

RRR4U

Issue 4
April 2024

Monitoring of implementation of the IMF program and the EU assistance





About the main thing

Cooperation with international partners is critically important for Ukraine. The success of such cooperation depends on the financing of priority state budget expenditures (domestic revenues are directed to security and defense).

The RRR4U consortium continues to regularly monitor Ukraine's compliance with the terms of the IMF financing program. After the successful third review of the program, Ukraine received USD 890 million. Ukraine received USD 890 million from the IMF. No new structural beacons appeared, but one beacon was modified and three were postponed.

In March, the EU provided Ukraine with €4.5 billion in transitional funding under the Ukraine Facility and **€1.5 billion in April** for the implementation of five indicators.

The European Commission has approved the Ukraine Plan. The decision of the EU member states to approve the Plan is still pending. This will allow Ukraine to receive €1.9 billion in funding.

Fulfillment of obligations under financial support programs is not necessary for donors - **Ukraine needs** them to achieve macro stability and transition to economic growth and increase the welfare of Ukrainians. It is also a way to gain the trust of all international partners and foreign businesses.

The EU, IMF and other partners are ready to help. However, their goal is not just to give money, but to create the **preconditions for Ukraine's economic development and growth.**

Our monitoring takes into account the results of the implementation of commitments **as of April 2024.**



How can Ukraine get \$37.3 billion in 2024?

The need for external financing in 2024 is \$37.3 billion: this is funding to cover the state's priority expenditures that are not related to defense and security.

The certainty of support has increased: Ukraine is implementing the IMF program and the Ukraine Plan on time, and the United States has finally approved an aid package for Ukraine. Japan, Canada, and a number of other countries also provided funding.

At the same time, the receipt of most of the funds directly depends on Ukraine's timely fulfillment of its obligations:

◆ **5.4 billion from the IMF**

4 tranches during 2024, it is necessary to fulfill the terms of cooperation with the Fund.

◆ **€16 billion from the EU**

To receive €11.5 billion of this amount, certain conditions must be met. The rest will be given for free.

◆ **At least \$1.5 billion from the World Bank**

To receive these funds, the Parliament adopted three bills (another WB loan is expected by the end of the year)

◆ **7.8 billion from the US**

The list of conditions is not yet known



Ukraine Facility a key source of support

A new mechanism for EU support for Ukraine, which provides for €50 billion over four years.

Financial support will consist of three pillars, namely:
1) budget support, 2) investment component, 3) funds for interest rate subsidies and technical assistance.

Budget support will be provided on a quarterly basis, subject to the fulfillment of a certain list of indicators.

Important: in case of delay in meeting the indicators, the government will not receive the corresponding (clearly defined) amount of funds from the EU

In 2024, Ukraine may receive €16 billion from the EU:

€4.5 billion in March in the form of transitional financing;

€1.5 billion in April due to the fulfillment of five conditions;

After the European side approves the Ukraine Plan, Ukraine will receive €1.9 billion in unconditional financing (estimated to be May 2024);

The next tranches are for fulfilling the indicators.



Three pillars of the Ukraine Facility

Direct support to the state budget (Pillar I)

€38.27 bn

Including:

- €6 bn Bridge financing in 2024
- €1.9 bn of Pre-financing in 2024
- €30.37 bn subject to the implementation of the Ukraine Plan (including €5,27 bn in grants)

**Funds to meet urgent budget needs.
€16 billion expected in 2024.**

Investment Fund (Pillar II)

€6.97 bn

A special investment instrument to cover risks in priority sectors.

The aim is to attract public and private investment for the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine in the form of guarantees and blended finance (a combination of EU loans and grants).

Technical support for reforms and interest coverage on loans (Pillar III)

€4.76 bn

The funds will be used to cover interest on loans to Ukraine, including new loans and loans disbursed in 2022-2023, technical assistance and other areas of support to Ukraine, as well as to cover some administrative costs of the EU programme itself.



Ukraine Facility - Ukraine Plan: "Money for Reforms"

On March 18, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the Ukraine Plan, a document that is a four-year economic development program covering:

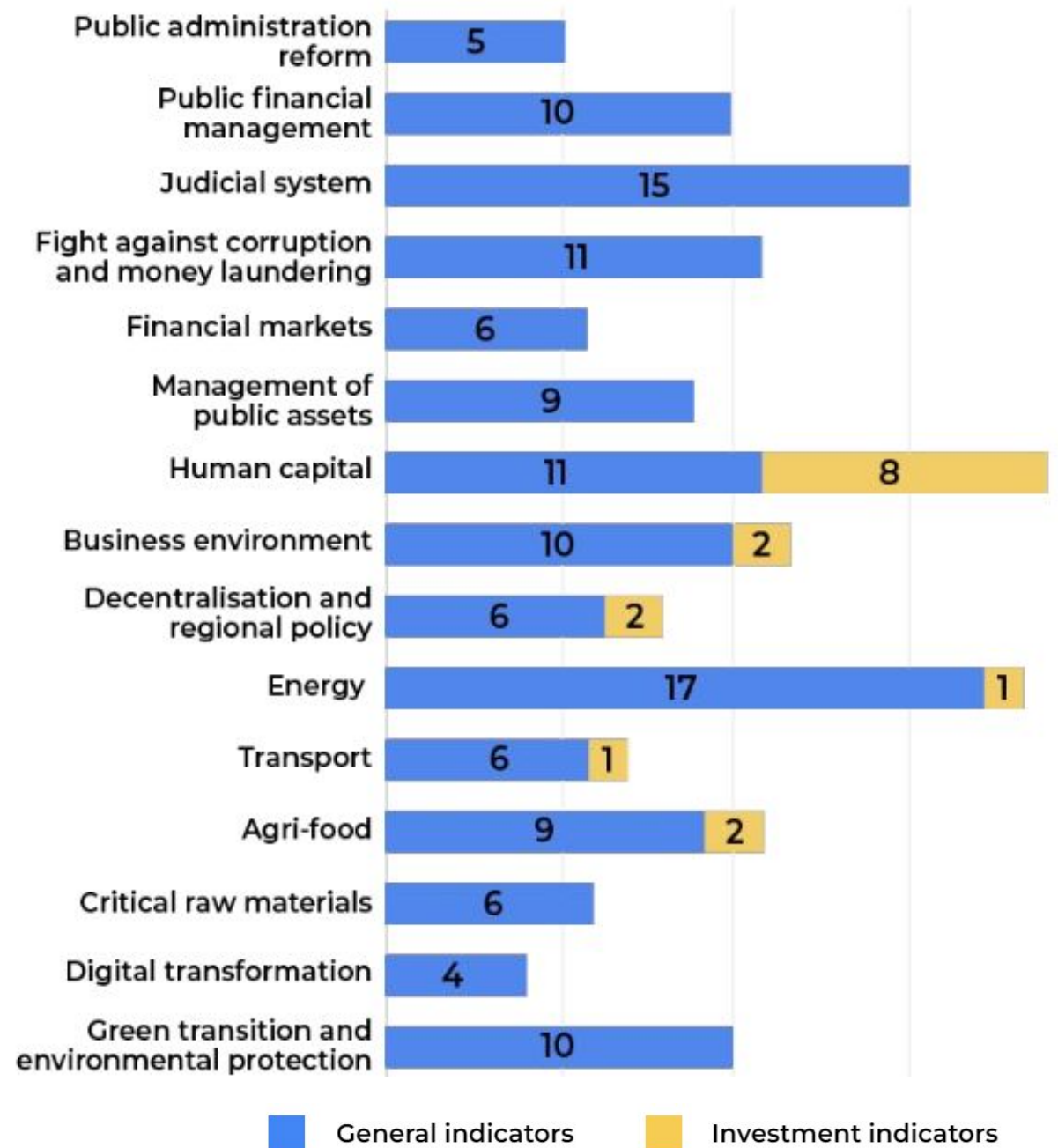
- 16 policy areas
- 69 areas of reform
- 150 indicators

Ukraine Plan is a key element for obtaining EU funding under the Ukraine Facility

(Important - the government emphasizes that this is not a comprehensive document of state policy in all areas)

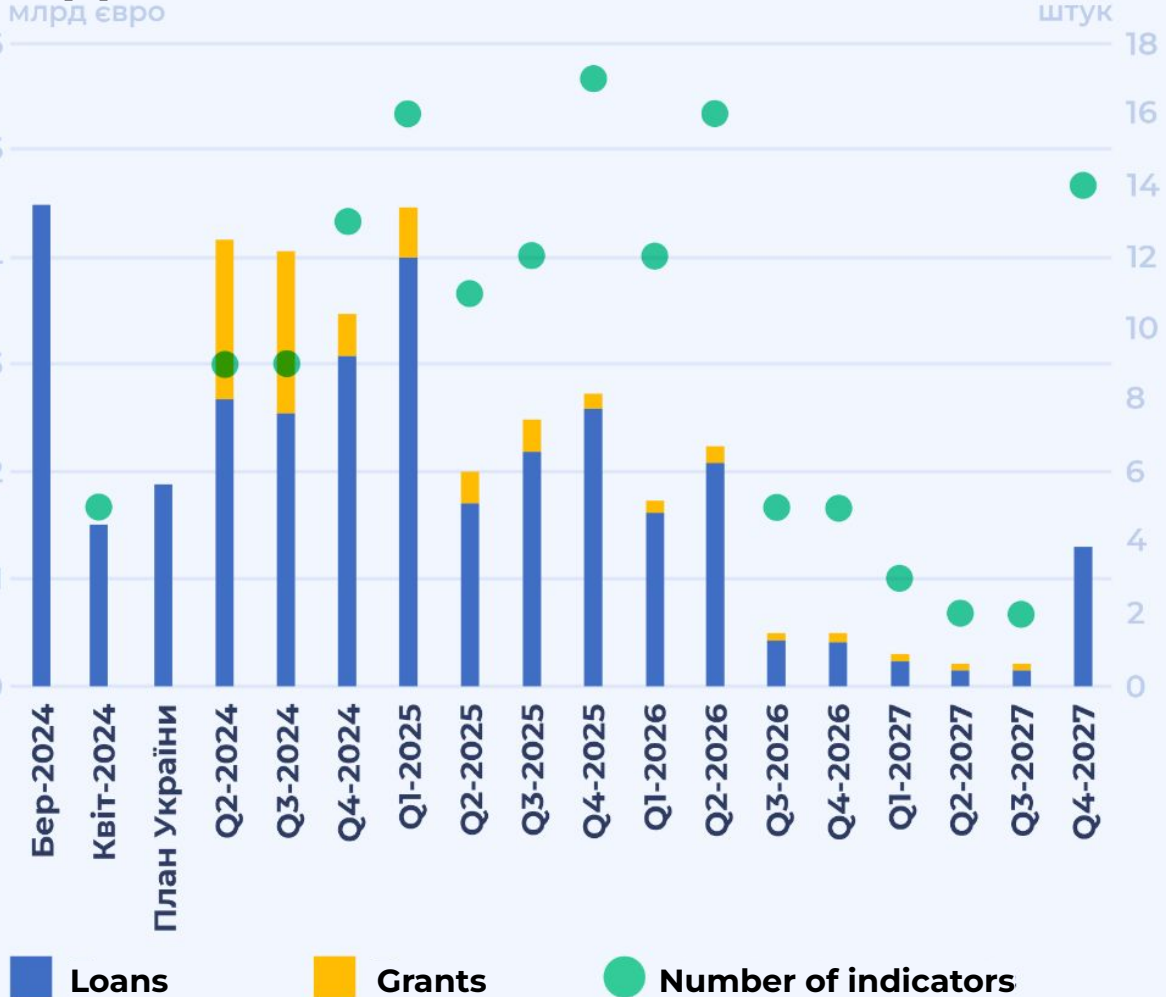
The Plan's indicators are Ukraine's commitments, the fulfillment of which will allow it to receive tranches of support from the EU under the Mechanism.

<https://www.ukrainefacility.me.gov.ua/>

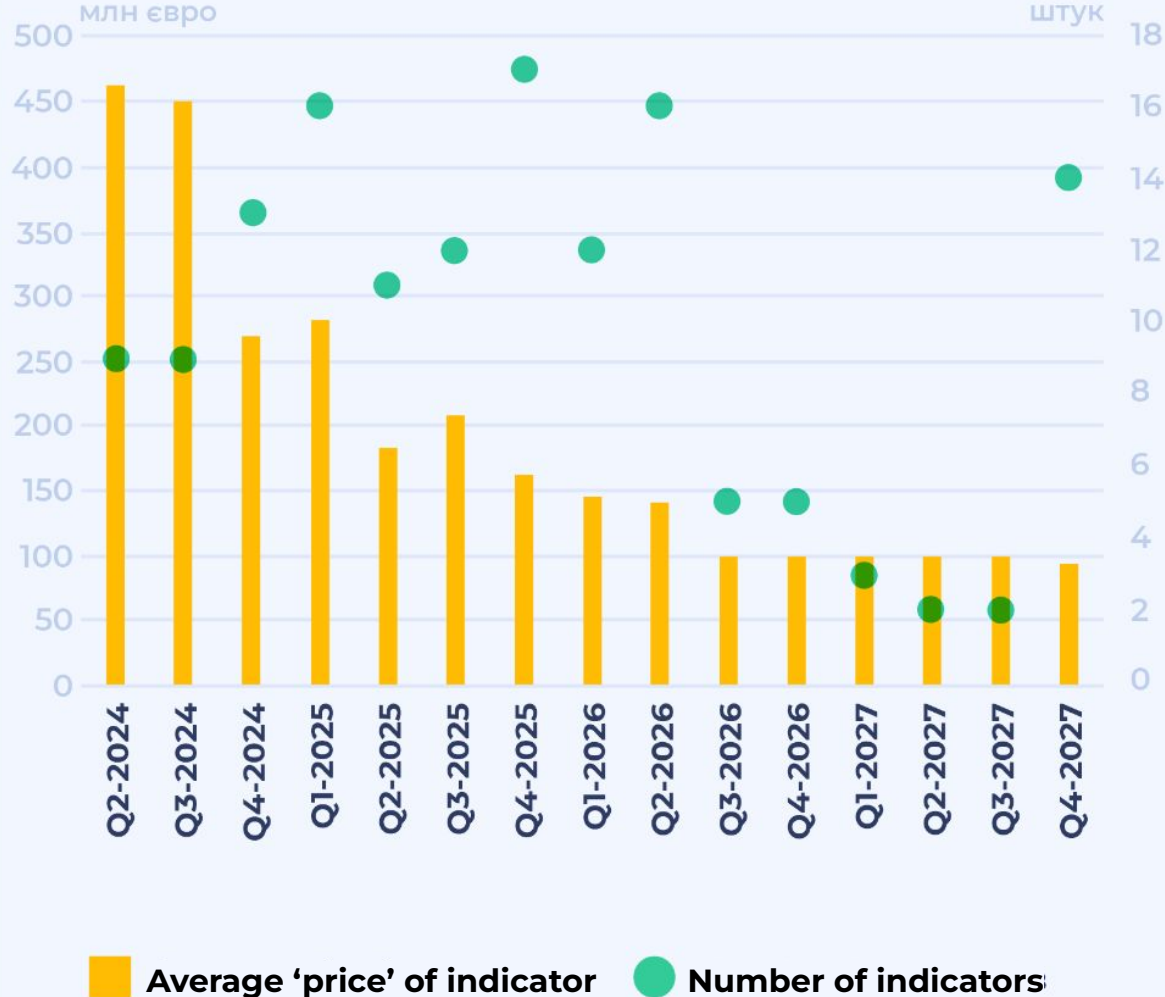


Budget support under the Ukraine Facility: implementation of 151 indicators = EUR 38.27 billion over 4 years

Planned parameters of budget support, € billion ^{їни}



Average 'price' of indicator, € million





Map of implementation of the Ukraine Plan indicators for 2024

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	II	III	IV	
Management of public finances/assets	2.2 2.3 2.7 6.2		2.1 6.1	completed on time
Fight against corruption and money laundering/judicial system	4.2	4.1 4.4 4.6	3.6	completed not on time
Business environment/human capital	8.3	7.6 8.1	7.5 8.7	in progress
Energy sector/green transition and environment protection/critical materials	10.1 10.15	10.8 15.1 15.10	10.2 10.10 13.1	not completed
Agri-food sector/transport	12.8		11.1 11.2 12.1 12.5	
Decentralisation and regional policy		9.5	9.6	



What has changed in the implementation of the IMF program?

In the third review of the programme, the IMF did not add any new benchmarks. Instead, the deadlines for the three older benchmarks (30, 32, 35) were shifted and the wording of the permanent benchmark 28 on systemically important state-owned banks was updated.

Ukraine has met two of the programme's benchmarks, which had already passed their deadlines at the time of this monitoring, by preparing a concept note on the 5-7-9% programme to provide greater support to small and medium-sized enterprises (benchmark 22, deadline – end of March) and optimising the work of the HACC (benchmark 32, end of April).

The next review of the programme is due in June. It will evaluate the implementation of structural benchmarks with a deadline of the end of March 2024 (3 benchmarks will be evaluated in total), as well as quantitative performance criteria.

The next deadlines for structural benchmarks are in June. By the end of June, Ukraine has to implement benchmark 23 on the reboot of the Bureau of Economic Security (BES) and benchmark 31 on the audit of district heating companies.

The implementation of benchmark 23 on the reboot of the Bureau of Economic Security still looks potentially problematic. The relevant law must be adopted by the end of June 2024. On 11 April, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the draft law in the first reading and is to finalise it for the second reading, taking into account the requirements of international partners.



Map of the implementation of structural benchmarks



IMF program

**Fiscal sector /
Financial sector**



**Monetary and
currency policy**



**Governance /
Anticorruption**



**Energy /
Corporate governance**



Виконано



Виконано
не вчасно



В процесі



Не виконано

RRR4U



rrr4u.org



All RRR4U Consortium Materials



Monitoring of the implementation of structural benchmarks under the IMF program



completed
on time



completed
not on time



in
progress



not
completed





Ukraine completed the first five structural benchmarks by the first review of the programme (June 2023)

BENCHMARK 1 Amendments to the Budget for 2023 - Defence Financing (end of April 2023)

The Parliament approved the government's amendments to the State Budget for 2023 to provide for increased and more sustainable funding for defence and security, as well as funds for urgent reconstruction. In particular, the expenditures appropriated to the reserve fund were doubled. In addition, two ministries were merged into a single Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure, which was given responsibility for the Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression.

BENCHMARK 2 Minimize ad hoc changes to the budget law and restore medium-term planning (end of May 2023)

To this end, the Parliament registered a draft law that, among other things, allowed the Rada to consider only those changes to the state budget that had received an expert opinion from the Ministry of Finance, and restored medium-term budget planning. In June, the Budget Committee updated the text, which later became law (see more in Benchmark #10).

BENCHMARK 3 Preparation of a tax change plan for the National Revenue Strategy roadmap (end of May 2023)

The Ministry of Finance has prepared an action plan, as noted in the IMF assessment under the first review.. The document should serve as a input for the preparation of the National Revenue Strategy (see benchmark N°20)

BENCHMARK 4 Registration of the draft law on capping state guarantees (end of May 2023)

These changes are intended to contribute to higher debt sustainability of the state. The provisions for the implementation of this milestone were included in the draft law No. 9346 together with the provisions for the implementation of milestone N°2 (see more in benchmark N°10)

BENCHMARK 5 Transparency and accountability of funds on the NBU's special accounts in UNITED24 (end May 2023)

In April 2023, the Parliament passed a law (No. 3035-IX) to enhance the transparency and accountability of accounts opened with the NBU by the spending units for charitable assistance and donations. This primarily concerned accounts on the UNITED24 platform. This finally provided a legal framework for transparent fundraising and spending from public charity accounts.



BENCHMARK 6 Prepare a strategy for the transition to a flexible exchange rate (June 2023)

Sector: financial sector

Status: completed on time

Right at the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the National Bank fixed the hryvnia and imposed strict currency restrictions. This was the right move, which prevented panic, reduced inflationary pressures, and stabilized Ukrainians' currency expectations.

Over time, the fixed exchange rate began to lose its benefits **as the acute phase of the crisis passed**. In general, a flexible exchange rate is much better for the economy. This benchmark provides for a gradual return to flexible exchange rate and the necessary easing of currency restrictions. The NBU has approved the relevant Strategy, thus fully and timely fulfilling the conditions of this benchmark.

More details: On June 29, 2023, the NBU Board approved the Strategy for easing currency restrictions, moving to greater exchange rate flexibility, and returning to inflation targeting. The public version of the Strategy was [published on](#) July 7. At the same time, the IMF has not set any deadlines for the implementation of this Strategy. The implementation of the strategy depends on whether macroeconomic conditions are favorable for the gradual removal of restrictions and the transition to a flexible exchange rate and inflation targeting.

The NBU is now gradually working on this and is removing currency restrictions in stages. For example, on October 3, the NBU switched to a regime of managed hryvnia flexibility, which is an intermediate stage between a fixed exchange rate and full flexibility.



BENCHMARK 7 Restoration of pre-war taxation (end of July 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector

Status: not completed (completed with a delay)

Back in December 2022, the Ukrainian authorities promised to abolish the 2% tax for individual entrepreneurs, resume documentary inspections, and return penalties for violations of the use of cash registers. This step was supposed to increase the budget's own revenues. This was and still is important given the unprecedentedly large wartime budget deficit, which is currently being covered by foreign aid and loans. However, even foreign aid is not enough, and more resources are needed to finance the state's defense capabilities.

At the end of June 2023, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the relevant [draft law](#). However, this law returned inspections only for manufacturers of excisable goods, gambling, and financial companies. Other businesses could operate without inspections. IMF representatives were not satisfied with this: the Fund [said they were](#) waiting for a new law to be passed on the resumption of tax audits.

On November 9, the Parliament adopted in the second reading the [draft law №10016-d](#) with an expanded range of taxpayers who may be subject to documentary scheduled audits starting from December 1, 2023. At the same time, the President of Ukraine signed the law only in early December, so it came into force on January 08, 2023.



BENCHMARK 8 Corporate governance reform of the GTS Operator: transfer the GTSO shareholding to the Ministry of Energy and adopt the new charter (end of July 2023)

Sector: energy/corporate governance

Status: not completed (completed with a delay)

The implementation of the benchmark will create a more transparent and efficient model for managing Ukraine's gas transmission system.

On July 28, 2023, the Verkhovna Rada [adopted](#) Law No. 3293-IX, which provides for the transfer of the corporate rights of LLC "Ukrainian Gas TSO" (GTSOU) to the management of the state represented by the Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. The law also obliges the appointment of an independent supervisory board of the GTSOU, which in turn will be responsible for appointing the head and members of the executive body of the Operator.

The first part of the benchmark was completed on September 22, when the Cabinet of Ministers [transferred the](#) corporate rights of GTSOU to the Ministry of Energy.

A month later, on October 27, JSC "Mahistralni Gazoprovody Ukrainy", which was the parent company of the GTSOU, was liquidated. The termination of the company is one of the steps towards the corporate reform of the GTS Operator and the transition to the target model of a single company.

The second part was completed only at the end of October, when the Ministry of Energy approved the updated GTSOU charter agreed with the Energy Community Secretariat. The document [appeared](#) on the company's website on October 31.

Thus, the benchmark was completed only by the end of October, three months late.

**BENCHMARK 9 Restoration of declaration by officials**

(end of July 2023)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: not completed (completed with a delay)

One of the important steps on the way to returning to pre-war anti-corruption policies and procedures was to restore asset declarations by public officials.

In September 2023, the parliament passed a [draft law](#) stipulating that the register of declarations would remain closed for another year. Declarants could voluntarily open their data for public access. The public and international partners reacted negatively to this news. As a result, the President of Ukraine vetoed the law and submitted his own proposals, which opened the register of declarations immediately.

On September 20, 2023, the Parliament reconsidered the above-mentioned draft law and adopted it with the President's proposals. The law entered into force on October 12, 2023. On December 10, 2023, the National Agency on Corruption Prevention announced the opening of public access to the Register of Declarations.



Benchmark 10 Resumption of medium-term budget planning,
development of a debt management strategy and reducing risks
from state guarantees (end of September 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector **Status:** completed on time

In July, the Parliament adopted the necessary [amendments to the Budget Code](#) to make fiscal policy more predictable in the medium term.

The government has already presented some indicators and targets for the three-year perspective in the materials for the draft State Budget for 2024. In the spring 2024, the government promised to adopt a Budget Declaration for 2025-2027, which should reflect the priorities of budget expenditures and the vision of the government's strategy in general.

The government committed to approve the Medium-Term Public Debt Management Strategy by the end of October 2023 (which corresponds to benchmark 12). This step is extremely important, as the level of public and publicly guaranteed debt increased from 50% of GDP to almost 80% of GDP during the full-scale war and will continue to grow. This is an unsustainable level for countries with weak institutions, but in Ukraine it is driven by the need to borrow for economic stability.

The Budget Code also made budget rules not applicable to the guarantees provided by the government for projects financed by international financial institutions (IFIs). Previously, this provision limited the government's ability to receive funds from IFIs. Now, the absence of the restriction will allow the government to increase borrowing for reconstruction and recovery projects, as there is a lack of domestic sources of funding



Benchmark 11 Presentation of the medium-term budget forecast and fiscal risk statement as part of the 2024 draft State Budget package (end of September 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector

Status: completed on time

The steps outlined in the benchmark are intended to increase the predictability and resilience of the fiscal system.

On 15 September 2023, the government submitted to Parliament a [draft law](#) on the State Budget for 2024 with a long list of explanatory documents. The package included the following documents:

- planned KPIs for budget programmes in 2022-2026;
- forecasts of budgetary and macroeconomic indicators for 2025-2026, and priority fiscal policy objectives;
- Limit expenditures for the period 2022-2026

The documents also contained a report assessing the impact of macroeconomic risks and risks of state-owned enterprises on the budget. For example, the government assessed the impact of three macroeconomic scenarios on the operations of major state-owned enterprises, including Naftogaz, Energoatom, Ukrenergo and Ukrhydroenergo.



BENCHMARK 12 Strengthening the financial monitoring of politically exposed persons (PEPs) (end of September 2023)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: not completed (completed with a delay)

In the Memorandum with the IMF, the Ukrainian side promised to resume enhanced financial monitoring of top officials (politically exposed persons, PEPs) in accordance with [FATE](#) standards. This step "should ensure a more effective fight against money laundering."

As a reminder, on November 19, 2022, [amendments](#) to the [law on financial monitoring](#) came into force, which reduced the term of the status of a politically exposed person (PEP) from lifetime to 3 years after leaving office. Thus, financial institutions had the right to conduct enhanced financial monitoring of PEPs only for 3 years after their dismissal. The adopted changes were [not in line](#) with international anti-money laundering standards.

Therefore, on October 17, 2023, Ukraine's parliament adopted a [draft law](#) that effectively restores the lifetime status of a politically exposed person (PEP). At the same time, it increases the liability of banks for unreasonable refusal to provide financial services to users. The [law](#) came into force on October 29, 2023.

**Politically exposed persons are persons who perform or have performed significant public functions in Ukraine. The full list of such positions is defined in Article 1 of the [Law on Financial Monitoring](#).*

**BENCHMARK 13 Strengthening banking supervision**

(end of September 2023)

Sector: financial sector

Status: completed on time

The implementation of the benchmark will bring banking supervision in Ukraine in line with the EU directives. This is necessary to bring Ukraine closer to EU accession. The NBU fully and timely fulfilled the relevant requirements.

Point I: On April 21, 2023, the National Bank of Ukraine [separated the Department for](#) Monitoring of Related Parties and the Department for Integrated Banking Supervision.

Point II: The NBU has introduced supervisory panels without publicly communicating about it. Supervisory panels are supposed to advise the Supervisory Committee on issues and additionally independently analyze its decisions, facilitate horizontal communications between stakeholders, and highlight particularly important issues.

Point III: On July 29, 2023, the NBU [resumed](#) scheduled on-site inspections of banks and non-bank institutions in a remote format in order not to expose its employees to danger.



BENCHMARK 14 Tax and Customs should prepare a reform plan

(end of October 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector

Status: completed on time

The State Tax Service (STS) and the State Customs Service (SCS) are important implementers of the upcoming National Revenue Strategy (see benchmark 20). To ensure that the National Revenue Strategy is coherent and consistent, the IMF program added a structural benchmark to develop reform plans for both services.

The STS and the SMS had to prepare action plans by the end of October, which will be further integrated into the overall National Revenue Strategy (see benchmark 20). On October 23-27, representatives of the STS and the SMS met with the IMF to discuss the progress. The second review of the IMF program revealed that this benchmark was met on time and in full.

More details: On October 23, the STS [announced that it](#) would participate in the IMF technical mission together with the SMS to continue working on its reform plans. On October 31, following the meeting, the STS announced progress in fulfilling the task.

The State Tax Service and the State Migration Service are systemically important institutions not only for filling the budget, but also for shaping the attitude of business and citizens to the state. [Studies show a](#) low level of trust in the activities of fiscal authorities. Low trust is mainly due to non-transparency, slow customs clearance, and corruption. At the same time, the trust index has remained low since the beginning of the invasion, unlike many other institutions. Numerous attempts to reform these bodies by previous governments have not resulted in sustainable positive changes.



BENCHMARK 15 Update and publication of the Medium-Term Public Debt Management Strategy (end of October 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector

Status: completed on time

The medium-term strategy for public debt management will increase the transparency and predictability of fiscal policy and optimize the structure of public debt.

In accordance with the amendments to the Budget Code (see benchmarks #2 and #10), the government had to update the Medium-Term Public Debt Management Strategy. Public debt and publicly guaranteed debt to GDP has already increased from 50% at the end of 2021 to about 80% at the end of 2022 and may exceed 100% of GDP in 2024. Therefore, a clear Strategy should provide the necessary predictability of the government's debt policy.

A challenge for the preparation of the Strategy is the need to restructure the public debt in 2024, which is only at the initial stage of negotiations.

On October 27, the Ministry of Finance adopted a separate [Strategy](#), which clearly plans to conduct a public debt management operation and intends to adopt an updated Strategy afterwards. The document states that the Ministry of Finance plans these steps in order to: "(i) gradually restoring Ukraine's debt sustainability, (ii) preserving liquidity and reducing the state budget deficit during the IMF program period, and (iii) creating the necessary conditions for the commercial sector to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine to restore Ukraine's market access as soon as possible."



BENCHMARK 16 Simplification of the system of declaration of public officials (end of October 2023)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: completed

In addition to restoring asset declarations by public officials (benchmark N°9), the Ukrainian government promised to improve the declaration system. The changes should allow officials to automatically fill in information from other related databases and registries.

[The draft](#) law, adopted in September 2023, stipulates that the National Agency on Corruption Prevention will provide access to and automatic transfer of data from other registers and databases to the declaration form. At the same time, the function of automatically filling in the available data does not relieve the declarant of the obligation to indicate in the declaration all the information known to him or her, even if it is not available in other databases.

The [law](#) came into force on October 12, 2023.



BENCHMARK 17 Corporate governance reform of the GTS Operator:
appointment of a Supervisory Board (end of October 2023)

Sector: energy/corporate governance

Status: completed on time

The implementation of the benchmark is important for the corporate governance reform of state-owned enterprises. Supervisory boards should eliminate the "manual control" regime in state-owned companies. This helps to transform state-owned enterprises into transparent, efficient, competitive companies that are able to attract investment and generate profits.

The benchmark can be considered a logical continuation of Benchmark No. 8 on the introduction of a single company to manage the gas TSO of Ukraine. On October 31, the Government [approved the](#) company's Supervisory Board: three independent members and one state representative, completing this benchmark in time. At the same time, the issue of appointing another state representative to form a full 5-member board remains.

According to the [Charter](#), the Supervisory Board of GTSOU should consist of five members, three of whom should be independent. As of mid-January, 5 members have not been appointed and there are no governmental statements on this matter. In turn, it was [reported](#) that Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal was promoting the candidacy of Viktor Pynzenyk for the position of state representative in the supervisory board of GTSOU, who previously held the same position in the supervisory board of JSC "Mahistralni Gazoprovody Ukrainy".

Thus, the benchmark is considered to be fulfilled, but the Government should keep in mind the quality of such fulfillment and appoint 5 members of the Supervisory Board of GTSOU.

**BENCHMARK 18 Better Public Investment Management**

(December 2023)

Sector: fiscal sector**Status:** completed on time

Improving the quality of public investment management (PIM) will allow for more efficient use of public funds in the context of limited budgetary resources. One of the steps should be the unification of PIM approaches and the competitive selection of projects for budget funding.

The World Bank estimates that \$411 billion will be needed to rebuild Ukraine. Private business should become an important source of funding for reconstruction. An important tool for attracting companies will be public-private partnerships (PPPs), which, unfortunately, are not yet working in Ukraine. Revising the approach to PPPs could help.

To change approaches to PIM, in December, the CMU adopted a draft [Roadmap for Public Investment Management Reform](#), which is intended to "create a context, vision of the basic principles and directions for elaborating an integrated, sustainable and effective public investment management system that ensures planning of investment projects based on strategic priorities and a medium-term budgetary framework, their selection in accordance with unified and transparent procedures and clear criteria, and implementation according to planned timing and financing".

This framework document envisages the creation of a targeted PIM model that meets the reconstruction principles developed by RRR4U: prioritization, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability



BENCHMARK 19 Approval of the National Revenue Strategy
by the end of 2023
(December 2023)

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Sector: fiscal sector

Status: completed on time

Details:

In the context of a full-scale war, Ukraine finances half of its state budget expenditures with foreign aid. This situation is not sustainable, and this dependence must be gradually eliminated. The National Revenue Strategy aims to create conditions for increasing domestic budget revenues. To do this, Ukraine needs to strengthen its ability to collect tax and customs revenues.

The strategy includes the following measures mentioned in the IMF program:

- strengthening tax and customs authorities;
- closing the possibility to use the simplified taxation system instead of official employment of full-time employees;
- bringing VAT and excise taxes in line with EU legislation;

- Strengthening anti-corruption measures;
- reforms in the tax system.

On December 27, 2023, the [government approved](#) the National Revenue Strategy, meeting the conditions for the IMF program's benchmark to be activated. The adopted Strategy does not mention the reform of the Bureau of Economic Security, although the IMF program envisaged the inclusion of relevant proposals in the Strategy.

**BENCHMARK 20** Enhancing the institutional independence of the SAPO

(end of December 2023)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption**Status:** completed

In the Memorandum with the IMF, the Ukrainian side indicated its intention to strengthen the effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions. The changes should also affect the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO). On September 15, to fulfill the benchmark, the government submitted to the Verkhovna Rada [draft law №10060](#), which meets the requirements of the IMF and the EU and is aimed at:

- improving the procedure for competitive selection of SAPO heads and prosecutors;
- strengthening the SAPO's ability to regulate its own organizational structure and activities;
- clarifying the powers of the head of the SAPO;
- creation of a Specialized Disciplinary Commission of SAPO prosecutors;
- conducting regular audits of SAPO activities with the participation of external experts with international experience.

On December 08, 2023, Ukraine's parliament adopted the above draft law. The [law](#) came into force on January 1, 2024.

**BENCHMARK 21** Propose budget amendments to find new revenue sources

(end of February 2024)

Сфера: fiscal sector**Status:** completed

Financing defence and mobilizing tax and non-tax revenues remains one of the most important items on the fiscal agenda. Based on the conclusions of the Revenue Working Group established in December 2023, the government was to prepare short-term measures to increase revenues by at least 0.5 percent of GDP, with the aim of amending the 2024 budget as necessary.

The measures proposed by the Ministry of Finance to mobilise additional revenues are expected to increase budget revenues by UAH 44.2 billion. The measures include an increase in revenues from military and excise duties, and the introduction of monthly advance payments of corporate income tax by companies engaged in fuel retailing.

The Ministry of Finance [expects](#) that by the end of the first quarter of 2024, the necessary draft laws will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers and considered by the Verkhovna Rada.

**BENCHMARK 22 Concept note on the 5-7-9 program to bigger support SMEs**

(initially end of September 2023, postponed to end of March 2024)

Industry: fiscal sector

Status: completed (completed with delay because the deadline was postponed)

Limited budget funding requires a review and conditional streamlining of the 5-7-9% loan program for businesses.

Initially, in 2020, the program "Affordable Loans 5-7-9%" was created to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for which conventional bank loans were not available. Such loans were also issued for investment and startup support. After the full-scale invasion began, working capital coverage was added to the program and expanded to large companies. In fact, in 2022, the program became the main tool for business support and a "lifeline" for individual companies. In some banks, 80-90% of loans were issued under this program.

At the same time, due to the limited amount of funds in the budget, there is a need to return the program to supporting SMEs. Instead, in September, the government expanded the 5-7-9% program, which contradicts its commitment under the IMF Memorandum. For example, the government allowed companies in the energy efficiency and recycling sectors to use affordable loans. In addition, the maximum term of the program was increased to 10 years, and the program limit was raised to UAH 150 million, which is important for large companies.

In December 2023, the [government adopted amendments](#) to the resolution on providing support under this program, narrowing the provision of compensation for investment projects and working capital for non-priority sectors to small and medium-sized enterprises only (for working capital in priority sectors, large companies can still receive support).

In March 2024, the government submitted a concept for the 5-7-9 programme to the IMF, but it has not been made public or officially approved.

**BENCHMARK 23** Rebooting the Economic Security Bureau

(end of June 2024)

Sector: fiscal sector**Status:** in progress

Ukraine should adopt a new law on the Bureau of Economic Security (BES), which should provide it with clear powers to investigate major economic crimes in line with best practices, and create a legal framework for the BES to select its management and staff. The law should respect the existing division of investigative powers between the BES and the NABU.

The new legislation will pave the way for the renewal of the BES management and detectives through transparent competitions. This will give the bureau a chance to turn into an effective body that will prevent economic crimes and schemes that cause budget losses.

The Verkhovna Rada was considering a [draft law No. 10088-1, which was](#) recommended by the relevant committee for adoption in the first reading. However, at the end of December, the government prepared its own draft law No. 10349, which was [criticized by](#) both specialized experts and the Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada for not meeting the standards agreed with the partners.

On 11 April, the Verkhovna Rada passed draft law No. 10349 in the first reading. The draft law does not yet fully meet the commitments Ukraine has made to its international partners; the shortcomings are to be addressed before the second reading.

**BENCHMARK 24** Revision of tax privileges

(end of July 2024)

Sector: fiscal sector**Status:** in progress

The review of tax privileges should be a step towards broadening the domestic revenue base without raising tax rates. By the end of July 2024, the government should estimate the losses from all tax privileges and propose measures to reduce budget losses due to preferential taxation.

This step will help Ukraine increase its ability to increase domestic revenues, which is a crucial task given the need to ensure high defense spending and the expected decline in international financial support for Ukraine.

**BENCHMARK 25** Estimation of fiscal and quasi-fiscal costs of SOEs

(end of September 2024)

Industry: fiscal sector**Status:** in progress

Ukraine has a large number of state-owned enterprises, which sometimes create fiscal risks, but also bring fiscal and quasi-fiscal losses. An important reason for the deterioration in the financial situation of SOEs was the full-scale war. However, this is partly due to the government's policy of refraining from raising tariffs for electricity, natural gas, and other utilities for households. To cover the financial gaps, large SOEs either accumulate debts, which can then be covered by direct transfers from the state budget or by new borrowings from international official partners or IFIs. The latter, *ceteris paribus*, could be directed to the budget to finance urgent expenditures. SOEs' borrowings are guaranteed by the state, and therefore, in case of problems, the debt falls on the state.

That is why it is important to monitor the current financial situation of state-owned enterprises and conduct stress testing. This is exactly the kind of analysis and assessment that should be carried out within the framework of this structural benchmark for large SOEs that are most affected by a full-scale war. The results should be reflected in the fiscal risk report prepared annually by the Ministry of Finance as part of the budget process.

**BENCHMARK 26** Medium-term budget planning: diagnostic review and update

(end of October 2024)

Industry: fiscal sector**Status:** in progress

The resumption of medium-term budget planning was among the important areas of changes in the already implemented structural benchmarks. Thus, medium-term forecasts of expenditures and revenues and a report on fiscal risks were submitted as additional materials to the draft State Budget Law for 2024. Medium-term budget planning increases sustainability by ensuring a predictable budget policy.

That is why, with the help of IMF technical assistance , the government plans to analyze its past experience in preparing the Budget Declaration (not very extensive, since only one Budget Declaration has been adopted).

The diagnostic review will become the basis for the preparation of the Budget Declaration for 2026-2028. It is intended to slightly change the approach to preparing for the bottom-up public finance management process to capture more detailed spending needs and ensuring better costing of public service financing.

**BENCHMARK 27** Determining the link between the MTBF and capital expenditures

(end of December 2024)

Industry: fiscal sector

Status: in progress

This structural benchmark is a continuation of steps to improve the efficiency of public investment management, the roadmap for reforming which was adopted to implement Structural benchmark #19.

Given the need to finance the reconstruction, the government is expected to adopt a resolution that will provide for a clear link between medium-term budget planning and recovery and reconstruction priorities. The Ministry of Finance should play a key role in this process (which is actually a response to the confrontation between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Reconstruction that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2023).

At the same time, the important role of coordination between the Ministry of Finance and line ministries responsible for the implementation of investment projects in the public sphere is defined.



BENCHMARK 28 Systemic state-owned banks fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. Non-systemic state-owned banks are not recapitalized at the expense of the state.

(permanent)

Industry: financial sector

Status: completed

Three state-owned banks are registered with the CMU (Oschadbank, Ukreximbank, and Privatbank). Ukrgasbank and Sens Bank are state-owned, represented by the Ministry of Finance. In practice, the Ministry of Finance acts as the shareholder of state-owned banks, although key decisions are made by the Government upon the proposal of the Ministry of Finance.

During the war, Sens Bank (formerly Alfa) and PINbank (First Investment Bank) were nationalized. Sense Bank was sold to the state for UAH 1 by the DGF as part of the procedure for withdrawal from the market due to sanctions against its owners. On January 17, 2024, 89% of PINBank's shares were registered to the state, represented by the SPFU, based on a decision of the HACCU that came into force in March 2023.

The benchmark has now been fulfilled: all state-owned banks except PINbank are systemic and the Ministry of Finance is responsible for their management either directly or through government decisions developed by the Ministry of Finance. PINbank remains under the management of the SPFU, but does not require recapitalization. Since the beacon is permanent, the status of its implementation may change in the future.

**BENCHMARK 29** Preparing the basis for bank rehabilitation

(end of December 2024)

Sector: financial sector**Status:** in progress

The deadline for this benchmark has been moved from March 2024 to December 2024. The DGF, the Ministry of Finance, and the NBU should prepare a framework for the rehabilitation of the banking system.

The framework for bank rehabilitation will include: (i) mechanisms to support the DGF; (ii) measures to strengthen the banking system's operational readiness for unforeseen situations; (iii) improved procedures for bank resolution and early intervention measures; and (iv) alignment of the criteria for counterparty eligibility for NBU monetary policy operations and lender of last resort operations with international best practices.

As an interim step, the DGF and the NBU will prepare, in consultation with IFI stakeholders, (i) a diagnostic note by the end of February 2024 to assess the current infrastructure for resolving insolvent banks, including an analysis of current challenges; and (ii) based on the diagnostic, adopt a roadmap by the end of April 2024 that will set out a reform agenda to further strengthen the authorities' capacity to resolve and manage financial sector crises, in particular to address key gaps by the end of December 2024.

**BENCHMARK 30** New methodology for risk assessment in supervision

(end of December 2024 (postponed from end of June))

Sector: financial sector

Status: in progress

The NBU is to introduce risk assessment methodologies for supervision in order to make informed decisions on supervisory priorities. The methodology will be applied to all banks, and a supervisory action plan will be prepared by the end of December 2024. While improving supervisory results, the NBU also plans to increase supervisory efficiency by improving the allocation of resources and processes by adjusting the organizational structure of banking supervision. This will be complemented by strengthening the professional capacity of banking supervision by developing the necessary professional profiles and introducing a multi-year training program for new employees.



BENCHMARK 31 Audit of the financial status of the district heating companies before and after February 2022 (end of June 2024)

Sector: energy

Status: in progress

The lighthouse will help determine the amount of debt and the financial condition of district heating companies, including the reasons for the accumulation of debt before and after the start of the war, on the eve of the 2024/25 heating season. Thus, [according](#) to Naftogaz of Ukraine, as of February 21, 2022, the total overdue debt of district heating companies and CHP plants to Naftogaz is UAH 49.1 billion (including UAH 39.3 billion for gas for heat production). At the beginning of the heating season in 2023, the state's debt on the difference in tariffs [amounted to](#) about UAH 36 billion, and according to preliminary [estimates, it](#) will exceed UAH 54 billion in 2024.

In the [Letter of Intent](#) dated December 1, 2023, the Ukrainian side noted that district heating companies (DHCs) had accumulated a significant amount of debt to Naftogaz before and after the war, which is a result of the accumulated difference in tariffs and the impact of the war. The issue will be resolved in a comprehensive manner when the war-related pressure on the budget is reduced by developing a new tariff methodology. However, the signatories (the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the NBU) also added that the amount of debt and the financial condition of the DHCs will be determined through a desk audit conducted by a reputable audit firm, which will distinguish between debt incurred before and after February 2022. In addition, based on the results of consultations with the IMF held pursuant to clause 6.1 of Minutes No. 64 of the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 06.06.2023, it was established that the sources for making settlements on the difference in tariffs should be budget-neutral for the State Budget of Ukraine and not violate the fiscal sustainability of the state, the preservation of which is one of the key priorities of the IMF Program.



BENCHMARK 31 Audit of the financial status of the district heating companies before and after February 2022 (continuation) (end of June 2024)

Sector: energy

Status: in progress

At the end of December 2023, the Verkhovna Rada registered Draft [Law No. 10383](#) "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2024" on Compensation of the Tariff Difference", which was developed, in particular, to address the problem of the debt of the DH companies. However, as of March 2024, the draft law is still under consideration, and the [expert opinion](#) of the Ministry of Finance does not support the adoption of this draft law.

The issue of auditing district heating companies is not new. Back in 2019, the government [instructed](#) the Ministry of Regional Development and the State Audit Service to audit all district heating companies to ensure that the cost of heat and water was fair. In January 2022, before the full-scale invasion began, the Cabinet of Ministers again [commissioned](#) an audit of the extent to which Naftogaz's activities (in particular, fixed-price contracts) subsidise gas prices for households and DH companies. From February to September 2023, the State Audit Service of Ukraine [inspected](#) a number of heat supply companies in different regions that are entitled to reimbursement of tariff differences from the budget and found that the amount of reimbursement of tariff differences was overstated by more than UAH 4 billion.

The audit process has partially begun, but this cannot indicate that the lighthouse has been completed, which should reflect an accurate diagnosis of the problem of the DHCs' debts before the war and after February 2022, which will allow for a comprehensive settlement. However, there is still time to fulfil the benchmark.

**BENCHMARK 32 Optimize and improve the efficiency of the HACC**

(end of April 2024 (postponed from end of March))

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: completed on time

The need to implement the lighthouse is due to the excessively long consideration of criminal proceedings by the HACC due to the heavy workload of judges. To solve this problem, the Ukrainian government should amend the legislation to allow cases to be considered in the first instance by one anti-corruption judge or a panel of three anti-corruption judges.

At the end of March 2024, draft law [No. 11130](#) was submitted to the Parliament. According to the explanatory note, the draft law is aimed at improving the efficiency of court proceedings without violating procedural deadlines, and therefore proposes to allow the court to consider certain cases by a single judge.

On April 24, 2024, the Verkhovna Rada adopted a law to improve the procedure for criminal proceedings. It is envisaged that cases in the court of first instance will be heard by a single judge. At the same time, consideration of cases by a panel of three judges is possible only at the request of the accused in certain categories of crimes.



BENCHMARK 33 Create a new administrative court to replace the dissolved Kyiv District Administrative Court (end of July 2024)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: in progress

In December 2022, the Parliament liquidated the Kyiv District Administrative Court, which considered disputes involving central executive authorities. The KDAC's cases were to be transferred to the Kyiv District Administrative Court until a new Kyiv City Administrative Court was established.

However, the European Commission in its [Report](#) published in November 2023 noted that after the liquidation of the KDAC, access to justice in cases involving central authorities is deteriorating, as a new court has not yet been established and the court with temporary powers is overcrowded. Therefore, the EC, as well as the IMF, points to the need to create a new administrative court staffed by properly vetted judges.

Therefore, the Ukrainian government committed to adopt a law establishing a new court that will be proceeding administrative cases against national government agencies (e.g., NBU, NABU, NACP) by judges who have been duly vetted for professional competence and integrity, with the decisive and determining vote of independent experts with international experience.

At the end of March 2024, it became [known](#) that the CMU had drafted a bill on the Supreme Administrative Court. However, the bill has not yet been submitted to the Parliament.

**BENCHMARK 34 Complete the external audit of NABU and publish its report**

(deadline - end of September 2024)

Sector: governance/anti-corruption

Status: in progress

The issue of conducting an external audit of the NABU has been on the Ukrainian agenda for quite some time. Both the International Monetary Fund and the European Commission have repeatedly pointed out the need for it. In the [Memorandum for Economic and Financial Policy of December 5, 2018, the](#) Ukrainian government promised to complete the external audit of the NABU by the end of July 2019. However, this promise was not implemented.

According to the updated Memorandum, the Ukrainian government has until the end of September 2024 to conduct an external audit of the NABU with the participation of three independent experts with international experience and publish its report.

According [to the](#) Foundation's experts, "the external audit of NABU will provide an impartial and formal assessment of NABU's activities since its establishment in 2015 and may identify areas for improvement and contribute to strengthening NABU's accountability, especially in light of the proposed [draft law](#) to increase its staff from 700 to 1000 people".

In mid-February 2024, NABU Director Semen Kryvonos [announced](#) that the audit process had already begun. In particular, the Government has sent the relevant letters to nominate candidates for the commission to review the bureau's activities.



BENCHMARK 35 Improving the management of state-owned enterprises

(end of August 2024)

Sector: corporate governance of SOEs

Status: in progress

For years, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) have been a source of inefficiency and fiscal risks. To improve efficiency, a corporate governance reform of SOEs was introduced but has not yet been completed.

In the Memorandum, the Ukrainian side stated its intention to improve the efficiency of SOE management through further reform of SOE corporate governance in close cooperation with international partners, in particular:

- to adopt a law on corporate governance of SOEs (this refers to the [draft law №5593-d](#) on improving corporate governance, which as of the end of January 2024 is being prepared for the second reading (adopted as a basis in July 2021));
- implementation of relevant bylaws;
- assessment of the financial condition and fiscal risks of state-owned enterprises in the state ownership policy by the end of March 2024 (as an interim step in the implementation of Structural benchmark 28)
- **Structural benchmark #35** envisages the development of a comprehensive state ownership and dividend policy, as well as a privatization strategy. It is likely that the privatization strategy will take into account past approaches to triage.

This is an important benchmark, since today there is virtually no ownership policy, which prevents SOEs from operating efficiently. The share of dividends that should be allocated to the budget is determined each year based on the budget's needs rather than the need for SOEs to operate efficiently.

It should be added that the IMF does not support the idea voiced by Ukrainian politicians to create a state holding company that would be responsible for all state-owned enterprises. [According to the](#) Fund's experts, this is premature given the financial and potential management risks.



Monitoring of the implementation of Ukraine Plan indicators - 2024



completed
on time



completed
not on time



in
progress



not
completed





Five previous indicators have been met, resulting in €1.5 billion

Nº	Indicator	Deadline	Status
0.1.	The High Council of Justice establishes the Selection Commission for the Competition to the Service of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice and announces a competition for the positions of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and disciplinary inspectors.	The end of April 2024	Completed on time
0.2.	Approval and entry into force of the Government's order approving an action plan aimed at preventing and/or minimizing the negative consequences of risks identified in the third round of the National Risk Assessment in the field of preventing and counteracting the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime, terrorist financing and financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction for the period up to 2026.		Completed on time
0.3.	Adoption of the National Revenue Strategy for 2024-2030		Completed on time
0.4.	Adoption and entry into force of a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approving the procedure for using funds under the budget program to introduce support for industrial parks as a tool for attracting investment to the de-occupied territories.		Completed on time
0.5.	The protocols of information interaction between the State Land Cadastre and the State Register of Real Property Rights ensure automatic transfer of data on the price (value) of real estate and property rights to it to the State Land Cadastre.		Completed on time



Indicator 0.1. The Selection Commission for the Competition to the Service of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice Starts its Work

(Q1 2024)

Area: judicial system

Status: completed on time

To fulfill this indicator, the High Council of Justice had to establish a competition commission to hold a competition for the service of disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice and announce a competition for the positions of its chairman, deputy chairmen and disciplinary inspectors.

On December 19, 2023, the High Council of Justice published [an announcement](#) of a competition for the positions of the Head of the Service of Disciplinary Inspectors - Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the High Council of Justice, Deputy Head of the Service of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice, disciplinary inspectors of the Service of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice.



Indicator 0.2. Adoption of the Action Plan to address the risks identified in the third round of the National Risk Assessment
(Q1 2024)

Area: fight against corruption and money laundering

Status: completed on time

The Government had to develop an action plan to effectively minimize the risks identified by the third National Risk Assessment in the field of preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

The Action Plan was approved by the [Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1207-r dated 27.12.2023.](#)

**Indicator 0.3. Approval of the National Revenue Strategy for 2024-2030**

(Q1 2024)

Area: public financial management**Status:** completed on time

The National Revenue Strategy until 2030 was to focus on future transformations, which include strengthening Ukraine's fiscal capacity, adapting tax and customs legislation to EU standards, and creating incentives for post-war recovery and economic growth.

The strategy should also include a number of measures and proposals. In particular, ideas should have been developed to synchronize VAT and excise tax regulations with EU legislation, to counteract tax evasion and taxation of individuals, and to propose an IT strategy for the STS. The Strategy should also contain measures to overcome the shadow economy, reform property taxation and address tax losses and exemptions.

The National Revenue Strategy for 2024-2030 was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by the [Order No. 1218-r dated December 27, 2023](#).



Indicator 0.4. Entry into force of legislation on the introduction of support for industrial parks

(Q1 2024)

Area: business environment

Status: completed on time

In Ukraine, one of the mechanisms for attracting investment in the construction of new processing facilities and environmental modernization is the creation of industrial parks. It is the development of the processing industry in accordance with the Plan of Ukraine that is an important element of accelerating economic growth.

For many years, industrial parks in Ukraine existed only on paper, as no funding was allocated for their organization, including infrastructure. This was one of the obstacles to attracting investment, as a new investor needs all the connections to the networks at the start of work.

In 2024, funding was allocated from the state budget for the development of industrial parks. Accordingly, as part of the Indicator, on March 29, 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the procedure for using budget funds for the development of industrial parks. The funds are to be allocated for:

- 1) arrangement of industrial parks and ensuring the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure facilities (highways, communication lines, heat, gas, water and electricity supply, engineering communications, etc.) necessary for the creation and operation of industrial parks included in the Register of Industrial Parks;
- 2) full or partial compensation of the interest rate on credits (loans) to applicants for the arrangement and/or conduct of economic activities within the industrial parks;
- 3) reimbursement of expenses incurred by applicants for connection and connection to engineering and transport networks;
- 4) ensuring the functioning of the institution.



Indicator 0.5. Protocols of information interaction between the State Land Cadastre and the State Register of Real Property Rights

(Q1 2024)

Industry: agri-food sector

Status: completed on time

The Plan of Ukraine envisages a number of steps that are important for the better functioning of the land market.

One of these steps is to improve the protocols of information interaction between the State Land Cadastre and the State Register of Real Property Rights to ensure automatic transfer of data on the price (value) of real estate and property rights to it to the State Land Cadastre.



Map of implementation of the Ukraine Plan indicators for 2024

	II	III	IV	
Management of public finances/assets	2.2 2.3 2.7 6.2		2.1 6.1	completed on time
Fight against corruption and money laundering/judicial system	4.2	4.1 4.4 4.6	3.6	completed not on time
Business environment/human capital	8.3	7.6 8.1	7.5 8.7	in progress
Energy sector/green transition and environment protection/critical materials	10.1 10.15	10.8 15.1 15.10	10.2 10.10 13.1	not completed
Agri-food sector/transport	12.8		11.1 11.2 12.1 12.5	
Decentralisation and regional policy		9.5	9.6	



Indicator 2.2. Adoption of the strategic plan for the digitalisation of the State Customs Service

(Q2 2024)

Sector: public finance management

Status: completed on time

In December 2023, the National Revenue Strategy (NRS) was approved, which envisages the adoption of a long-term National Strategic Plan for Digital Development, Digital Transformation and Digitalization of the State Customs Service (SCS). This plan should take into account the EU's Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for Customs (MASP-C), which is a management and planning tool that guides the development of electronic customs systems within the EU.

In accordance with this provision of the NDS, the Ministry of Finance approved the [Long-Term National Strategic Plan for Digital Development, Digital Transformation and Digitalization of the State Customs Service](#) in February 2024, which is earlier than the deadline set in the Plan of Ukraine.

The plan envisages steps until 2026, which include the development of functional and technical specifications for new electronic systems based on the EU best practices, implementation of the New Computerized Transit System (NCTS), introduction of cybersecurity principles, introduction of paperless procedures, and building reliable and modern customs IT systems.

**Indicator 2.3. Approval of the Budget Declaration for 2025-2027****(Q2 2024)****Sector:** public finance management**Status:** in progress

The IMF program includes several structural pillars designed to restore medium-term budget planning in order to increase the predictability and predictability of fiscal policy in the medium term. Some of these beacons have already been fulfilled, including the reintroduction of the legislation providing for the development of the Budget Declaration. Some of the structural benchmarks are still to be implemented.

In accordance with the decisions already made, the government is now working on the development of the Budget Declaration for 2025-2027. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Declaration and it will be based on the medium-term economic forecast developed by the Ministry of Economy.

The mid-term forecast and the Budget Declaration for 2025-2027 must be approved by the government.

According to the [Budget Code](#), the Ministry of Finance has to submit the Budget Declaration to the Cabinet of Ministers by May 15, and the government has to approve it no later than June 1. That is why the process of preparing the Declaration is already at the final stage.



Indicator 2.7. Adoption of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Roadmap for reforming Public Investment Management (Q2 2024)

Sector: public finance management

Status: in progress

In fact, this is a continuation of the steps envisaged in the IMF program: Structural Adjustment 19 provided for the adoption of the [Roadmap for Reforming Public Investment Management](#), which the government approved in December 2023.

Improving the quality of public investment management (PIM) will allow for more economical and efficient use of public funds in the context of limited budgetary resources. One of the steps should be the unification of PIM approaches and the competitive selection of projects for budget financing.

Currently an Action Plan for the implementation of the Roadmap is being elaborated. One of the elements of investment management should be the Electronic System for Responsible Reconstruction - DREAM.



Indicator 4.2. New Head of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention appointed
(Q2 2024)

Area: fight against corruption and money laundering

Status: completed on time

As part of this indicator, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine had to announce and hold a competition for the position of the Head of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention.

On November 13, 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine published an [announcement on the terms and conditions of the competition](#) for the position of the Head of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) on its official website.

Based on the results of the competitive selection, Pavlushchyk Viktor Volodymyrovych was appointed as the National Agency on Corruption Prevention by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 162-r dated February 27, 2024.



Indicator 6.2. Entry into force of the Law on corporate governance of state-owned companies

(Q2 2024)

Sector: state asset management

Status: completed on time

In February, the Parliament passed a law improving corporate governance in Ukraine. In March, it was signed by the President and came into force on the day of its publication.

In fact, this was done earlier than envisaged in the Ukraine Plan, as the adoption of this law was one of the three conditions for receiving the World Bank's Policy Support Loan (PSL). Ukraine received the funds from the World Bank in March 2024.

According to the law, state-owned companies must have supervisory boards, whose powers and responsibilities have been clarified, and the government must develop a state ownership policy. The law also introduced compliance, risk management and internal audit mechanisms.

For strategic companies, the shareholder and the Ministry of Finance set requirements through waiting lists with indicators of profitability, liquidity, and solvency.



Indicator 8.3. Enactment of legislation to revise the legal framework of the ESBU

(Q2 2024)

Sector: business environment

Status: in progress

Ukraine should adopt a new law on the Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine (ESBU), which should provide it with clear powers to investigate major economic crimes in line with best practices, and create a legal framework for the ESBU to select its management and staff. The law should respect the existing division of investigative powers between the ESBU and the NABU.

The new legislation will pave the way for the renewal of the ESBU management and detectives through transparent competitions. This will give the bureau a chance to turn into an effective body that will prevent economic crimes and schemes that cause budget losses.

The Verkhovna Rada was considering [draft law No. 10088-1, which was](#) recommended by the relevant committee for adoption in the first reading. However, at the end of December, the government prepared its own draft law No. 10439, which was [criticized by](#) both specialized experts and the Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada for not meeting the standards agreed with partners.

On April 11, the Verkhovna Rada passed draft law No.10349 in the first reading. The draft law does not yet fully meet the commitments that Ukraine has made to its international partners; the shortcomings are to be addressed before the second reading.



Indicator 10.1. Development and approval of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan
(Q2 2024)

Sector: energy

Status: in progress

Within the scope of the implementation of the indicator, the Cabinet of Ministers must approve the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan to establish national climate neutrality goals and ensure proper planning.

On February 14, 2024, [the draft](#) of the National Energy and Climate Plan of Ukraine 2025-2030 (NECP) was published on the website of the Ministry of Economy. During the month, public discussions and collection of proposals and comments on the draft document were held.

On March 4, the draft NECP was [presented](#) at a meeting of the High Level Advisory Group (HLAG), and [on March 15](#) - to local authorities.

The development of the draft NECP is carried out by a group of experts from the DiXi Group Think Tank and the Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, taking into account the experience of preparing similar documents by the EU member states and the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community, with the support of the Embassy of Great Britain and the US Net Zero World initiative, as well as under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy.

**Indicator 10.15. Adoption of the Strategy for Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050 and the Action Plan for its implementation**

(Q2 2024)

Sector: energy

Status: completed on time

As part of the reform to improve energy efficiency in public buildings and improve public procurement procedures taking into account energy efficiency requirements, the adoption of the the Strategy for Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050 and the Action Plan for its implementation is foreseen.

According to [the order](#) of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 29, 2023 No. 1228 the Strategy for Thermal Modernization of Buildings until 2050, the Concept of the State Targeted Economic Program for the Support of Thermal Modernization of Buildings until 2030, and the Operational Plan of Implementation in 2024-2026, which outlines the long-term plan for gradual renewal of the building fund of Ukraine taking into account energy-saving technologies, were approved.

Thus, the indicator is fully completed.



Indicator 12.8. Adoption of the strategic document on Mine Action for the period up to 2033 and a system for prioritizing areas to be demined

(Q2 2024)

Sector: agri-food sector

Status: in progress

The Ukraine Plan provides for the approval of a strategic document on demining for the period up to 2033, as well as a system (criteria) for prioritizing territories to be demined in view of their economic, social, and security importance. Appropriate regulation is extremely important, as much of Ukraine's land has been mined and needs to be demined. Therefore, economic recovery in the de-occupied territories begins with demining. At the same time, according to the Ministry of Economy, Ukraine lacks demining machines and equipment, which makes it important to prioritize the areas to be demined. Clear criteria and transparent mechanisms will reduce corruption risks and help achieve greater economic benefits from demining.

In February 2024, the Ministry of Defense announced that the National Authority on Demining had approved the [draft](#) National Demining Strategy until 2033. In March, the Ministry of Economy announced the start of work on the [Operational Plan for the implementation of this Strategy](#) until 2026.



Indicator 4.1. Increasing the staff of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office
(Q3 2024)

Area: fight against corruption and money laundering

Status: completed on time

As part of this indicator, the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office should have been given the opportunity to increase the number of employees from 10% to at least 15% of the number of employees of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau.

To fulfill this indicator, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted draft law No. [10060](#) of 08.12.2023, which determined that the total number of employees of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office is 15 percent of the statutory maximum number of central and territorial departments of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.



Indicator 4.4. Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure enter into force
(Q3 2024)

Area: fight against corruption and money laundering

Status: in progress

This indicator envisages the adoption of several laws aimed at improving the procedure for plea bargaining, abolishing the pre-trial investigation period from the moment of registration of criminal proceedings to the notification of suspicion and allowing a single judge of the HACC to hear certain cases instead of a panel.

To fulfill this indicator, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted 2 draft laws - No. [11130](#) on a one-man review and No. [10060](#) on the specifics of calculating the pre-trial investigation timeframe.



Indicator 4.6. Approval of the action plan for the implementation of the Asset Recovery Strategy for 2023-2025

(Q3 2024)

Area: fight against corruption and money laundering

Status: in progress

As part of the implementation of this indicator, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine had to adopt and publish an Action Plan for the implementation of the Asset Recovery Strategy for 2023-2025.

To this end, the Cabinet of Ministers established an Interagency Working Group to prepare proposals for the implementation of the Asset Recovery Strategy for 2023-2025.

The relevant [Resolution](#) No. 1252 dated November 17, 2023 entered into force on December 5.

Work is currently underway to develop and approve the relevant action plan.



Indicator 7.6. Adoption of a comprehensive Demographic Development Strategy for the period up to 2040

(Q3 2024)

Sector: human capital

Status: in progress

The Ministry of Social Policy elaborated the Draft Demographic Development Strategy, which identifies the causes of the extremely tense demographic situation in Ukraine and states its deterioration as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine.

From March 28 to June 1, the draft document is available for suggestions and comments on the website of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine at the [link](#).

The main challenges and threats to Ukraine's development are as follows: rapid population decline, low birth rate, deteriorating health status of the population, growing number of people with disabilities, high premature mortality, massive forced emigration, illegal export of Ukrainian citizens abroad and large-scale internal displacement.

The goal of the Strategy is to ensure the long-term reproduction of Ukraine's population, including in adverse conditions (wars, epidemics, poverty, economic crises, environmental and man-made disasters), and the ability of people to adapt to changes while maintaining and/or improving key socio-demographic characteristics.

**Indicator 8.1. Adoption of the Action Plan on deregulation**

(Q3 2024)

Chapter: Business Environment**Status:** in progress

The indicator provides for the Government's decision to approve the Deregulation Plan (probably to replace or extend the existing Plan). The plan will cover reducing the number of regulations and reducing control and supervisory functions of the state as well as, increasing the risk-orientation of inspections.

At the same time, it is not specified how these efforts will interact with already adopted documents on deregulation and with efforts to harmonize Ukrainian legislation with the EU, which may provide for the preservation or expansion of state control functions.

Currently, the Interdepartmental Commission on Deregulation continues to work. It continues to review the regulation for abolition and optimization, and ministries and other public authorities are working to implement previously adopted recommendations. However, progress in the preparation of the new Plan is not yet known.



Indicator 9.5. Adoption of the resolution to amend the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027
(Q3 2024)

Sector: decentralization and regional policy

Status: in progress

In 2020, the CMU adopted the [State Strategy for Regional Development](#) (SSRD) for 2021-2027. However, due to the full-scale war, the issue of updating it has become urgent: Ukraine has lost part of its territory, some towns and villages have been destroyed, and infrastructure and housing facilities throughout Ukraine have been damaged or destroyed. About 6 million people became refugees, and the number of IDPs is about 5 million.

These challenges should be taken into account in the updated SSRD, which the Ministry of Recovery was developing with experts in the second half of 2023. The draft of the updated SSRD was [presented](#) in December 2023, and in April, the Ministry of Recovery started working on the development of an action [plan](#) for the Strategy.

**Indicator 10.8. Implementation of the REMIT Law**

(Q3 2024)

Sector: energy**Status:** in progress

As part of the implementation of the electricity market reform, the NEURC should approve secondary legislation to implement Regulation (EU) No. 1227/2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT) no later than the third quarter of 2024. The transposition of the main provisions took place in June 2023 through the adoption of Law No. 3141-IX (REMIT Law).

Thus, the NEURC has already approved the following procedures and requirements:

- [Procedure for](#) Acquiring, Suspending and Terminating the Status of a Data Transmission Administrator (Resolution No. 2613 of 27.12.2023);
- [The Procedure for the](#) Functioning of Insider Information Platforms (Resolution No. 137 of January 16, 2024);
- [Requirements](#) for ensuring integrity and transparency in the wholesale energy market (Resolution No. 614 of 27.03.2024);
- [The Procedure for](#) Submitting Information on Economic and Commercial Transactions with Wholesale Energy Products (Resolution No. 618 dated 03.27.2024, enters into force on 07.02.2024).

However, as of the end of April, the NEURC still has to prepare the Terms of Reference for the development of an information system to ensure the NEURC's functions, so that the indicator can be considered fully implemented.



Indicator 15.1. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine on Prevention, Reduction and Control of Industrial Pollution
(Q3 2024)

Sector: green transition and environmental protection

Status: in progress

The indicator is aimed at preventing, reducing and controlling industrial pollution.

The relevant law should introduce integrated approaches to industrial pollution activities and control based on the application of the best available techniques and management methods in accordance with Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions.

As of the end of April 2024, the Verkhovna Rada is considering draft law No. 6004-d of January 4, 2023, which was voted on in the first reading in May 2023.



Indicator 15.10. Development of a concept note defining the scope of deviations from the EIA and SEA rules

(Q3 2024)

Sector: green transition and environmental protection

Status: in progress

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is expected to develop a conceptual note defining the scope of deviations from the rules of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for the implementation of the EIA and SEA.

As of the end of April 2024, there is no publicly available information regarding the start of work on the development of a concept note.



Indicator 2.1. Approval of the strategic plan for digitalization of the State Tax Service

(Q4 2024)

Area: public financial management

Status: in progress

This indicator provides for the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Digital Development, Digital Transformation and Digitalization of the State Tax Service, taking into account the recommendations set out in the National Revenue Strategy until 2030.

As part of this indicator, the State Tax Service published the [Roadmap](#) for Digital Transformation of the State Tax Service on 05.07.2023.



Indicator 3.6. Legislation to improve the bankruptcy regime comes into force
(Q4 2024)

Sector: judiciary

Status: in progress

The indicator is part of the reforms of insolvency resolution and enforcement of court decisions.

The new legislation should focus on preventing bankruptcy and restoring debtors' solvency, timely detection of signs of a crisis in an enterprise, identification of additional opportunities to restore companies' solvency, and accessibility of information for companies on insolvency prevention and early warning mechanisms.

As of the end of April, the Verkhovna Rada registered Draft Law No. 10228 dated 08.11.2023 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving Preventive Procedures and Preventing Bankruptcy", which is being considered by the Economic Development Committee.



Indicator 6.1. Adoption of the state ownership policy and of the triage of SOEs

(Q4 2024)

Chapter: Management of Public Assets

Status: In progressi

In March, the Law necessary for the development of the new Policy came into force. It updated the rules for the management of state-owned enterprises (indicator 6.2). According to previous statements, work on the Policy was supposed to begin after the adoption of this law.

Currently, there is already a general policy of state ownership and policies adopted by the management bodies of state-owned enterprises in their field. However, it is planned to develop a new generalized policy of state ownership, which will apply to all state-owned enterprises. It is also proposed to hold a new round of evaluation of state-owned enterprises, on the basis of which the list of enterprises that are planned to remain in state ownership will be updated. The rest will be privatized or liquidated.



Indicator 7.5. Adoption of two strategies: The Strategy for Reforming Psychoneurological and Other Residential Institutions and Deinstitutionalization of Care for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly and the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024-2028

(Q4 2024)

Sector: human capital

Status: in progress

The indicator is part of the reform to improve social infrastructure.

It is necessary to adopt the Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution "On Approval of the Strategy for Reforming Psychoneurological and Other Residential Institutions and Deinstitutionalization of Care for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly" and the Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution "On Approval of the Strategy for Ensuring the Right of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow Up in a Family Environment for 2024-2028."

These strategies should focus on the following key areas:

- development of social services to support families with children, people with disabilities and the elderly to live independently in the community and prevent institutionalization;
- development of assisted living services for people with disabilities and the elderly who need additional support;
- Providing family-based forms of upbringing (e.g., foster care, guardianship, and adoption) for children left without parental care.



Indicator 8.7. Enactment of legislation to restore market surveillance and control over non-food products, including product safety inspections

(Q4 2024)

Sector: business environment

Status: completed

In order to resume market surveillance and control of non-food products, including product safety inspections, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted and entered into force a resolution amending the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 303 "On Termination of State Supervision (Control) and State Market Surveillance under Martial Law" dated 13.03.2022 (regarding the exclusion of state market surveillance from its scope) and invalidating the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 550 "On Termination of

The indicator was fulfilled by the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 261 of 08.03.2024 "On Amendments to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 13, 2022 No. 303 and May 3, 2022 No. 550".

This is necessary to harmonize Ukrainian legislation and standards with the EU.



Indicator 9.6. Enactment of legislation for the development of urban planning at the local level

(Q4 2024)

Area: decentralization and regional policy

Status: in progress

This indicator envisages the adoption of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers on the approval of the Procedure for maintaining the state-level urban planning cadastre, the Unified State Address Register, the Unified State Register of Buildings and Structures, the Unified State Register of Administrative and Territorial Units, amendments to the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers regulating the development of urban planning documentation in the form of electronic documents, the maintenance of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction, integration and information interaction.

In pursuance of this indicator, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine developed [Resolution No. 254 of 05.03.2024](#) “Some issues of implementation of the pilot project on the creation of the Unified State Register of Administrative and Territorial Units and Territories of Territorial Communities, the Unified State Register of Addresses, the Register of Buildings and Structures as part of the Unified State Electronic System in the Field of Construction”.

**Indicator 10.2. Introduction of a market-based framework for renewable energy**

(Q4 2024)

Sector: energy**Status:** completed on time

To implement the reform to improve the regulatory framework to increase the share of renewable energy (RES) and ensure stable operation of the energy system, the Ministry of Energy need to introduce a market-based concept for RES by the end of the year.

On March 1, the Cabinet of Ministers approved [Resolution No. 232 amending](#) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Amendments to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 29, 2019 No. 1175", which provides for improvements to the procedure for holding auctions for the distribution of the renewable electricity support quota. In particular, it introduces a model of contracts for difference for the winners of the auction based on the market premium mechanism instead of a fixed electricity purchase, simplifies the conditions for participation in auctions for future participants, introduces the possibility of holding auctions for the construction of renewable energy facilities together with energy storage facilities, etc.

Thus, the indicator is considered to be met even if it is earlier than the deadline.

**Indicator 10.10. Ensuring independence of the NEURC**

(Q4 2024)

Sector: energy**Status:** in progress

As part of the implementation of the reform to ensure the independence of National Energy Utilities Regulatory Commission (NEURC), the Regulator [has developed an](#) Action Plan to ensure its independence in accordance with Ukraine's international obligations, which was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers in December 2023 together with a letter of justification.

On December 27, 2023, the NEURC [approved the](#) draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Strengthening the Independence of the Regulator in the Energy and Utilities Sectors". With this decision, the NEURC launched the implementation of the NEURC Independence [Action Plan](#), which was developed to fulfill Ukraine's international obligations in the context of European integration, in particular the recommendations of the Energy Community Secretariat.

It is expected that the adoption of this draft law by the Verkhovna Rada, after approval by the government, will strengthen the independent status of the national energy regulator, as required by the EU acquis, and Ukraine's negotiating position during the EU accession negotiations.

Thus, steps have been taken to implement the indicator, which should be completed by the end of 2024 with the adoption of the relevant legislation.



Indicator 11.1. Adoption of the revised National Transport Strategy of Ukraine until 2030
(Q4 2024)

Sector: transportation

Status: in progress

According to the monthly business survey conducted by the IER, problems with access to logistics are one of the biggest obstacles to business activity. That is why the development of transport infrastructure is important for Ukraine's economic sustainability and economic growth. The development of transportation routes and the availability of transportation services facilitates the movement of goods both within the country and for export.

The National Transport Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, which is to be adopted, will include measures to improve the situation in transport.

Thus, according to the Ukraine Plan, the Strategy will be aimed at achieving the following goals:

- Rebuilding and developing a competitive and efficient transport system in line with EU policies and standards, in particular with regard to trans-European transport networks and the decarbonization goals of the transport sector set at the international and European levels (including through the development of rail, road and inland waterways included in the TENT network indicative maps, digitalization of transport system management, etc;)
- quality passenger transportation and unimpeded mobility;
- energy-efficient transportation that is safe for people and the environment.



Indicator 11.2. Adoption of the Strategy for the Development and Construction of Border Infrastructure with the EU Member States and Moldova until 2030
(Q4 2024)

Area: transport

Status: in progress

This indicator envisages the adoption of the Strategy for the Development and Construction of Border Infrastructure with the EU Member States and Moldova until 2030.

The strategy will focus on the following key areas

- reconstruction of checkpoints on the border with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania;
- creation of a network of service zones;
- simplification of border crossing procedures (digitalization and introduction of joint control) in line with EU standards.



Indicator 12.1. Adoption of the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development until 2030

(Q4 2024)

Chapter: agri-food sector

Status: in progress

The indicator provides for the approval of the Strategy by the Government. The strategy will include the following main components:

- adaptation of the Ukrainian policy of agricultural and rural development to the accession to the EU
 - in particular, institutional strengthening and capacity building for the development of the necessary systems;
 - accelerating the harmonization of legal acts on agriculture and sanitary and phytosanitary control with EU standards;
- promoting the development of small producers and rural communities;
- determination of basic and target indicators of environmental and climate action, development of evidence-based programming and effective financial management and control capabilities.

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the draft strategy has been developed and is probably circulated to the Ministries for comments. So far, the draft has not been made public.



Indicator 12.5. The law on the State Agrarian Register entered into force (Q4 2024)

Sector: agri-food sector

Status: in progress

The indicator is part of a reform aimed at improving the official public electronic register of farms.

The relevant law should focus on the following key areas:

- The State Agrarian Register (SAR) is recognized as an official public electronic register in the field of agricultural policy and food security with regulation of its mandatory elements, such as the procedure for its maintenance, definition of its data and access by third parties, etc;
- The coverage of the DAR includes information on stakeholders along the entire agricultural value chain, such as agricultural producers, food processors, water users, and others;
- The functional capabilities of the State Agency for Regional Development were expanded, which is a prerequisite for receiving financial assistance and allows for targeted allocation of technical assistance and other administrative services, as well as input of analytical information, etc.
- registration with the State Agency for Agrarian Policy is a prerequisite for receiving any type of state support in the agricultural sector;
- mandatory publication of the register of beneficiaries of any state support programs in the agricultural sector implemented through the SAR.

As of the end of April, the Verkhovna Rada registered [draft law No. 11063](#) of 04.03.2024, which is due to the consideration in the Committee on Agrarian and Land Policy. There is still no conclusion of the relevant VRU Committee.



Indicator 13.1. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the National Programme for the Development of the Mineral Resource Base of Ukraine to 2030"
(Q4 2024)

Sector: management of critical raw materials

Status: in progress

As part of the implementation of the reform to improve planning and ensure optimal conditions for attracting strategic investors, one of the steps is the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the National Programme for the Development of the Mineral Resource Base of Ukraine to 2030".

The corresponding [draft Law](#) was developed in 2021 and registered on October 27, 2021 in the Verkhovna Rad (No. 6227).

On February 21, 2024, the Committee on Energy and Housing and Communal Services [considered](#) draft Law and recommended to the main Committee on Environmental Policy and Nature Management to submit it to the Verkhovna Rada for adoption as a basis in the first reading.

In addition, [it is envisaged](#) that the draft Law No. 6227 on the work plan of the State Geology and Subsoil Service of Ukraine (Q3 2024) will be approved in the parliament.

These steps indicate the resumption of work on the draft Law on the implementation of the indicator.

APPENDIXES





IMF Structural benchmarks - table in the third review

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No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
1	Enact the second supplementary Budget 2023	Fiscal	End of April 2023	Completed on time
2	Submit to Parliament a draft law to restore and strengthen Article 52 of the Budget Code to minimize ad hoc amendments to the budget law	Fiscal	End of May 2023	Completed on time
3	Prepare an action plan, including to address the weaknesses identified in taxpayers' perception survey, as an input into National Revenue Strategy roadmap	Fiscal	End of May 2023	Completed on time
4	Submit to Parliament a draft law which will reinstate articles of Budget Code that establish limits on issuance of public guarantee with clear criteria for such provision (including for priority sectors)	Fiscal	End of May 2023	Completed on time
5	Enact amendments to the Budget Code and related regulatory framework to enhance transparency and accountability of the special accounts and consolidate them within general government as a special fund of the State Budget	Fiscal	End of May 2023	Completed on time
6	Prepare a conditions-based strategy to move to a more flexible exchange rate, ease FX controls and transition to inflation targeting	Monetary and exchange rate	End of June 2023	Completed on time

No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
7	Adopt the draft law on tax policy and administration prepared under the PMB	Fiscal	End of July 2023	Not completed (completed with a delay)
8	Transfer the GTSO shareholding directly to the Ministry of Energy and adopt the new charter	Energy / Corporate Governance	End of July 2023	Not implemented (implemented with a delay)
9	Enact the law to restore asset declaration of public officials not directly involved in the mobilization and war efforts and reinstating the NACP's function to examine and verify them	Governance / Anti-Corruption	End of July 2023	Not completed (completed with a delay)
10	Enact the articles of the Budget Code that allow preparation of the medium-term budget framework, elaboration of the debt strategy, and ringfence of risks from guarantees	Fiscal	End of September 2023	Completed on time
11	Present in the 2024 budget declaration projections for major revenue and spending categories and sources of deficit financing for 2025-2026, and a fiscal risks statement including details on energy and critical infrastructure SOEs	Fiscal	End of September 2023	Completed on time
12	Amend the AML/CFT Law to restore the obligation of financial institutions to implement enhanced due diligence measures for politically exposed persons, consistent with a risk-based approach that is in line with FATF standards	Governance / Anti-Corruption	End of September 2023	Not completed (completed with a delay)

No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
13	Strengthening the management and supervision of banks by: (i) separating the related party unit from the banking supervision unit, (ii) introducing "supervisory panels" as an advisory body to the Supervisory Committee, and (iii) resuming scheduled on-site inspections of banking and non-banking institutions, leaving staff security issues to the NBU	Financial sector	End of September 2023	Completed on time
14	Preparation of action plans by the State Border Guard Service and the State Customs Service, including short- and medium-term measures covering key reform areas identified by the upcoming diagnostic, which will be integrated into the overall National Revenue Strategy	Fiscal	End of October 2023	Completed on time
15	Update and publish the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy to align it with the program objectives	Fiscal	End of October 2023	Completed on time
16	Simplify the asset declaration system through linking with other databases and registers consistent with the public officials' legal obligations to make truthful and timely submissions	Governance / Anti-Corruption	End of October 2023	Completed on time
17	Select and appoint a supervisory board for the GTSO	Energy/Governance	End of October 2023	Completed on time

No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
18	Review the current PIM procedures and develop a roadmap of measures so that: (i) all public investment projects follow unified PIM approaches, including PPPs; (ii) investment projects are selected on a competitive basis, with transparent selection criteria, and consistent with the medium-term budget framework; (iii) stronger powers are provided to MoF, including a clear gatekeeping role during the different stages of the investment project cycle	Fiscal	End of December 2023	Completed on time
19	Adopt the National Revenue Strategy	Fiscal	End of December 2023	Completed on time
20	Adopt legislation to enhance the institutional autonomy and effectiveness of the SAPO by being designated as a separate legal entity, and specifically, on the selection procedures, capacity to regulate organizational activities, mechanisms for discipline and accountability, and autonomy under the criminal procedural code	Governance / Anti-Corruption	End of December 2023	Completed on time
21	Based on findings of the revenue working group, prepare short-term revenue measures (tax and non-tax) with yields of at least 0.5 percent of GDP ready to be included in budget 2024	Fiscal	End of February 2024	Completed on time
22	Develop a concept note on the 5-7-9 program with proposals to target small and medium enterprises by phasing out the eligibility of large companies, enhance monitoring, and maintain adequate safeguards	Fiscal	Postponed to the end of March 2024	Completed on time
23	Adopt a new law (consistent with ¶25 of the MEFP) on the ESBU that has a clear mandate and scope for investigative powers consistent with good practice by focusing on major economic crimes; establishing legal basis for operation of the ESBU in terms of the selection of management and staff. The law will respect the existing delineation between the investigative powers of the ESBU and the National Anti-corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)	Fiscal	End of June 2024	In progress

No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
24	Prepare an assessment of the effectiveness of tax privileges, including their cost to the budget, in order to have a unified reform approach	Fiscal	End of July 2024	In progress
25	Identify major public companies severely affected by the war and prepare a review of potential fiscal and quasi-fiscal costs	Fiscal	End of September 2024	In progress
26	With the help of IMF TA, produce a diagnostic review of pre-war MTBF policies and practices relative to best practices to identify key weaknesses and work towards strengthening strategic budgeting, leveraging bottom-up PFM processes to capture more detailed spending needs and costing of new public services	Fiscal	End of October 2024	In progress
27	Based on the outcomes of a roadmap on development of PIM procedures, adopt a government decree with an action plan and timeline that provides clear linkages between MTBF and capital expenditures, including reconstruction priorities, and specifying the gatekeeper role of the MoF	Fiscal	End of December 2024	In progress
28	All banks with majority public ownership remain under the shareholder management at the MoF and any nationalized non-systemic banks will be transferred to the DGF for resolution	Financial sector	Permanent	Completed
29	Prepare a bank rehabilitation framework in consultation with the DGF and IMF staff	Financial sector	End of March 2024	In progress

No.	Structural benchmark	Sector	Time	Status
30	Implement a supervisory risk assessment methodology to inform supervisory engagement priorities	Financial sector	End of December 2024 (postponed from end of June)	In progress
31	Determine the stock of arrears and assess financial conditions of District Heating Companies (DHCs) through a desk review by a reputable audit firm, including by separating arrears until and after February 2022	Energy	End of June 2024	In progress
32	Enact amendments to the procedural code to rationalize matters or issues to be heard at the first instance by one anti-corruption judge or by a panel of three anti-corruption judges	Governance/ Combating corruption	End of April 2024 (postponed from the end of March)	Completed on time
33	Enact a law to establish a new court that will hear administrative cases against national state agencies (e.g., NBU, NABU, NACP) by judges who have been properly vetted for professional competence and integrity	Governance/ Combating corruption	End of July 2024	In progress
34	Complete an external audit of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine's effectiveness with participation of three independent experts with international experience and publish its report	Governance/ Combating corruption	End of September 2024	In progress
35	Produce a SOE state ownership policy, dividend policy and privatization strategy	Corporate governance	End of October 2024 (postponed from the end of August)	In progress