

3.2 Ukraine Manual Labour

The economy of Ukraine is an emerging free market. Like other post-Soviet states, its gross domestic product fell sharply for 10 years following the collapse the Soviet Union in 1991. However, it grew rapidly from 2000 until 2008 when the recession began worldwide and reached Ukraine as the 2008-2009 Ukrainian financial crisis. The economy recovered in 2010, but since 2013 the Ukrainian economy has been suffering from a severe downturn.

Recent negative economic developments in Ukraine resulted in many thousands of workers losing their jobs. In 2014 the effect of high level political corruption culminated in the Euromaidan revolution and armed conflict. As a result, the national unemployment rate climbed from 8.6% to 11%, and is currently sitting at around 10% in 2017. The turnover of retail trade in Ukraine in 2014 shrank by 20.7% between 2014 and 2015 and Ukraine saw a 30.9% decline in exports in 2015, mainly because of a sharp decline in production output in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. These two regions were responsible for 40.6% of the total export decline rate. Before the war they had been two of the more industrial oblasts of Ukraine.

As a consequence, there is strong competition for any type of employment and use of daily labour and cash payment jobs have increased.

Labour Rate(s) Overview		
	Cost <i>(Local Currency & USD - \$)</i>	Rate as of
Daily General Worker (Unskilled casual labour)	\$15	11/05/2017
Daily General Worker (Semi-skilled labour)	\$20	11/05/2017
Skilled Worker	\$28	11/05/2017

Please find a more detailed information on [Ukrainian Labor Laws and Hiring Procedures](#)