the State Statistics Committee. In quantitative terms, it drastically differs as it encompasses all levels of registration and mandates and enumerates the details of each applicant while registration as the following table shows, but does not include those which become defunct and redundant.

Category	January 1, 2006	May 1, 2010
Non-governmental organizations	46682	65392
Charitable organizations	9590	12440
Trade unions	15639	25348
Political parties	13976	17959
Religious organizations	18617	22657

Source: State Committee for Statistics, yearbooks for 2006, 2010ⁱⁱ.

According to estimates by the Counterpart Creative Center, only 4-5 thousand NGOs may be considered to be actively functioning in Ukraine for the past couple of years, with experience in implementing projects. On an average, number of such active NGOs range from 200 to 500 in most regions of Ukraine, with Lviv and Kyiv leading (more than 4000), followed by Zaporizhyya (1500), Dnipropetrovs'k and Odessa (about 1000 each) and Luhansk (750). In spite of this, these indicators are in no way comparable to that of

the European countries: in Ukraine per 10 thousand people there are 11 registered organizations, in Estonia there are – 201 organizations and in Croatia – 85ⁱⁱⁱ.

Demographic Changes, the Middle Class, Participation and the Civil Society

Participation is one of the major indicators in analyzing the level of development of civil society, in particular, the active civic position of the middle class, manifested through participation in elections, local self governance, and organization of campaigns to defend human rights and freedoms. It is the middle class which forms the social basis for civil society. Until November 2004, both international and national sources noted low participation. The 2001 Yearly Report on the State of Civil Society compiled by experts of the London School of Economics showed that, only 14.2% of Ukrainians had ever signed a petition, 18.9% – went to demonstrations and 9.1% – took part in protests. Research by the Razumkov Center, a Kyiv based think tank showed that in 2003 82.6% said that they never took part in any civil actions. Participation increased since 2005:– in 2008, 61.1% spoke in favor of active civic engagement and advocacy as against 50.7% in 2005; 57.2% in 2008 were in favor of democratic values against 49.6% in 2005. However, the high level of approval of civic engagement was contrasted by relatively lower level of personal desire or intent of participation of 11.6%. Notably, those 44.8%, who do not think it “necessary” to be active in advocacy and civic engagement, also do not understand that it is not possible to fight for individual rights and freedoms on a personal level. Only within the broader framework of a society, where human rights and freedoms enjoy overall protection, it is possible to protect personal rights and freedoms, life, health and well being of an individual and his or her near and dear people^{iv}. To them, the social value and significance of participation is low due to their overall lack the awareness. Participation differs by age group, as older generations are more tilted towards ideology, those to the Left are more active within the war veterans’ organizations, Communist and Socialist parties and those to the Right are more active in national-patriotic parties. However, membership in terms of numbers is low, although 80% of the organizations are membership-based, 24% of them consist of 11-30 members only^v. Activities of the civil society organizations are concentrated in the area of lobbying and advocacy, which steadily grew to 44% in 2005, and the target groups are youth (45%), children (25%), members of the organizations(30%), students and the public (23% each)^{vi}.

Sources of Funding

According to the NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe, developed by USAID, Ukraine had 4.4 (lowest level – 1, highest – 7) in 2005^{vii}. According to records of the State Tax Administration, the main sources of local funding are grants, accounting for USD 530 million or 87.6%^{viii}.

Source of funding	Year 2003, %	9 months of year 2004, %
Grants and Transfer of Property	72,3%	87,6%
Passive income (bank interest etc.)	1,2%	1,2%
Earnings from main operations	24,4%	8,9%
Subsidy from local budgets and other state target funds	2,0%	2,2%
Total	UAH 2 687 366,9 thousand	UAH 2 884 195,7 thousand

Source: Financing of NGOs in Ukraine: Analytical Research / Institute for Civil Society. – Kyiv, 2005. – P. 32.

But, estimates by Ukrainian Citizen's Action Network, a USAID project showed that this figure does not include in-kind contributions and voluntary donations, and money earned from operation of branch offices. In total, it amounts close to USD 1 billion or 0.3% of Ukraine's GDP. During 2004 private donations and international donor support accounted for 51% of NGO funding, while state funding went to only 26% of NGOs. This trend is slowly changing.

State Policy towards Civil Society Development

In view of scanty budgetary resources, state authorities in their day to day functioning have not been able to contribute much to the development of civil society. In part this is also due to the fact that the civil society institutions could not make its presence felt and be perceived as a useful partner for consultation during policy or decision making, or providing social services. In 2005, 34% of NGOs never implemented any state projects, while only about 25% did implement some, but they were on the regional and local level^{ix}. As illustrated by documents of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for the first nine months of working in 2005, state funding for civil society is insufficient, unstable and legally complicated. It also provides for granting funding without competitions to several categories of organizations, such as that of the handicapped, veterans, development of relations with foreign states, national sports and youth organizations. Thus, it does not provide equal access and due oversight of the use of public funds. For example, as of September 2005, out of a total allocated sum of UAH 11500 thousand from the budget, only 85 projects of 46 nationwide youth organizations were financed a sum of UAH 6313 thousand on competitive bases^x, constituting less than 1% of Ukrainian civil society. Participation in tenders and bids announced by the state have very high demands with regard to territorial status, initial funding from the bidder, as well as state certification of specific services etc. which most NGOs do not have and even their obtaining of such license may cost them their non-profit status^{xi}. Think tanks do not implement state projects, the state uses the services of the National Academy of Sciences. In view of the above, the role of civil society is not perceived noticeably and its support is less felt by the state and this poses the second most serious obstacle (21.4%) to the effective performance of their statutory functions^{xii}. However, the Constitution and the legal framework provides for the civil society to enjoy full cooperation of the state, by

guaranteeing fundamental human rights and freedoms, in particular, the freedom of expression, assembly and religion.

Inclusion of Civil Society in Decision and Policy Making

From 2004 till to date, several initiatives and rules were worked out to facilitate civil society inclusion into the decision and policy making process. Consulting with the public is the essence of the Law of Ukraine “On the bases of State Regulatory Policy in the area of Economy”. This law also obliges compulsory publication of draft decisions, analyze their impact in public hearing and finalize the document. A Cabinet of Ministers Resolution “On Certain Issues of Public Participation in Formulating and Implementing State Policy” dated October 15, 2004 set out the procedure for conducting public hearings and opinion polls, yearly plan of consultations with the public while making decisions or policy. Main organizers of these consultations are the public councils in ministries and oblast (regional) level administrations, established by a Presidential Decree "On Providing Conditions for Wider Participation of the Public in Formulating and Implementing State Policy" № 854/2004 dated July 31, 2004. In addition, there are the Law on Citizens' Appeal dated October 2, 1996 and Law on Information empowering individuals to seek information and/or appeal, complain against decisions or present proposals to authorities. The authorities are supposed to respond within a month's notice. Other laws facilitating community development and organizing public at grassroots level are those on Local Governance, on National and Local Referendum and on Bodies of Self-Organization of People. To recall, inspired by the ecological NGO “Bakhmat”, public in the district of Artemivsk (Donetsk Oblast) held a local referendum in Soledar (8000 people) in November 1999 and a number of public hearings and meetings, protests in the course of 2000, which prohibited the government from hosting a nuclear waste dump in the salt mine regions of Artemivsk (in village Chervona Gora, in Soledar) of the easternmost Donetsk oblast in Ukraine^{xiii}.

Civil Society, Religious organizations, Political Parties and the Media

Religious organizations are seldom cooperating with other entities of the civil society, although the revival of religion as a phenomenon is disputable in the context of Ukraine (See text box below). Unlike them, political parties have been cooperating with civil society organizations, by supporting and funding NGOs, interest groups etc. during and after the elections. Political parties also set up their own ideological women's, youth, children's, environmental, cultural and other organizations, which operate as satellites. Most media organizations position themselves as: 1) a commercial project, aimed at earning profit; 2) media outlet of any political party or bloc and/or body of power, primarily aimed at disseminating propaganda; 3) an independent civil society organization, with concrete civic position on issues and has a communication strategy. Depending on their positioning, the media interacts with other entities of the civil society. In the first and the second cases, being commercial or politically engaged, the media does not interact with the civil society organizations. In the third case, being themselves identical as civil society, other entities within the civil society per se are not interesting for the media, and these other entities (NGOs, foundations, trade unions and grassroots groups) also are not yet well versed with the art of communication with the media.

However, on several occasions, the benefit of inclusion is seen and civil society's cooperation with the media have recently enhanced through regular high rating talk shows on TV involving opinions from all sides and walks of life, coverage of citizen's movements and other success stories. However, media as civil society has not been a tool for increased citizens' participation in media, as is evident from the fact that "citizen's journalism" is not yet a popular phenomenon in Ukraine.

The rebirth of religion during 1988-1996: cohesion or division?

Despite decades of official atheism, the practice of religion was never wholly eradicated. Significant numbers of people continued to perform religious rites in churches and in their homes. In the context of transition, when relations between the individual and the society are in transformation, religion can play a significant role in rebuilding decaying social capital and augmenting social cohesion. However, stronger religious affiliations can lead to more, not less, divisiveness. Since 1988, following the celebration of the millennium of Christianity on the Ukrainian soil, the right to freedom of conscience and religion has been exercised more freely, followed by institutional boom during 1988-1990. In 1996, there were 70 different faiths and cults and 18000 religious organizations publishing more than 60 religious periodicals. Of all sets of beliefs, Orthodox Christianity prevails, 70% of the communities belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Moscow Patriarchy (UOC-MP), 20% to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Kyiv Patriarchy (UOC-KP) and 7% to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC). Others include Ukrainian Greek Catholics, Protestants, and relatively smaller groups as the Roman Catholics, Reformists (Transcarpathian Hungarians), Judaists and Muslims. Unanimity within Orthodoxy is under question. The principal bone of contention is the issue of full canonical independence of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The debate continues within the UOC-KP, UOC-MP and UAOC about the wisdom and necessity of autocephalous status. This raises the historical polemics of the "Ukrainian case" between Constantinople and Moscow orthodoxies. The current state of the debate seems to have exhausted all possibilities of compromise, with the ever-present danger of more open conflict. This is important for the integrity of Ukraine, as schisms in the Ukrainian orthodoxy could lead to regionalization and separatist tendencies within the country.

- Mridula Ghosh

(Excerpt from the UNDP Ukraine Human Development Report, 1996)

Civil society and Business

Overall, participation of business in the life of the third sector attains two forms: either commercial organizations support independent civil society organizations to implement projects, or entrepreneurs themselves open smaller institutions or business associations, which are formally NGOs, and implement marketing and training programs, international cooperation etc. More often than not, in Ukraine, entrepreneurs support non-profits only when they engage into politics directly or indirectly. This was witnessed during and after the elections of 2004. Local businesses and local civil society organizations have started more actively communicating, especially in conducting anti-corruption campaigns (in the city of Kolomiya in Ivano-Frankivsk). On the national level, there are large foundations

set up by the biggest industrial houses, other wealthy and eminent persons in Ukraine. Their charitable activities were slow and small, but in the past few years have been steadily growing. On June 16, 2010 in Kyiv, a “Memorandum of the Charities in Ukraine” was signed in support of draft laws «On Charities and Charitable Organizations» (№6343) and on «Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine (to decrease the taxation on recipients of charitable donations)» (№6344) by the leaders of the leading foundations: East Europe Foundation, Rinat Akhmetov’s Foundation «Development of Ukraine», International Renaissance Foundation (George Soros), Victor Pinchuk Foundation, Olexander Feldman Foundation, Charity Foundation «Ukraine 3000», Arseniy Yatsenyuk Foundation «Open Ukraine», Olena Franchuk Foundation «Anti-AIDS», Klitchko Brothers’ Foundation, Caritas Ukraine, Svyatoslav Vakarchuk Foundation «People of the Future». This event will be very significant for the development of civil society in Ukraine.

Inconsistencies in Civil Society Legislation

To improve the regulatory framework for civil society, continuous attempts are being made by introducing changes, additions and amendments to the law on civil associations. On May 25, 2010, the Ministry of Justice on its website posted the newest draft amendments for public discussion. These amendments are aimed at removing certain impediments of the existing legislation and the new draft legislative amendment is expected to be passed within 2010 or early 2011. Some set of rules and regulations in place within the framework of the existing legislation that impair the normal development of civil society in Ukraine, are as follows:

- 1. Prohibition on establishing an organization by physical and legal entities** in the Ukrainian legislation is contrary to international practice. In most Central and West European states, membership organizations may be established by physical and legal entities.
- 2. Territorial Status** – in order to function all over the territory of Ukraine, an organization should have its branches in more than 14-15 oblasts (regions) and have no less than 40 founders. There were cases of annulment of registration and also emergency aid to a particular region affected by any disaster can be given only through an organization, empowered to function in that region.
- 3. Stipulation, limiting the rights of the organization to represent its members before the court** (Decision of the High Administrative Court of Ukraine № 2 dated 06.03.2008), based on the outdated law, makes the notion of uniting for protecting the rights of everybody useless and redundant.
- 4. Ban on use of name of the organization by physical and legal persons, who do not belong to the organization, and for aims not related to that of the organization (article 12-1 of the current law)**, may mean that journalists should first expedite if the name of the organization is related to the statutory activities of the organization and then make necessary mention.
- 5. Complex and long process of registration** is an impediment. Nation wide and international organizations are required to wait for 40 days and this period also may take longer. Fines for participating in unregistered organization or in an organization, which was refused registration is about UAH2210 (article 186-5 of the Administrative and

Procedural code). To compare, a limited liabilities company may be registered in 3 days and entrepreneurial activity without registration is less than three times. (article 164 of the Administrative and Procedural code).

6. Closed and classified nature of the State Register of NGOs and Charities

The register of NGOs is not transparent, not much informative, the classification provided by the Statistical offices are insufficient and narrow to describe the real functions of any given organization. The closed nature of the register makes it impossible to trace corruption and misuse of public funds by front charities.

7. Limiting direct commercial activity even for cost-recovery for NGOs, the law instructs NGOs to set up commercial companies, even for sale of its literature. This lessens their financial sustainability and they cannot always direct their earnings to the development of their organizations. Political parties are allowed to sell their items for fund raising, but paradoxically, they never engage in direct commerce and they enjoy more financial sustainability than community based organizations or NGOs.

In view of the above mentioned discrepancies, the risks for the sustainable development of civil society in Ukraine are: 1) Insufficient material and financial resources at the disposal of the sector; 2) Lack or Absence of international donors' funding; 3) Lack of development of the middle class (consisting of about 10%), narrowing the social base for civil society; 4) Serious shifts in European integration policy, slow implementation of administrative reform and reform of local governance; 6) Preservation of the existing imperfections in the legislation regulating civil society.

Priorities for civil society development in Ukraine are:

1. To improve the quality of rights protection of people by stimulating the growth in the number of organizations and the number of people covered by each organization, by simplifying the registration procedures and adopting newer versions of laws.
2. To widen the spectrum of social services to be provided by the civil society, and empowering them with appropriate national and local budgetary allocations.
3. To widen the participation of civil society in decision making and oversight. To achieve this, the Law on Information should be amended, widening public access to information and limiting the scope of classified information by the state
4. To develop philanthropy, set up development funds for civil society increasing state and private funding of the civil society to 1% of GDP. Amendments to the "Law on Taxation of Enterprise's profits", "Physical Entities' Tax Laws" and the art of fund raising are necessary to achieve this.
5. To develop local governance and democracy at the grassroots level and encourage the formation of communities and neighborhoods.

At par with the evolution of statehood, the civil society in Ukraine is in the process of further evolution. Entities within the third sector have come to realize that together with the state and the private sector, they have common interests, visions and demands to state policies, which they articulate vis-à-vis the bodies of power in a consolidated manner. During the years 2009-2010, several initiatives, representing the real concerns of the communities have been supported by local communities themselves. Several bold moves recently have shown that the connotation of participation and empowerment has

deepened, such as 1) in April 2010, a powerful grassroots movement to protect trees in a Kharkiv park, which drew UEFA and Ukraine negotiate on a higher level to accommodate the demands of the civil society to protect the park, in spite of the fact of the need for roads in Kharkiv as a host city for the up coming Euro-2012; 2) movement against limitations on freedom of assembly (a draft law no. 2450), which was halted as a result of activists' demonstrations during May and June 2010, 3) a "no-censorship" movement started in June 2010 by journalists to stop alleged attempts by media owners to introduce censorship of the media was successful in getting political commitment at the highest state level that issues of censorship will not be there in the media; 4) demonstrations held by grassroots groups in June 2010 have also helped launching of investigations against the police in Solomyanskiy district of Kyiv, where in May 21, 2010 a 20-year old man died in police custody and there were other previous deaths in custody in the same police station of businessman and another victim in 2008 and 2009 respectively; and last but not the least is 5) the most recent draft of the new tax code is being criticized by the grassroots groups, small and medium businesses and it has been postponed for hearing at the parliament for September 2010.

ⁱ Ministry of Justice website. www.minjust.gov.ua

ⁱⁱ Statistical Yearbook. 2006. State Committee for Statistics of Ukraine. 2007. Unified register of organizations, institutions and enterprises. State Committee of Statistics, Express bulletin. June 2010.

ⁱⁱⁱ State and dynamics of development of non-governmental organizations in Ukraine. 2002-2005 / Counterpart Creative Center. – Kyiv. Makros Publishers, 2006.

^{iv} Shangina L. Civil Activeness of the Ukrainian middle class // National Security and Defense – No. 7 (101). – 2008. – P.37.

^v State and dynamics of development of non-governmental organizations in Ukraine. 2002-2005 / Counterpart Creative Center. – Kyiv. Makros Publishers, 2006.

^{vi} Ibid.

^{vii} The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. / Office of Democracy, Governance and Social Transition, USAID Bureau for Europe and Eurasia. May 2005. – Washington DC, 2005.

^{viii} Financing of NGOs in Ukraine: Analytical Research / Institute for Civil Society. – Kyiv, 2005. – P. 32.

^{ix} Ibid.

^x Informational materials on the work of the Cabinet of Ministers for nine months of 2005 – Kyiv, 2005. – P. 7.

^{xi} Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On procurement of Goods, Services and Works at State Expenses" № 1490 dated 20.02.2000

^{xii} Financing of NGOs in Ukraine: Analytical Research / Institute for Civil Society. – Kyiv, 2005. – P. 32.

^{xiii} http://kyiv2003.mama-86.org.ua/newsletter/kyiv2003_2ue.pdf. See also

<http://www.bakhmat.org/ru/about-ru.html> and <http://proeco.visti.net/naturalist/greenworld/enr1.htm>