Ukraine
Kyivan Rus’ (980–1054);

The first state to arise among the Eastern Slavs. It took its name from the city of Kyiv, the seat of the grand prince from about 980 until the middle of the 13th century. At its zenith, it covered a territory stretching from the Carpathian Mountains to the Volga River, and from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea. The state’s rapid rise and development was based on its advantageous location at the intersection of major north-south and east-west land and water trade routes with access to two major seas, and favorable local conditions for the development of agriculture. In the end, however, the state’s great size led to the development of centrifugal tendencies and local interests that limited its political and social cohesion. This, and its proximity to the Asian steppes, which left it vulnerable to invasions of nomadic hordes, eventually contributed to the decline of Kyivan Rus.’

[Encyclopediaofukraine.com]
Князівства Київської Русі
(1054-1132)

Київське князівство
(виключно Ольги)
Чернігівське князівство
(виключно Біла Біла, Тмутаркань)
Новгородське князівство
Перемиське князівство
Галицьке князівство
Смоленське князівство
Волинське князівство
Полочанське князівство
Муромо-Рязанське князівство
Ростово-Суздальське князівство
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom:</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langue officielle:</td>
<td>Ukrainien (alphabet cyrillique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitale :</td>
<td>Kyiv (2,6 million d'habitants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principales villes :</td>
<td>Kharkiv (1,6 million), Dnipropetrovsk (1,2 million), Donets'k (1,1 million), Odessa (1 million), L’viv (1 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superficie totale :</td>
<td>603.700 km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Mer Noire et mer d’Azov :** | **Longueur des côtes ukrainiennes :** 2782 km  
**Zone économique exclusive 200 miles nautiques**  
**Eaux territoriales de 12 miles nautiques** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Divisions administratives :</strong></td>
<td><strong>24 régions (oblasts), République autonome de Crimée et 2 villes (misto) à statut spécial : Kyiv et Sevastopol (Sébastopol)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population totale :</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,9 mln d’ habitants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Densité :</strong></td>
<td><strong>80 hab./km²</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Croissance démographique :</strong></td>
<td><strong>- 0,7 %</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Espérance de vie :</strong></td>
<td><strong>68,3 ans</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taux d’alphabétisation :</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,6 %</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climat :</td>
<td>L'Ukraine occupe une vaste superficie et son climat diffère d'une région à l'autre, mais il est dans l'ensemble continental tempéré, avec un hiver assez court et doux (moyenne de janvier: -7°C) et un été modérément chaud (+20 °C en juillet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point culminant :</td>
<td>Hoverla (2061 m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Frontières : | Belarus (591 km)  
Hongrie (103 km)  
République de Moldova (Moldavie) (939 km)  
Pologne (526 km)  
Roumanie (sud) (169 km)  
Roumanie (ouest) (362 km)  
Fédération de Russie (1576 km)  
Slovaquie (97 km) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peuples et ethnies :</th>
<th>Ukrainiens (77,8%), Russes (17,3%), Tatars (0,5%), Polonais (0,3%), Bélarussiens (0,6%), Hongrois (0,3%), Roumains (0,3%), Bulgares (0,4%), Moldaves (0,5%), Juifs (0,2%).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religions :</td>
<td>Chrétiens : Orthodoxes, Catholiques (de rite byzantin et romain), Protestants sont majoritaires ; Juifs, Musulmans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monnaie :</td>
<td>Hryvnia (1 Euro = 10,94UAH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ukraine is a large market with 46 million population. It has high potential and low level of competition in many sectors.

Ukraine’s economy is on sustainable growth track. In 2011, the GDP had increase by 5.2% (in 2010 – by 4.3%), industrial output – by 7.6% (2010 – 11%) compared to previous year. The 2012 GDP growth forecast is up to 4%. Economic growth rate in some of the sectors of economy exceeds that of the Europe.

Ukraine was the 5th world’s largest wheat exporter in 2009/2010 marketing year, after the USA, Canada, Australia and Russia (source: US Department of Agriculture).

Ukraine is the 8th world’s largest steel producer (source: World Steel Association).
Strategic location

Ukraine is the largest country (603,6 sq. km of area) located in Europe and is placed on the crossroad of the Europe – Russia – Central Asia – Middle East trade routes. It makes the geography ideal for locating production capacities and exporting to Europe, Russia and Asia. Four out of 10 Pan-European Transport Corridors pass through Ukraine. Ukraine has access to Black and Azov Seas, and thus further connection to the Middle East.

Ukraine’s direct neighbors are: Poland (EU member) Romania (EU member) Slovenia (EU member) Hungary (EU ember) Russia Belorussia Moldova
Rich Natural Resources

- In Ukraine, about 20,000 deposits of 200 different kinds of minerals have been discovered.
- The reserves of some of the discovered minerals exceed those of the largest countries, including the USA, Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada and others.
- The mining volumes of the iron, manganese, titanium-zirconium and other ores in Ukraine are among the largest in Europe and the world.
- Ukraine possesses 30% of the world's black soils, which consist about 60% of the Ukraine’s agrarian lands.
Ukraine has 22 million of economically active population.

Ukraine has the highest rate of adults with higher education; Ukraine is 16th out of 105 countries on the total number of university students, and is on 7th place on the number of technical specialization students (Global Education Digest). Significant number of Ukrainians has received education and work experience abroad.

Ukraine holds the 5th place in the world on the number of certified IT specialists.

The average salary in Ukraine is 2 729 UAH (approximately USD 340). Therefore, hiring qualified employee in Ukraine will cost less than in the USA or EU. In the same time, significant number of Ukrainian specialists have international education or job experience abroad.
Ukraine is the WTO member since 2008.

Ukraine has International Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with 63 countries of the world.

Ukraine is an active trader on external markets: the total foreign trade (import & export) in 2010 was equal to 103% of the country’s GDP (State Statistics Committee of Ukraine).

Ukraine has a free trade agreement with Russia.
Exceptionally fertile soil and favorable weather conditions for crops production

Ukraine has the largest area of agricultural land in Europe with approximately 43 m ha of land out of which 32.5 m ha are used for crop production. Fertile soil (Ukraine accounts for c.25% of global black soil, known as "chernozem") and moderate climate give Ukrainian agri producers strong competitive advantages.

Export opportunities

Currently Ukraine is a world market leader in exports of sunflower oil and barley. In recent years Ukraine has been producing around 40-50 m t of grain per year and has regained its status of a major supplier of grains to world markets. Ukraine’s agricultural export propensity is supported by additional geographic advantages.
Agrarian sector

Agrarian sector is one of the most prospective sectors in Ukraine, generating more than 20% of country’s GDP. Ukraine is in the top five of the largest grain exporters and is the #1 sunflower oil exporter.

Complex machine building

Ukraine is a traditional leader in production of machinery, cars, and airplanes, and is also one of the six space equipment manufacturing countries in the world.

Energy

Ukraine produces about 20 billion m³ of the natural gas per year, and has about 1,000 billion m³ of discovered natural gas reserves. Ukraine has a huge potential for producing energy from renewable sources and implementing energy-saving technologies. Ukraine’s “green” energy tariffs are more attractive than in many other countries.

IT sector

Ukraine is the 5-th biggest market of the IT outsource services, which is growing at a fastest pace. The market volume had exceeded 1 billion USD in 2010.

Tourism

Ukraine has huge unrealized tourism potential due to the variety of tourist attractions: ski resorts in the Carpathian Mountains, Crimea, Black Sea beaches, medieval cities and castles, ethnic, music and movie festivals and many others, which attract 20 million tourists annually.
GDP in Ukraine in 2011 had reached 136 bln. USD (using the official exchange rate), or 6,700 USD per capita (using PPP estimate, CIA World Factbook).

The 2011 GDP growth rate is 4.3 percent, the 2012 forecast is up to 5%.

The external dept of Ukraine is at the level of 25.3% of the GDP, which is below other countries in the region, including:

- the EU countries – 80% on average;
- the Central and Easter Europe countries – 65% on average;
- the CIS countries – 40% on average (IMF data).
Ukraine possesses strong R&D potential, which is based on comprehensive education system, R&D infrastructure and also young talented generation. Ukrainian engineers, programmers and inventors are among the best in the world.

The Industrial Parks legislation envisages public support to and development of a number of industrial parks in 2012–2014, with necessary business infrastructure.
The profit tax will be gradually reduced for all businesses from 23% in 2011 to 16% in 2014. The current 20% VAT rate will be reduced to 17% by 2014.

Hotel business, alternative energy, light industry, ship building and agrarian machinery manufacturing are exempt from the profit tax for 10 year period (until 2020).

The electronic tax reporting was introduced in Ukraine; starting 2011 the VAT refund for exporters became automatic.

In April, 2011, a package of anticorruption legislation was adopted by the parliament, aimed at reducing the corruption burden of businesses.

Ukrainian Government has established a Council of National and International Investors, representing the Microsoft and other multinational companies.
Valeur en Milliers de Dirhams

**UKRAINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rubrique</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Evol.moy.09/13*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Importations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Part dans les importations</td>
<td>2117546</td>
<td>1600119</td>
<td>5470163</td>
<td>6482311</td>
<td>78,64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globales(%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exportations</td>
<td>2102</td>
<td>51405</td>
<td>278395</td>
<td>382474</td>
<td>941,5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part dans les exportations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globales(%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Solde</td>
<td>-2115444</td>
<td>-1548714</td>
<td>-5191768</td>
<td>-6099837</td>
<td>75,31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taux de couverture(%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Chiffres provisoires
Source: Office des Changes

**IMPORTATIONS**

PRODUITS CHIMIQUES
GAS DE PETROLE ET AUTRES HYDROCARBURES
GRAINES ET FRUITS OLEAGINEUX
ENGRAIS NATURELS ET CHIMIQUES
HUILES VEGETALES BRUTES
FER ET ACIER EN BLOOMS ET EBAUCHES
HOUILLE CRUE, AGGLOMERES ET COKE
GRAINES, SPORES ET FRUITS A ENSEMENCER
FROMAGE
ORGE, blé, maïs

**EXPORTATIONS**

PHOSPHATES
POISSONS FRAIS, SALES, SECHES OU FUMES
CONSERVES DE LEGUMES
CUIRS ET PEAUX
EPICES
PIECES DETACHEES PR VOITURES DE TOURISME
Chronologie des relations Ukraine – UE

• 1994 – le Parlement ukrainien a ratifié l’accord sur le partenariat et la coopération entre l'Ukraine et l'UE

• 1995 – Première réunion du Comité mixte l'Ukraine-UE, la création de la Représentation de l'Ukraine auprès Communautés européennes

• 1996 - Le Conseil des ministres de l'UE a adopté le Plan d'action pour l'Ukraine

• 1997 – Premier sommet UE-Ukraine (Kyiv). Accord entre la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier et le gouvernement d'Ukraine sur le commerce des produits sidérurgiques

• 1998 – Entrée en vigueur de l’Accord de partenariat et de coopération entre l'Ukraine et l'UE

• 1999 – Troisième sommet l'UE. Début des travaux sur la création d'une zone de libre-échange entre l'Ukraine et l'UE. Le gouvernement ukrainien adopte les Principes du rapprochement de la législation avec l’acquis communautaire.

• 1-er mai 2004 – A la suite de l’élargissement l’Ukraine a une frontière commune avec l’UE

• 2005 – signature du Plan d’action Ukraine – UE. L’Ukraine s’est vue accorder le statut d'économie de marché dans le cadre des procédures anti-dumping. L’Ukraine a été admise à s’associer aux déclarations de l’UE en matière de politique extérieure

• Mars 2007 – Début des négociations d’un nouvel accord approfondi appelé à remplacer l’Accord de partenariat et de coopération entre l'Ukraine et l'UE

• 2008 – Entrée en vigueur des Accords sur la facilitation des visas et sur la réadmission entre l'Ukraine et l'UE. Tenue du Sommet Ukraine - UE


• Février 2010 – Le Parlement européen a adopté une résolution sur la situation en Ukraine qui, en particulier, reconnaît le droit de l'Ukraine à adhérer à l'UE. En outre, la Commission européenne a reçu un mandat pour travailler sur une «feuille de route» en vue de la supression de visas entre l'Ukraine et l'UE

• Mars 2012 – fin des négociations de l’accord d’association assorti de la zone de libre échange

• Février 2013 – 16-е Sommet UE-Ukraine à Bruxelles.