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Ukraine's Reconstruction Policy Options for Building an Effective Financial Architecture

Elena Carletti, Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Harold James, Jan-Pieter Krahnen, Vladyslav Rashkovan, Alexander Rodnyansky and Ilona Sologoub





Università Bocconi

Institute for Europe Policymaking



UKRAINE'S RECONSTRUCTION: POLICY OPTIONS FOR BUILDING AN EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Frankfurt Report

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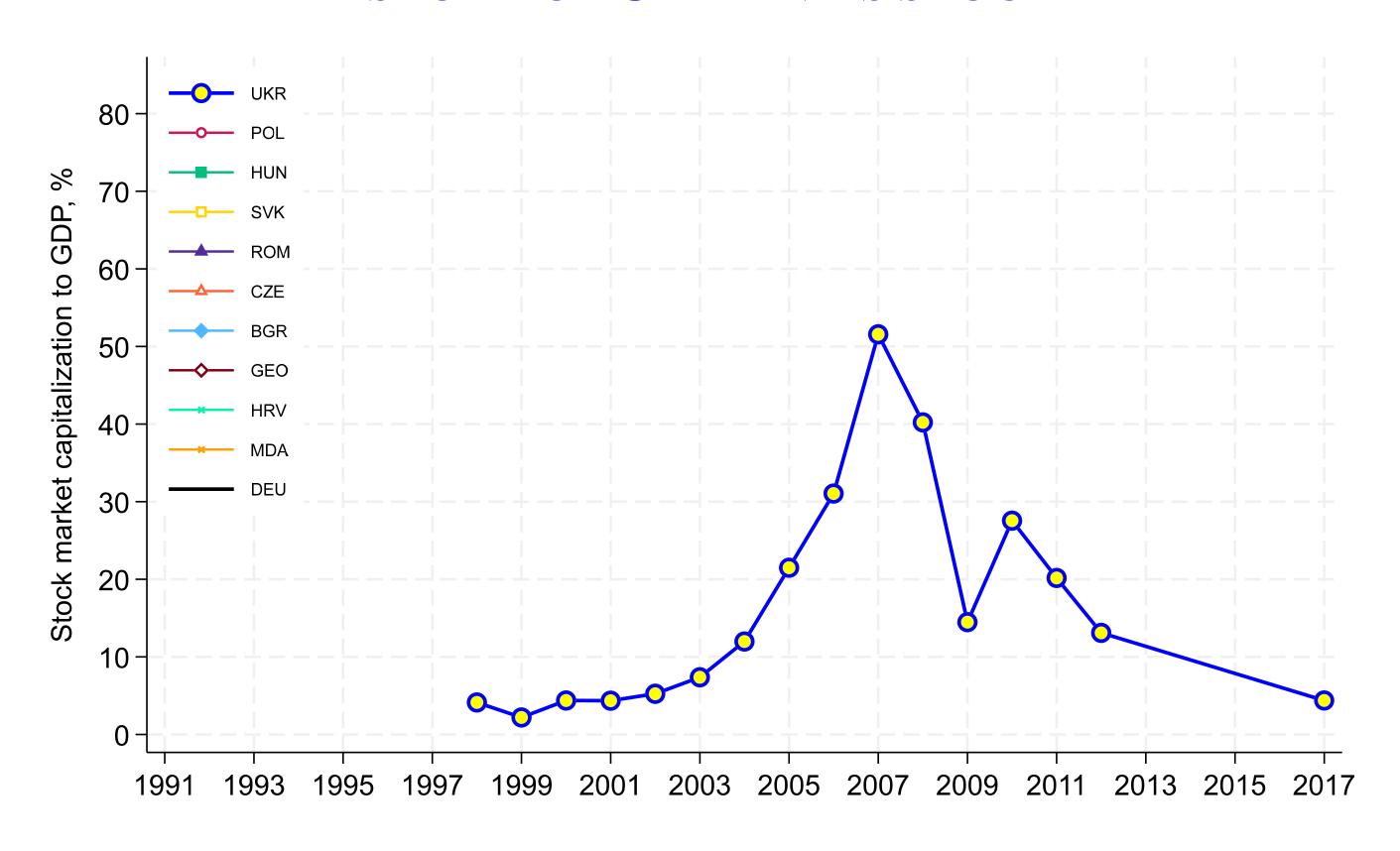
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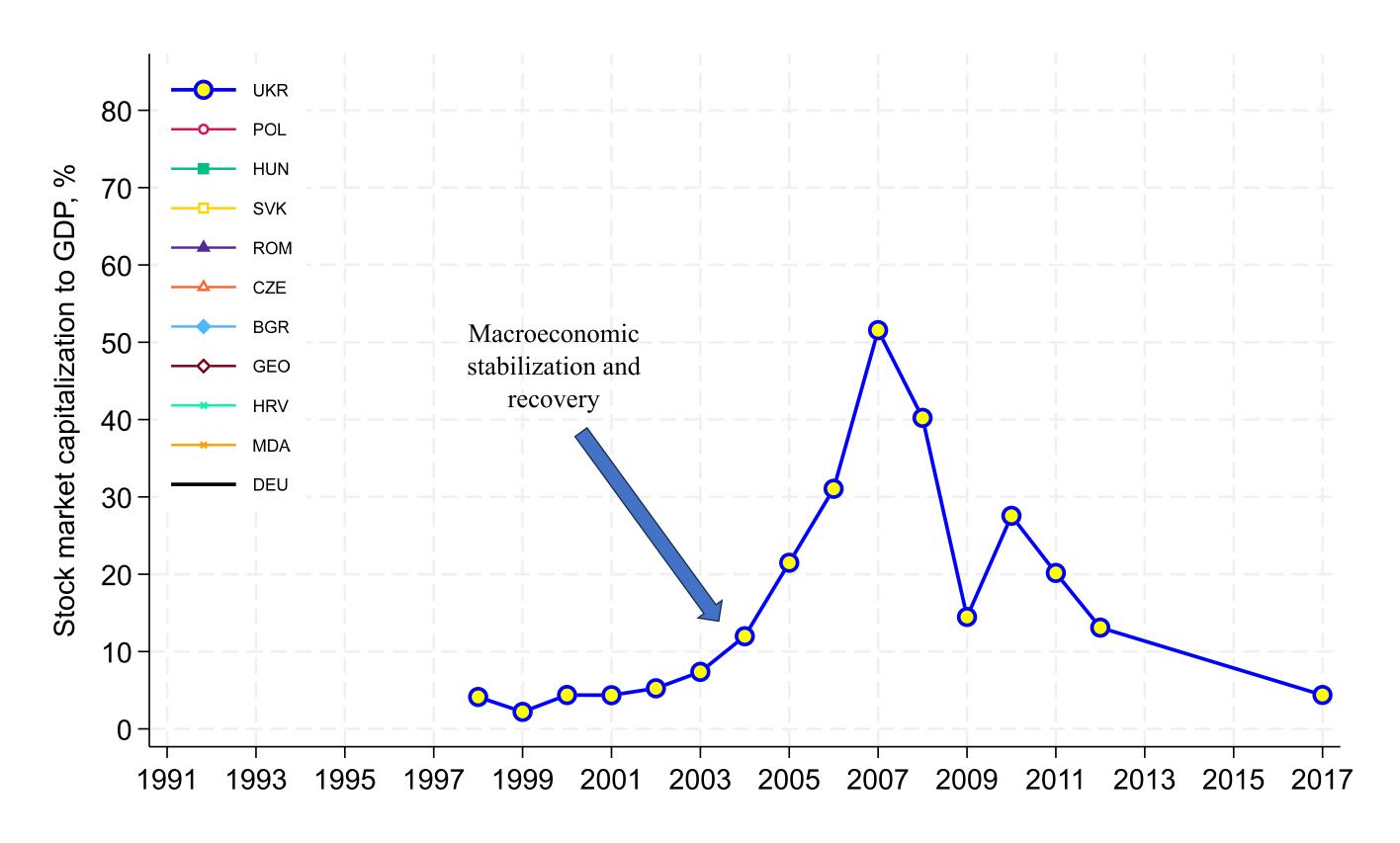
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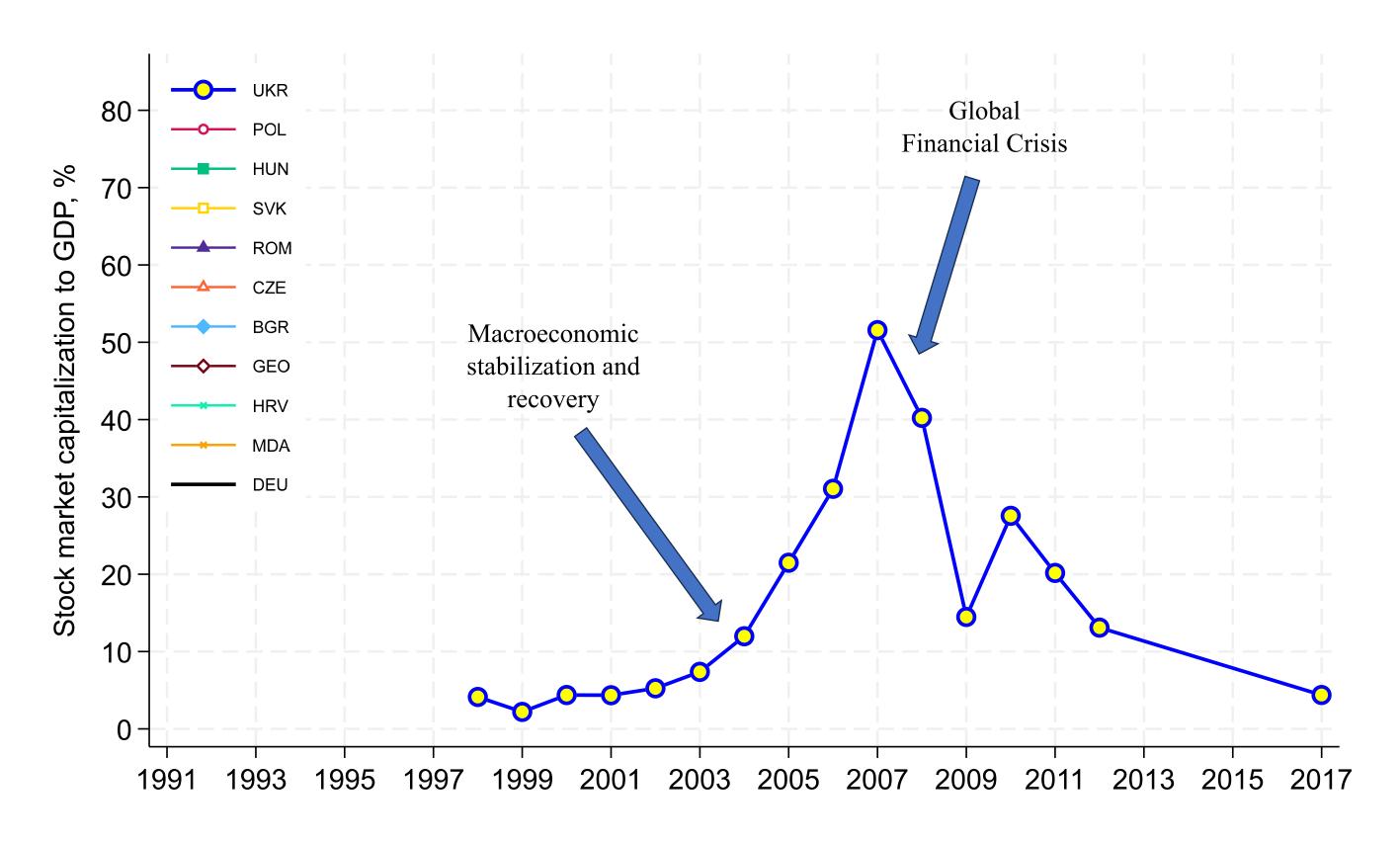
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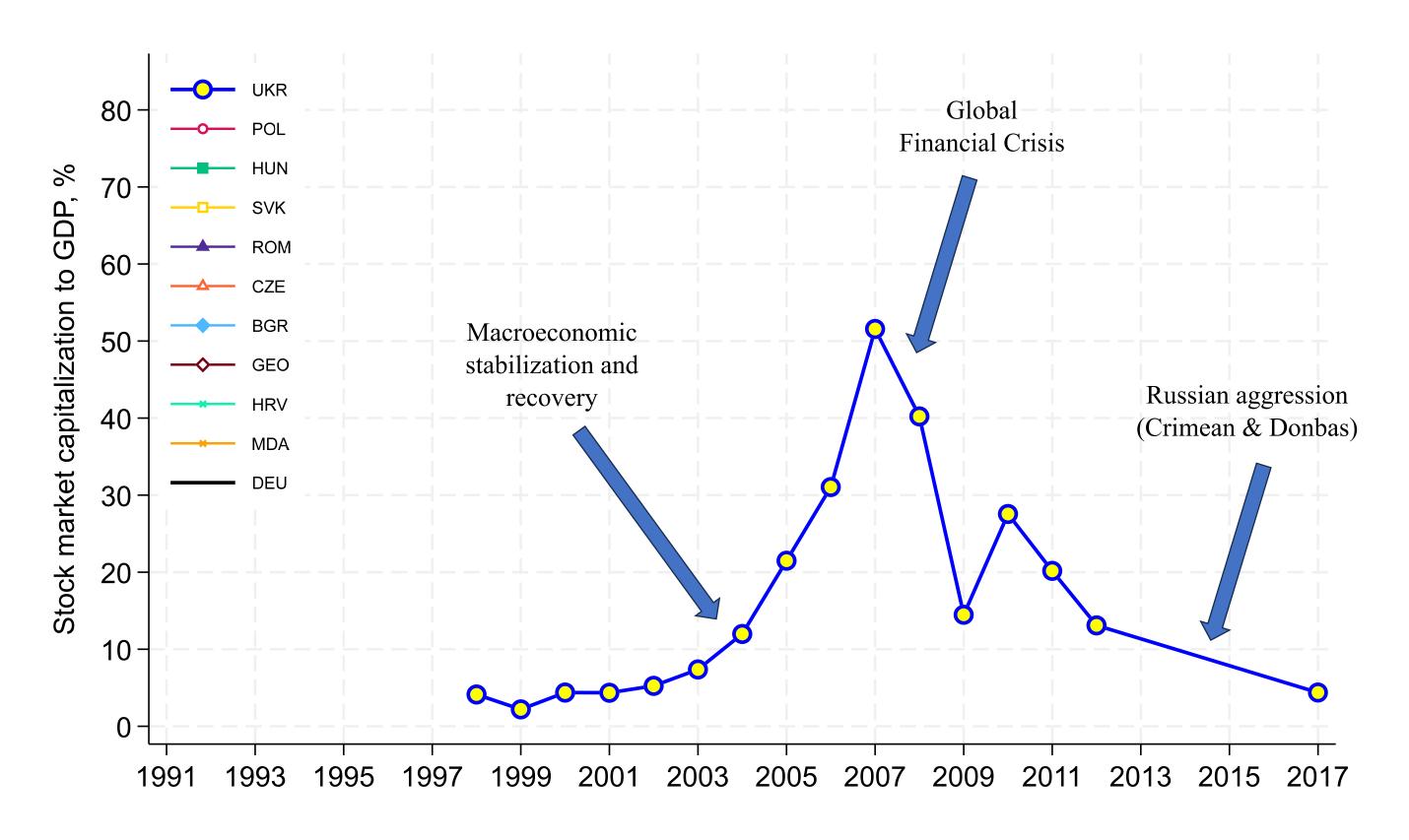
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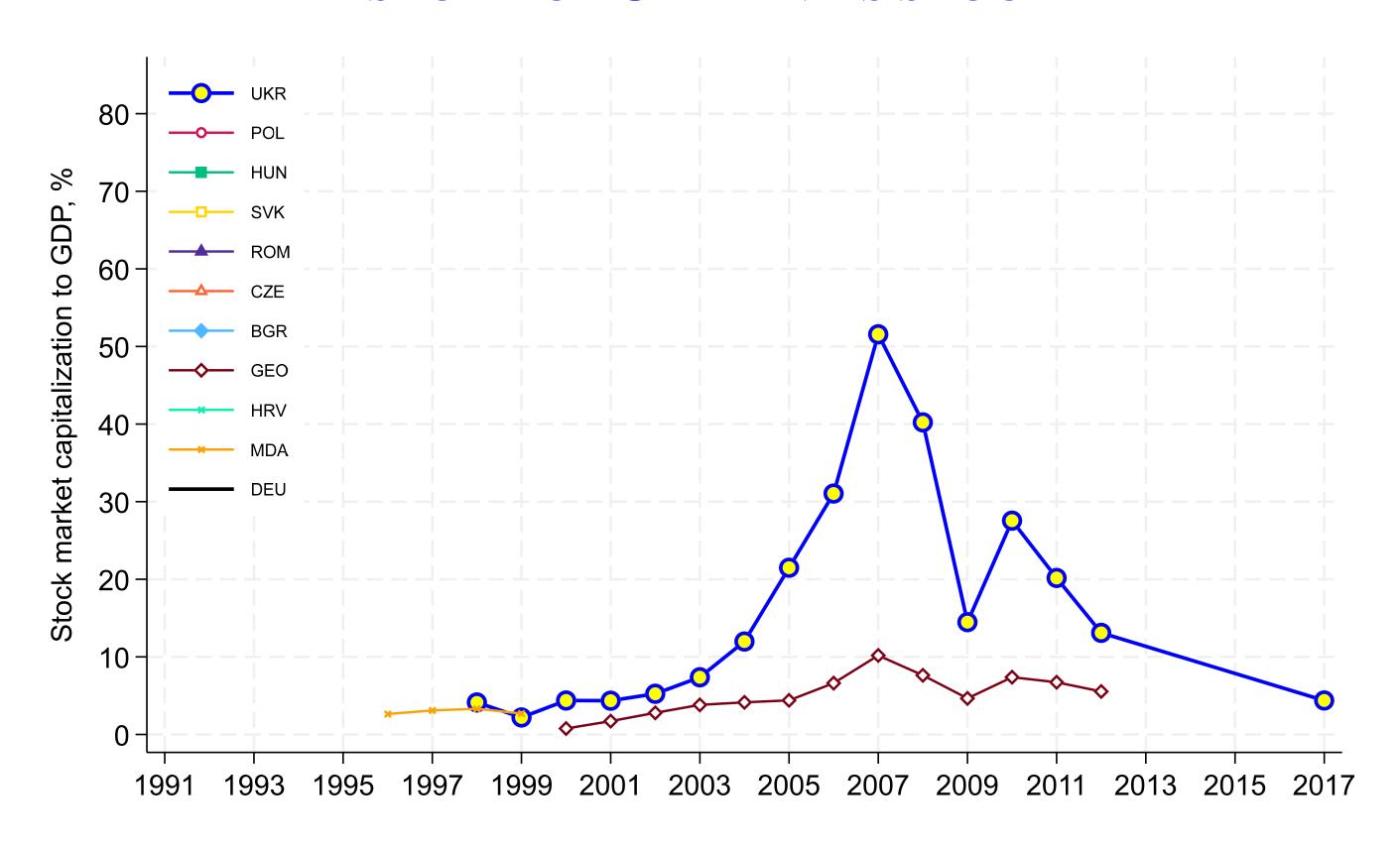
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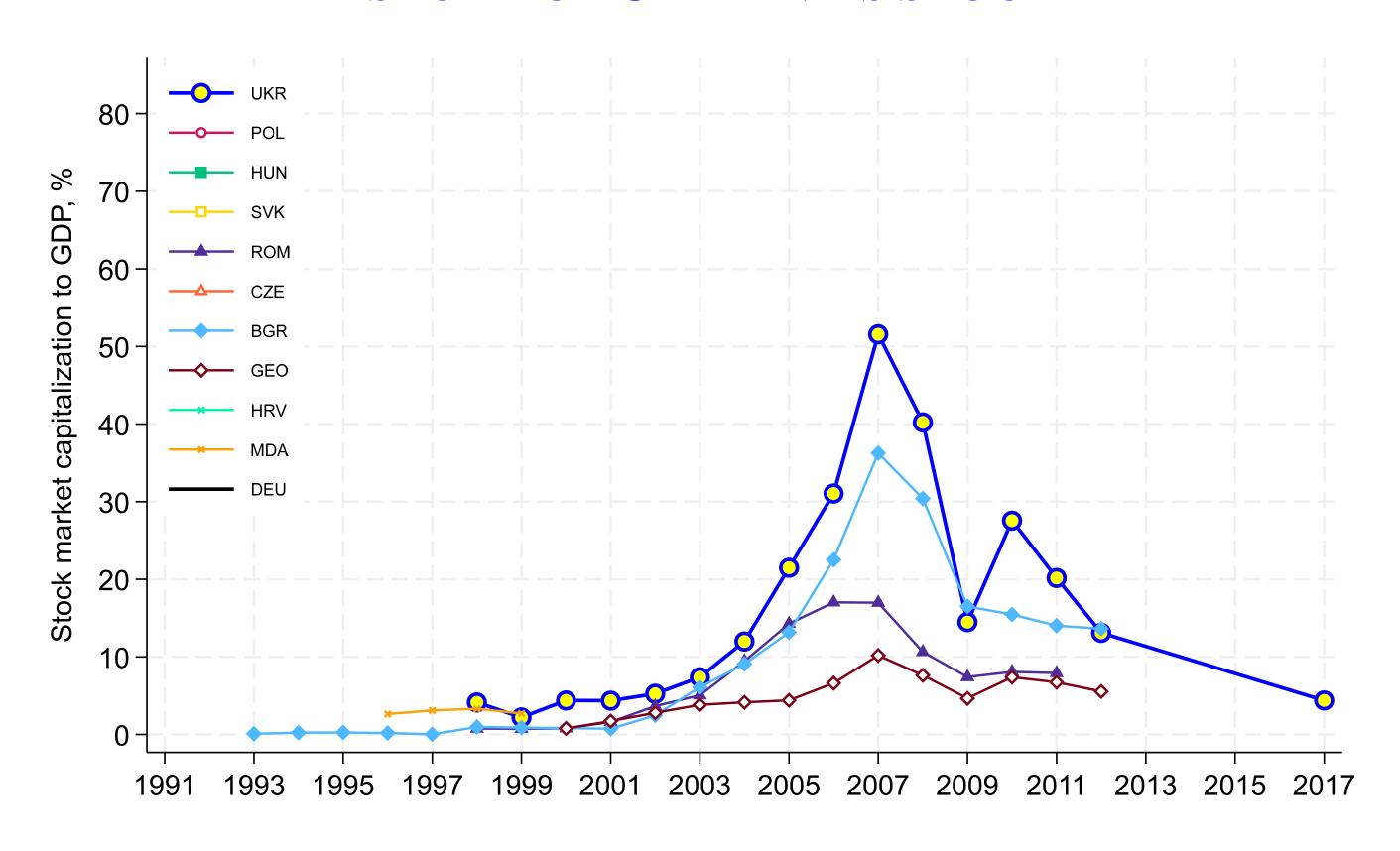


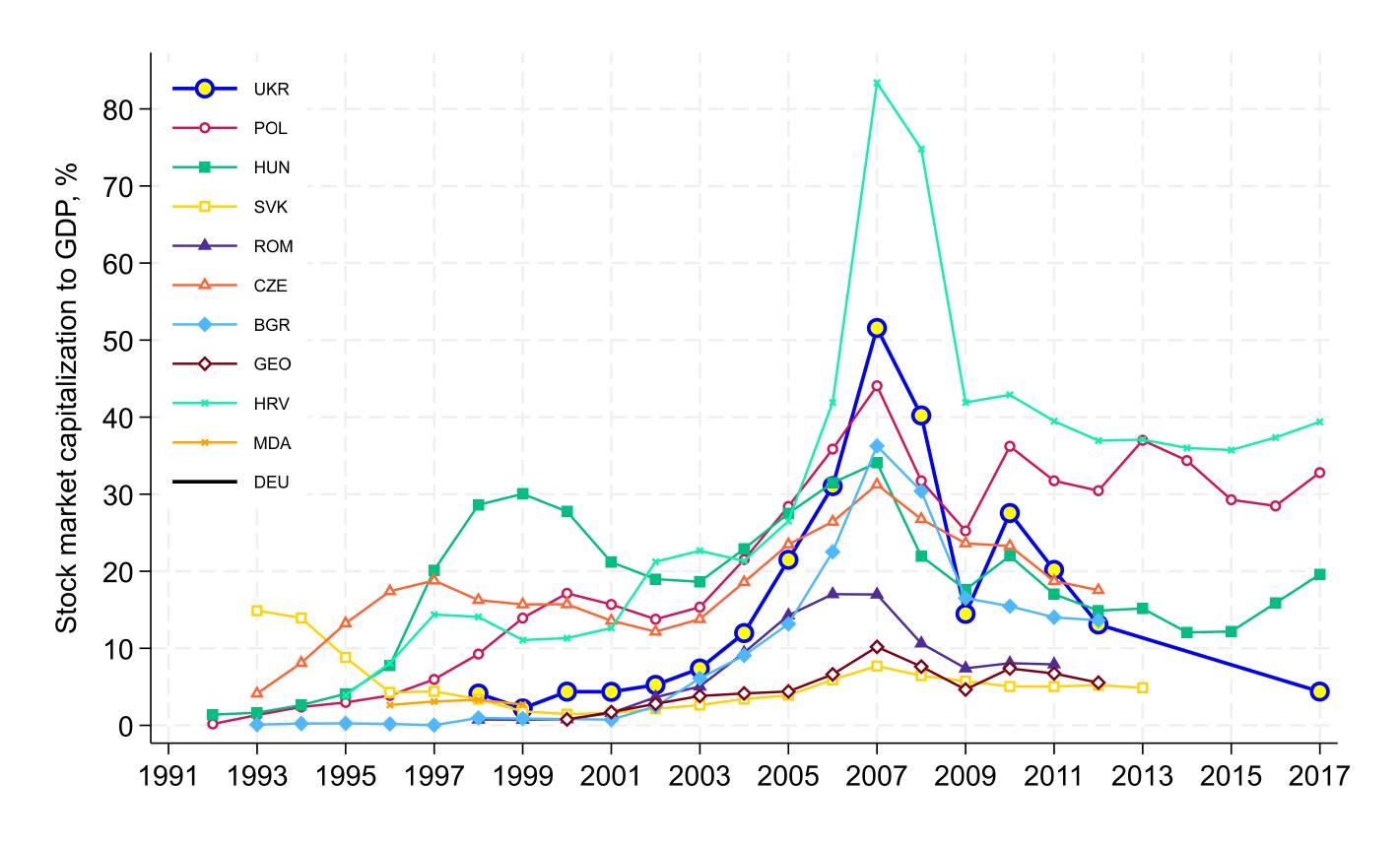


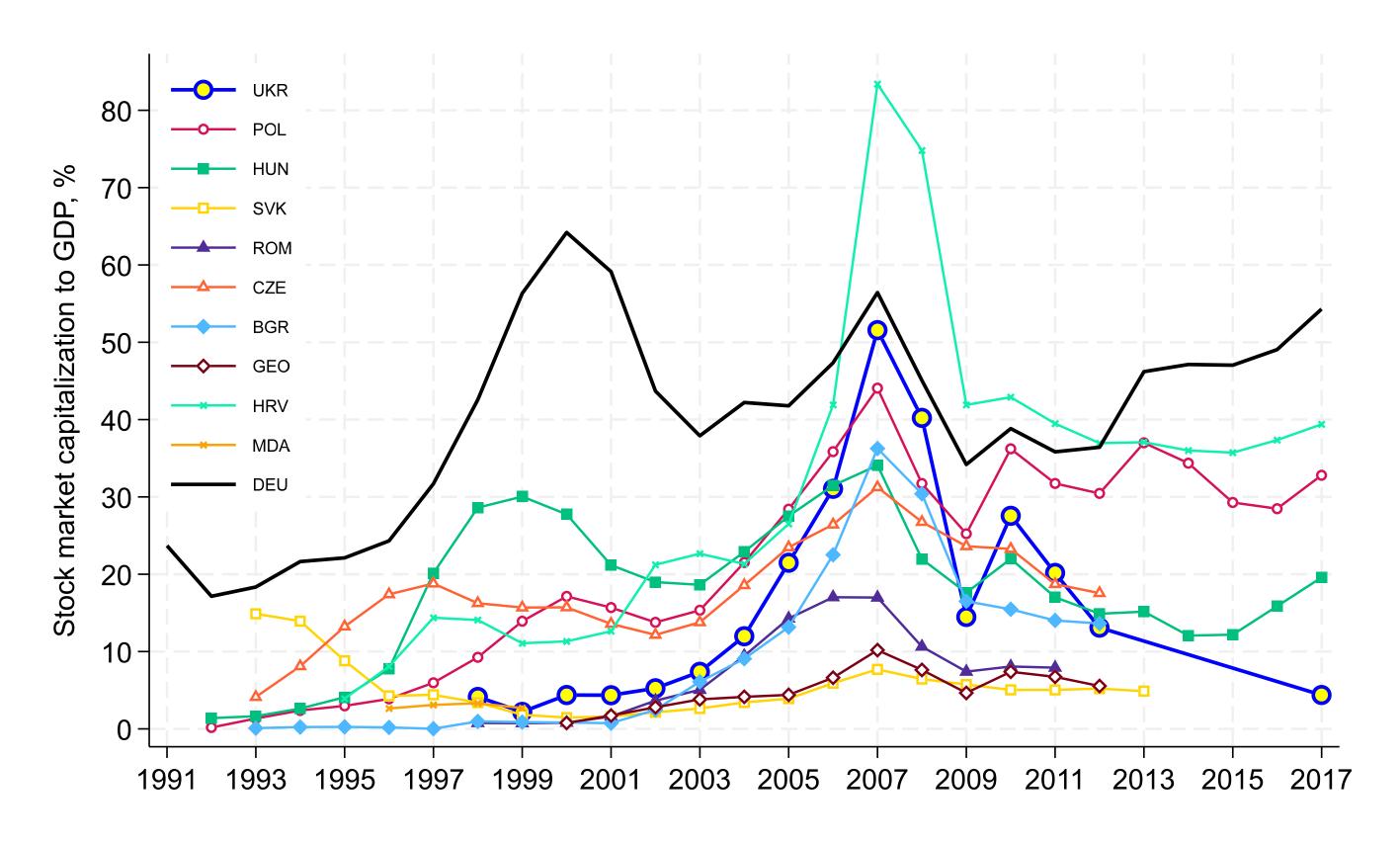












MARSHALL PLAN FOR POST-WW2 EUROPE

FIGURE 2.1 COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

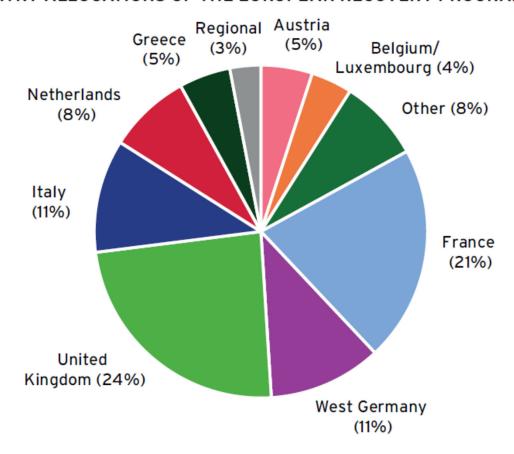
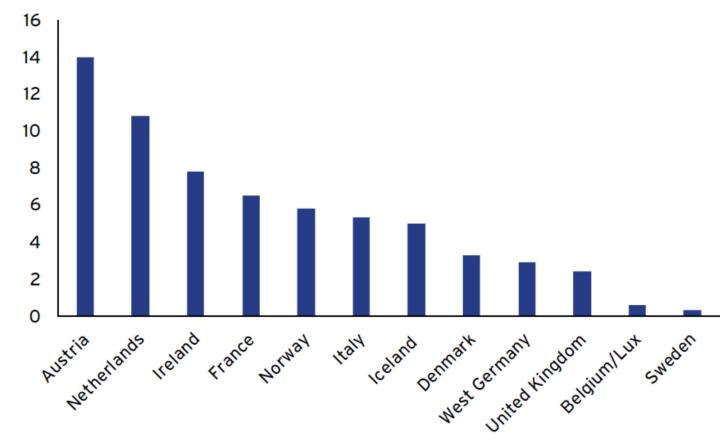


FIGURE 2.2 MARSHALL PLAN AID AS A SHARE OF NATIONAL INCOME



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States (1954).

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MARSHALL PLAN FOR POST-WW2 EUROPE

- Demand stimulus
- Presence on the ground (Economic Cooperation Administration)
- Targeted imports of goods to address bottlenecks in the economy
- Grant-based funding (90% of funding was in grants)
- Local ownership of reconstruction
- Cost sharing (counterpart funds provided by national governments)
- Promote interlinkages between the different European economies
- Facilitate and multilateralise European payments.

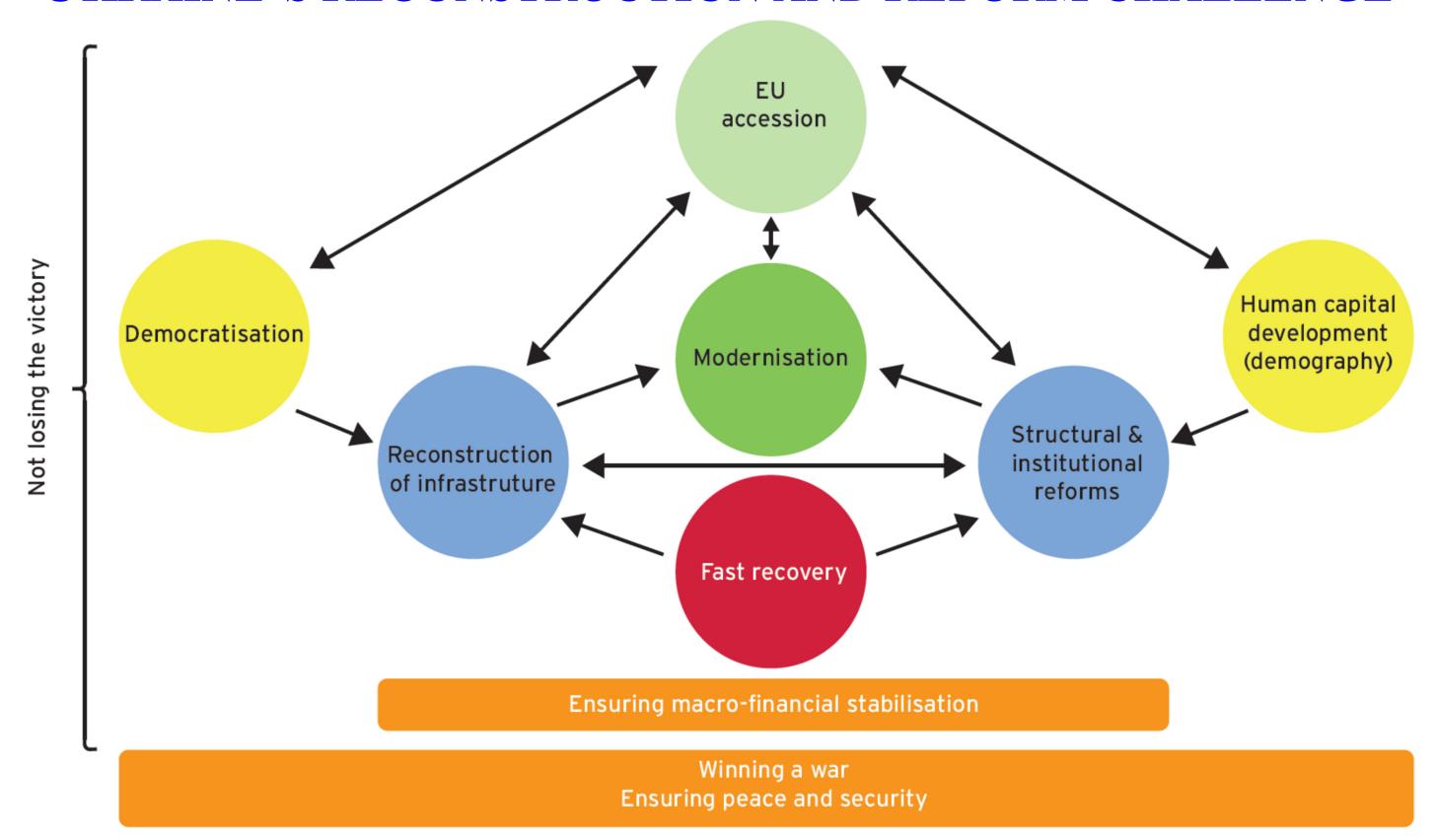
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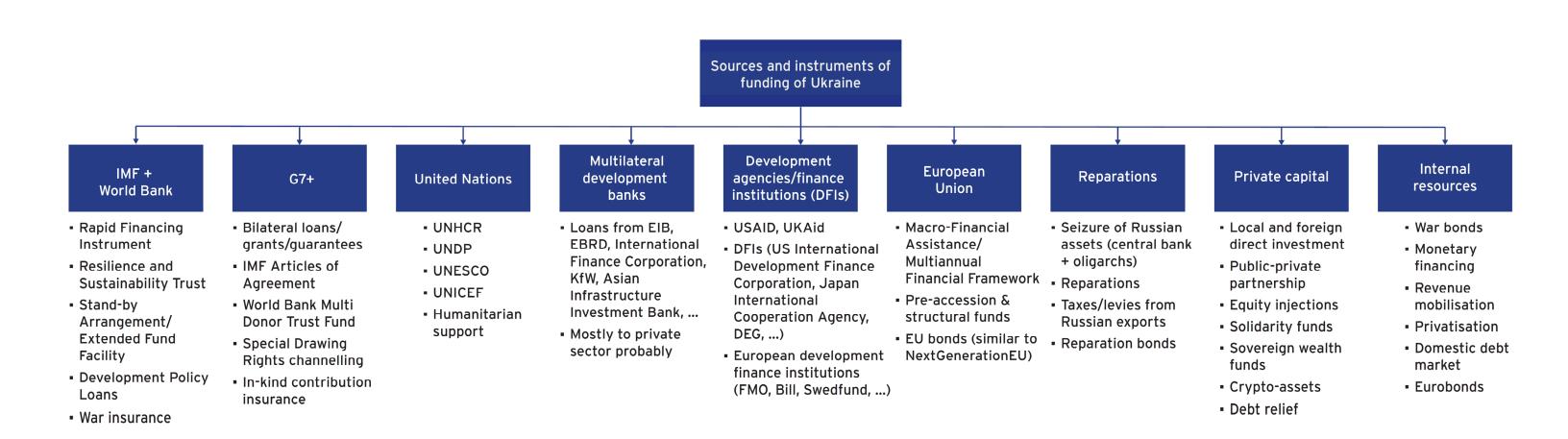
Lessons for Ukraine:

- Sources of funds for reconstruction, debt relief
- Tackle bottlenecks
- Create ownership and build democracy
- Restore cross-border economic interactions, promote financial integration

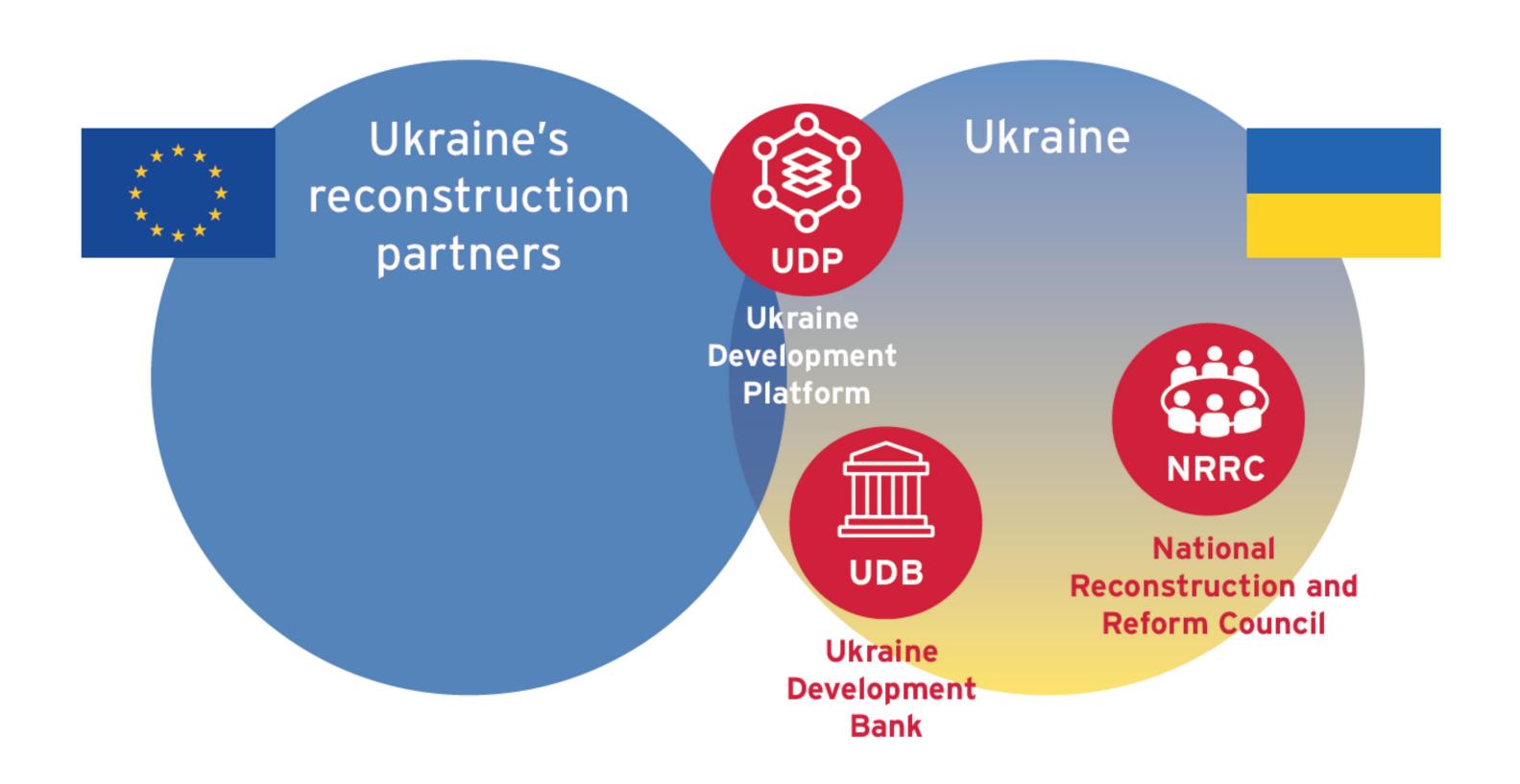
UKRAINE'S RECONSTRUCTION AND REFORM CHALLENGE



SOURCES AND INSTRUMENTS OF FUNDING



NEW INSTITUTIONS FOR FINANCING RECOVERY



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