



OECD-Ukraine Action Plan  
**OECD PUBLICATIONS  
ON UKRAINE (2015-20)**

*The document presents the list of OECD publications on Ukraine released since the signing in 2015 of the OECD-Ukraine Action Plan, which covers three priority areas for reform: (i) anti-corruption, (ii) governance and rule of law, (iii) investment and business climate. A short summary of each report, together with the link to its online version, is available later in the document.*

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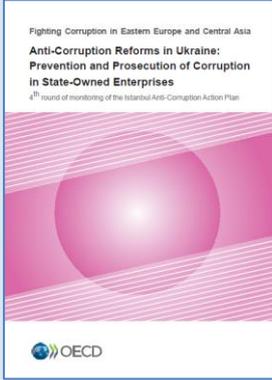
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- *OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Ukraine 2016* (September 2016)
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- *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2015 (Chapter on Ukraine)* (August 2015)

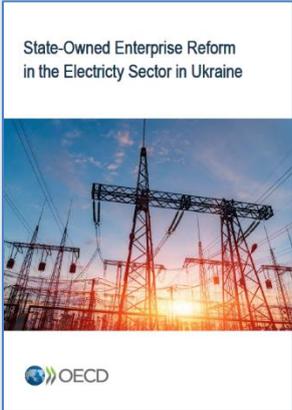
# SUMMARIES

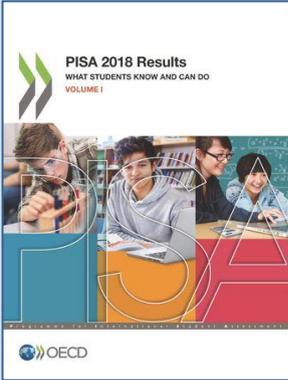
## (i) Anti-Corruption

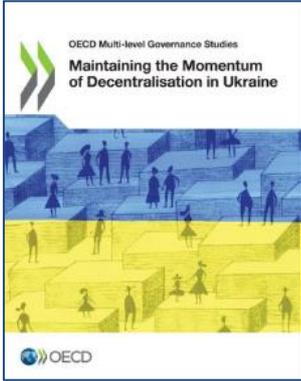
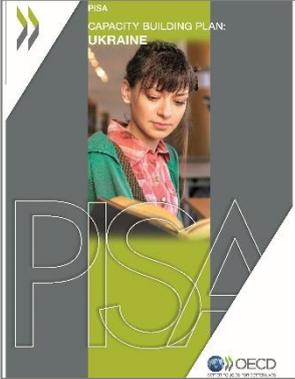
Publication Year	Title	Summary and Recommendations
July 2018	<p><a href="#"><u>Anti-Corruption Reforms in Ukraine: Prevention and Prosecution of Corruption in State-Owned Enterprises</u></a></p> 	<p>As part of Ukraine’s anti-corruption strategy, the report assesses the prevention and prosecution of corruption in state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in the country. The SOEs continue to represent a significant part of Ukraine’s economy, though only half of over 3,000 state companies operate and top 100 of them generate 80% of the total revenue. In identifying challenges within the sector, the report provides case studies of four state-owned companies, including Naftogaz, Ukrenergo, Turboatom and Khmelnytskoblenergo. In improving sector management, recommendations include drafting a centralised ledger of SOEs and their ownership rationale, while increasing the pace of privatisation. Moreover, as supervisory boards exist in only a small number of SOEs and their roles remain limited, the report suggests providing them with capabilities to remedy corporate mismanagement and inefficiencies. Despite having adopted a national strategy to combat corruption, its implementation remains formalistic in Ukraine’s state-owned companies. As such, the report recommends eliminating corrupt schemes, reporting abuses, and providing anti-corruption institutions with tools to help improve SOE management.</p>
September 2017	<p><a href="#"><u>Anti-Corruption Reforms in Ukraine: Fourth Round of Monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan</u></a></p> 	<p>Following a 2016 <a href="#"><u>progress update</u></a>, the 2017 report provides a comprehensive review of Ukraine’s anti-corruption reforms and the implementation of the OECD recommendations, focusing on anti-corruption policy, prevention of corruption, and the enforcement of criminal responsibility for corruption. While establishing new anti-corruption institutions (including the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office), Ukraine took steps towards promoting transparency through disclosing assets, opening public registries and promoting e-procurement. However, considering the unpopularity of anti-corruption reforms at home, Ukraine has continued to experience setbacks throughout the process. In providing recommendations, the report suggests carrying out public administration reforms in line with EU standards, improving protection for whistle-blowers and raising awareness to incentivise the reporting of corrupt practices. Additional suggestions include supporting the integrity of public procurement, as well as ensuring the transparency of available information for anti-corruption bodies and e-procurement platforms. While the report notes Ukraine’s progress in criminalising corruption and limiting immunities, it further recommends assessing practical application of the judicial reform to ensure it is not subject to misuse, and removing existing immunities for officials, including members of parliament.</p>

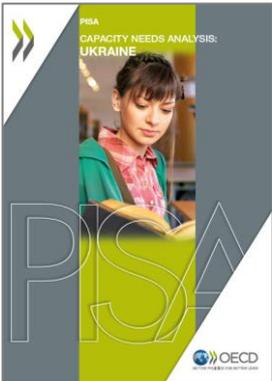
<p>March 2015</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Anti-Corruption Reforms in Ukraine: Round 3 Monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan</u></a></p> 	<p>The monitoring report assesses developments regarding Ukraine’s anti-corruption efforts since 2011 and provides recommendations in light of the Euromaidan protests. As corruption was one of the main reasons for the 2014 demonstrations, Ukraine’s post-Euromaidan government prioritised combatting corruption and measuring the success of its efforts, while cooperating with civil society. Along with criminalising corruption, the government established bodies, including the National Agency for Corruption Prevention and the National Council for Anti-Corruption Policy as an advisory body under the president. In moving forward, the report highlights the importance of civil service and public procurement reform, financial control and audit, and promoting transparency and integrity across levels of government. In addition, it recommends legal reform and ensuring the independence of anti-corruption agencies, as well as limiting the immunity of officials to prevent corrupt practices.</p>
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## (ii) Governance and Rule of Law

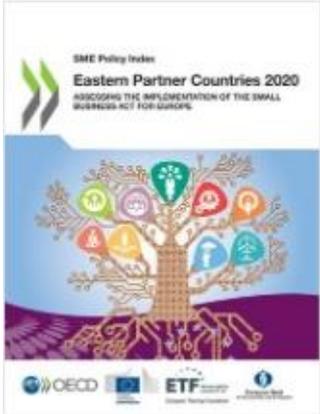
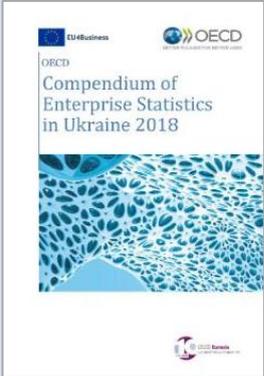
Publication Date	Title	Summary and Recommendations
<p>June 2020</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>SOE Reform in Ukraine’s Electricity Sector</u></a></p> 	<p>The Review assesses the corporate governance in the electricity sector on the basis of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (“SOE Guidelines”) looking at Ukrenergo – the transmission system operator – as a case study. The report summarises the recommendations to the state as an owner for further improvement, and to the company itself in order to improve its competitiveness on global markets and the energy security of Ukraine and its citizens. <b>The report is available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>April 2020</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Monitoring the Energy Strategy of Ukraine 2035</u></a></p> 	<p>In 2017, the government adopted the Energy Strategy of Ukraine until 2035 (ESU 2035) as part of its efforts to promote a more systematic and holistic approach to energy sector reform. In December 2019, a presidential decree tasked the Cabinet of Ministers with revising the current strategy. By providing an assessment and recommendations on the implementation framework of the ESU 2035, this OECD report aims to provide a benchmark to support this work, while assessing the progress that has been made towards energy strategy goals. <b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

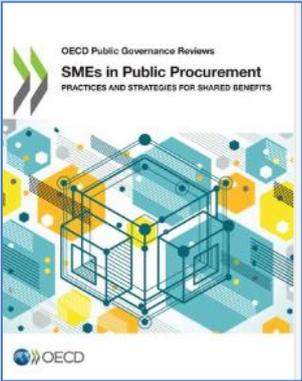
<p>December 2019</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>PISA Review of Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>Ukraine joined more than 80 countries and economies participating in the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and took part for the first time in this survey which aims to evaluate education systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students. PISA provides the most comprehensive and rigorous international assessment of student learning outcomes to date. Results from PISA indicate the quality and equity of learning outcomes attained around the world, and allow educators and policy makers to learn from the policies and practices applied in other countries.</p> <p><b>The PISA Report for Ukraine is available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>October 2019</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Snapshot of Ukraine's Energy Sector: Institutions, Governance and Policy Framework</u></a></p> 	<p>This report provides an overview of Ukraine's energy sector architecture. It presents the structure of the energy sector. The report clarifies the relationships among energy actors, including government bodies, regulators, state-owned companies and other sector stakeholders. The report describes the reforms underway affecting the architecture of the sector and presents an updated structure after the launch of the wholesale electricity market and the corporatisation of Ukrenergo in July 2019. The report encompasses both quantitative and qualitative elements looking at Ukraine's energy mix, sector governance, and policy and regulatory framework, and provides a case study on Ukraine's electricity market.</p> <p><b>This report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>February 2019</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>SOE Reform in the Hydrocarbons Sector in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>In 2018, the OECD carried out a project on state-owned enterprise (SOE) reform in the Ukrainian hydrocarbons sector to support the improvement of SOE corporate governance in the country. Using the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises as a benchmark, the report analyses the structure and management of Ukrainian SOEs in the hydrocarbons sector, provides a case study of Naftogaz (a national oil and gas company), and draws recommendations to help improve sector efficiency. The report was launched in Kyiv in February 2019.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>June 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>The Principles of Public Administration in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>In 2016, Ukraine launched a four-year reform programme to modernise its public administration and establish closer ties with the EU, after having signed the Association Agreement. The OECD/ SIGMA report assesses Ukraine's public sector and its reform programme, benchmarking it against the EU standards. It covers areas, such as policy development, human resource management, and service delivery, and highlights improvements, particularly in civil service professionalisation and administrative justice. It also outlines shortfalls and provides recommendations regarding aspects such as recruitment and remuneration of civil servants, overlapping functions among public bodies, and challenges in restructuring ministries and agencies.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

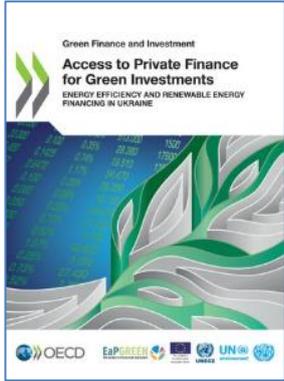
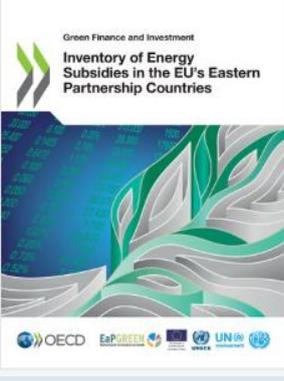
<p>June 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Maintaining the Momentum of Decentralisation in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>Following the Euromaidan protests in 2014, Ukraine launched reforms to address its territorial development challenges, including regional disparities, productivity shifts and poor public service. While the country made progress towards fiscal, administrative and political decentralisation, as well as merging local municipalities, challenges persisted. Along with experiencing asymmetric economic shocks across regions, ensuring funding for local governments and promoting horizontal and vertical coordination across administrative levels remained problematic. This report suggests maintaining consistency of the reform through legal basis, continuing planned amalgamation at local levels, and clarifying responsibilities and promoting coordination mechanisms across levels of government. Moreover, the report emphasises the importance of dealing with shortfalls in project planning and addressing funding-related issues.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>March 2017</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>OECD Reviews of Integrity in Education: Ukraine 2017</u></a></p> 	<p>The review examines challenges in Ukraine’s education system, identifies integrity violations and provides recommendations to help promote equal scholastic opportunities and merit-based achievement. According to the review, some of the integrity challenges in the country include misappropriation of funds within schools, corruption in textbook procurement and access to higher education, academic dishonesty, and undue recognition of learning outcomes. The report recommends adopting policies that encourage the right incentives (particularly to limit practices such as gift-giving and unmerited grades) and modifying school funding formulas to avoid penalties when enforcing integrity standards. In providing teachers with professional autonomy while improving educational integrity, it suggests promoting learning through peer reviews and external examinations, and providing training for teachers in textbook selection and marking criteria.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>2017</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>PISA 2018 Capacity Building Plan: Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>This report covers the four-year PISA 2018 cycle (2016-19) and includes costed learning activities related to the implementation of the PISA assessment in Ukraine. It focuses on components that will allow Ukraine to benefit from international benchmarking and from evidence on student performance derived from multivariate analyses, while gaining capacity and competencies to raise the quality of its own national assessments. The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine worked with the OECD to maximise its use of PISA for monitoring progress towards nationally-set targets for improvement, for the analysis of factors associated with student learning outcomes, for institutional capacity building, and for tracking international educational targets included in the UN-led Sustainable Development Agenda</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

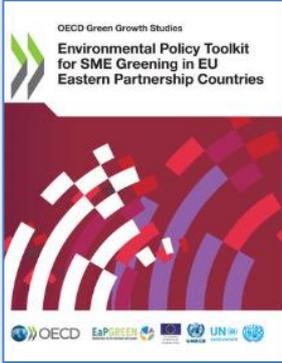
<p>2016</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>PISA 2018 Capacity Needs Analysis: Ukraine</u></a> (2016)</p> 	<p>This report presents the results of an analysis of Ukraine in respect of its capacity for managing large scale student assessments, such as PISA. The results of this report are being used to design a capacity building plan for Ukraine that will be implemented by the OECD, its contractors, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Ukrainian Centre for Educational Quality Assurance (UCEQA), which is responsible for managing the PISA assessment in Ukraine.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>July 2016</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Peer Reviews: Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes monitors and reviews the implementation of international standards regarding information exchange relevant for taxation. In focusing on Ukraine, the report suggests that despite ensuring the availability, access to and the exchange of tax-relevant information in line with international standards, a closer look indicates shortfalls within the framework. Recommendations include maintaining information on all companies and trusts registered in the country, as well as on their shareholders. To ensure record and documentation reliability, the report suggests establishing clear guidelines on their maintenance and clarifying rules on external party access to financial and banking information. While commending Ukraine’s information exchange network, the report considers its potential for further development.</p>

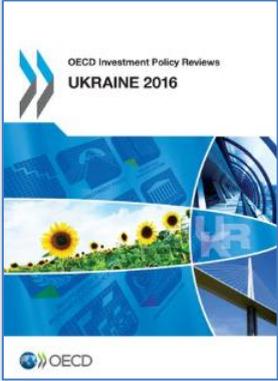
### (iii) Business Climate and Investment

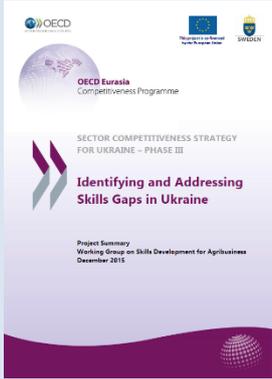
Publication Year	Title	Summary and Recommendations
June 2020	<p><a href="#"><u>Monitoring progress in the implementation of Ukraine's SME development strategy 2017-2020</u></a></p> 	<p>The report assesses the progress in the implementation of the SME Development Strategy along its six strategic directions and provides recommendations for future reform. It also includes a review of the strategy's monitoring system and provides recommendations on how to move towards results-based monitoring.</p> <p><b>The report is available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
April 2020	<p><a href="#"><u>SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries 2020: Assessing the Implementation of the Small Business Act for Europe (Chapter)</u></a></p> 	<p>The SME Policy Index (SMEPI) is a tool for emerging economies to assess their SME policy frameworks and monitor progress in their policy implementation. The index aims to help governments understand strategic priorities and improve the business environment. While identifying strengths and weaknesses in policy design and implementation along the ten pillars of the Small Business Act for Europe, it compares them across countries and assesses convergence towards good practices. To provide a better understanding of the environment in which SMEs operate, the 2020 SMEPI edition also assesses level playing field conditions in the six EaP Countries by integrating an analysis of business integrity, contract enforcement and dispute resolution, and competition policy. The report includes a chapter on Ukraine.</p> <p><b>The country profile of Ukraine is available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
November 2018	<p><a href="#"><u>Compendium of SME Indicators in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>The need to enhance the quality of SME statistics was highlighted by the <i>SME Policy Index 2016</i> as a main priority to improve the institutional framework for SME support in Ukraine. Building on this finding, the OECD assisted the Ukrainian Statistical Service in the implementation of a methodology to harmonise the development and collection of entrepreneurship indicators in line with the <a href="#"><u>OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme</u></a> and, in particular, the <i>Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics</i>. Based on the data provided by Ukrstat and the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), the OECD produced a statistical report that presents comprehensive and detailed information about the role played by the SME sector in Ukraine. It features structural business statistics, business demography, as well as SME financing statistics, providing an international comparative perspective with SME performance in OECD and EU member countries.</p> <p><b>The report is available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

<p>December 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ukraine through a Sustainable Framework for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) - Monitoring Peer Review - 2015</u></a></p> 	<p>The 2015 OECD peer review of Ukraine suggested that the government establish framework to help promote the development of energy service companies (ESCOs). In 2018, the OECD assessed the country's progress in creating the framework, in which it identified shortfalls and provided further recommendations. In ensuring the availability of financing for ESCOs, the review suggests providing financial support programmes and strengthening banks' understanding of the ESCO model, as well as diversifying contracts. In stimulating demand, recommendations include alleviating up-front costs and supporting energy audits, and accelerating skill building and empowering market facilitators in the country. Along with matching ESCO supply and demand on the market, the review also highlights the importance of setting up an ESCO database to include information regarding their projects and savings, which would further raise awareness of the model.</p> <p><b>The <a href="#"><u>monitoring review (2018)</u></a> and <a href="#"><u>peer review (2015)</u></a> are also available in Ukrainian.</b></p>
<p>October 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>SMEs in Public Procurement: Practices and Strategies for Shared Benefits (Chapter)</u></a></p> 	<p>Governments use public procurement as a tool to promote inclusive and sustainable growth, and to ensure value for money. With public procurement representing 12% of total GDP and 29% of total government expenditure in OECD countries, SMEs play a key role in providing these services. The report looks at policy options used in OECD and non-OECD economies to integrate SME considerations in public procurement, and to help SMEs thrive by pursuing broader policy objectives. In discussing Ukraine's definition of SMEs and public procurement legislation, the report assesses its efforts towards supporting transparent procurement, creating a competitive environment and promoting fair competition. The report also notes new legal provisions regarding the law on public procurement and civil society monitoring adopted in 2018, and the development of e-procurement platforms, such as ProZorro.</p>

<p>July 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Access to Private Finance for Green Investments: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Financing in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>The OECD report assesses the framework of green financing in Ukraine by reviewing the country's export-import bank (Ukreximbank) and the use of environmental credit lines to fund energy efficiency and renewable projects. Despite having developed a sustainable energy-lending portfolio, the report provides further recommendations to increase green lending in Ukraine. For one, policymakers are encouraged to develop regulations underpinning sustainable energy investment by importing EU directives and institutional agreements, and to fulfil commitments under the country's energy strategy. For another, the report recommends improving legal and business environment in Ukraine to help develop energy service companies (ESCOs) and attract technical expertise. Other aspects include tariff reform, targeting investment incentives and improving investment climate. Moreover, strengthening governance and the rule of law, and ensuring sustainability reporting and disclosure are seen as key aspects of boosting investor confidence in the sector. <b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>June 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Inventory of Energy Subsidies in the EU's Eastern Partnership Countries (Chapter)</u></a></p> 	<p>The OECD work assesses energy subsidy schemes in EU's Eastern Partnership (EaP) Countries to understand their economic, social and environmental impact, and to assist in building a case for subsidy reforms in the region. Developed within the framework of "Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP Green)", the study provides a regional overview, while focusing on Ukraine's subsidies for natural gas, coal, oil and oil products, and electricity, as well as for heat and renewables. In discussing production, distribution and consumption, along with pricing and tax policies across energy sources, the report considers how subsidies can be allocated more efficiently. It also highlights the importance of depoliticising energy tariff setting while working towards subsidy reform. <b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Russian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>May 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Country-by-Country Reporting – Compilation of Peer Review Reports (Phase 1): Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 13 (Chapter)</u></a></p> 	<p>In July 2018, Ukraine signed an agreement to strengthen its tax treaty measures and prevent base erosion and profit shifting, becoming 83<sup>rd</sup> jurisdiction to join the <a href="#"><u>Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting</u></a> (MLI). In meeting its commitments, the report recommends that Ukraine improve its legal, administrative and information exchange framework. Moreover, it emphasises the importance of having a qualifying competent authority agreement in effect with jurisdictions of the inclusive framework that meet confidentiality, consistency, and appropriate use of prerequisites.</p>

<p>April 2018</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Environmental Policy Toolkit for SME Greening in EU Eastern Partnership Countries</u></a> (Chapter)</p> 	<p>Reducing the environmental impact of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in manufacturing and services is key for a greening economy, particularly for EU's Eastern Partnership (EaP) Countries. In following OECD and EU standards and practices, EaP countries have an opportunity to design and promote instruments for environmental compliance and green practices within SMEs. The OECD toolkit covers aspects including regulatory simplification, information based tools, and financial and economic incentives. The chapter on Ukraine provides guidance on reforming environmental regulation for low-risk SMEs in the country, and, when possible, moving towards a regulatory regime based on general binding rules. Referring to EU standards, the report reviews Ukraine's current regulations, points out inefficiencies and provides recommendations to help improve its current framework. It further suggests launching a communication campaign and using effective information tools to ensure progress.</p>
<p>March 2017</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>OECD Reviews of Competition Law and Policy: Ukraine 2016</u></a></p> 	<p>Following its independence in 1991, Ukraine established a competition law system to transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. Despite implementing reforms and forming an anti-monopoly committee (AMC), political and economic turmoil in the early 2000s brought about difficulties in carrying on the programme. With 70% budget cut and the lack of leadership, AMC became a start-up institution with renewed commitment to achieve its initial goal. In regaining human capital and rebuilding its substantive programme, it began using OECD and UNCTAD reports as guidance. In developing tailored policy recommendations, the OECD report suggests providing AMC with adequate resources to ensure its autonomy, eliminate conflicts of interest and promote transparency, while establishing penalties for collusions and bid-rigging. Further suggestions include strengthening media outreach, developing an evaluation system, harmonising Ukraine's competition law regime with that of the EU, increasing transparency, and expanding market studies.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

<p>September 2016</p>	<p><a href="#"><i>OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Ukraine 2016</i></a></p> 	<p>The 2016 review builds on <a href="#">previous work</a> regarding Ukraine's investment policy framework, and assesses its ability to comply with openness, transparency and non-discrimination. The country's reform programme in the recent years has demonstrated the willingness of its leadership to improve business climate and attract foreign investment. However, corruption and insufficient infrastructural development have remained impediments, while the concept of responsible business conduct has been introduced recently in Ukraine and lacks national strategy. In addressing these challenges, the report suggests defining strategic areas where foreign investment is prohibited or subject to authorisation procedures, observing non-discrimination and promoting transparency through online platforms. Other positive steps include developing and publicising an action plan on investment promotion and setting up a responsible agency for it. The report further recommends that Ukraine observe responsible business conduct and use OECD Guidelines on Multilateral Enterprises as a benchmark for good practices. <b>A summary is also available in <a href="#">Ukrainian</a>.</b></p>
<p>December 2015</p>	<p><a href="#"><i>Fostering Investment in the Biomass Sector in Ukraine</i></a></p> 	<p>Increasing the share of renewables in Ukraine's energy mix is beneficial for the country's economic and sustainable development. Along with reducing dependence on fossil fuels, fostering investment would contribute to creating jobs, developing the private sector and attracting expertise in the industry, thus improving Ukraine's competitiveness. Limited support for renewable energy projects, the lack of financing, and currency instability have contributed to stalling the process of sector growth. In order to attract private investment and help develop the industry, the OECD report provides recommendations to create an environment that would ensure the sustainability of investments over time (for instance, through green tariffs and attracting high skilled workers). In addition, the predictability of construction and project timing, as well as the operability of facilities are identified as aspects necessary for fostering investments in the biomass industry, along with other renewable sources. <b>The report is also available in <a href="#">Ukrainian</a>.</b></p>

<p>December 2015</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Identifying and Addressing Skills Gaps in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>According to a joint OECD and World Bank survey, Ukrainian businesses experience skills gaps, particularly in agribusiness and renewable energy sectors. Skills gaps negatively impact Ukraine’s competitiveness, efficiency and quality, and undermine business opportunities. In addition, agribusinesses and renewable energy companies have expressed dissatisfaction with the limited availability (or the absence) of educational and training programmes relevant to their industries. In providing policy guidance, the OECD report recommends developing a national skills strategy with a regional focus, setting up sectoral skills councils and designing tailored policies based on sector needs, while promoting on-the-job training programmes at higher education levels. Moreover, establishing networks for public-private dialogue, as well as introducing regular policy monitoring and evaluation, are seen as essential for measuring the impact of reform initiatives.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>
<p>December 2015</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Measure and Strengthen SME Financial Literacy in the Agribusiness Sector in Ukraine</u></a></p> 	<p>Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are key for economic and sustainable growth, particularly in the agribusiness sector. For SMEs, financial literacy is necessary to help develop trust with the financial sector and to promote access to financing. However, in assessing agribusiness SMEs in Ukraine, an OECD survey found that despite having a satisfactory level of general financial knowledge, the youngest and the smallest enterprises lacked sufficient understanding of financial concepts. To improve financial literacy within the sector, the OECD report recommends adopting a national strategy for financial education, fostering the use of diversified financial products and services, and developing programmes to support the understanding of legal and regulatory matters of SME financing. Additional policy recommendations include obligating banks to provide information and advice to the SMEs, and improving access to financing through service cooperatives.</p> <p><b>The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>Ukrainian</u></a>.</b></p>

December 2015

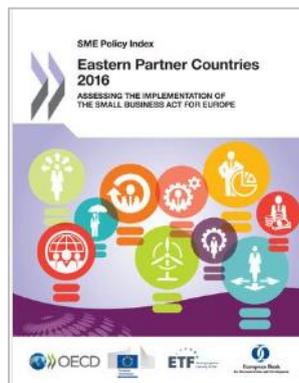
[Review of Agricultural Investment Policies of Ukraine](#)



Private investment is crucial for enhancing the growth and the development of Ukraine's agriculture sector. Drawing on the OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture, the report highlights key policy challenges to private investment and provides policy recommendations to promote sector growth. Despite an overall increase in both domestic and foreign investments, regulatory framework for investment policy and promotion in the country is still unpredictable, and accessing agricultural land remains a time-consuming process. In addition, the limited availability of skilled workers and financing, the lack of technical advice for training and innovation, and environmental challenges continue to pose barriers to sector development. In providing recommendations, the report suggests boosting infrastructural investments, easing access to finance, simplifying administrative procedures and enhancing the predictability of investment policy. Additional recommendations include repealing the land-sales moratorium, removing barriers to trade, strengthening environmental protection and ensuring that the education system responds to the needs of agricultural enterprises. **The report is also available in [Ukrainian](#).**

November 2015

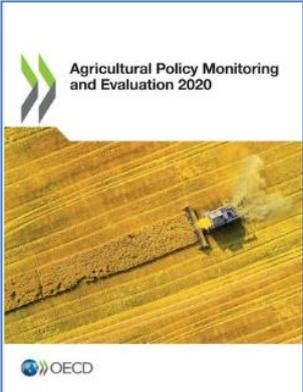
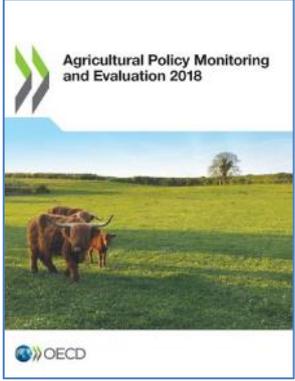
[SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries 2016: Assessing the Implementation of the Small Business Act for Europe \(Chapter\)](#)

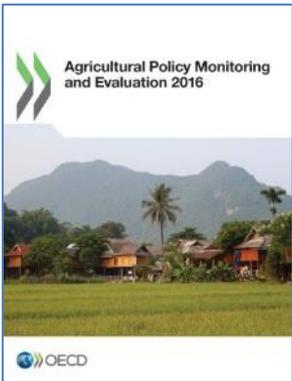
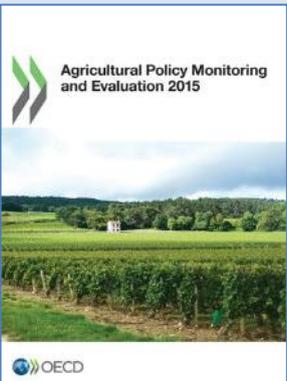


The SME Policy Index (SMEPI) is a tool for emerging economies to assess their SME policy frameworks and monitor progress in their policy implementation. The SMEPI aims to help governments understand strategic priorities and improve business environment. While identifying strengths and weaknesses in policy design and implementation, it compares them across countries and assesses convergence towards good practices. In focusing on Ukraine, the report acknowledges that post-Euromaidan reforms helped in simplifying business registration, providing e-government services and strengthening entrepreneurial learning and vocational training, while addressing technical barriers to trade and working towards adopting EU standards. However, limited financing, difficulties in implementing government programmes, and slow progress towards deregulation have posed challenges to supporting SME development. In addressing these issues in the short run, the OECD recommends adopting a national SME strategy, action plan and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, while promoting financial and entrepreneurial support. Medium-term recommendations include improving business support infrastructure, encouraging innovation and implementing an export support programme, enabling Ukraine to reap the benefits of its trade agreement with the EU. In the long run, the report suggests progressive introduction of support measures and skills development, along with promoting SME internationalisation.

**The Country profile of Ukraine is available in [Ukrainian](#).**

## Others: Agriculture

Publication Year	Title	Summary and Recommendations
July 2020	<p><a href="#"><u><i>Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2020 (Chapter)</i></u></a></p> 	<p>The Chapter on Ukraine presents an analysis of the producer support in Ukraine, as measured by the PSE, and an updated set of agricultural data on Ukraine. Producer support in Ukraine has been volatile over the past three decades, mostly due to fluctuations in market price support (MPS). Market price support estimates for the dairy sector have been revised for the years since 2014, to better reflect the quality difference between milk produced for the domestic market and that for the production of export products. These revisions have reduced the negative price gap for milk by 64% on average over the 2014-2019 period. The impact on prices of the state-owned Agrarian fund and the State Fund and Grain Corporation activities, and the annual MoU on grain exports, is likely to be limited, and more recently the total MPS for the sector has been slightly positive.</p>
June 2018	<p><a href="#"><u><i>Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2018 (Chapter)</i></u></a></p> 	<p>Since 2012, expenditures in Ukraine's agriculture sector have fallen, support for farmers has remained negative, and input support and price protection for imports have continued. In 2017, the country abolished input support under the VAT accumulation system, replacing it with a development subsidy that provides less support for buying inputs than before. The report emphasises the importance of removing input subsidies and abolishing a moratorium on land sales to help establish a well-functioning market. Additional recommendations include working towards macroeconomic stability, reducing financial constraints and aligning with EU's sanitary and phytosanitary requirements to integrate within the market, as well as developing emission targets and guarding against weather variability. The report is also available in <a href="#"><u>French</u></a>.</p>
June 2017	<p><a href="#"><u><i>Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2017 (Chapter)</i></u></a></p> 	<p>Over the years, support for agricultural producers in Ukraine has varied, while the share of gross farm receipts has remained negative. Budgetary payments and price protection for imports have partly offset negative price levels, while price protection has continued to vary across commodities. Overall budget for the agricultural sector has fallen since the early 2010s, with most of it being reserved for inspection and control services, and agricultural schools. Since 2016, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection has been operational, and the country started trading more with the EU and Canada, while suspending free trade with Russia. As producer prices remain below reference price levels and reduce domestic producers' opportunities to participate in international markets, the report recommends that Ukraine take steps to reduce export barriers. Along with re-implementing normal</p>

		<p>VAT regime for export commodities and reviewing the system of export regulation, the report suggests removing financial constraints and promoting macroeconomic and political stability to help improve the development of the agriculture sector. Additional recommendations include suspending price regulations and adopting targeted assistance measures for poorer consumers. The report is also available in <a href="#">French</a>.</p>
<p>June 2016</p>	<p><a href="#"><i><u>Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2016</u></i></a> (Chapter)</p> 	<p>In the aftermath of the Euromaidan protests, Ukraine signed an Association Agreement with the EU and began working towards improving its policy framework, targeting agricultural reforms. In 2015, the government approved Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development 2015-2020, while revising policies regarding commodity procurement. The following year, Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between the EU and Ukraine entered into force, while the Russian Federation suspended free trade with Ukraine. Despite achieving progress in the sector development, most policies have been implemented on an ad hoc basis, lacking a long-term strategic orientation. Financial constraints brought about the elimination of tax concessions, while the number of agricultural programmes were reduced or unfunded. In boosting sector growth, the OECD recommends reforming export policies to avoid trade and market distortions, and promoting competitiveness. As budget cuts have contributed to declining service support, the report suggests that promoting general services should be a priority, along with ensuring compliance with EU food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary requirements. Moreover, working towards improving macroeconomic and political stability and the management of weather-related risks are seen as crucial for developing a productive agriculture sector. The report is also available in <a href="#">French</a>.</p>
<p>August 2015</p>	<p><a href="#"><i><u>Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2015</u></i></a> (Chapter)</p> 	<p>Since the 1990s, producer support in Ukraine has varied, as the country has faced trade and production distortions in agriculture. During the monitoring period, external factors overwhelmed Ukraine's agricultural policy. As the economy plunged into crisis in 2014, the government sought new international financial aid and austerity measures. While the scope and scale of government action in agriculture remained limited, agricultural policy started to be redefined. The post-Euromaidan government became more committed to pro-market reforms and moving towards economic integration with the EU. Moreover, a new agricultural strategy started to be prepared as part of a reform agenda, focusing on reducing administrative burden, promoting privatisation and reforming taxation. As new policy framework was still being determined, their specific contours depended on the country's macroeconomic and political stabilisation. The report is also available in <a href="#">French</a>.</p>

OECD-Ukraine Action Plan  
**OECD PUBLICATIONS ON UKRAINE (2015-20)**

The document presents the list of publications on Ukraine since the signing of the OECD-Ukraine Action Plan in 2015, which covers three priority areas for reform: (i) anti-corruption, (ii) governance and rule of law, (iii) investment and business climate. A short summary of each report, together with the link to its online version, is available later in the document.

[www.oecd.org/eurasia/countries/ukraine-and-the-oecd](http://www.oecd.org/eurasia/countries/ukraine-and-the-oecd)