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UKRAINE: CAN MEANINGFUL REFORM COME OUT OF CONFLICT?

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Highlights

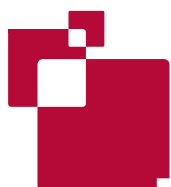
Ukraine's economic recovery is still fragile and depends on the continuation of the reform process. The government has made significant progress in the area of macroeconomic stabilization, but the reform process is still incomplete. The government has introduced a number of reforms, but the implementation of these reforms is still slow. The government has also introduced a number of measures to improve the business environment, but the implementation of these measures is still slow. The government has also introduced a number of measures to improve the legal system, but the implementation of these measures is still slow. The government has also introduced a number of measures to improve the judicial system, but the implementation of these measures is still slow. The government has also introduced a number of measures to improve the judicial system, but the implementation of these measures is still slow.

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MAREK DABROWSKI, JULY 2014

SINCE THE END OF 2013

HISTORY OF HALF-HEARTED REFORM

LEGACY OF THE YANUKOVYCH ERA

Yanukovich's legacy is a complex one, characterized by a mix of economic growth and political instability. During his tenure, Ukraine's economy showed significant growth, particularly in the early 2010s, driven by a combination of factors including a strong performance in the agricultural sector, a boom in the steel industry, and a surge in construction. However, this growth was unevenly distributed, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas, and between different regions of the country. Moreover, the political landscape was marked by a period of intense corruption and oligarchic influence, which undermined the rule of law and the integrity of the judicial system. The legacy of Yanukovich's era is thus a double-edged sword, with economic progress on one side and political decay on the other.

RELATIONS WITH THE EU

The relationship between Ukraine and the European Union has evolved significantly since the early 2010s. The signing of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in 2014 marked a turning point, as it established a framework for closer economic and political cooperation. This agreement, which includes a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), has been instrumental in strengthening Ukraine's ties with the EU and promoting economic reforms. However, the relationship has also been shaped by the ongoing conflict in the east, which has led to a suspension of the agreement's implementation in certain areas. The EU's stance on the conflict, which emphasizes the need for a peaceful resolution and the rule of law, has become a central element of its policy towards Ukraine. The legacy of the Yanukovich era, particularly in terms of corruption and political instability, continues to influence the EU's perception of Ukraine and its willingness to provide support.

The EU's relationship with Ukraine is also characterized by a growing emphasis on human rights and democratic values. The EU has consistently called for reforms in the judicial system and the fight against corruption, which are seen as essential for the country's long-term stability and integration into the European Union. The EU's support for these reforms is a key part of its policy towards Ukraine, and it has provided significant financial and technical assistance to help Ukraine implement these changes. However, the progress of these reforms has been slow and uneven, and the EU remains concerned about the impact of the conflict on the country's development and the rule of law.

The EU's relationship with Ukraine is also shaped by the broader context of international relations. The EU's policy towards Ukraine is closely linked to its efforts to promote a rules-based international order and to address the challenges posed by the conflict in the east. The EU's support for Ukraine is a key part of its strategy to stabilize the region and to prevent the conflict from spreading. The EU's relationship with Ukraine is thus a complex one, shaped by a combination of economic, political, and international factors. The legacy of the Yanukovich era continues to influence the EU's policy towards Ukraine, and the EU remains committed to supporting Ukraine's reform efforts and its integration into the European Union.

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INTERNATIONAL AID PACKAGE









Table 2: GDP per unit of energy use, 2011 PPP USD per kilogramme of oil equivalent

Country/ region	1990	2011
Andorra	10.3	10.3
Armenia	0.7	0.7
Austria	1.8	1.8
Azerbaijan	0.5	0.5
Bahrain	1.8	1.8
Belgium	1.8	1.8
Bulgaria	0.8	0.8
Canada	1.8	1.8
China	0.5	0.5
Czechia	1.8	1.8
Denmark	1.8	1.8
Egypt	0.5	0.5
Estonia	1.8	1.8
Finland	1.8	1.8
France	1.8	1.8
Germany	1.8	1.8
Greece	0.8	0.8
India	0.5	0.5
Ireland	1.8	1.8
Israel	0.5	0.5
Italy	1.8	1.8
Japan	1.8	1.8
Latvia	1.8	1.8
Lithuania	1.8	1.8
Luxembourg	1.8	1.8
Malta	1.8	1.8
Mexico	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	1.8	1.8
Norway	1.8	1.8
Poland	1.8	1.8
Portugal	0.8	0.8
Romania	0.8	0.8
Russia	0.5	0.5
Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.5
South Korea	1.8	1.8
Spain	0.8	0.8
Sweden	1.8	1.8
Switzerland	1.8	1.8
Taiwan	1.8	1.8
Tanzania	0.5	0.5
Turkey	0.5	0.5
Ukraine	2.2	3
USA	1.8	1.8
Uzbekistan	0.5	0.5
World &	1.8	1.8

