

## PROJECT FACTSHEET

### Ukraine Sector Competitiveness Project

*To support the government in designing reforms to unleash the country's economic potential in prioritised sectors, the OECD Ukraine Sector Competitiveness Project was launched in 2009. Following a first phase to assess the competitiveness and FDI attractiveness of several key sectors and formulate targeted policy recommendations, the project is now developing roadmaps to advise policy makers on implementing reforms.*

#### Objective

- Support Ukraine's **competitiveness** by enhancing its **business climate at the sectoral level**;
- Provide sector-specific recommendations to help unlock the competitiveness of high-potential sectors and attract further FDI;
- Support the implementation of selected sector-specific policy recommendations;
- Transfer methodology and build capabilities through sector-specific working groups that involve actors from both the public and private sectors.

#### Timeline

- **Phase 1 (October 2009 – October 2011)** developed an assessment of the competitiveness and FDI attractiveness of several key sectors, identified specific policy barriers in each of these sectors and formulated sector-specific policy recommendations.
  - Three high-potential sectors were highlighted: **agribusiness** focusing on the dairy and grain value-chains, **energy-efficiency and renewable technologies** focusing on energy production from biomass, and **machinery and transport equipment manufacturing** with a focus on the civilian aircraft industry.
- **Phase 2 (November 2011 – November 2012)** aims to strengthen sector competitiveness by addressing sector-specific policy barriers identified in Phase 1.
  - The project focuses on **enhancing access to finance** in the grain value-chain, **bridging the human capital skills gap** in the dairy value-chain, **promoting investment policies** in the biomass sector, and **improving corporate governance** in the state-owned aircraft industry.
  - Each working group will deliver policy roadmaps for their respective economic sectors. The agribusiness working group will provide advice for a credit guarantee scheme improving farmers' access to finance and for an internship program to develop skills in the dairy sector. The renewable technologies working group will suggest ways to streamline administrative procedures for investing in the biomass industry, and the aircraft sector will provide advice on how to improve Antonov's corporate governance.

<p><b>Structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Co-ordination Council:</b> chaired by the First Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine, meets regularly to set overall project priorities, review and comment on working group progress, approve or adjust working group proposals, decide on recommendations that governments can carry forward in collaboration with the private sector.</li> <li>➤ <b>Working groups by sector:</b> bring together civil society and private sector representatives, representatives from relevant ministries and government agencies, and OECD actors. Quarterly meetings review content development, devise policy recommendations, make key decisions, and formulate the project's next steps.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme was launched in 2008 to support Eurasian economies in developing more vibrant and competitive markets. It includes seven countries from Central Asia (<b>Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</b>) and six countries from Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus (<b>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine</b>).</li> <li>➤ The Programme's approach leverages OECD instruments and tools in order to assess where and how to enhance the <b>competitiveness</b> of countries, sectors and regions to generate <b>sustainable growth</b>. Since its inception, the Programme has developed and implemented several regional and country specific competitiveness strategies, complemented by capacity building seminars and coaching for policy makers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The OECD is a multi-disciplinary inter-governmental organisation of 34 member countries based in Paris which engages an increasing number of other countries and economies from all regions of the world. The Organisation's core mission is to help governments make better policies for better lives.</li> <li>➤ Through its network of 250 specialised committees and working groups, the OECD provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice, and co-ordinate policies. The Organisation's work begins with data collection, policy analysis and benchmarking, then moves on to a collective discussion of policy experiences followed by the identification of good practices, setting of global standards and mutual peer review.</li> </ul>

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