by Anatoliy Kinakh, Prime Minister of Ukraine After a deep and long-lasting recession, the Ukrainian economy has for the past two years demonstrated some very positive dynamics in its quantitative development indicators. This is essentially the result of reforms, which still require to be consolidated in order to engage the factors and mechanisms capable of ensuring long-term qualitative and sustainable development in our economy. How do we ensure sustainable growth, and realise the improvements in the main macroeconomic indicators together with serious and complex improvements at the micro-level, which would allow us to achieve the urgently needed shifts in the social sphere? These actual problems are the main priorities of macroeconomic policy. Furthermore, the search for solutions to these problems of our transitional economy requires profound scientific analysis. The following presentations made at the Conference on "Factors of Economic Growth in Ukraine" are serious scientific contributions by prominent economists in this field.

Effects of Tobacco Taxes on Health

The monograph is the first in the Ukrainian science of international law comprehensive study of trends and problems of application of international law in the Ukrainian-Russian interstate relations throughout the period of their existence. The monograph offers an analysis of key features, issues, trends and patterns of transformation of international legal interaction between Ukraine and Russia at all historical stages and in basic spheres including the forms of their mutual influence. The author identifies features of the treaty framework and institutional mechanisms of regulation of bilateral relations. The international legal positions of Ukraine and Russia in respect of all sensitive issues of relations, starting from Crimea and ending with the problem of delimitation and demarcation of borders, are studied. The author offers an understanding of the problem of applying international law in the Ukrainian-Russian
bilateral relations; gives legal qualification of the parties’ actions during the interstate conflict between Russia and Ukraine in 2014–2016; summarizes the practice, outlines the drawbacks and provides recommendations regarding the refinement of Ukraine’s actions in applying international legal means of responding to the Russian aggression; works out the basic principles of the international legal regulation of Ukrainian-Russian relations upon the end of the conflict and of the application of the rules of international legal responsibility. The book is intended for everyone interested in contemporary issues in international law.

**Trade Facilitation Beyond the Multilateral Trade Negotiations**

Ukraine has tremendous potential that has not yet been reached. Ukraine is endowed with intelligent, energetic, and entrepreneurial people; extraordinary fertile land; considerable natural resources; and a geographic location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. There is no reason why Ukraine, under the right conditions, should not be among the league of prosperous and successful nations. The circumstances today, however, are of course, still far from that ultimate target. Ukraine’s GDP per person in 2015 was USD 2,115, while the corresponding figure was USD 12,500 for Poland, around USD 9,000 for Turkey and Romania, and USD 9,800 for Malaysia, and USD 13,000 for Argentina. The flip side of the current circumstances is that if Ukraine is able to put in place the right conditions, it will experience a period of strong economic growth as it catches up and converges to the levels of income of more prosperous nations. This Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Ukraine is intended as an evidence based diagnostic of the constraints and priorities to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way. The SCD is intended as an evidence-based and integrative analytical report, combining analysis of growth, inclusion, and sustainability. The SCD is not intended to be limited to expected areas of World Bank Group (WBG) engagement, but is instead intended to assess what the country itself should do to advance its growth, poverty reduction, and shared prosperity objectives in a sustainable way. This SCD is structured as follows. The next section covers the analysis of growth and sustainability. The third section covers the analysis of poverty and shared prosperity. The fourth section uses the analysis from the prior two sections to lay out the framework for the SCD, including the constraints and pathways to sustainable recovery and shared prosperity for Ukraine. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections elaborate on the pathways to achieving sustainable recovery and shared prosperity in Ukraine.

**The Report: Ukraine 2008**

The selected papers in this volume were prepared under the research project on “EU Eastern Neighborhood: Economic Potential and Future Development (ENEPO)” funded by the EU Sixth Framework Program. They discuss the broad spectrum of development issues in the EU Eastern Neighborhood and economic relations between the enlarged EU and its Eastern neighbors in the former USSR. Individual chapters address areas of economic and social development, trade, energy, investment, migration, costs and benefits of economic reforms, development assistance and political economy of policy reforms. In particular, they examine interrelations and mutual synergies between trade liberalization, inflow of foreign investment, economic and institutional reforms and a reduction of income and development disparities. The publication thus closes an important knowledge gap in respect to the economic, social and institutional development of the CIS region and its economic relations with the EU.

**International Law in the Relations of Ukraine and the Russian Federation**

Grain Subsidies in Ukraine is the first attempt to examine impact of international trade law on Ukrainian policies in the cereals sector. The author focuses on the role of WTO law and the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in force since 2016.

**Ukraine under Kuchma**
Ukraine has tremendous potential that has not yet been reached. Ukraine is endowed with intelligent, energetic, and entrepreneurial people; extraordinary fertile land; considerable natural resources; and a geographic location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. There is no reason why Ukraine, under the right conditions, should not be among the league of prosperous and successful nations. The circumstances today, however, are of course, still far from that ultimate target. Ukraine's GDP per person in 2015 was $2,115, while the corresponding figure was $12,500 for Poland, around $9,000 for Turkey and Romania, and $9,800 for Malaysia, and $13,000 for Argentina. The flip side of the current circumstances is that if Ukraine is able to put in place the right conditions, it will experience a period of strong economic growth as it catches up and converges to the levels of income of more prosperous nations. This Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Ukraine is intended as an evidence based diagnostic of the constraints and priorities to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way. The SCD is intended as an evidence-based and integrative analytical report, combining analysis of growth, inclusion, and sustainability. The SCD is not intended to be limited to expected areas of World Bank Group (WBG) engagement, but is instead intended to assess what the country itself should do to advance its growth, poverty reduction, and shared prosperity objectives in a sustainable way. This SCD is structured as follows. The next section covers the analysis of growth and sustainability. The third section covers the analysis of poverty and shared prosperity. The fourth section uses the analysis from the prior two sections to lay out the framework for the SCD, including the constraints and pathways to sustainable recovery and shared prosperity for Ukraine. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections elaborate on the pathways to achieving sustainable recovery and shared prosperity in Ukraine.

Income Inequality, Welfare, and Poverty

This book compares the economic outcomes of Poland and Ukraine by focusing on political and economic institutions.

Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises A Survey of OECD Countries

Using a cross-country sample of 169 IMF-supported programs and detailed studies of 15 programs, this evaluation report examines various aspects of fiscal adjustment in IMF-supported programs. It presents evidence that does not support some critics’ view that IMF-supported programs typically adopt a one-size-fits-all approach to fiscal adjustment, nor the perception that programs always involve austerity by targeting reductions in public spending. The report also proposes a number of recommendations for IMF surveillance and program design in the future.

Two Roads Diverge

“This is an extraordinary book from an extraordinary person. This book is an insightful, candid and passionate account of her approach and policy experience. She has called it a ‘Practical Manual’ for reforms – it is that but also much more: a historical record of reforms against all odds.” – Erik Berglof, Director of LSE Institute of Global Affairs “Many emerging economies often lack practical experience in transforming themselves into fully-functioning market-oriented economies and this Practical Manual will help you with this task. Moreover, the book is precisely about how to accomplish drastic reforms in wartime – and I truly believe that the wartime of COVID-19 is an unprecedented opportunity for reform.” – Valeria Gontareva, Former Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine In addition, Valeria received a nomination for her work as the Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine in the Financial Times’s Women of the Year 2019 list.

Towards a Political Economy of Ukraine: Selected Essays 1990-2015

This paper focuses on Ukraine’s Ex-Post Evaluation of Exceptional Access Under the 2015 Extended Arrangement. Sound fiscal and monetary policies since the 2014–2015 crisis have resulted in a sharp reduction in Ukraine’s external and internal imbalances. Public debt was put on a downward path,
inflation has declined, and international reserves have recovered. The new Stand-By Arrangement will provide an anchor for the authorities’ efforts to address the impact of the crisis, while ensuring macroeconomic stability and safeguarding achievements to date. Together with support from the World Bank and the European Union, it will help address large financing needs. The program will focus on safeguarding medium-term fiscal sustainability, preserving central bank independence and the flexible exchange rate, and enhancing financial stability while recovering the costs from bank resolutions. The National Bank of Ukraine has skillfully managed monetary policy during a very challenging period. Central Bank independence should be preserved, and monetary and exchange rate policies should continue to provide a stable anchor in the context of the inflation-targeting regime, while allowing orderly exchange rate adjustment and preventing liquidity stress.

**Investment Policy Review: Ukraine**

Lars Handrich
German Advisory Group on Economic Reforms with the Ukrainian Government

Ukraine is on the way to WTO membership. The first announcements by Ukraine to join the World Trade Organisation (WTO) were made in 1993. In the following year the Working group on Ukraine’s accession was established. But successive Ukrainian governments had to sideline the issue of WTO accession, as the country went through a decade of unprecedented and severe economic decline. Only in the year 2000 the Ukrainian economy started to achieve positive real economic growth. Since then Ukraine embarked on a stable path of economic growth and continues to grow even under conditions of sluggish world economy and protectionist reflexes in some of Ukraine’s export markets. According to the macroeconomic forecast of the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting, Ukraine’s GDP will grow by 5.4% in 2003 in real terms and by 5.1% in 2004. For Ukraine WTO accession is of special importance. Ukraine records an extremely high exports-to-GDP ratio of over 60% - almost twice the ratio for Germany. The large ratio and the little diversified structure of Ukraine’s imports and exports make Ukraine seriously vulnerable to external shocks resulting from changes in trade regimes. Joining the WTO, trade among WTO members amounting to more then 90% of world trade, could reduce the risks related to external trade and Ukraine could derive substantial economic and hence welfare benefits from the membership in WTO.

**The Prospect of Deep Free Trade Between the European Union and Ukraine**

This paper discusses Ukraine’s Request for a Stand-by Arrangement. Ukraine’s economy had been in recession since mid-2012. Inconsistent macroeconomic policies pursued in 2012–2013 aggravated deep-seated vulnerabilities and eventually generated a balance-of-payment crisis. Key objectives of the authorities’ program are to restore macroeconomic stability, strengthen economic governance and transparency, and lay the foundation for robust and balanced economic growth. To achieve these objectives, the government will implement immediate measures aimed at securing stability, combined with deeper reforms to achieve and sustain external sustainability, ensure financial stability, restore sound public finances, rationalize the energy sector, and improve the business environment.

**Assessment of Development Results - Ukraine**

by Viktor A. Yushchenko, Prime Minister of Ukraine

The intensification of the integration processes on our continent entirely coincides with the national interests of Ukraine, a country which is undoubtedly European both geographically and politically. What kind of Europe do we now have, and what should it be in the future? What should the role of Ukrainian society be in the economic, social, and cultural integration of the countries on the European continent? These questions are the subject of research and scientific analysis by the well-known economists whose work is contained in this book. Let there be no doubt, the strategic goal of Ukraine’s foreign policy is the active participation of our country in the European integration process. Thus, the move toward cooperation and gradual integration with the European Union was defined as one of the main priorities of the Ukrainian Government’s programme "Reforms for Well-being", which is based on President Leonid Kuchma’s speech "Ukraine: Steps into XXI century" and was approved by the Ukrainian Parliament. This move is not a hasty response to a
new trend, but rather a pragmatic decision since the EU will define the face of Europe for the next century.

**How Ukraine Became a Market Economy and Democracy**

This report presents an assessment of the key development results in Ukraine in the last five to seven years, focusing on the contribution the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has made towards them. In the first part of the 1990s, Ukraine’s transition took place against the backdrop of substantial economic and social decline. Since 1999, recovery has taken hold, and the economic growth performance has been impressive in recent years. Still, Ukraine continues to operate far below its human development potential, especially in comparison to its European neighbours.

**Fiscal Adjustment in IMF-Supported Programs**

Ukraine under Kuchma is the first survey of recent developments in post-soviet Ukraine. The book covers in an in-depth manner the entire range of key developments since the 1994 parliamentary and presidential elections, the first elections held in post-soviet Ukraine. The new era ushered in by these elections led to Ukraine's launch of radical economic and political reforms which aim to domestically dismantle soviet power within Ukraine, stabilise relations with the separatist Crimean region and normalise relations with Russia and the West.

**Migration of the Ukrainian Population**

Ukraine has made impressive progress in restructuring and stabilizing its economy over the past two years, and yet much remains to be done to revive output and establish a market economy. The 16 papers included in this volume, edited by Peter K. Cornelius and Patrick Lenain, were presented at a seminar sponsored by the IMF and the World Bank in July 1996, which brought together government officials, academics, and staffs of international organizations to discuss a comprehensive medium-term strategy for Ukraine. The papers cover the medium-term macroeconomic framework; wages, poverty, and social safety net reform; private sector development; trade policies and sectoral reforms; and institution building and good governance.

**EU Eastern Neighborhood**

This paper discusses Romania's Request for a Stand-By Arrangement (SBA). Since the 2008 global financial crisis, Romania has made significant progress in reducing macroeconomic imbalances and rebuilding fiscal and financial buffers. However, Romania remains vulnerable to external shocks, in particular uncertainties in the euro area as well as global volatility in capital flows to emerging markets. The new SBA would provide a valuable policy anchor and support Romania’s comprehensive economic program for 2013–2015 to maintain sound macroeconomic policies and financial sector stability and continue structural reforms to enhance growth prospects. The IMF staff supports the authorities’ request for a new SBA.

**Health Systems in Transition**

This Technical Assistance report focuses on Ukraine’s distributed profit tax, voluntary disclosure of assets, and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Work Program implementation. The recommendations largely favor simplifying rules, improving the definition of basic concepts, eliminating potential loopholes, and adhering more closely to international standards in some cases. Thus, for the sake of simplification, the report recommends that Controlled Foreign Corporation rules should apply to the ‘first onshore’ person rather than having to trace them back to the ultimate beneficial owner in Ukraine. Also, it recommends that the proposed interest deduction limitation should eliminate the carry-forward currently permitted, limit deductions to net interest expense and exempt the financial sector from this limitation. Some key definitions can be improved too. The report suggests that if there is an urgent need
to promote private investments, the accelerated depreciation tool should be applied for plant and machinery and structures housing them for say another five years.

**Ukraine**

Presents the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises as well as a comparative overview of main practices and issues related to corporate governance of state-owned enterprises in the OECD area.

**Income Justice in Ukraine**

This paper discusses Ukraine’s Request for Extended Arrangement Under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and Cancellation of Stand-by Arrangement (SBA). Despite tangible progress under the SBA, the crisis in Ukraine has increased its balance of payments and adjustment needs beyond what can be achieved under the current program. The authorities’ new four-year IMF-supported program aims to decisively address these challenges. The program lays out a strategy to restore financial and economic stability and resolve long-standing structural obstacles to growth. In view of Ukraine’s large external financing needs and the authorities’ strong policy commitments, the IMF staff supports approval of Ukraine’s four-year Extended Arrangement under the EFF with access equivalent to SDR 12.348 billion.

**Attitudes, Poverty and Agency in Russia and Ukraine**

One of the main ideas behind this book was to trace continuities from the Soviet time to post-Soviet Russia. There are many similarities between Russia and Ukraine, indicating such a continuation. Russia and Ukraine had a lot in common in terms of culture, language and history, partly also because of their common origin. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, however, the two independent countries chose different routes of development. This makes it possible to distinguish between the effects of politics/reforms on the one hand, and the impacts from the Soviet system on the other. After some more or less chaotic development paths in the 1990s, showing clear differences between the two countries, and before the contemporary conflict broke out in Eastern Ukraine (2013), they had once again more similarities in terms of political leadership and policies in general. The chapters in this book focus on Ukraine and on two regions in Russia: Nizhny Novgorod and Archangelsk. Contributors look at attitudes towards poverty and poor people; strategies of the poor; and policies against poverty. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe.

**Romania**

OECD’s 2001 review of investment policy in the Ukraine.

**The Ukraine Within the USSR**

This book presents the results of an empirical study of distributive justice attitudes in the post-Soviet, transforming society of Ukraine. The focus of this study is on the mechanisms of the formation of justice attitudes, which are explained within the methodological framework of analytical sociology. Two perspectives of research were applied in this study – a contextual and a comparative approach – in order to test the hypotheses stemming from a combination of the major statements of human capital, labor market, rational choice, socialization, adaptation, and cognitive dissonance theories, and the analysis of the current political and socio-economic situation in Ukraine. The innovative factorial survey method was applied as a measurement technique for people’s distributive justice attitudes. Bringing together fundamental theoretical statements on the nature of social justice and unique novel data on attitudes to justice, this study contributes to several research areas, including inequality studies and post-communist transformation research.
**Doing Business 2009**

The health care system in Canada is much-touted in the international sphere, but often overlooked when it comes to an examination of its actual administration and regulation. Health Systems in Transition: Canada provides an objective description and analysis of the public, private, and mixed components that make up health care in Canada today. Published in co-operation with the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe on behalf of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, Gregory P. Marchildon's study offers a statistical and visual description of the many facets of Canadian health care financing, administration, and service delivery. This study's most distinctive feature is a comparative description and analysis. For international comparison, five other countries have been selected: The United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden. Because public health care administration and delivery is highly decentralized in Canada, Marchildon also analyzes the important health status and health care features within Canada by province and territory, and describes in some detail the unique constitutional, jurisdictional, and financial features of the Canadian system. Balancing careful assessment, summary, and illustration, Health Systems in Transition: Canada is a thorough and illuminating look at one of the nation's most complex institutions.

**Ukraine**

**Skills for a Modern Ukraine**

Annotation The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the breakdown of all previously established production and trading practices has forced Ukraine to confront the demands imposed by a market-based economy. The food and agriculture sector is still in the early stages of the transition toward private ownership and market-based decisionmaking. The adjustment is difficult because of the country's long history of distorted prices, government intervention, and monopolistic marketing and because of the built-in inefficiencies of the collective and state farm systems. This report describes the current status of the food and agriculture system and the continuing process of transformation. It also provides an agenda and recommendations for maintaining the reform process. The main chapters highlight the development of a market framework and competitive strategies, land reform and privatization, and ways of improving farm production and efficiency. Also available in Ukrainian: (ISBN 0-8213-3475-1) Stock No. 13475.

**Grain Subsidies in Ukraine**

Since the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the beginning of the war in Donbas, Eastern Europe has been facing a migration crisis. The aim of this collection is to shed light on this forgotten migrant crisis at the European Union's doorstep and make sense of the various migration processes in and out of Ukraine and Russia.

**Ukraine Systematic Country Diagnostic**

This publication brings together the main research outputs produced by the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT), and its members and partners, between April 2006 and January 2007. The book includes 10 chapters that introduce the concept of trade and facilitation beyond the ongoing multilateral trade negotiations, provide an analysis of regional trade facilitation initiatives, describe rules of origin in Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), present customs valuation in developing countries, and give broader perspective of trade facilitation and recommendations on arriving at a meaningful multilateral agreement on trade facilitation.
The Orange Revolution in November/December 2004 has unambiguously determined the future orientation of Ukraine. Joining the European Union is its top priority. In this volume, Europe is not treated as a geographical or historical term, but as a normative concept which includes respect for human and civil rights, rule of law, division of powers, parliamentary democracy, open and pluralistic society. This publication has two aims: a critical analysis and evaluation of the efforts of Ukraine under President Yushchenko to bring about a change in direction toward a rapprochement to the European Union (2005-2008), and the identification of cultural constants of the Ukrainian society which either hinder or are conducive to the rapprochement.

**Policies for Sustainable Forestry in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine**

**Mission Possible**

Ukraine is a 'border' society, situated culturally and socio-politically between Eurasian and Euro-Atlantic poles of attraction. The influence of these two distinct cultures can be seen throughout Ukrainian society, but particularly in its patterns of migration. In this book, Dr hab. Y. Bilan analyses external migration from Ukraine using a system analysis approach combining econometric analysis and statistical modelling, historiographical and institutional analysis, and quantitative and qualitative sociological analysis with special attention to media discourse and congregational, demographic, gender, and regional dimensions. The author's analysis builds on statistical data and a range of studies in English, Ukrainian, Russian and Polish, presenting the Ukrainian case as applicable to other border societies and beyond.

**Ukraine’s WTO Accession**

"Policies for Sustainable Forestry in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine" provides a thorough analysis of the key factors in the transition process affecting the forest sector in the eponymous countries. Moreover, it designs new strategies for sustainable development in these areas. The book attempts to strengthen selected trends in the forest sector in each country so that they may gradually achieve sustainability and create a market economy. The key factors are identified by making use of several different sources: scientific papers, interviews with experts from the three countries and the personal experiences of the co-authors living in the countries. The strategies propose new and interesting options for improving forest management by optimizing forestry within closed production units. Further strategies deal with reorientation of forest planning, transition oriented labor management and acquisition of resources for forestry from state and markets. "Policies for Sustainable Forestry in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine" also gives new insights into the political factors and informal strategies within the forestry sector. It serves as an important addition to existing economic market models and will draw attention to the political process driving the transition. This information is helpful to both experts in economics as well as foresters in the field as it gives them an understanding of the complexity of building up a market economy by transition.

**Ukraine**

**Ukraine on the Road to Europe**

One of Europe's old nations steeped in history, Ukraine is today an undisputed independent state. It is a democracy and has transformed into a market economy with predominant private ownership. Ukraine's postcommunist transition has been one of the most protracted and socially costly, but it has taken the country to a desirable destination. Åslund's vivid account of Ukraine's journey begins with a brief background, where he discusses the implications of Ukraine's history, the awakening of society because of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, the early democratization, and the impact of the ill-fated Soviet economic reforms. He then turns to the reign of President Leonid Kravchuk from 1991 to 1994,
the only salient achievement of which was nation-building, while the economy collapsed in the midst of hyperinflation. The first two years of Leonid Kuchma's presidency, from 1994 to 1996, were characterized by substantial achievements, notably financial stabilization and mass privatization. The period 1996–99 was a miserable period of policy stagnation, rent seeking, and continued economic decline. In 2000 hope returned to Ukraine. Viktor Yushchenko became prime minister and launched vigorous reforms to cleanse the economy from corruption, and economic growth returned. The ensuing period, 2001–04, amounted to a competitive oligarchy. It was quite pluralist, although repression increased. Economic growth was high. The year 2004 witnessed the most joyful period in Ukraine, the Orange Revolution, which represented Ukraine's democratic breakthrough, with Yushchenko as its hero. The postrevolution period, however, has been characterized by great domestic political instability; a renewed, explicit Russian threat to Ukraine's sovereignty; and a severe financial crisis. The answers to these challenges lie in how soon the European Union fully recognizes Ukraine's long-expressed identity as a European state, how swiftly Ukraine improves its malfunctioning constitutional order, and how promptly it addresses corruption.

Ukraine

This book examines the feasibility, content and likely economic impact of a free trade agreement between the European Union and Ukraine. The authors find that a simple and shallow free trade agreement, adding only the elimination of tariffs on trade in goods to the conditions for Ukraine's accession to the WTO, is the most easily feasible option, but would yield only modest benefits for Ukraine and less still for the EU. By contrast, they argue that a deep free trade agreement with the EU, while posing more difficult issues of feasibility, could be a centerpiece of an economic strategy leading Ukraine into rapid growth. Politically, this step would be consistent with Ukraine's European choice and would also be of value to the EU economy in meeting the challenges of globalization and Asian competition. Contributors include T. Huw Edwards (Loughborough University), Ildar Gazizullin, Vira Nanivska, and Olga Shumylo (International Centre for Policy Studies, Kyiv), Daniel Miller-Jentsch (European Commission/World Bank Office for South-East Europe), Matthias Lcke (Kiel Institute for the World Economy), Valeriy Pyatnytskiy (First Deputy Minister of Economy and European Integration, Ukraine), Andreas Schneider (CEPS), Rainer Schweickert (Kiel Institute for the World Economy), and Olexandr Shevtsov (United Nations Development Program, Ukraine).

Ukraine: Request for Stand-by Arrangement—Staff Report; Supplement; Staff Statement; Press Release; and Statement by the Executive Director for Ukraine

The essays in this book explore the major developments, both domestic and international, that shaped the first quarter-century of Ukraine's independence: the simultaneous construction of a nation-state and the privatization of its economy; a formal democratization of the political process alongside the capture of state institutions by big business oligarchs; their efforts to gain social acceptance at home while maneuvering between competing Russian, EU, and American projects to hegemonize the region; the impact of the financial crises of 1997 and 2008 on Ukrainian society and the national economy’s place in the world market; the growing inequality of society, the mass revolts in 2004 and 2014 against corruption and injustice; and the beginning of Russian military intervention in Ukraine.

Report, International Workshop on Women's Access, Control, and Tenure of Land, Property, and Settlement

Ukraine's economic progress since its independence in the early 1990s has been uneven, in part due to the slow pace of reforms, unfavorable demographic factors, and low productivity. One of the key factors limiting success is the inadequacy of the skills of Ukraine's workforce with the needs of a modern economy. While the country demonstrates a strong record of educational attainment and acquisition of foundational skills, the post-secondary education and training system fails to equip workers with the right advanced skills for labor market success. This study provides new evidence on the nature of skills valued in the labor market, reviews the institutional constraints hindering the
development and use of workforce’s skills, and proposes a set of policy options. This study argues that, to improve skills formation and use, Ukraine needs to renew its public policies on post-secondary education, labor-market intermediation and information, and labor regulations. Drawing on household and firm surveys, the study finds that workers need a mix of advanced cognitive skills (like problem solving and communication), socio-emotional skills (like self-management and teamwork), and technical skills (like computer programing or sale skills) to be successful in the labor market and meet employers’ demand. These skills are not necessarily explicitly taught in traditional learning settings. Policy makers should therefore rethink the content of post-secondary education and training to focus on the development of skills for the labor market rather than only attendance. To do so, establishing steady links between education institutions and enterprises, by setting up occupation standards and adapting curricula to firm demand, is crucial. An essential instrument to identify the demand for skills and facilitate fruitful investments in skills formation is a labor market information system—which provides reliable information on labor market prospects across post-secondary education fields and institutions and job requirements and characteristics to students, their families, and jobseekers. Nonetheless, a better formation of skills would only be beneficial if most of the workforce can put them at use in jobs, promoted by better labor regulations.

**Migration and the Ukraine Crisis**

The Doing Business series provides research, data, and analysis on regulation in 181 economies across 10 areas of the business life cycle. Doing Business 2009 identifies top reformers in business regulation and highlights best practices and global reform trends. This year’s report builds upon the five previous editions, adding new economies and updating all indicators. This year’s report covers 3 additional economies, bringing the total number of economies covered to 181. Now included are the Bahamas, Bahrain, and Qatar. The report also adds a preface on Doing Business methodology, as well as in-depth analysis throughout the report on the main trends and findings of the past six years of Doing Business. Doing Business is an invaluable resource for entrepreneurs, investors, advisors, academics, professionals, and policymakers. The indicators benchmark regulation across 10 areas of a typical business lifecycle, and are used to analyze economic and social outcomes that matter such as equal opportunity, unemployment, poverty, and growth. This annually-published report gives policymakers the ability to measure regulatory performance in comparison to other economies, and learn from best practices.

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