

Ukraine Reduction In Income And Social Tax Rates

The mission examined the latest proposal to substitute the current Corporate Profit Tax (CPT) for a Distributed Profit Tax (DPT), in Ukraine also referred to as the Exit Capital Tax (ECT). The mission did not find any new elements to change the position expressed in FAD's previous technical report on tax policy (May 2017): the proposal is bad tax policy, detrimental for Ukraine on several fronts.

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.

Axel Siedenis, Lutz Hoffmann 1 The specificity of transformation in Ukraine When the Soviet empire collapsed in the very early 1990s, the new era that dawned was commonly given the name 'transformation', implying the systemic change from socialism towards some form of market economy. Almost ten years later, 'the' transformation process does not exist any more; instead, a whole variety of transformations are taking place in Eastern Europe and the CIS: Whereas some countries are heading towards EU membership (e. g. Poland), others are still pondering on what economic system to adopt (e. g. Russia) and yet others have rejected a market-oriented transformation outright (e. g. Belarus). Within this variety of transformations, Ukraine clearly stands out as a specific case: Whilst initially considered to be one of the stronger post-Soviet Republics, it descended into economic depression in 1992 and has hardly recovered since; on the other hand, once considered to be a potential centre of ethnic unrest and political instability, it has turned into a democratic, peaceful civil society that is firmly establishing itself within the new European and world order. This book takes a critical look at economic reform in Ukraine as compared to other East European and CIS countries. Our hypothesis is that Ukraine is going through a transformation process peculiar to itself, which can be traced at both macroeconomic and microeconomic level.

This Selected Issues paper analyzes the extent of corruption in Ukraine compared with other countries. The level of corruption in Ukraine is exceptionally high. This could severely undermine economic growth prospects by hindering private investment. Reducing corruption is therefore essential to speed economic convergence with the rest of Europe. Regional comparisons help identify best practices in reducing corruption. The Ukrainian authorities have recently adopted key measures that follow some of these best practices. The country is, however, facing several challenges, including the concentration of political and economic power in a small group of people, which may hamper effective anticorruption efforts.

Comprises the report prepared by the Ukrainian Government, the OECD assessment, the business perspectives, and presentations by national and international practitioners and experts. A broad set of issues are addressed, ranging from the general economic situation to achievements and difficulties in the fields of taxation, privatisation, financial sector and banking. Report also reflects the discussion on further steps in OECD-Ukraine cooperation, and outlines the activities of other international organisations and bilateral donors in support of the reform process; provides a record of the reforms under way and the ongoing debate on the reform process in Ukraine.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the city of Voznesensk by using the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Smart Sustainable Cities and support the municipality in setting priorities for action. The KPIs have been developed by the UNECE with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and 14 other UN bodies, as well as other partners in the

global United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative. In 2016, the Ukrainian Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services appointed Voznesensk as their pilot city for the United Smart Cities programme and requested the UNECE to prepare a Smart Sustainable Cities Profile. The UNECE together with the United Nations Development Programme and a team of international and local experts developed this Profile for Voznesensk based on a research mission and stakeholders' consultation which took place in Kyiv and Voznesensk in December 2017. This summary provides an overview of the city's situation, the analysis of its economic, environmental and socio-cultural indicators and policy recommendations.

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.

Now in its third edition, *Doing Business with Ukraine* is the most authoritative guide available to investment and trading opportunities, and to the structural, legal and market changes underway in the country. With a GDP growth of just over 12% year-on-year reported in 2004, Ukraine, one of the largest countries in Europe, now boasts one of the strongest GDP growth rates among all transition economies and one of the best in the world. The guide examines the legal and regulatory framework, business practice and regulations, and surveys the potential of several key industries. In addition, the guide devotes a special section to investing in Ukraine's regions.

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.

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 government deficits that have played such a prominent role in Ukraine's continued economic decline reflect in large measure the fact that government has been slow to relinquish the role it played during the Soviet era." Since independence, Ukraine has suffered one of the most severe economic declines of any country in this century. While other transition countries in the region successfully replaced their old command economies with market economies, Ukraine continued to protect unprofitable enterprises to preserve employment and income levels. To support this strategy, the government has borrowed more money than it takes in and, at the same time, competes with private enterprise domestically for credit. As Ukraine's economic foundations proceed to crumble, the Ukrainian Government, the World Bank, and the International Center for Policy Studies in Kyiv examined the issues surrounding the crisis. The group analyzed the data and policy studies that were prepared by various Ukrainian and World Bank teams of experts and formulated recommendations for strategies to stem the growing tidal wave of economic collapse now threatening Ukraine. This report presents the issues that are creating these crises and outlines a course to prevent a crash. This report will be of interest to government agencies, economists, bankers, and academics.

This study summarizes the first five years (1991-96) of agrarian reforms in Ukraine, presenting the results of a farm-level survey conducted in 11 provinces between January and March 1996. The findings show that the growth of private farming has slowed do

This Multi-level Governance Series study focuses on Ukraine's advances in regional development, territorial reform and decentralisation since 2014. The Government launched a reform to merge local governments and strengthen the decentralisation process, giving additional power and resources...

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 co-operation 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.

The ninth edition of the OECD Agricultural Outlook analyses how global and domestic forces are shaping agricultural markets over the medium term.

This book examines the FDI policies of the Ukraine the role that FDI plays in its economy.

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.

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.

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 Mller-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).

This monograph presents an analysis of the current environment for foreign trade and investment in Ukraine and a set of policy proposals that would serve to expand foreign trade and attract more foreign direct investment in Ukraine, especially with respect to the United States.

Income Inequality, Welfare, and PovertyAn Illustration Using Ukrainian DataWorld Bank PublicationsUkraineProgress in Investment Reform 2002Organization for Economic
Ukraine's gas pricing policy subsidizes gas and heating for all households. As the cost of imported gas rises, this policy increasingly weighs on government finances, sustains energy over-consumption, dampens investment in delivery systems, and undermines incentives for domestic production. However, gas price hikes have been deferred to the medium-term as they are politically unpopular. Through estimation of household demand functions by income quintiles to evaluate the distributional consequences of tariff reform, this paper finds that tariff reforms combined with targeted social support can address the economic inefficiencies of the current pricing policy without large welfare costs to the lower income segments of the population.

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.

Ukraine's 29-month Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) was approved. Ukraine's satisfactory performance under the economic program supported by the Stand-By Arrangement, along with strong policy commitments for the coming year, are supporting a steady recovery in confidence and broadening of economic activity. Further efforts, including gas price increases and structural reforms, are needed to create a more viable and transparent energy sector. Important progress has been made in rehabilitating and restoring confidence in the financial system, including private bank recapitalization and steps toward strengthening the supervisory framework.

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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. 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.

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

This paper examines whether expansionary credit policy can help sustain output growth in transition economies, with particular reference to Ukraine's experience since 1992. We find that, while real credit growth is indeed associated with higher output growth, an increase in the growth rate of nominal credit does not, in general equilibrium, stimulate output growth. Following a short-lived boom — caused by falling real wages — the increase in the growth rate of nominal credit leads to a decline in the level of output. This review addresses the territorial dimension of a range of policy challenges in the Ukraine, including governance, innovation, urban development and rural

policy.

Ukraine may have taken a "gradualist" approach to economic reform, but the results have been no better than in Russia. The editors have assembled the leading specialists on the Ukrainian economy, including officials from major Ukrainian and international economic institutions, to outline the major problems of the economy, analyze the initial phases of economic reform in Ukraine, assess their outcomes, and chart the way forward.

"Ukraine's economy has been slipping backwards for nearly a decade, resulting in a significant fall in the living standards of the Ukrainian people. Putting Ukraine back on the path to prosperity will require policy makers to stop letting economic crises dictate the policy agenda. Short-term problems need to be dealt with in the context of a longer-term strategy." What strategy should Ukraine follow? This report identifies and evaluates three alternatives, all of which are under active consideration today as Ukraine considers what to do after ten years of halting reforms and economic decline. 'Economic Growth with Equity' evaluates each strategy in terms of its probable impact on fiscal balances, inflation, the current account deficit, economic growth, employment, and equity. The report makes recommendations on the best strategy to help Ukraine achieve its potential and recover from the present depression.

This report includes a report prepared by the Ukrainian Government, the OECD assessment, the business perspectives, and presentations by national and international practitioners and experts.

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.

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