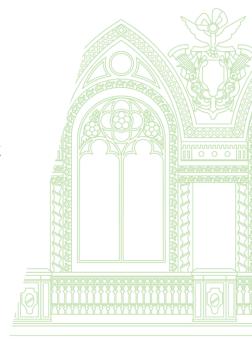


Ukraine: Macroeconomic and Policy Outlook

Sergiy Nikolaychuk

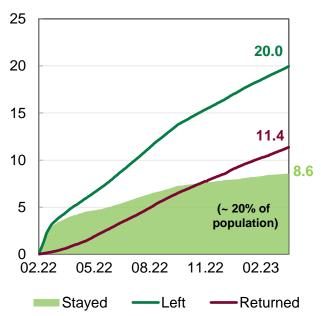
Deputy Governor



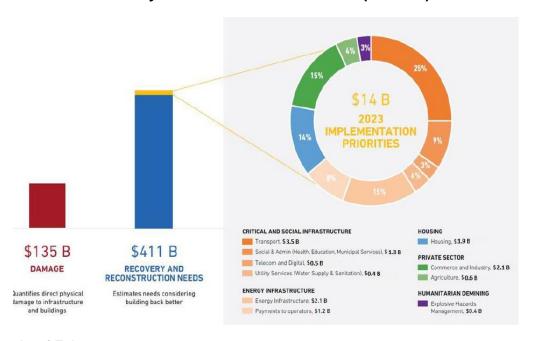


The human and economic losses caused by the war are enormous

Ukrainian refugees, mn persons



Estimated recovery and reconstruction needs (USD bn)



As of February 24, 2023.

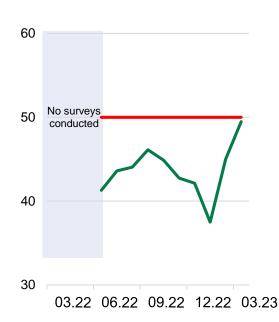
Source: Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Report (WB, EC, UN, Government of Ukraine)

Source: UNHCR.

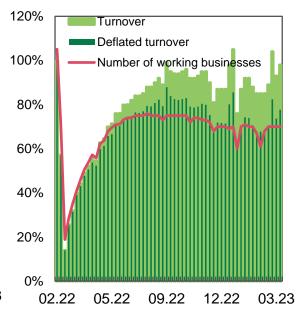


The economy has been gradually recovering

Business activity expectations index (BAEI)



The number and turnover of working café and restaurants, % to the pre-war level



Source: Poster.

Average daily production of steel, cast iron and rolled steel, thousand tons



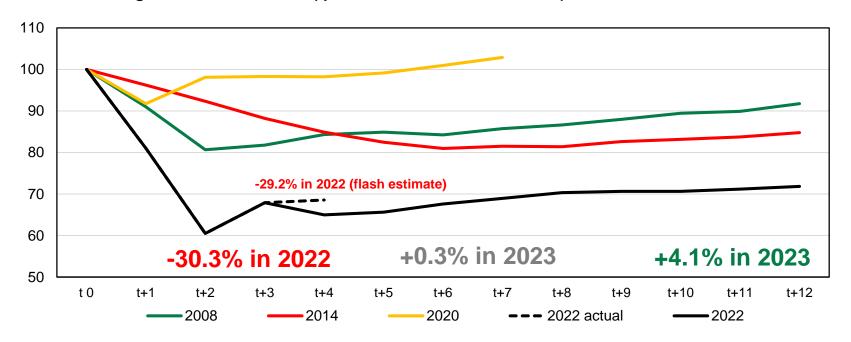
Source: Ukrmetalurgprom.





The recovery will continue gradually but subject to great uncertainty

Real GDP during various crises, index (quarter before the crisis = 100%)



t0= 4Q2008; 4Q2013; 1Q2020; 4Q2021.

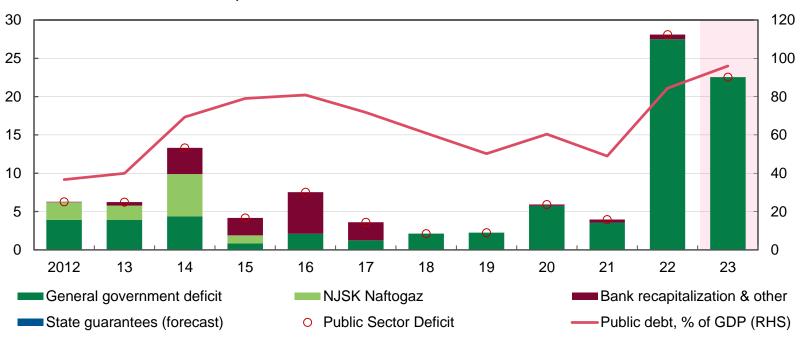
For 2022: Since t+4 – NBU forecast as of Inflation Report (January 2023). "2022 actual" is flash estimate by SSSU



Source: SSSU, NBU staff estimates.

In 2022, budget deficit skyrocketed and will remain high in 2023 primarily due to sizable expenditures on defense and security

Public sector deficit* and debt, % of GDP



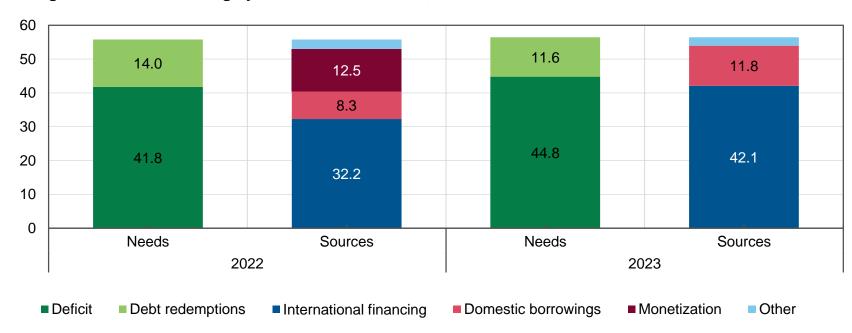
^{*}Excluding grants from revenues for 2022-2023

Source: STSU, MoF, IMF, NBU staff calculation, NBU estimates (January 2023).



International support is accelerating its pace, helping to cover Ukraine's budget needs. Monetary financing stopped in 2023

Budget needs and financing by sources* in 2022-2023, USD bn



^{*} Deficit excludes grants. International financing includes grants. Other financing represents active operations, in particular, the change in volumes of government funds.

Source: STSU, MoF, NBU staff calculations.



Evolution of the NBU's monetary policy in the wartime

(Phase 1 of EFF)

(Phase 2 of EFF)

Time

Preventing panic

 Ensuring uninterrupted operation of Ukraine's banking and payment system

First shock of the war

 Ensuring stable financing of Ukraine's defense needs and other critical budget expenditures

War of attrition

On the way to victory

Peacetime

- Supporting the adaptation and stable functioning of the
- economy under martial lawMinimizing monetary financing of the State budget
- Support steady disinflation and ER stability
- Manage inflation expectations
- Maintaining the adequate level of international reserves
- Eliminate monetary financing

Inflation targeting (as before the full-scale war)

Bank liquidity support, including anti-crisis toolsTight capital controls

- Fixed exchange rate
- Budget support
- Restraining from key policy rate changes

- Repeg of ER and ensuring the sustainability of the new level
- Return to an active interest rate policy
- Shift from lender of last resort to market maker of last resort (reducing the role of refinancing)
- Recalibration of MP operational design and strengthening monetary transmission
- Recalibration of capital controls

 Manage liquidity, induce competition among banks for term deposits, and thereby strengthen monetary transmission

As conditions allow:

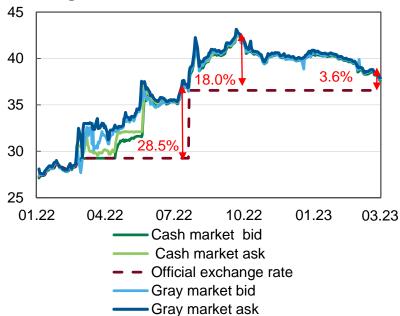
- Gradually move to a more flexible exchange rate
- Ease FX controls
- Transition back to an inflation targeting framework normalization of MP operational design

KEY ACTIONS



NBU measures allowed to stabilize FX market, but conditions for exchange rate flexibility are not fulfilled yet

Exchange rate UAH/USD*



*As of 30.03.2023.

Source: NBU, open sources.

Factors of FX market stabilization

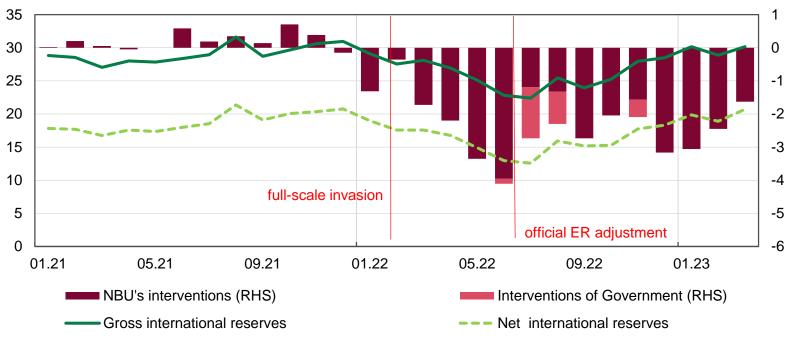
- Stronger external position due to international aid acceleration, adjustment of the economy to war conditions and grain deal implementation
- Recalibration of capital controls
- Tighter monetary conditions
- Additional measures to lower demand and increase supply on cash market
- Decline in intensity of shelling (other than at frontline) and successes of Ukrainian Armed Forces
- Further stabilization of expectations

Preconditions to move to more flexible ER:

- Reliable alternative nominal anchor
- Stronger monetary transmission
- Higher attractiveness of UAH assets and higher share of HH term deposits
- Lower mismatches in the FX market
- Elimination of multiple currency practices
- The sufficient stock of international reserves

International reserves position improved recently reflecting international support acceleration, ER repeg and other measures

FX reserves and NBU net FX purchases*, USD bn



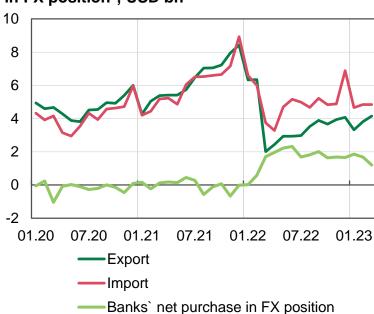
^{*} As of 30.03.2023.

Source: NBU.



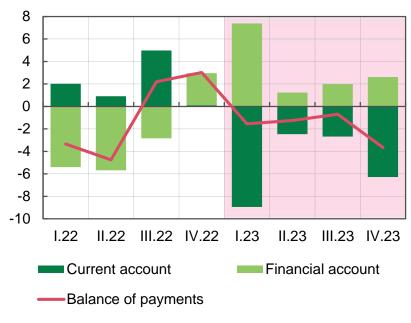
After a sharp decrease trade flows are gradually recovering, the drop in exports was deeper due to problems with production and logistics

Trade flows payments and banks` net purchase in FX position*, USD bn



*Data as of 30.03.2023 Source: NBU.

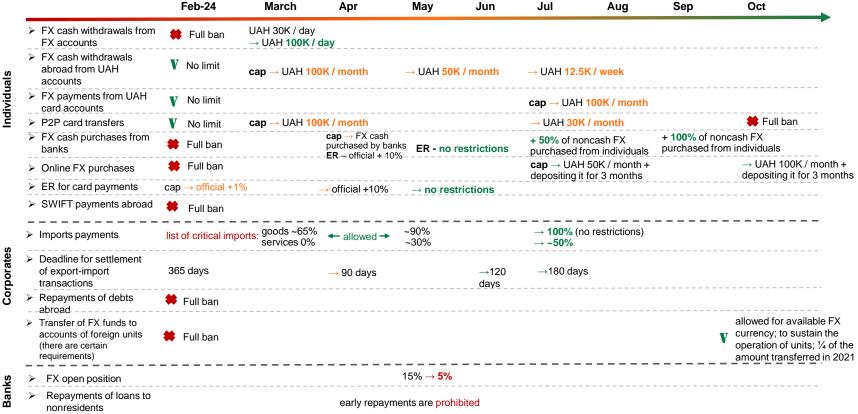
Balance of payments, USD bn



Source: NBU staff estimates.

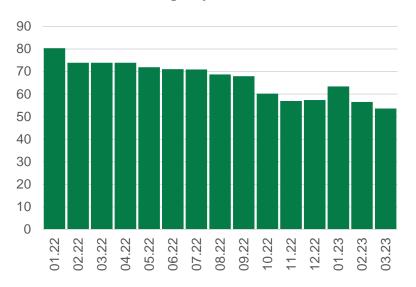


NBU: some measures on the FX market to stabilize situation and prevent the unproductive capital outflow

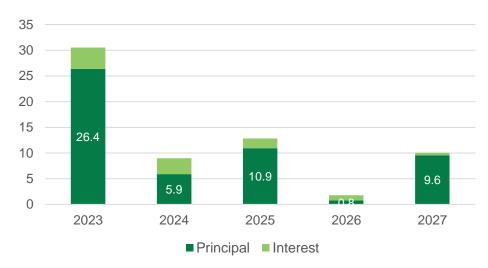


Non-Residents holdings of G-bonds

UAH G-bonds holdings by non-residents, UAH bn

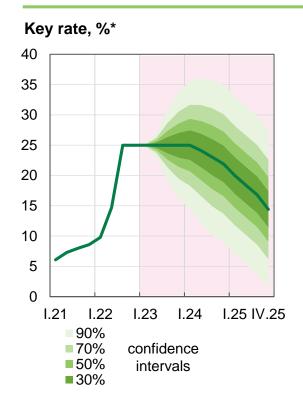


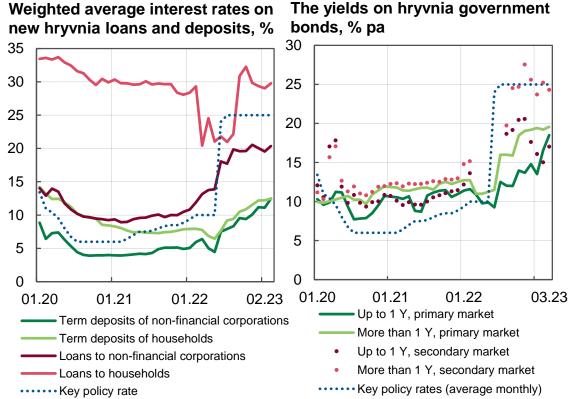
Schedule of repayments to non-residents, UAH bn





Relatively tight monetary conditions aim to support attractiveness of UAH assets





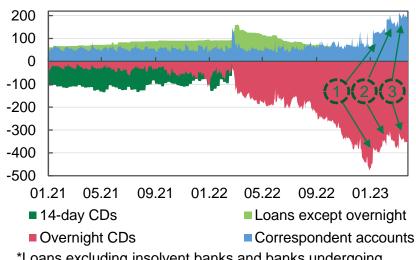


^{*} As of Inflation Report, January 2023. Source: SSSU, NBU staff estimates.

Source: NBU. Source: NBU.

NBU makes efforts to manage bank sector liquidity and induce competition among banks for term deposits

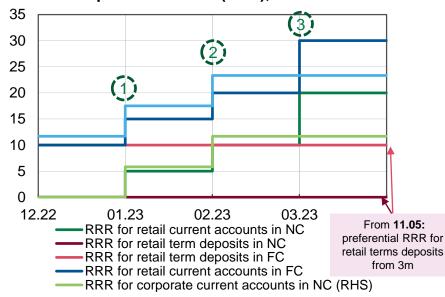
Indicators of banking sector liquidity, UAH bn



*Loans excluding insolvent banks and banks undergoing liquidation.

As of 30.03.2023. Source: NBU.

Reserve requirements ratio (RRR), %



NC – in the national currency, FC – in the foreign currency. Source: NBU.

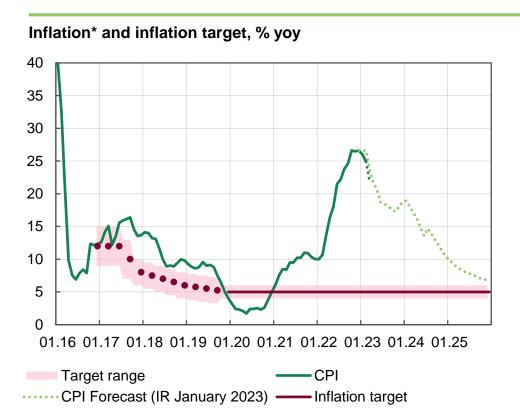
From 11.01: ↑ RRR, up to 50% RR benchmark G-bonds (3) From 11.03: ↑ RRR, without benchmark G-bonds coverage

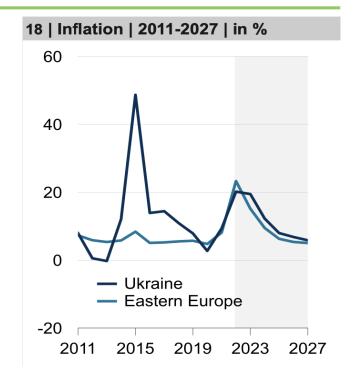
coverage

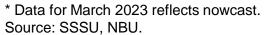


From 11.02: ↑ RRR, list of benchmark G-bonds expanded

Price stability remains the primary objective of the NBU



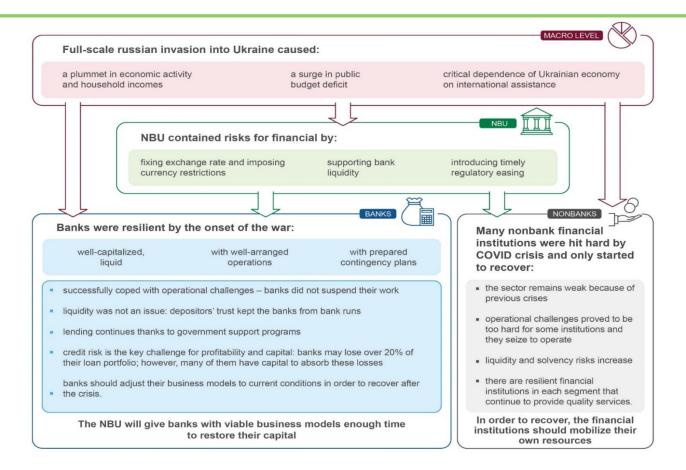




Source: Focus Economics (March 2023).

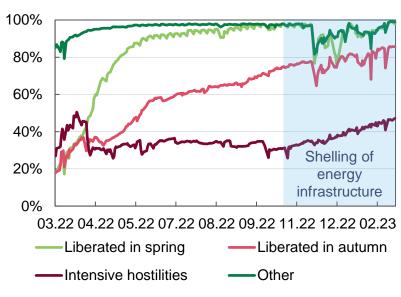


War effects to financial sector



Banking system remains operational and liquid

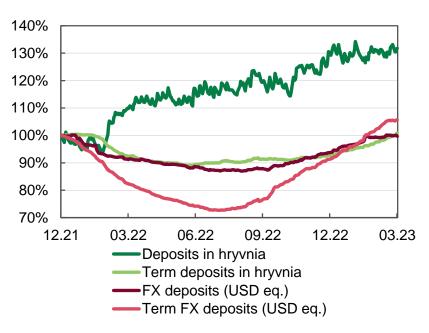
Share of operating branches of systemically important banks



Regions are classified into three groups: "Liberated" – Kyiv city and Kyiv, Sumy, and Chernihiv oblasts; "Intensive hostilities" – Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson oblasts.

Source: survey of systemically important banks.

Deposits, 31 Dec 2021=100%



Source: NBU. daily data. Retail deposits include certificates of deposit. at banks that were solvent as of 1 February 2023.

NBU will set a schedule for banks' capital recovery

Time	First shock of the war deep economic crisis	Stabilization first shock subsides (phase 1)	Transition regime start of economic recovery (phase 2)	Peacetime stable economic growth
	 Regulatory easing: the NBU does not impose corrective measures to banks for capital losses 	 The NBU holds an asset quality review and bank viability study Terms for capital recovery are set Banks submit capitalization and / or restructuring plans 	 Banks implement capitalization and / or restructuring plans Banks gradually rebuild capital in line with plans validated by the NBU 	 The NBU re- imposes pre-war requirements The NBU further harmonizes its regulatory requirements with the EU acquis

Conclusions

- Despite full-scale invasion and continuous terrorist attacks of russia, the Ukrainian financial system and the NBU are well functioning and supporting war efforts
- NBU policy priorities remain the same, namely ensuring price and financial stability
- To achieve its goals, the NBU employs a mix of traditional tools (ER-peg and capital controls) and unconventional ones (e.g. hedging instruments for HHs)
- A new IMF program focuses on eliminating monetary financing of budget, ensuring steady disinflation and stable exchange rate, strengthening monetary transmission
- As conditions permit, NBU is going to "normalize" its monetary policy and return to inflation targeting and more flexible ER according to pre-designed strategy
- Banks remain operational and NBU is gradually preparing for the unwinding of emergency measures, with restoration of accounting and prudential norms
- Keep calm and stay with Ukraine!

