

Ukraine



Introduction

Ukraine is a country located in Eastern Europe bordering the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Neighboring countries include Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania,

Russia, and Slovakia. Most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains and plateaus, the Carpathian Mountains in the west, and the Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south. The government system is a republic; the

chief of state is the president, and the head of government is the prime minister. Ukraine has a mixed economic system in which there is a limited private freedom, combined with

centralized economic planning and government regulation.

> **Location:** Eastern Europe Capital City: Kyiv (+2 GMT)

Chief of State: President Volodymyr Zelenskyy Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal

Currency: Ukraine Hryvna (UAH)

Major Languages: Ukrainian (official) 67.5%, Russian (regional language) 29.6%, other (includes small Crimean Tatar-, Moldovan/Romanian-, and Hungarianspeaking minorities) 2.9% (2001 est.); note - in February 2018, the Constitutional Court ruled that 2012 language legislation entitling a language spoken by at least 10% of an oblast's population to be given the status of "regional language&guot; - allowing for its use in courts, schools, and other government institutions - was unconstitutional, thus making the law invalid; Ukrainian remains the country':s only official nationwide language

Primary Religions: Orthodox (includes the Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU), Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC), and the Ukrainian Orthodox -Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)), Ukrainian Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Jewish

(2013 est.)

Calling Code: 380 Voltage: 220

Key Websites

Main Government Page: kmu.gov.ua Investment Promotion ukraineinvest.gov.ua Agency:

Key Economic Facts

| Income Level (by per capita GNI): | Lower Middle Income |
|---|--|
| Level of Development: | In Transition |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$): | \$448.56 billion (2022) |
| GDP growth (annual %): | -29.10% (2022) |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$): | \$12,671.24 (2022) |
| External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$): | \$135,643,332,360.70 (2021) |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP): | 7.58% (2022) |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$): | \$8.01 billion (2022) |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): | 20.18% (2022) |
| Labor force, total: | 20,285,701 (2021) |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force completely estimate): | 9.83% (2021) position % |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$): | Industry Manufacturing \$83.86 billion (2022) |
| Exports of goods and services (current U8\$): | \$56.91 billion (2022) |

reported because it plays a critical role in economy

Rankings

| Index | Rank |
|---|-----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index | 121 / 178 |
| EY Globalization Index | 47 / 60 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 85 / 141 |
| Global Enabling Trade Index | 95 / 136 |
| Global Services Location Index | 41 / 60 |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 66 / 160 |
| Inward FDI Potential Index | 44 / 139 |
| KOF Index of Globalization | 45 / 185 |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI) | 64 / 139 |
| Open Budget Index | 21 / 114 |

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

Business Climate rating: C - The business environment is difficult. Corporate financial information is often unavailable and when available often unreliable. Debt collection is unpredictable. The institutional framework has many troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run major risks in the difficult environments rated C.

Strengths

- Strategic position in Europe
- Association and Free Trade Agreement with the European Union, granted candidate status for EU membership through an accelerated procedure
- Significant potential in agriculture, with 55% of arable land (cereals, oilseeds, etc.), and in metallurgy (iron), but these sectors have suffered war damage.
- · Skilled and cost-effective workforce
- · Western financial and military support

Weaknesses

- · Ongoing war with Russia
- · High budgetary financing needs with limited domestic revenue and borrowing options
- · Extreme dependence on external aid
- · Low economic diversification, sensitivity to weather conditions and commodity prices
- Exacerbated demographic decline due to population exodus caused by the war, regional inequalities

U.S. Embassy

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