«Holding Steady»

Main economic trends in June 2026, based on the results of the New Rapid Enterprises Survey, #NRES

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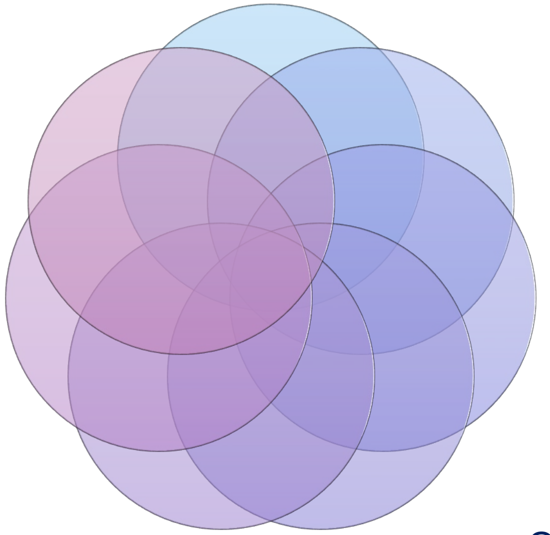
ABOUT THE NEW RAPID ENTERPRISES SURVEY #NRES

Monthly survey

The recent data were collected on **June 22 - 30, 2026**

50 surveys have already been conducted (since May 2022)

Sectors: **Industry+** (Retail, Agro)



SAMPLE: **471 enterprises were surveyed in June**

Enterprises of all sizes

Geography: **21 out of 27 regions** of Ukraine

Key message

In June 2026, business sentiment stabilized and improved somewhat, in particular long-term uncertainty declined, month-on-month business performance indicators rebounded, and short-term expectations stopped deteriorating

Seasonally adjusted data point to signs of stability in the labor market, although short-term expectations for production and new orders remain subdued. The main challenges facing businesses continue to be labor shortages, rising prices, and security risks

THE KEY RESULTS OF JUNE 2026

1. In June 2026, **long-term uncertainty decreased significantly**. At the same time, **long-term business expectations, though slightly, have also decreased.**
2. **Medium-term uncertainty had remained without significant changes** for the third month in a row both for the overall economic environment and for business activity at enterprises. **Expectations for the six-month perspective did not change significantly** either**.**
3. **The year-on-year pace of recovery improved slightly** after a two-month deterioration in value.
4. **Performance indicators of enterprises** (month before the previous month) **improved significantly** after the deterioration of the previous month. **Short-term expectations interrupted the downward trend but did not change significantly.**
5. **A tendency of the slowing down of the rate of price increases** for the next 3-4 months **was observed. However, the importance of price increases as an impediment to business development remained high.**
6. **No significant changes in the number of workers and the number of workers on forced leave are expected** over the next 3-4 months. At the same time, **the indicator of difficulties in finding both skilled and unskilled workers significantly decreased.**
7. **Lack of personnel, rising prices,** and **dangerous security conditions** remained **top impediments to doing business**, with minor changes in the percentage distribution.

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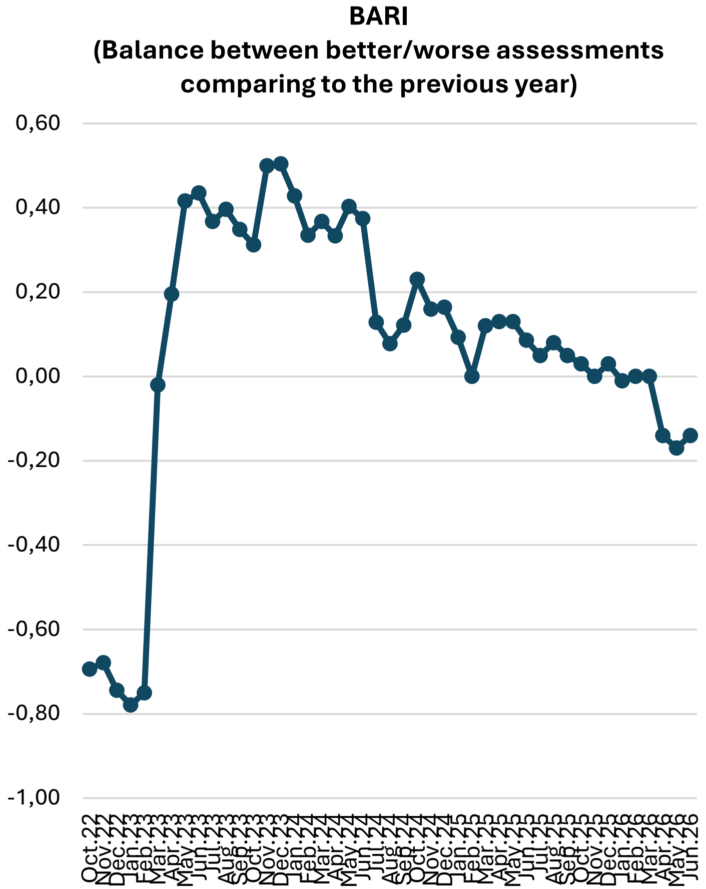
Main results 1.

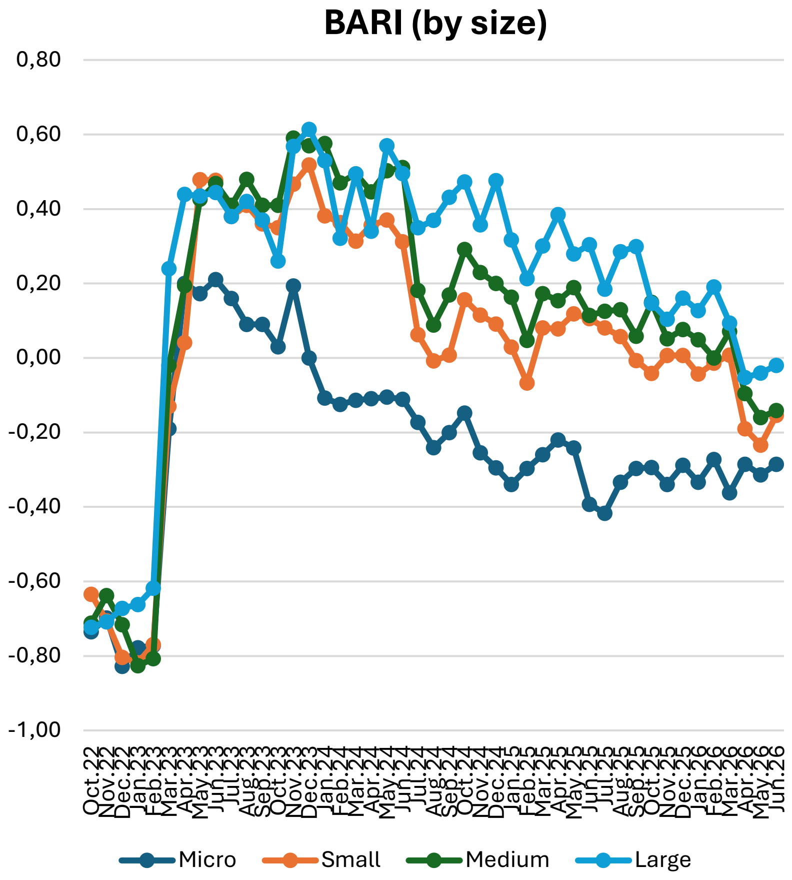
The Business Activity Recovery Index (BARI) improved slightly after a two-month deterioration in values (it increased from -0.17 to -0.14)

Capacity utilization compared to the “pre-war period”: there were some changes for some of the components of the indicator

The Industrial Confidence Indicator (ICI) did not change significantly after a two-month deterioration in values (0.07 in June, 0.06 in May and 0.11 in April)

The Business Activity Recovery Index (BARI)* although slightly, increased





BARI is based on question when managers make a comparison of “how it is now” vs. “how it was a year ago””

The Business Activity Recovery Index (BARI) increased insignificantly. In June, compared to May, its value increased from -0.17 to -0.14 (scale from -1 to +1)

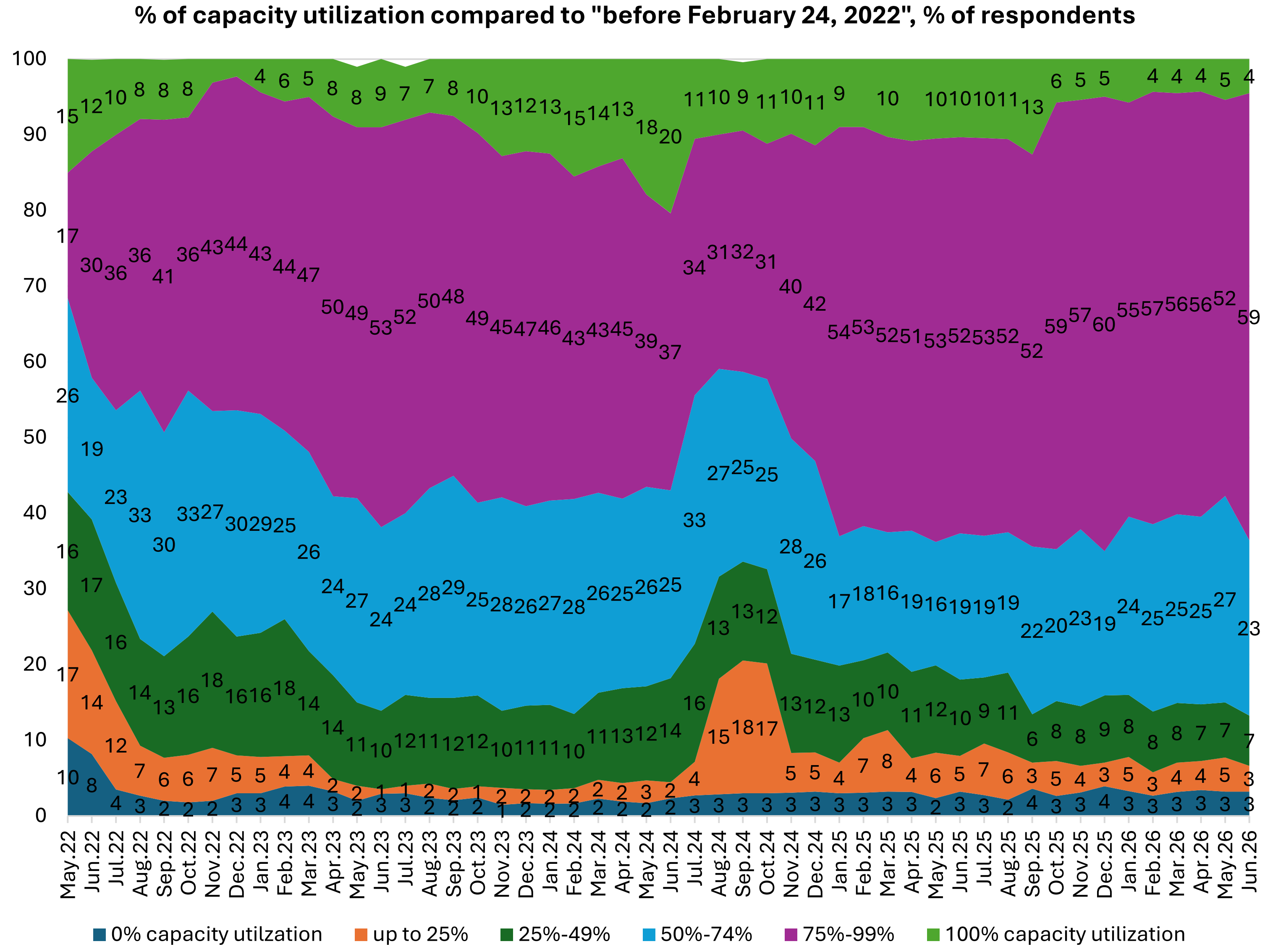
The shifts in the percentage distribution of answers are the following:

- **% of businesses reporting that their business activity was worse than last year decreased** from 24.4% to 20.6%
- **% of businesses reporting that their business activity was better than last year remained unchanged** (7.1% in June, the same as in May)
- **% of those who did not notice any changes compared to last year increased** (from 68.4% to 72.3%)

BUT there were significant differences by the size of the enterprises.

The value of BARI for microenterprises remained the lowest, with a slight improvement. **The same indicator for medium and large enterprises did not change significantly, while the one for small enterprises has improved significantly.**

“Now” vs. “before February 24”: several changes took place



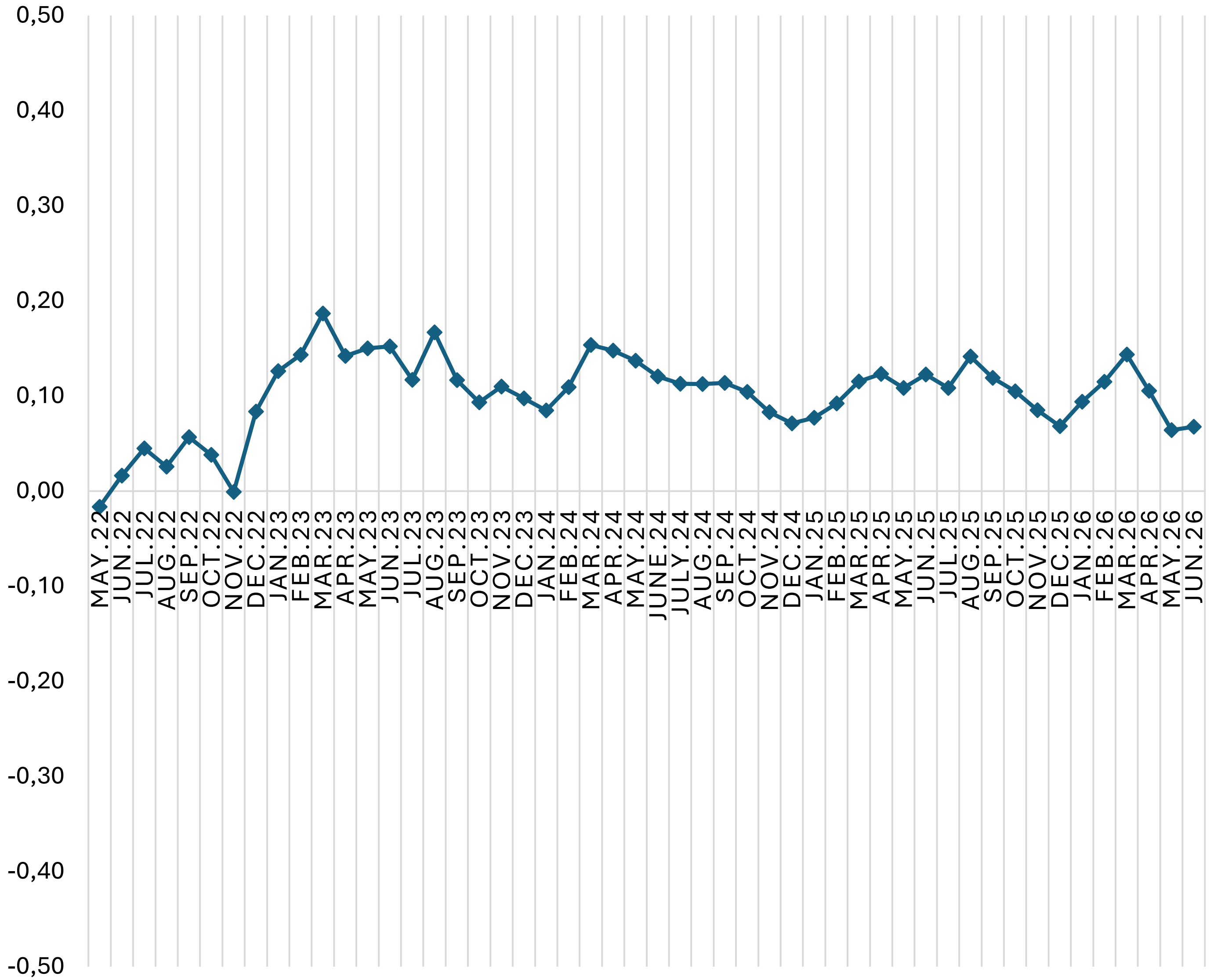
In June 2026, compared to May, changes in capacity utilization occurred for two parameters:

- **% of enterprises operating almost at full capacity increased** from 52% to 59% in June.
- **% of enterprises operating at 50-74% capacity decreased** from 27% to 23%.

At the same time:

- **% of enterprises operating at 100% capacity was 4%** (5% in May).
- **% of enterprises operating with at 25-49% capacity was 7%** for the third month in a row.
- **% of enterprises operating up to 25% capacity decreased slightly** from 5% to 3%.
- **% of enterprises that do not operate at all, had remained unchanged for the sixth month in a row** and was 3%.

Industrial Confidence Indicator (ICI)*



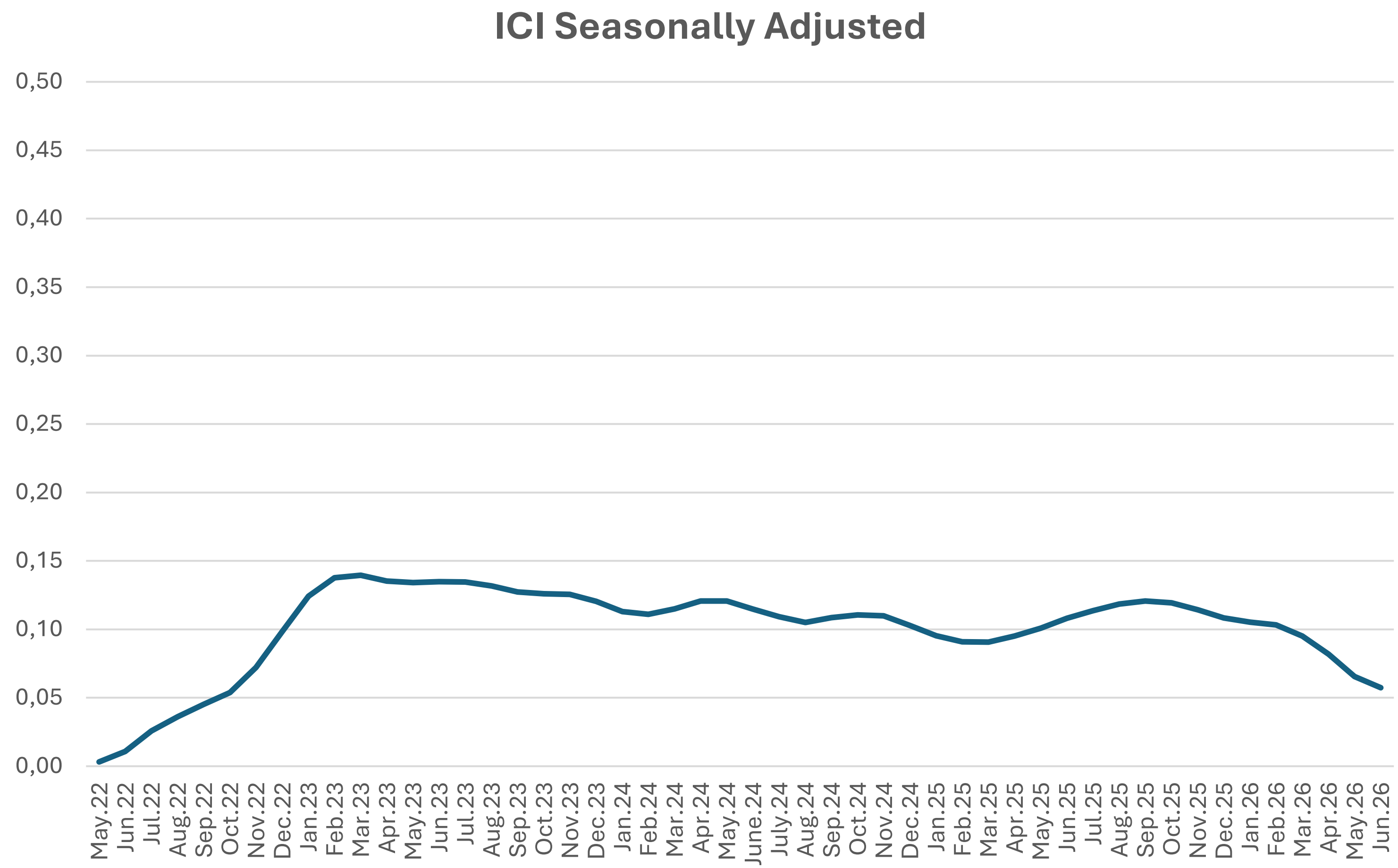
The ICI remained without significant changes. **The value of the ICI in June did not change significantly after a two-month deterioration in values** (0.07 in June and 0.06 in May; in April it was 0.11.

In June, compared to May, the fluctuations of the components of the ICI are the following:

- **Production expectations** (PE) **did not change significantly after a two-month deterioration** in values, and in June the indicator was 0.27 (it was 0.25 in May)
- The component **Stocks of finished goods** (SFG) **increased**, although **insignificantly:** from -0.05 in May to -0.03 in June
- The component **Volume of new orders also increased slightly** (from -0.11 in May to -0.09 in June)

**ICI= PE+VNO+(-SFG)/3*

Seasonal adjustment confirms the industry's subdued outlook



Note: the endpoints of seasonally adjusted series may be clarified as new data becomes available

- After seasonal adjustment, the aggregate industrial outlook indicator continues to exhibit a downward trend.
- However, the estimate for the most recent observation should be interpreted with caution, as endpoint values in seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision as new data become available.

Main results 2. Uncertainty

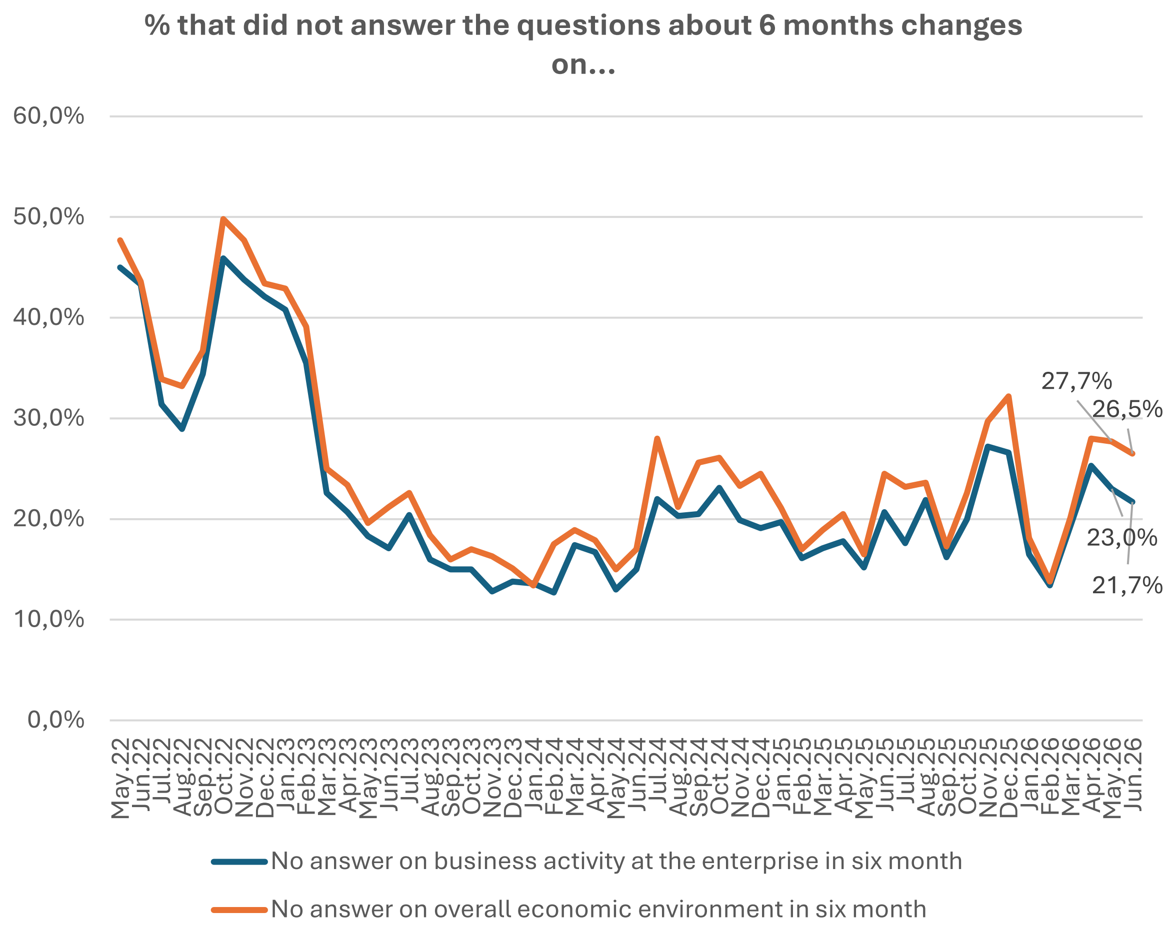
Uncertainty in the 6-month period had not changed significantly for the third month in a row both for the overall economic environment in the country and for business activity at the enterprise

Uncertainty in the perspective of 3 months remained without significant changes

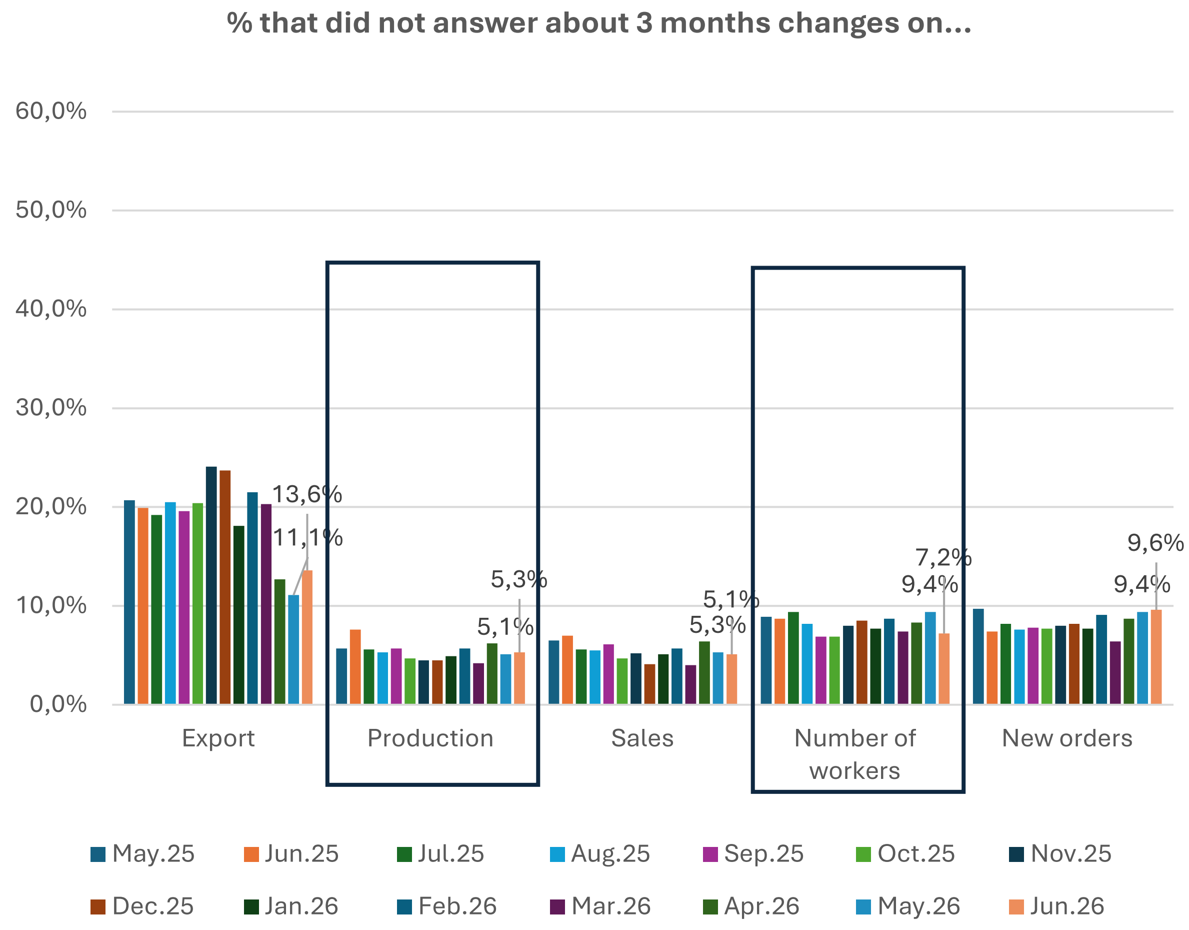
Uncertainty in the 2-year perspective decreased significantly

The uncertainty did not change significantly both for the half-year perspective and for production indicators

6-month horizon :

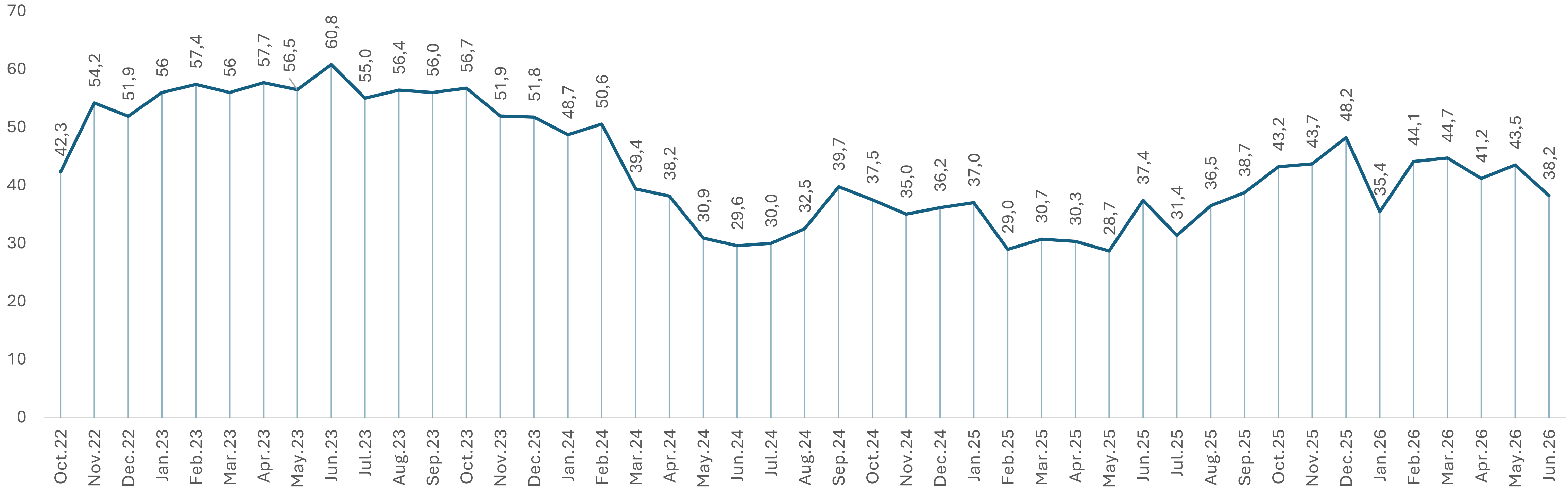


3-month horizon:



Uncertainty in the long term significantly decreased

“It is hard to predict what will be with the operations of our enterprise in two years”, % of answers



% of enterprises that have no idea about their plans for 2 years decreased significantly, from 43.5% to 38.2%.

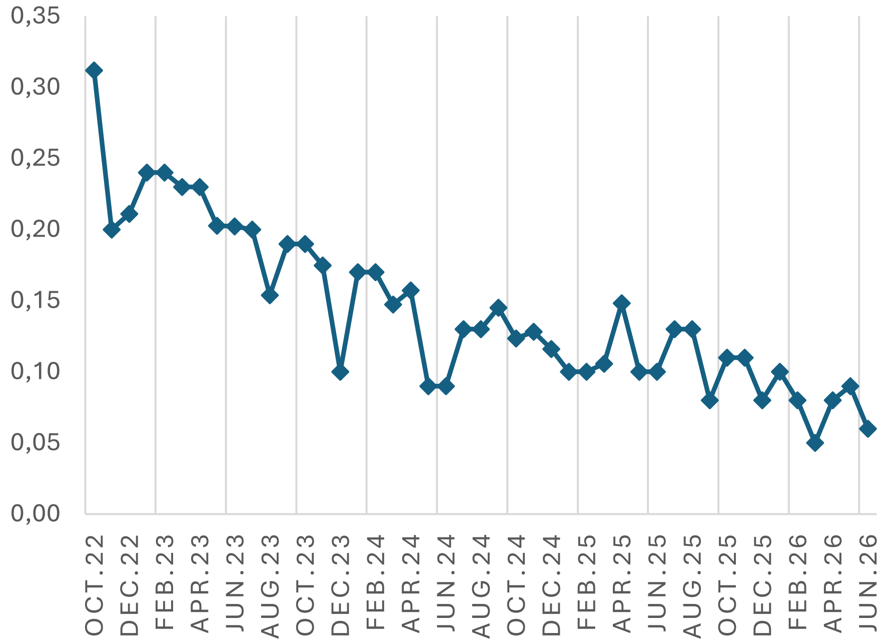
Main results 3. Long-term expectations

Expectations for the two-year perspective, although insignificantly, but **decreased** after two months of stability

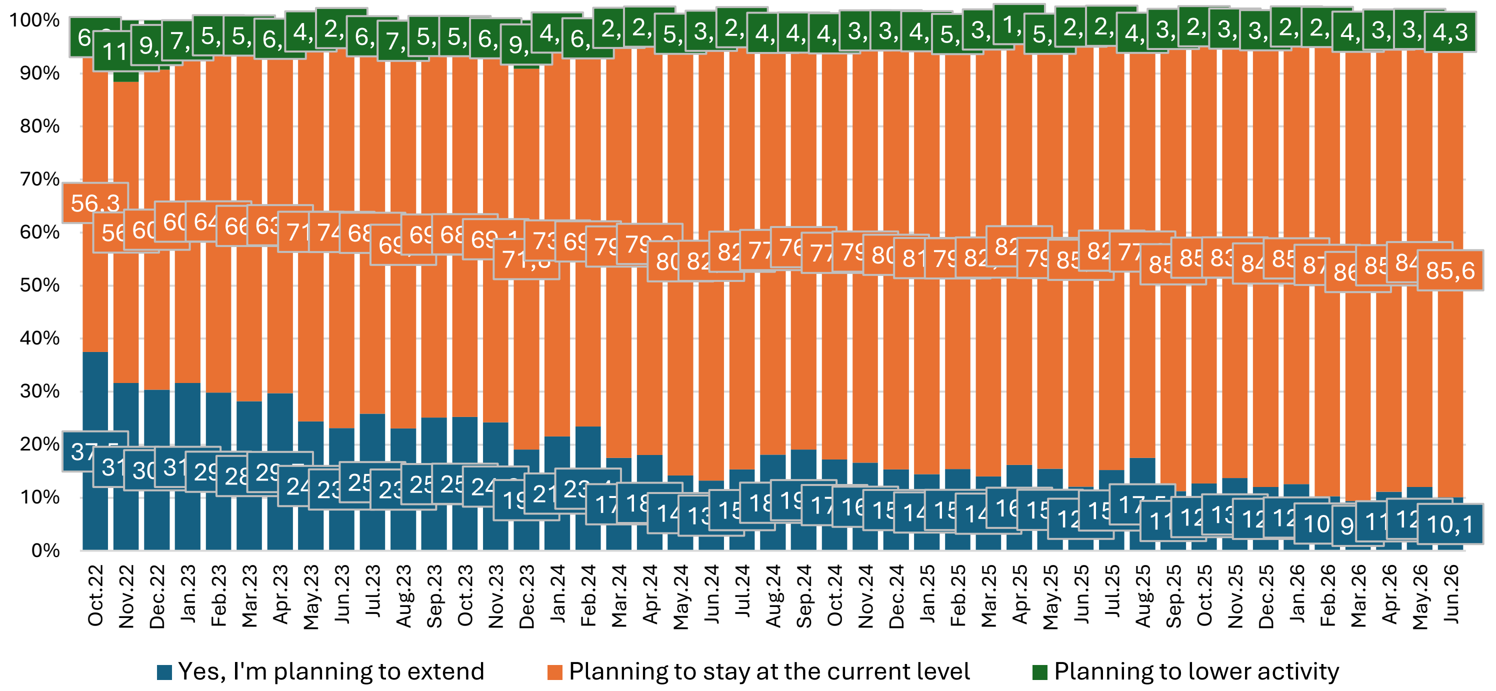
6-month expectations regarding the business activity at the enterprise and for the overall economic environment remained **without significant changes**

Long-term expectations slightly deteriorated

Index of expected changes in business activity (2 years)



Expectations in the two-year perspective



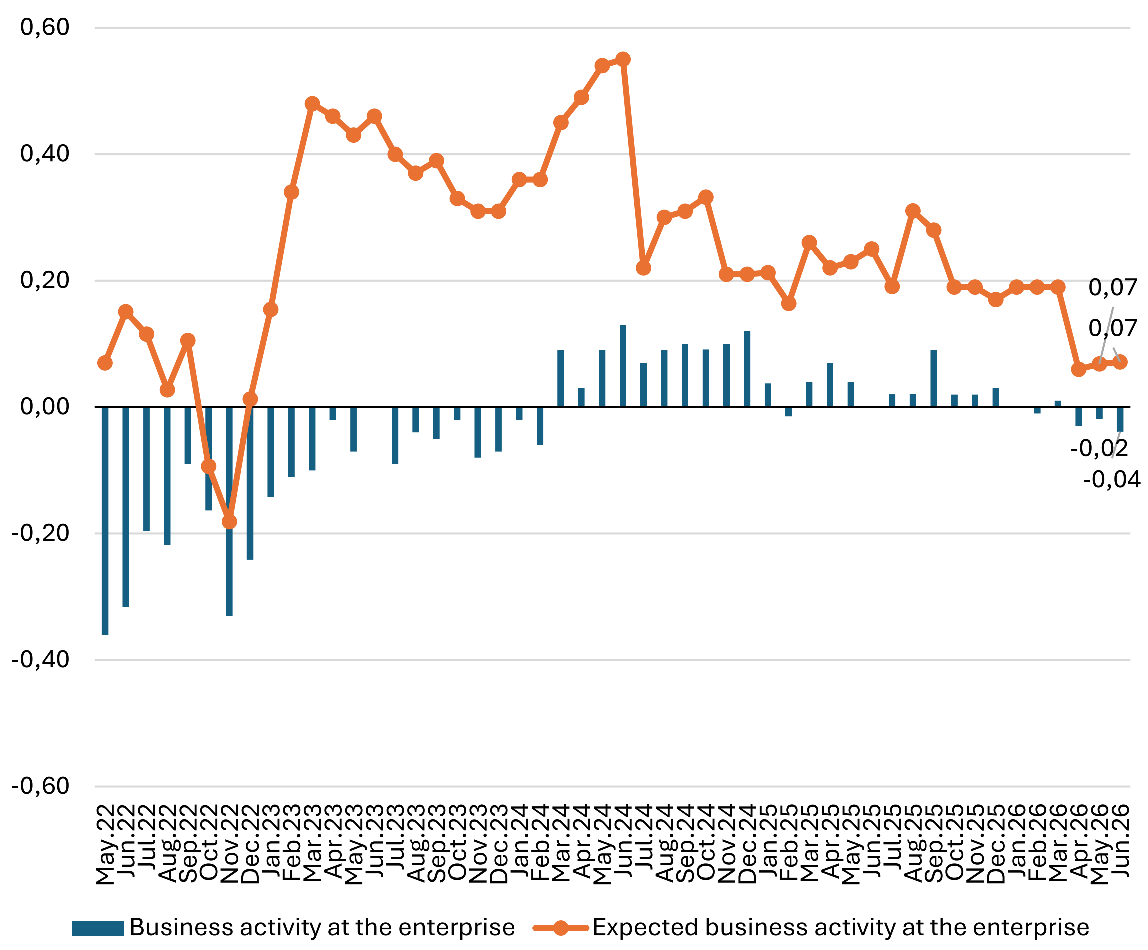
- **The index of expected changes in perspective of 2 years slightly decreased and was 0.06** in June (it was 0.09 in May and 0.08 in April)
- Scale from -1 (bad) to +1 (good)

<u>There were no significant changes in the percentage distribution:</u>

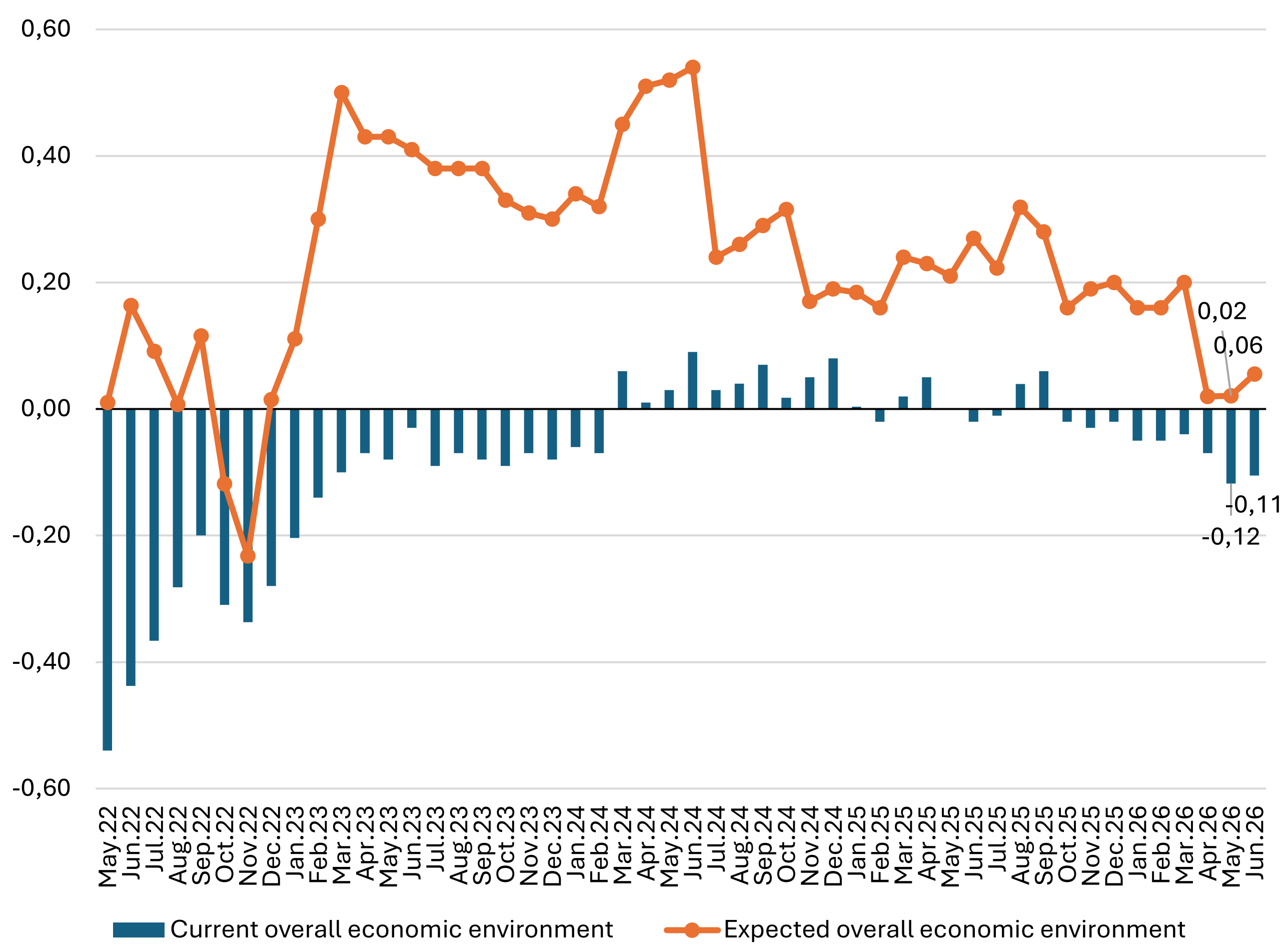
- **% of those who planned to extend their activities decreased slightly**, from 12% in May to 10% in June
- **% of those who planned to decrease their activities remained without significant changes** (3.2% in May and 4.3% in June)
- **% of those who did not plan to change did not change significantly** (84.7% in May and 85.6% in June)

6-month outlook: estimates and expectations without significant changes

Business activity at the enterprise



Overall economic environment in the country



Main results 4. June vs. May and short-term expectations

Production results improved significantly, while **short-term expectations** remained **without significant changes**

In the three-month perspective, no significant changes in the number of workers are expected

Export change indicators improved, while **expectations for 3 months remained without significant changes**

Expectations for growth of prices for both purchase price and domestic sales price **maintained the tendency of slowing down**

Production: improved results, expectations without significant changes

Results (June to May)

- **% of enterprises that increased production increased** (from 19.7% in May to 26.1% in June)
- **% of enterprises that reduced production volumes did not change significantly** (15% in May and 14.3% in June)

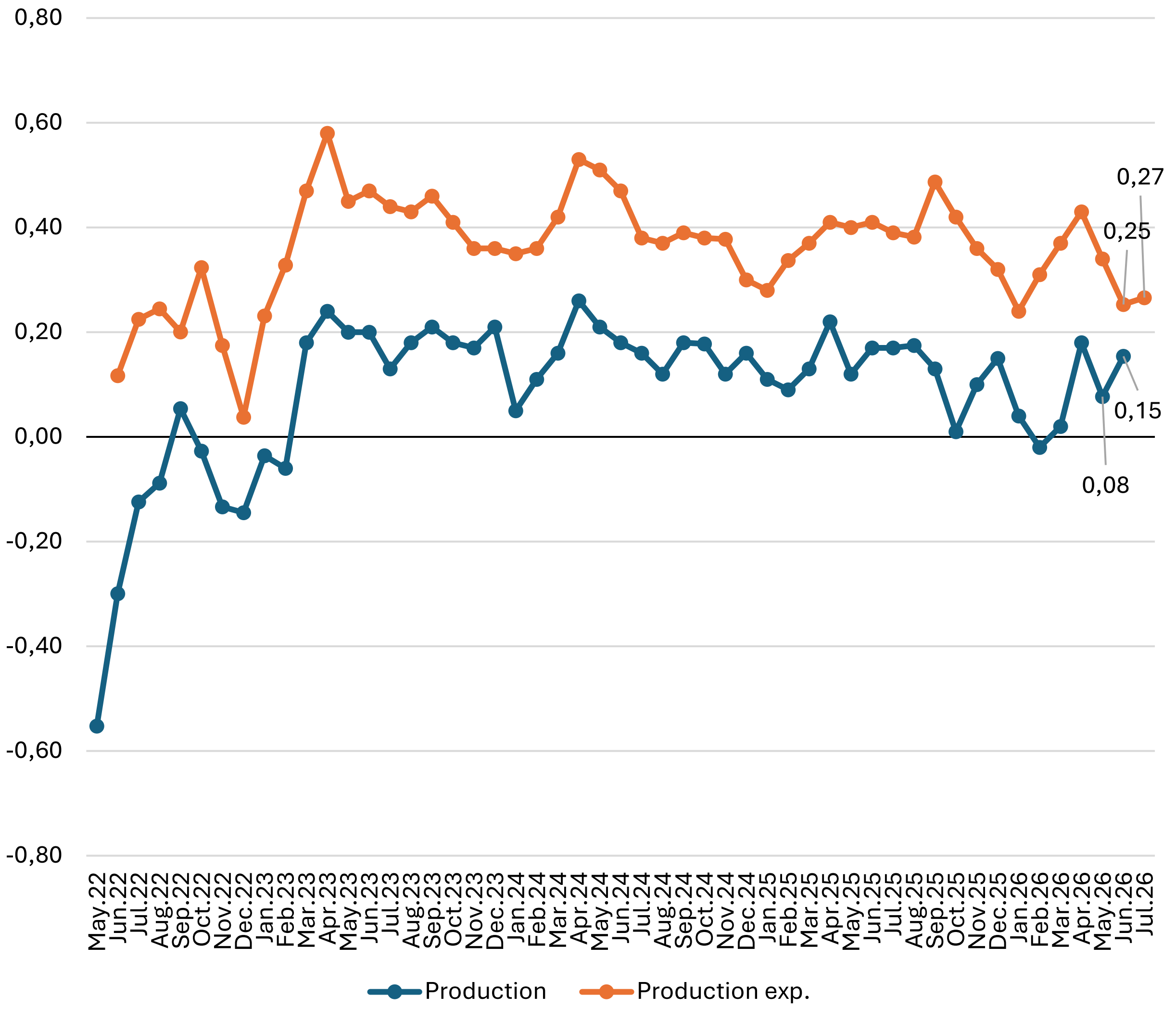
The index of changes increased significantly, from 0.08 to 0.15.

Expectations for 3 months

- **% of enterprises planning to increase production volumes** in the next 3-4 months **remained unchanged** (28.3% in June, as in May)
- **% of enterprises expecting reduction in production volumes remained without significant changes** (3.4% in May and 2.9% in June)

The index of expected changes in production did not change significantly, and was 0.27 in June (it was 0.25 in May).

Production, balance indicators



Export: improved results, expectations without change

<u>Results (June to May)</u>

- **% of enterprises reporting export growth increased** (from 20% in May to 27.4% in June)
- **% of enterprises reporting decrease in exports decreased slightly** (from 17.6% in May to 14.5% in June)

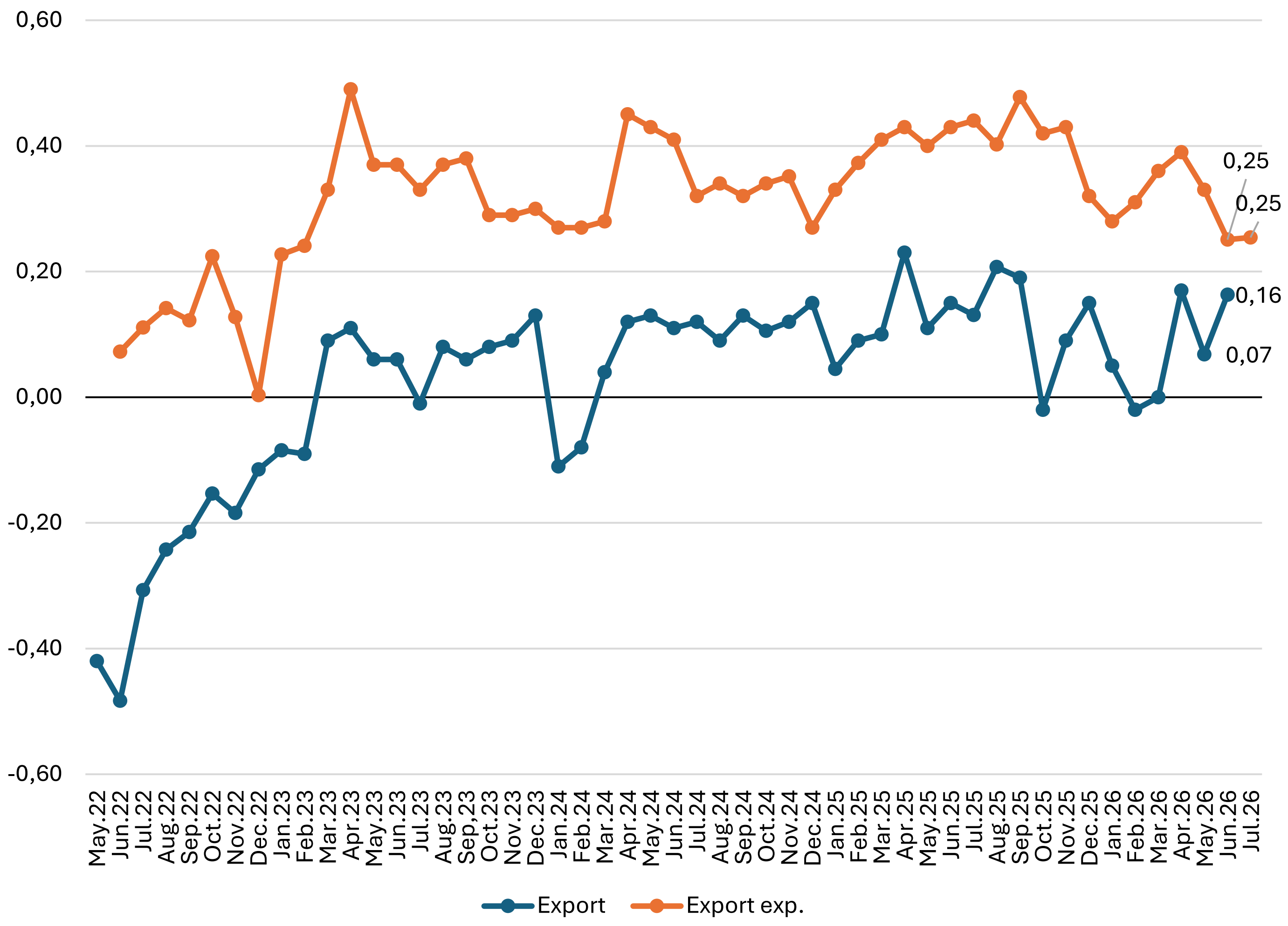
The index of changes increased significantly, from 0.07 to 0.16.

<u>Expectations for 3 months</u>

- **% of enterprises expecting export growth increased slightly** (from 28.5% in May to 30.8%)
- **The % of enterprises planning to reduce export also slightly increased** (from 5.2% in May to 7.5% in June)

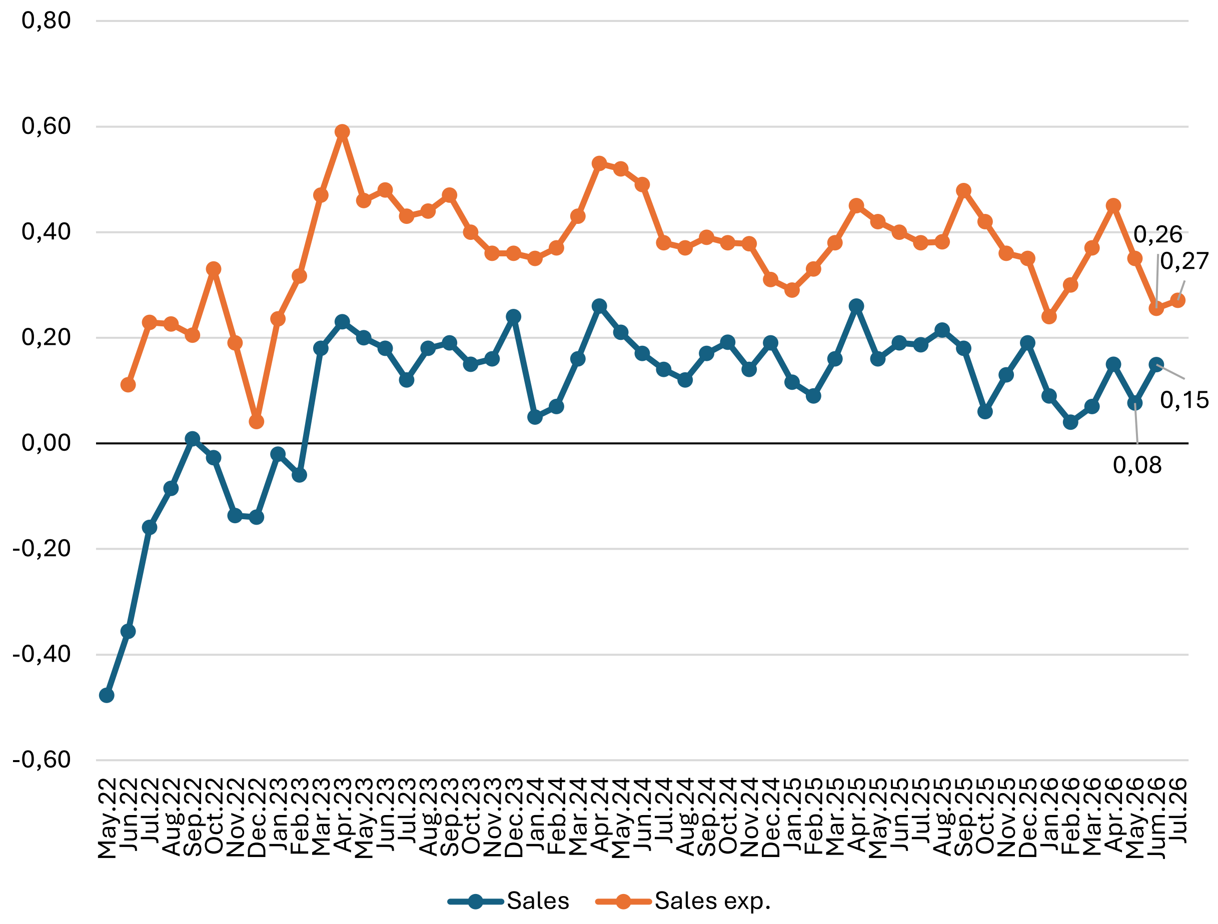
The index of expected changes in exports remained unchanged and was 0.25 in June, the same as in May.

Export, balance indicators

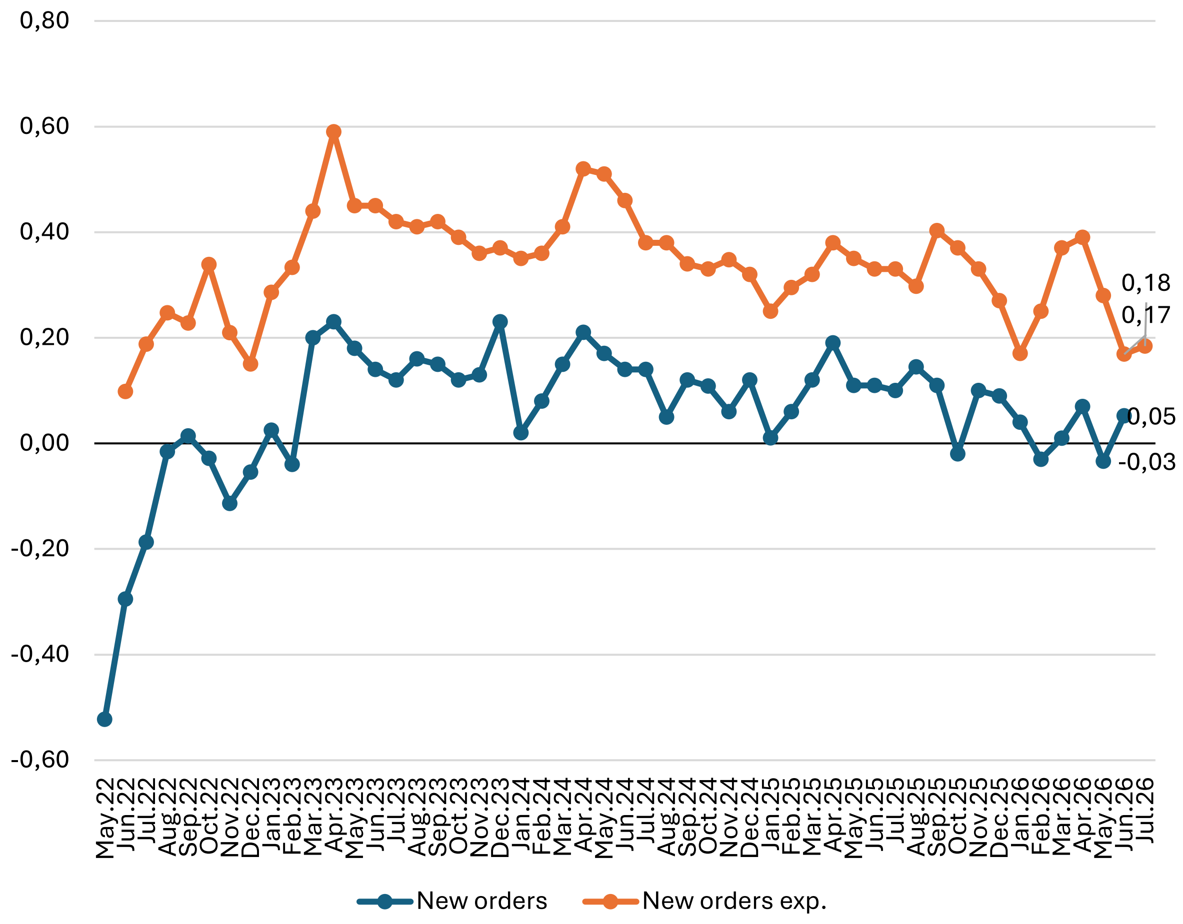


Sales and new orders: improved results, expectations without significant changes

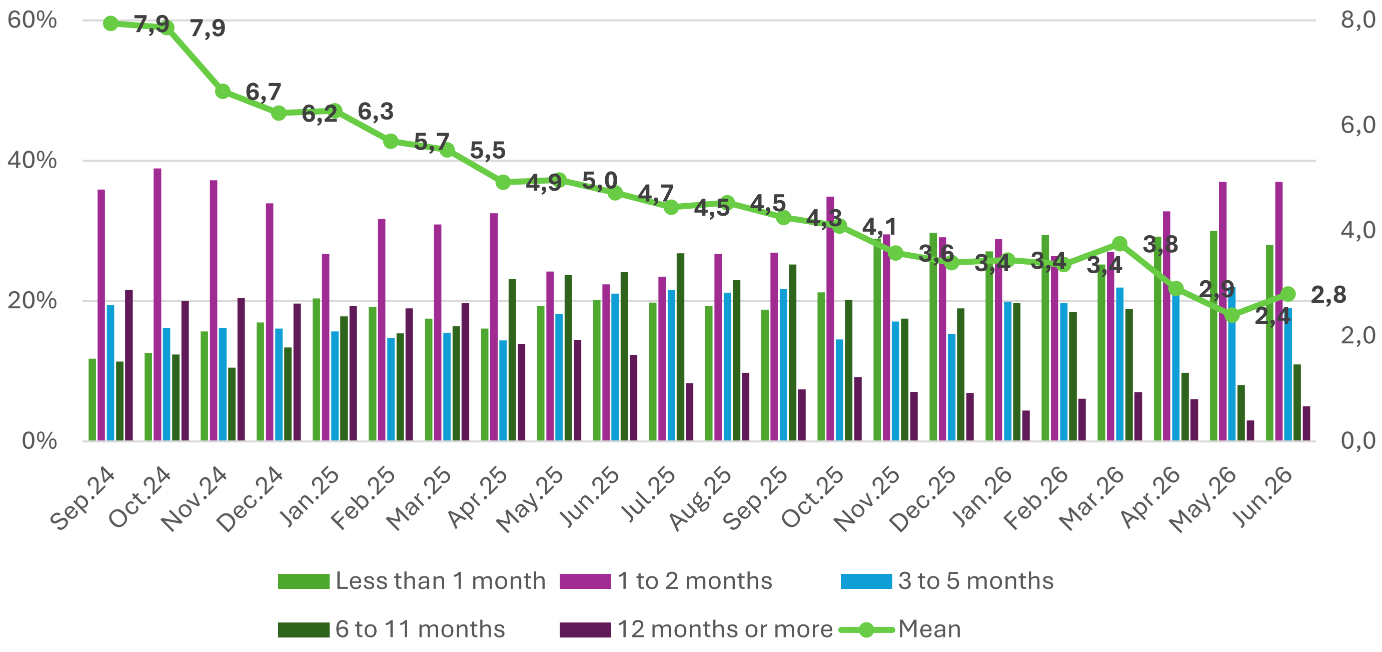
Sales

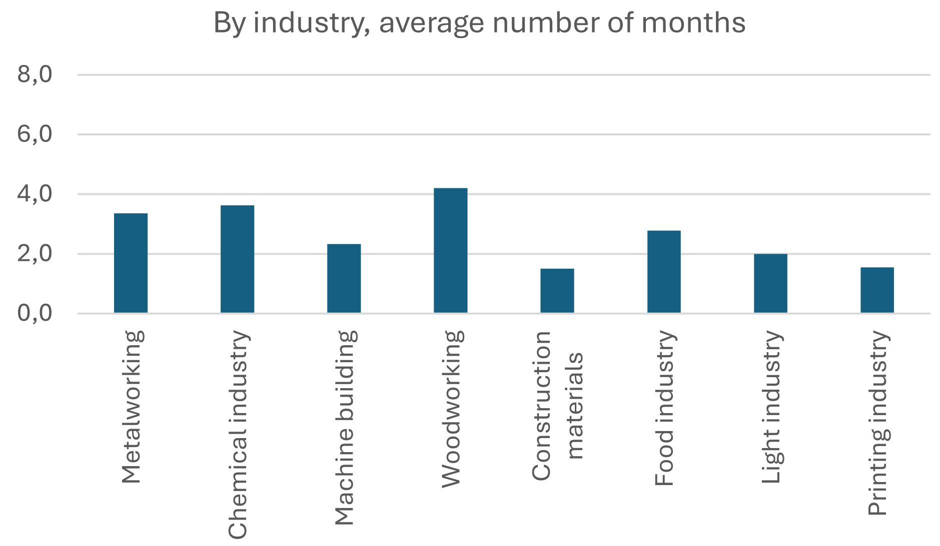


New orders



New orders portfolio

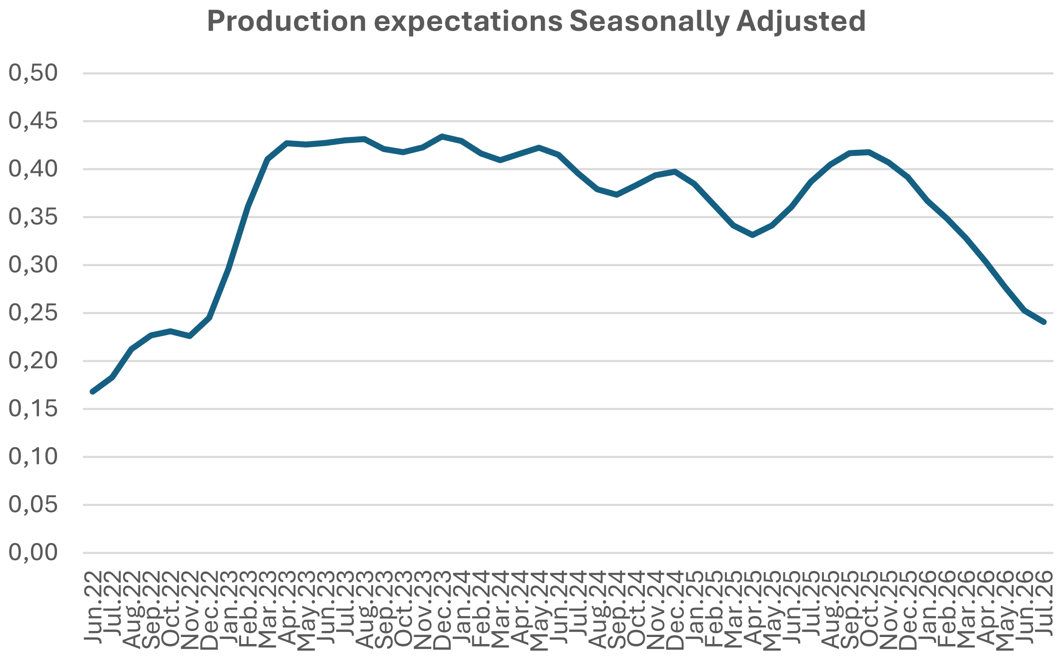




In June 2026, compared to May, there were some changes in the order portfolio among the surveyed enterprises

- **The indicator of the average duration of new orders interrupted the two-month trend of deterioration of values and increased** from 2.4 to 2,8
- **% of enterprises with a year-ahead order horizon slightly increased** from 3% in May to 5% in June.
- **% of enterprises working "hand-to-mouth" has slightly decreased** (from 30% in May to 28% in June), **while the share of those who had orders for 1-2 months remained unchanged** and is 37%. **% of enterprises with a portfolio of orders for 6-11 months also interrupted the downward trend and the indicator increased** from 8% in May to 11% in June

Production and new order expectations remain subdued after seasonal adjustment



After seasonal adjustments, production expectations remain subdued. Despite a temporary improvement in the second half of 2025, the long-term trend indicates that enterprises are cautiously assessing their business prospects.

After the seasonal adjustments, expectations for new orders also show a subdued trend. This indicates a lack of sustained signals of a revival of future demand, despite some periods of improvement

Note:: the endpoints of seasonally adjusted series may be clarified as new data becomes available

Purchase price: slowing down tendency for the rate of price growth

<u>**Results (June to May)**</u>

- **% of enterprises reporting price increases did not change significantly** and is 38.6% in June (was 38.2% in May)
- **% of enterprises saying that purchase price decreased** also **without remained significant changes** (0.09 in June and 1.7% in May and April)

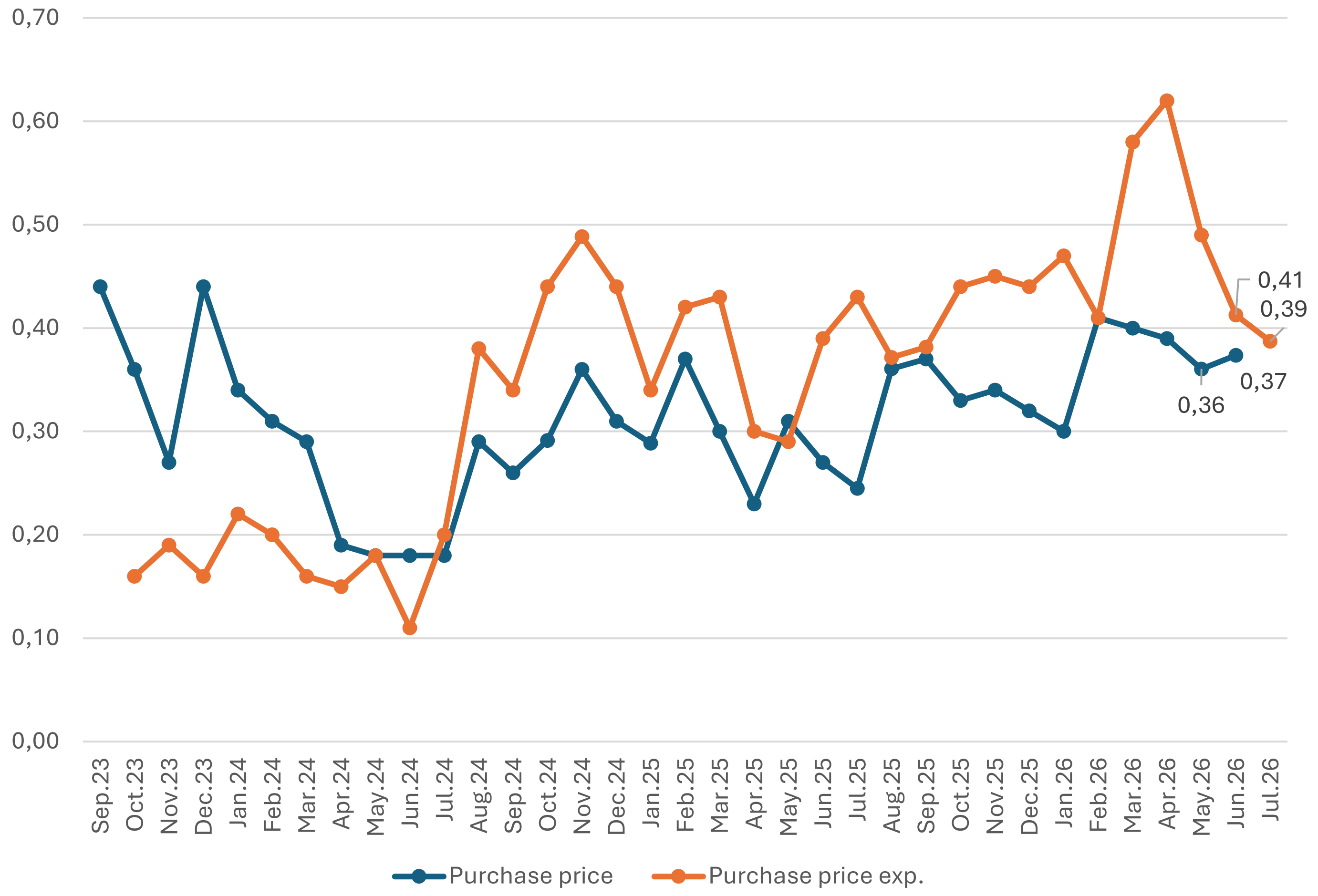
The index of changes in purchase price did not change significantly and is 0.37 (was 0.36)

<u>**Expectations for 3 month**</u>

- **% of enterprises expecting price growth decreased** (from 44.5% in May to 41.3% in June)
- **% of enterprises expecting price reduction did not change significantly** and is 1.2% in June (was 0.09 in May)

The index of expected changes in purchase price did not change significantly month-on-month and was 0.39 (was 0.41). **At the same time, the tendency of values decrease was observed.**

Purchase price, balance indicators



Domestic sales prices: expectations continue to slow down

<u>Results (June to May)</u>

- **% of enterprises reporting increase in domestic sales price did not change significantly** and was 36.3% (it was 35.8%)
- **% of enterprises reporting decrease in domestic sales price decreased** slightly (from 2.2% in May to 0.9% in June)

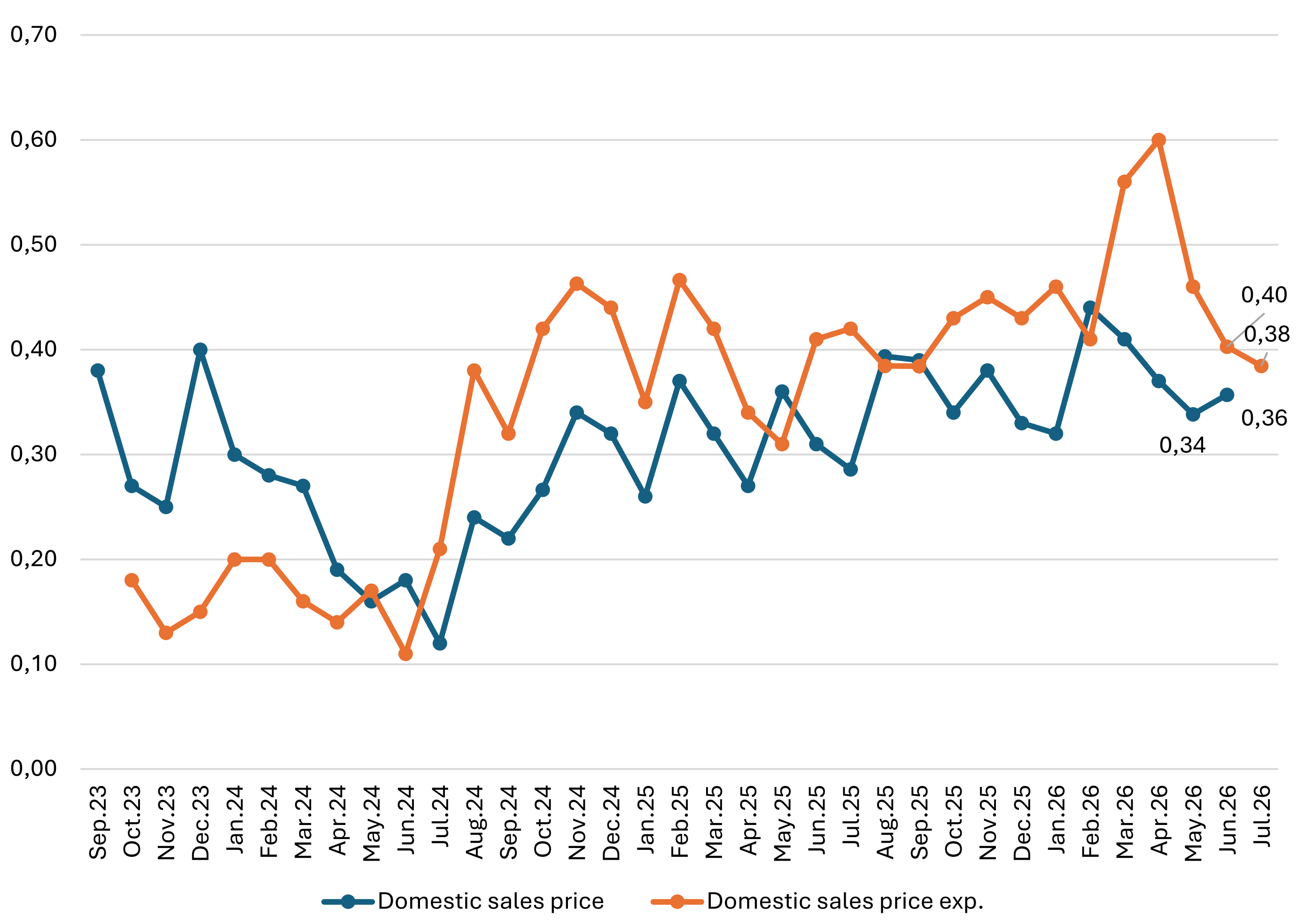
The index of changes in domestic sales price, although slightly, but increased from 0.34 to 0.36.

Expectations for 3 months

- **% of enterprises expecting price growth decreased** (from 43% in May to 40.8% in June)
- **% of enterprises expecting price decrease did not change significantly** and was 1.2% in June (0.9% in May)

The index of expected changes in domestic sales price maintained the tendency of gradual decrease in values and was 0.38 (it was 0.40).

Domestic sales price, balance indicators



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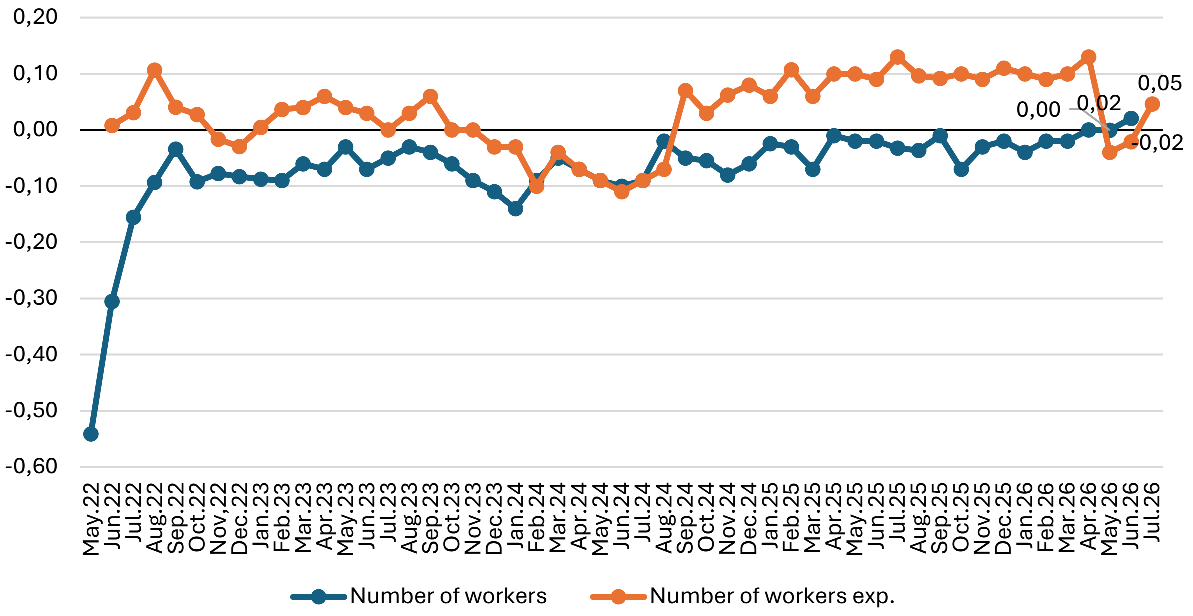
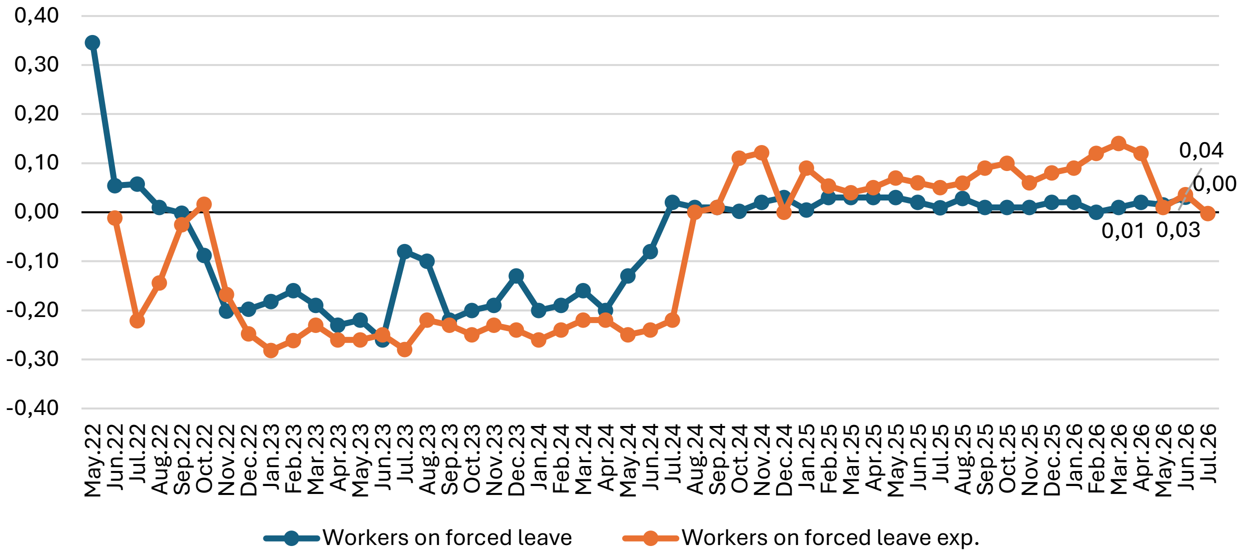
Employment: no significant changes expected

Number of workers



Number of workers on forced leave



Expectations for 3 months

- **% of enterprises planning personnel increase over the next 3-4 months, increased insignificantly**, from 2.4% to 4.6%
- **% of enterprises that intend to reduce the number of workers did not changed significantly** and is 3.4% (was 4.3% in May)

The index of expected changes remained unchanged and was -0.02, the same as in the previous period

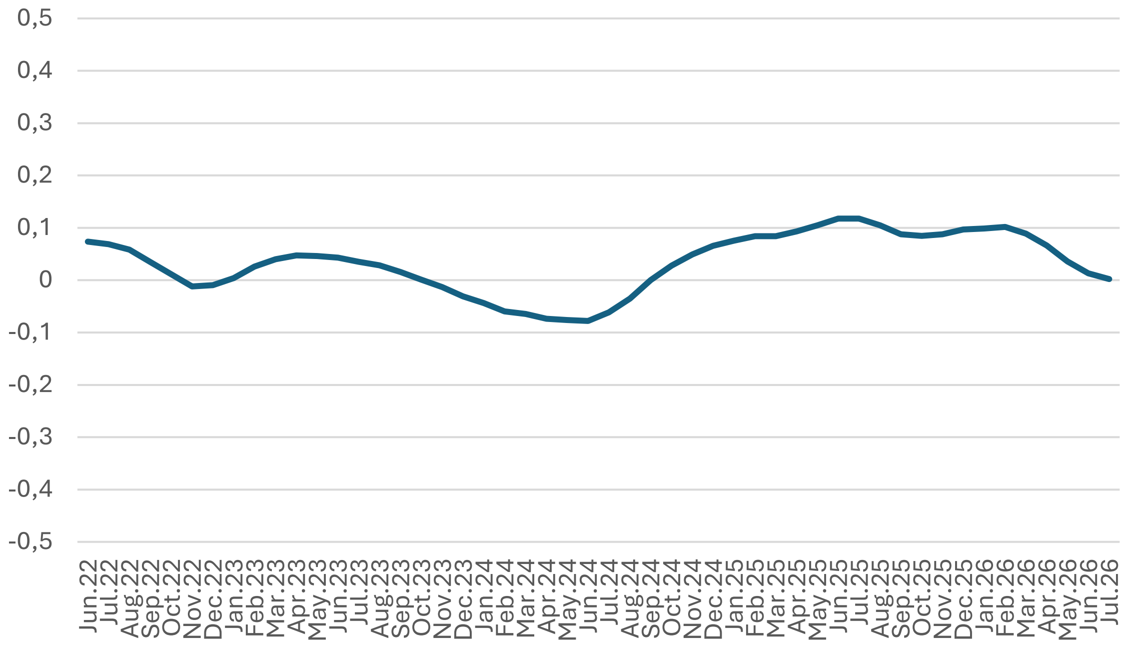
Expectations for 3 months

- **% of enterprises planning to increase the number of workers on forced leave decreased** from 5.1% in May to 2% in June
- **% of enterprises planning to reduce workers on forced leave did not change significantly** (2.3% in June and 1.2% in May)

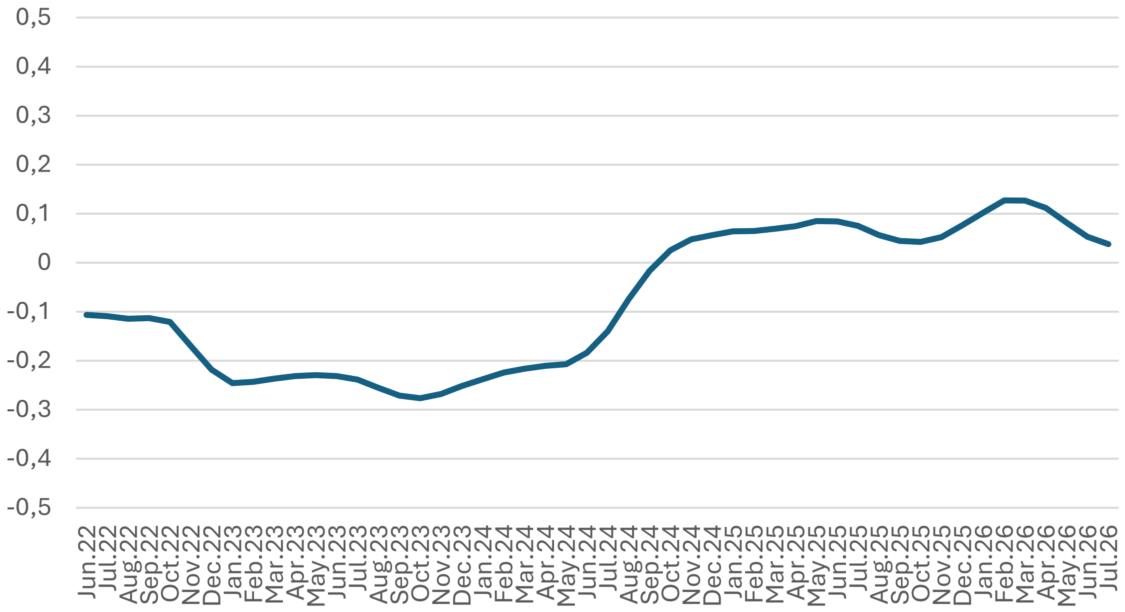
The index of expected changes decreased, from 0.04 to 0.00

Seasonal adjustments. Business don't expect significant changes in employment

Number of workers expectations Seasonally Adjusted



Number of workers on forced leave expectations Seasonally Adjusted



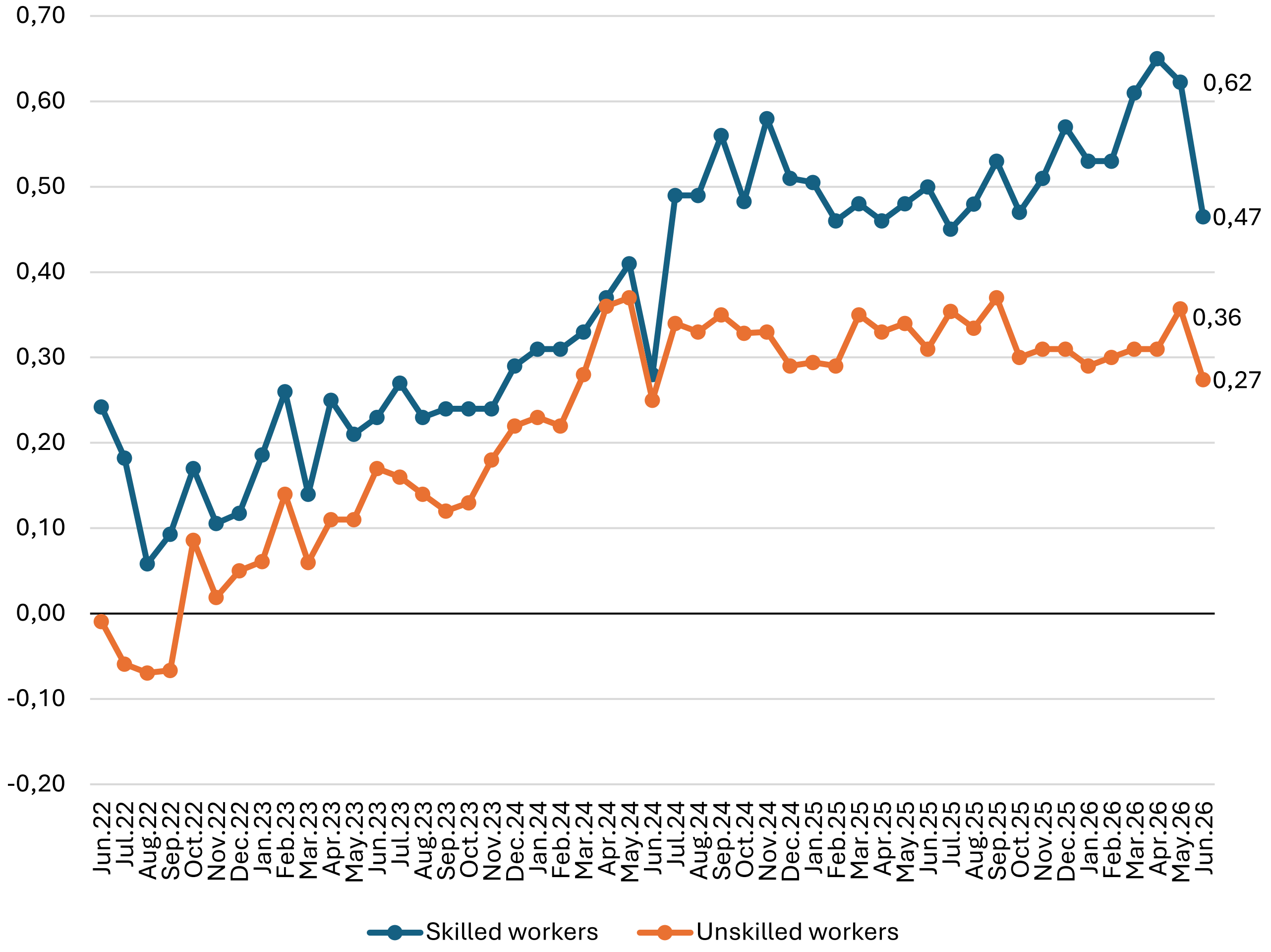
After seasonal adjustments, expectations for the number of employees remain stable and close to neutral values

Expectations regarding the number of employees on forced leave also do not indicate the formation of a new negative trend

Note: the endpoints of seasonally adjusted series may be clarified as new data becomes available

Problems with finding workers have decreased significantly

Problems with finding workers



In June 2026, problems with finding both skilled and unskilled workers significantly decreased

Skilled employees:

- **% of those who reported that it was more difficult to find such workers decreased significantly** (from 60.6% in May to 46.3% in June)
- **% of those who think that skilled workers have become easier to find was** 0.2% in June (there were no such responses in May and April)

The difficulty index decreased significantly from 0.62 to 0.47

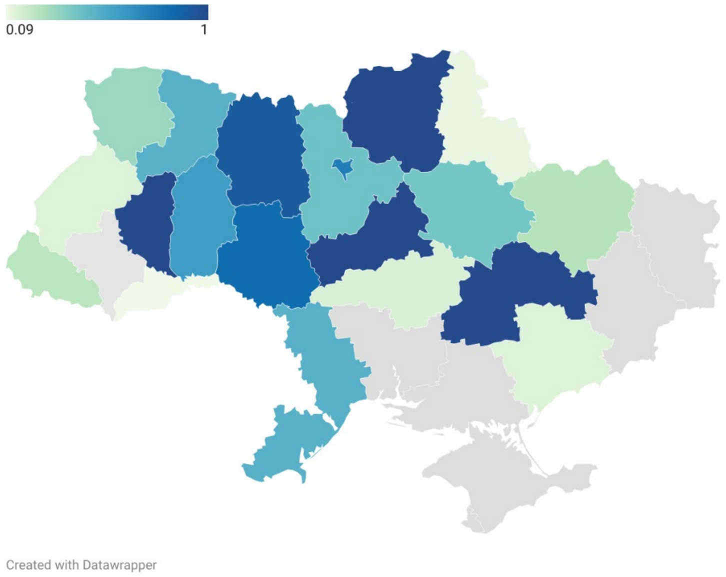
Unskilled workers:

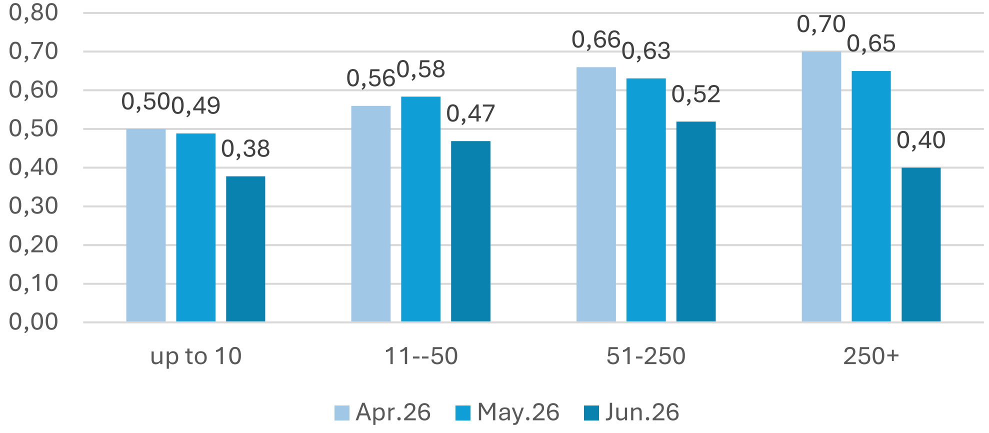
- **% of those for whom it was harder to find them decreased** (from 38.4% in May to 30.4% in June)
- **% of those who reported that it was easier to find them did not change significantly** (3.3% in May and 3.7% in June)

The difficulty index decreased significantly from 0.36 to 0.27

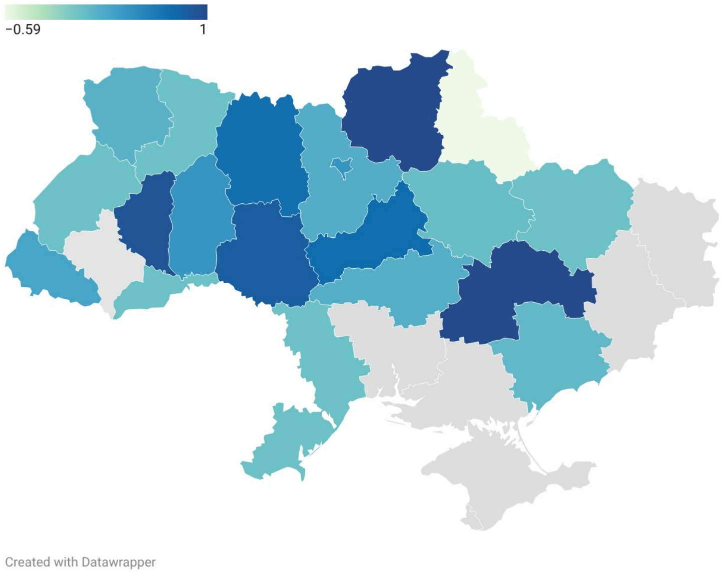
Skilled and unskilled workers by different criteria

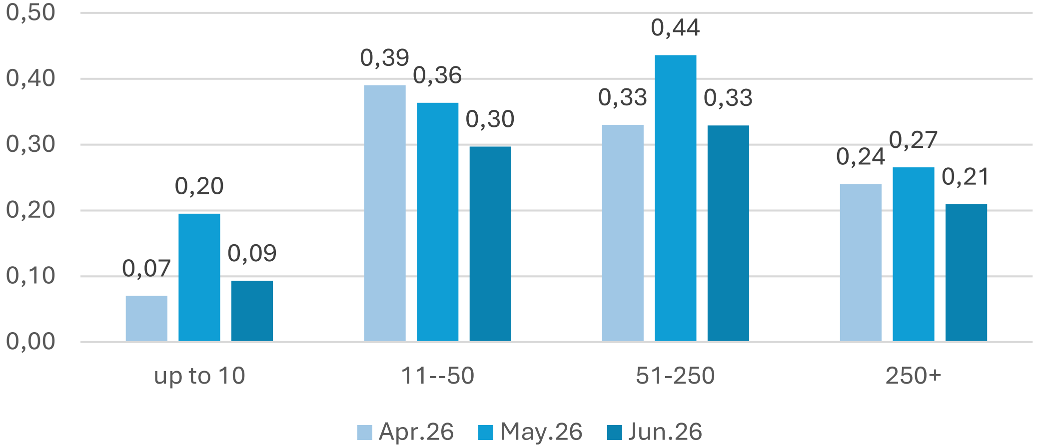
Skilled workers (by indices)





Unskilled workers (by indices)

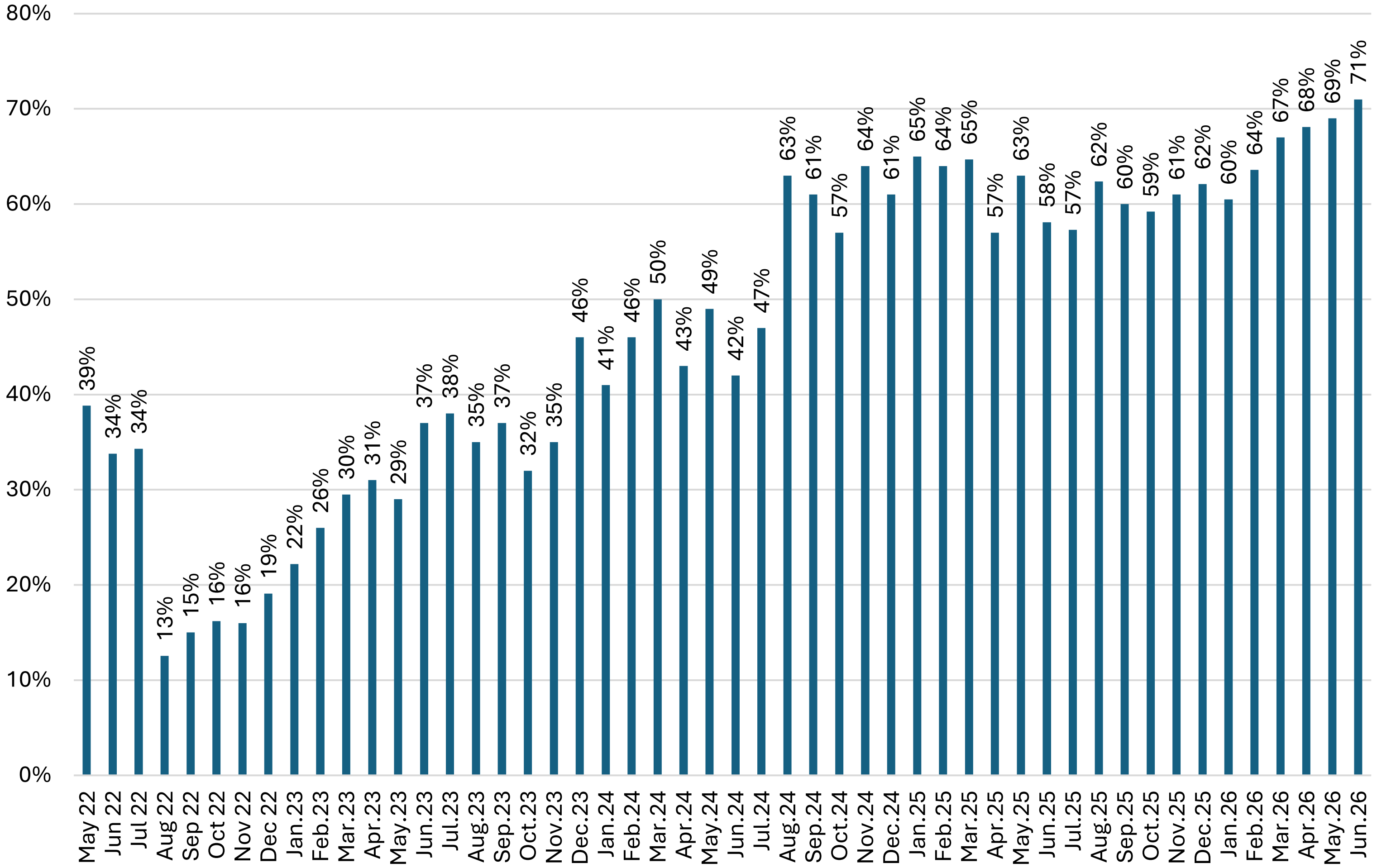




“Lack of personnel” maintains the top position in the list of impediments

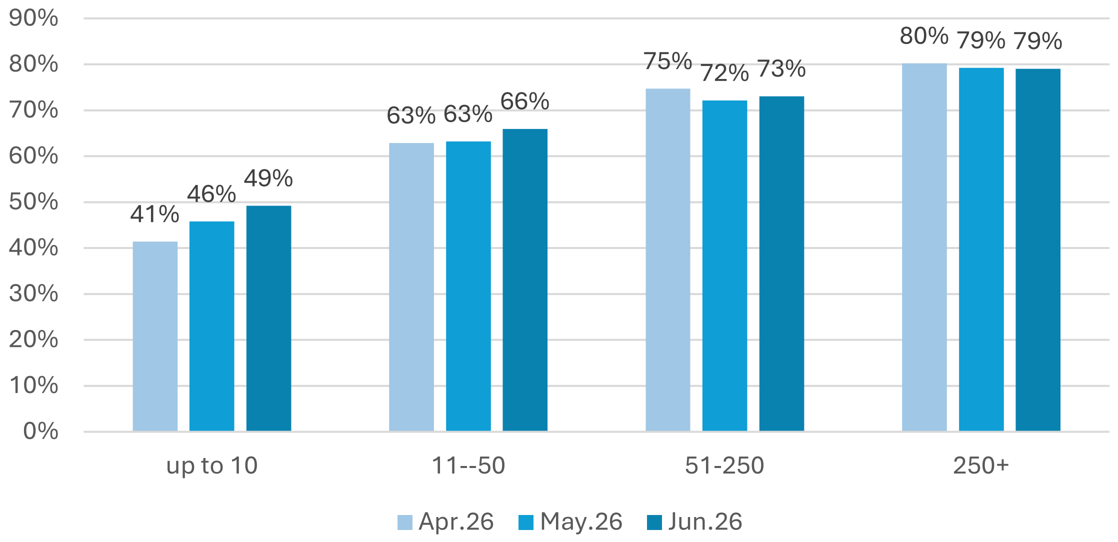
- **% of enterprises, who named the “lack of personnel” as an impediment, has maintained a gradual growth trend** for the fifth month in a row (71% in June, 69% in May, 68% in April and 67% in March)
- In the list of impediments, “lack of personnel” **remains in the 1st position**

Lack of personnel due to conscription and/or migration, % of respondents



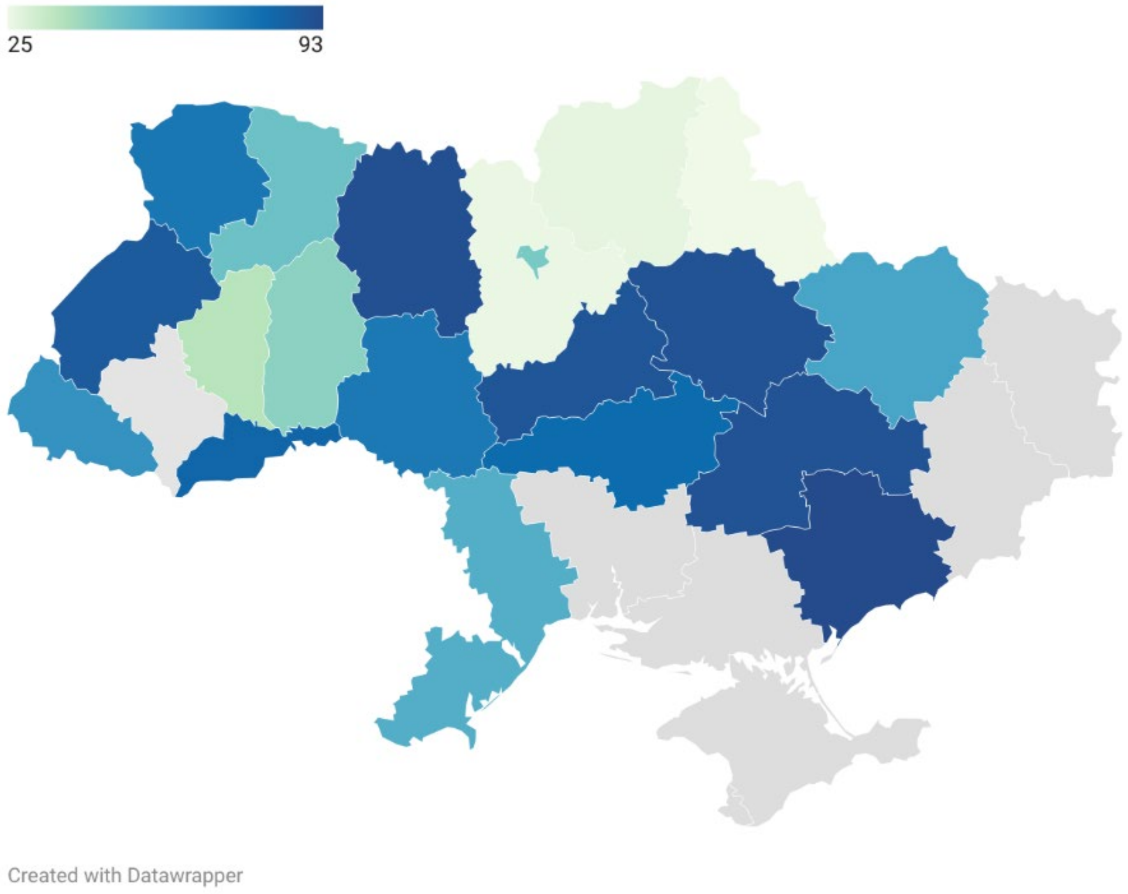
“Lack of personnel” by different criteria

“Lack of personnel” by size of enterprises, % of respondents



- **% of enterprises that choose “lack of personnel” as an impediment increases with size: large enterprises demonstrate the highest shares**
- **80+% of respondents in Kirovohrad, Chernivtsi, Lviv, Cherkasy, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Zhytomyr, and Zaporizhzhia regions consider the lack of personnel to be an impediment to doing business**

“Lack of personnel” by oblast, % of respondents



Note: The number of respondents in Ivano-Frankivsk region was insufficient to analyze this issue

Main results 5: Impediments

“Lack of personnel” still maintains leadership in the ranking of impediments to doing business

“It is dangerous to work”, with a slight decrease in value, **also remained on the 3rd position** of the impediment rating

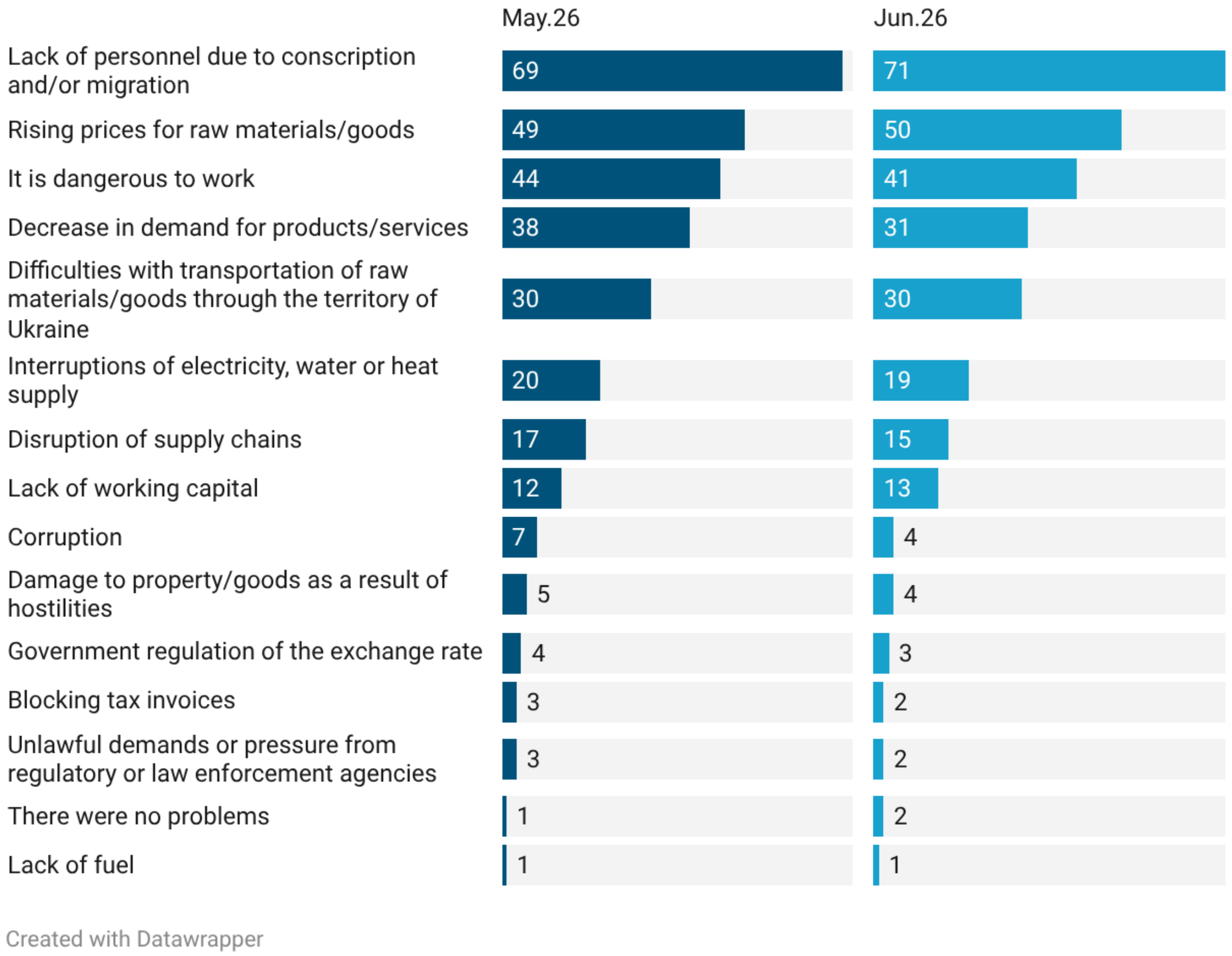
“Price increases”, with almost unchanged value**, retained the 2nd position** in the rating of impediments

The impediment “decreased in demand” significantly decreased in value, while **logistics** and **interruptions with electricity** remained **without significant changes**

The main impediments to doing business in wartime, % respondents

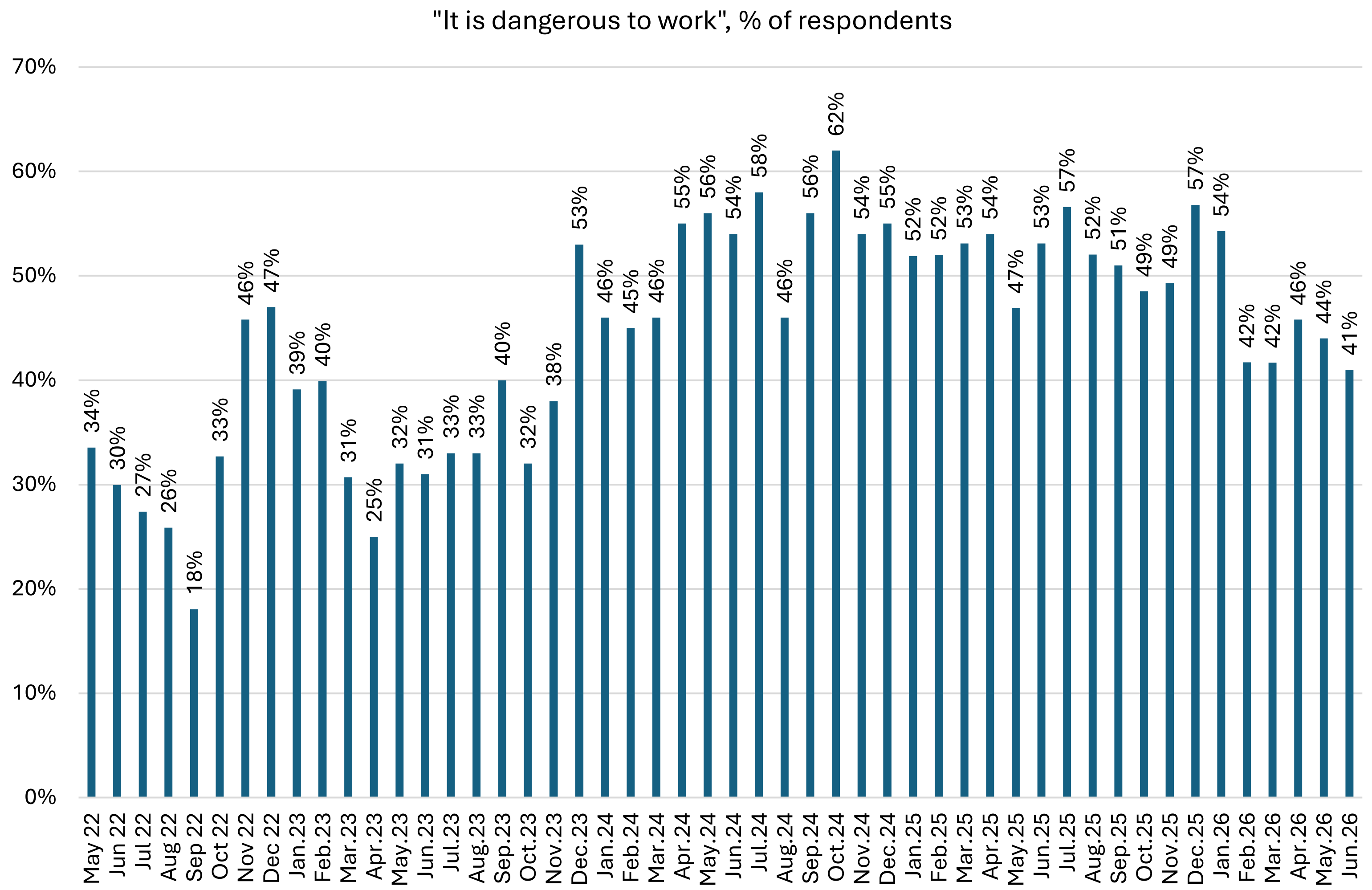
In June 2026, the top three impediments to doing business remained unchanged. However, there were a few changes in the percentage distribution.

- **"Lack of personnel"** with a slow, gradual increase in value (68% in April, 69% in May and 71% in June) **remains in the 1st position**
- The impediment **"rising prices for raw materials and goods"** with almost unchanged value (from 49% in May and 50% in June) **also remains on the 2nd position**
- **"It is dangerous to work"** despite the gradual decrease in values (46% in April, 44% in May and 41% in June) **still retains the 3rd place**
- Despite a significant decrease in value (from 38% in May to 31% in June), **"decrease in demand" remains in the 4th position**
- **Logistical problems within the country** – with unchanged value (30% in May and June) – **retain the 5th place**. **"Disruptions of supply chains" remain on the 7th position** with a slight decrease in the value (from 17% in May to 15% in June)
- **"Interruptions with electricity"** with almost unchanged values (20% in May and 19% in June) **remain in the 6th position**
- **Corruption and pressure from law enforcement agencies are not significant problems**



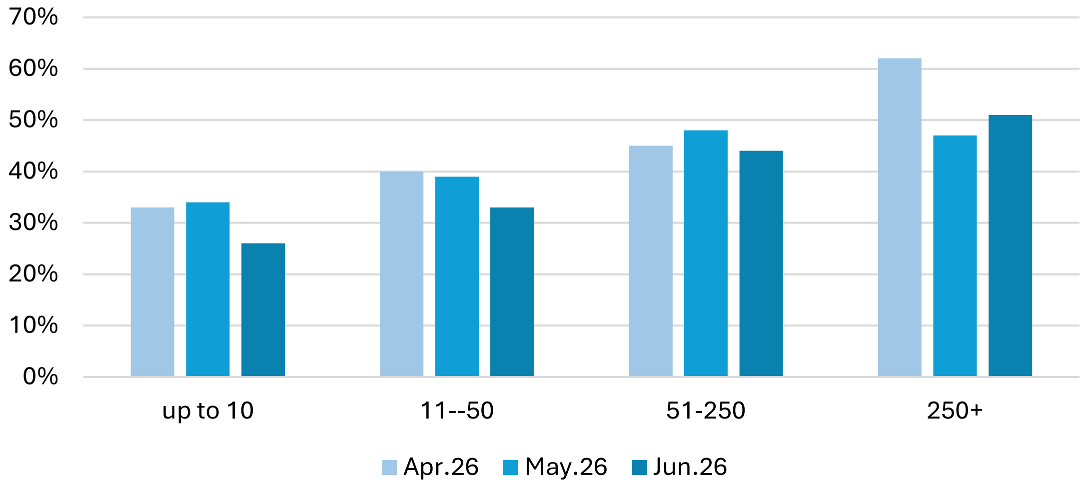
“It is dangerous to work” still closes the top three positions among impediments

- **Despite the trend towards a gradual decrease in value** (46% in April to 44% in May and 41% in June), **for the fifth month in a row, “It is dangerous to work” closes the top three** impediments in the list of impediments to doing business

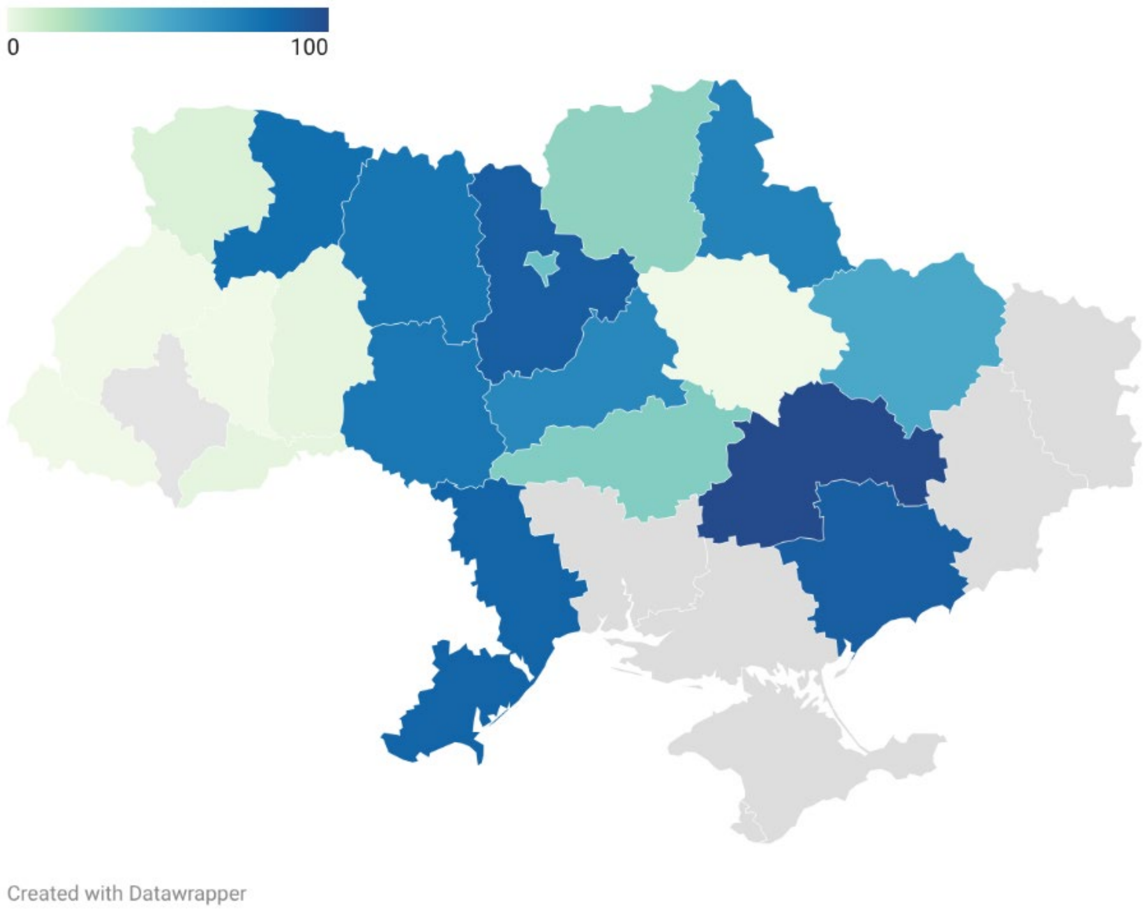


“It is dangerous to work” by different criteria

“It is dangerous to work” by size groups, % of respondents



It is dangerous to work” by oblast, % of respondents

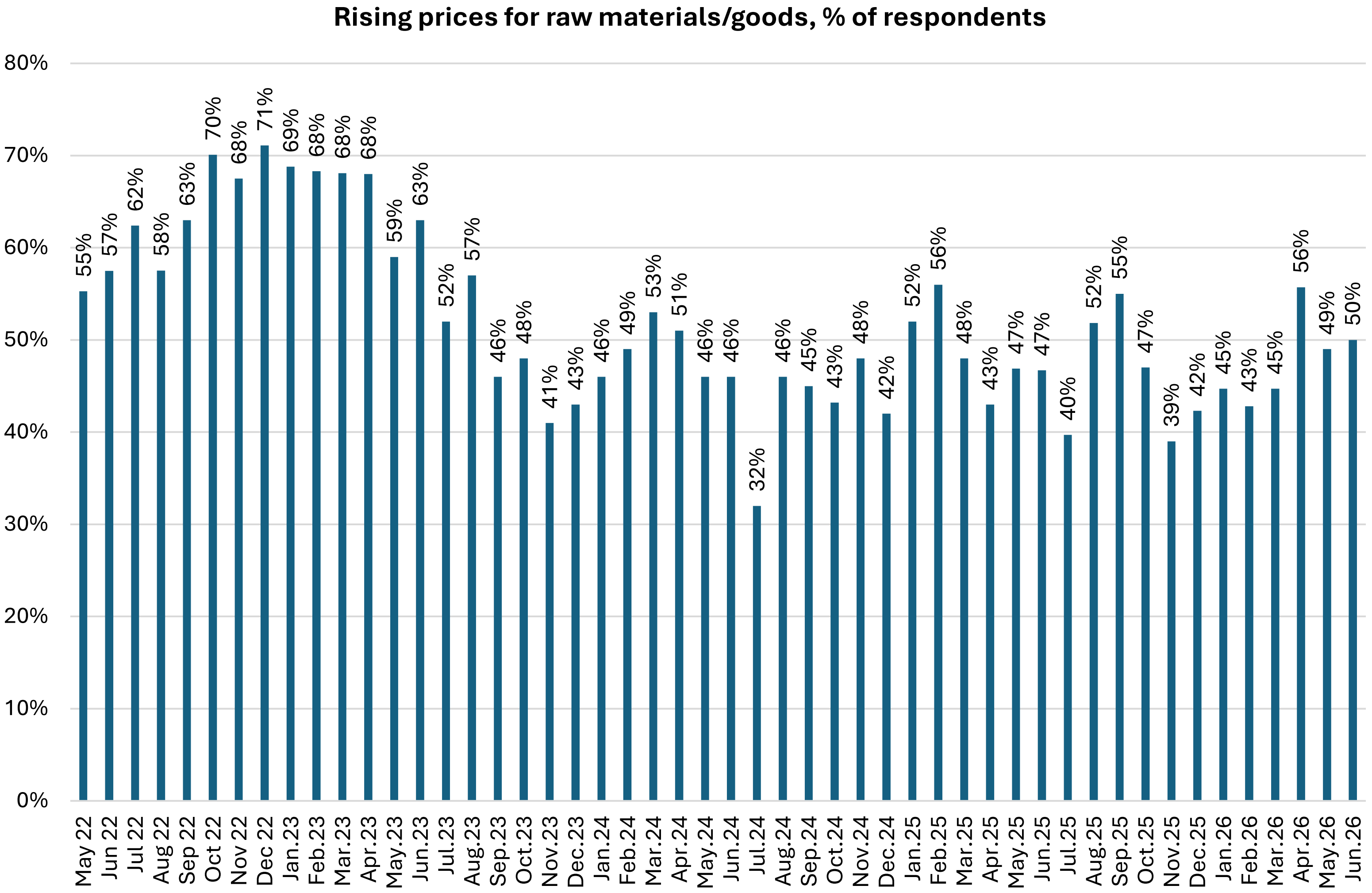


- % of enterprises that chose “it is dangerous to work” as an impediment **decreased for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. At the same time, the indicator slightly increased for large enterprises**.
- **80+% of respondents in Rivne, Odesa, Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk regions consider dangerous conditions an impediment to doing business**

Note: The number of respondents in Ivano-Frankivsk region was insufficient to analyze this issue

“Rising prices” remains on the second position of the impediment rating

- **% of enterprises for which “rising prices for raw materials and goods” is an impediment has significantly decreased** (from 56% in April to 49% in May)
- At the same time, in the list of impediments, “rising prices" **still retains the 2nd place**



Main results 6. Economic policy and more

Neutral assessments of the Government's state policy increased; the share of negative assessments had decreased for the second month in a row

The share of respondents who **consider the state to be a regulator or partner increased,** while **the share of those for whom the state is an impediment decreased**

Assessments of the Government's economic policy: remain mostly neutral, the share of negative assessments decreases

	Jun.25	Jul.25	Aug.25	Sep.25	Oct.25	Nov.25	Dec.25	Jan.26	Feb.26	Mar.26	Apr.26	May.26	Jun.26
Positively	4	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	5
Neutrally	65	66	55	63	65	65	68	61	60	60	60	64	70
Negatively	20	22	25	21	21	24	20	29	28	25	29	25	20
Don't know / Didn't answer	11	10	12	12	9	8	8	7	6	8	5	5	5

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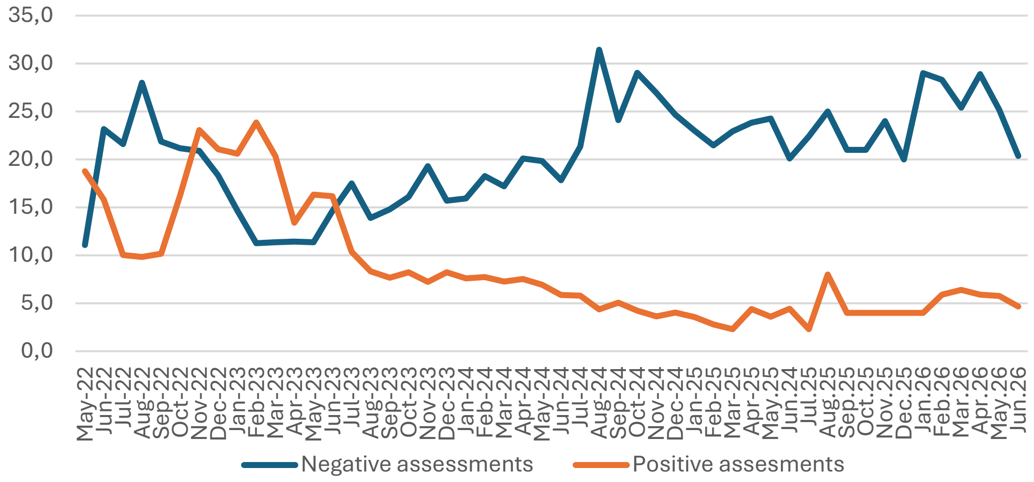
Positive and Negative Attitudes Toward GOU's Economic Policy, % of Enterprises



- **% of positive assessments of the Government's policy did not change significantly** and was 5% (it had been 6% for four months in a row)
- **% of neutral assessments of the Government's business support policy had been growing for the second month in a row** and in June compared to May increased from 64% to 70%
- **% of negative assessments had been decreasing for the second month in a row** (from 25% in May to 20% in June)
- **% of those who have not decided on the answer had remained unchanged for the third month in a row** and was 5%

Today in Ukraine, the State (Government) for business is…

	Dec.23	Mar.24	Jun.24	Sep.24	Dec.24	Mar.25	Jun.25	Sep.25	Dec.25	Mar.26	Jun.26
Enemy	2	3	3	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Impediment	31	18	20	23	24	23	25	19	24	23	20
Regulator	33	40	42	40	50	44	45	45	45	44	53
Partner	7	11	9	10	6	9	9	8	8	8	10
Friend	1	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	1
DK/Hard to say	25	26	26	21	17	21	16	25	19	23	16

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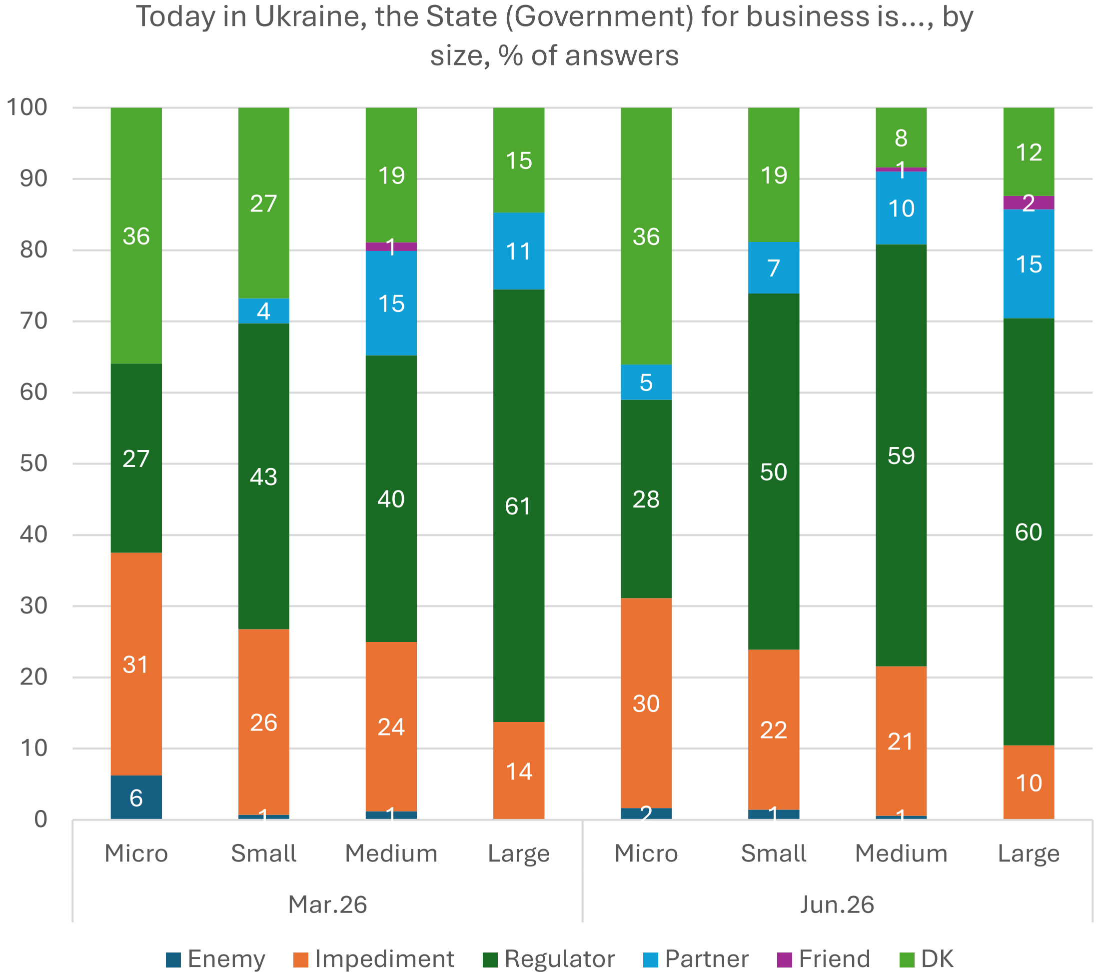
- **From March to June 2026, the perception of the state among business representatives was still relatively stable**, albeit with some positive changes
- **Those who consider the government to be a regulator remained the largest**, and this share has **increased significantly** after the relative stability of the indicator last year (the indicator increased from 44% to 53%), **while the share of respondents who perceive the government as an impediment to business decreased**: from 23% in March to 20% in June
- **At the same time, the level of uncertainty significantly decreased**, which can be seen from the decrease in the share of "Difficult to answer" answers from 23% to 16%.



Main results 7: Interruptions with electricity

The share of enterprises for which "interruptions with electricity" is an impediment did not change significantly in June compared to May and is 19% (was 20%)

27% of enterprises were forced to **temporarily suspend work** due to power outages in **May 2026**

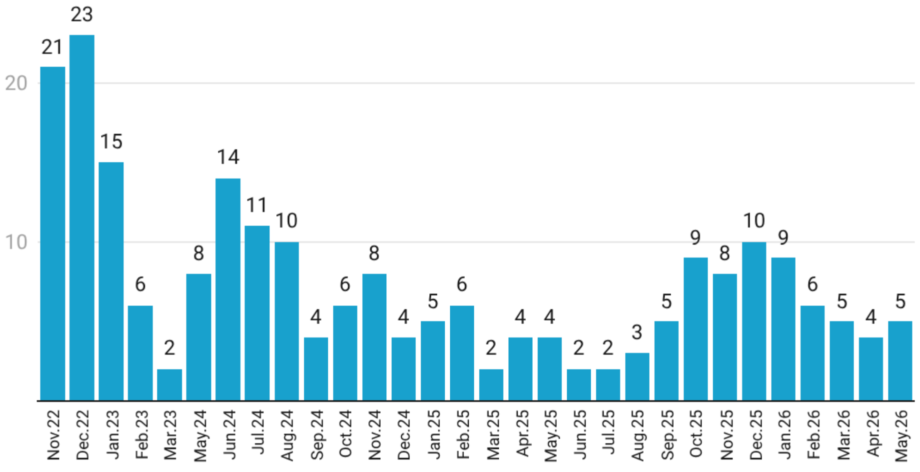
In May 2026, due to power outages, **businesses lost 5%** of their total **working hours**

The **greatest loss** of working time is at **small and medium-sized enterprises.** Among the industries, the largest time losses are observed in the **chemical industry**

“Power outages” did not change significantly in value

- **The share of companies for which “interruptions with electricity” is an impediment has not changed significantly** for the third time in a row and is 19% in June (it was 20% in May and 21% in April)
- **The list of impediments, “interruptions with electricity” remain on the 6th position**

Average % of time loss



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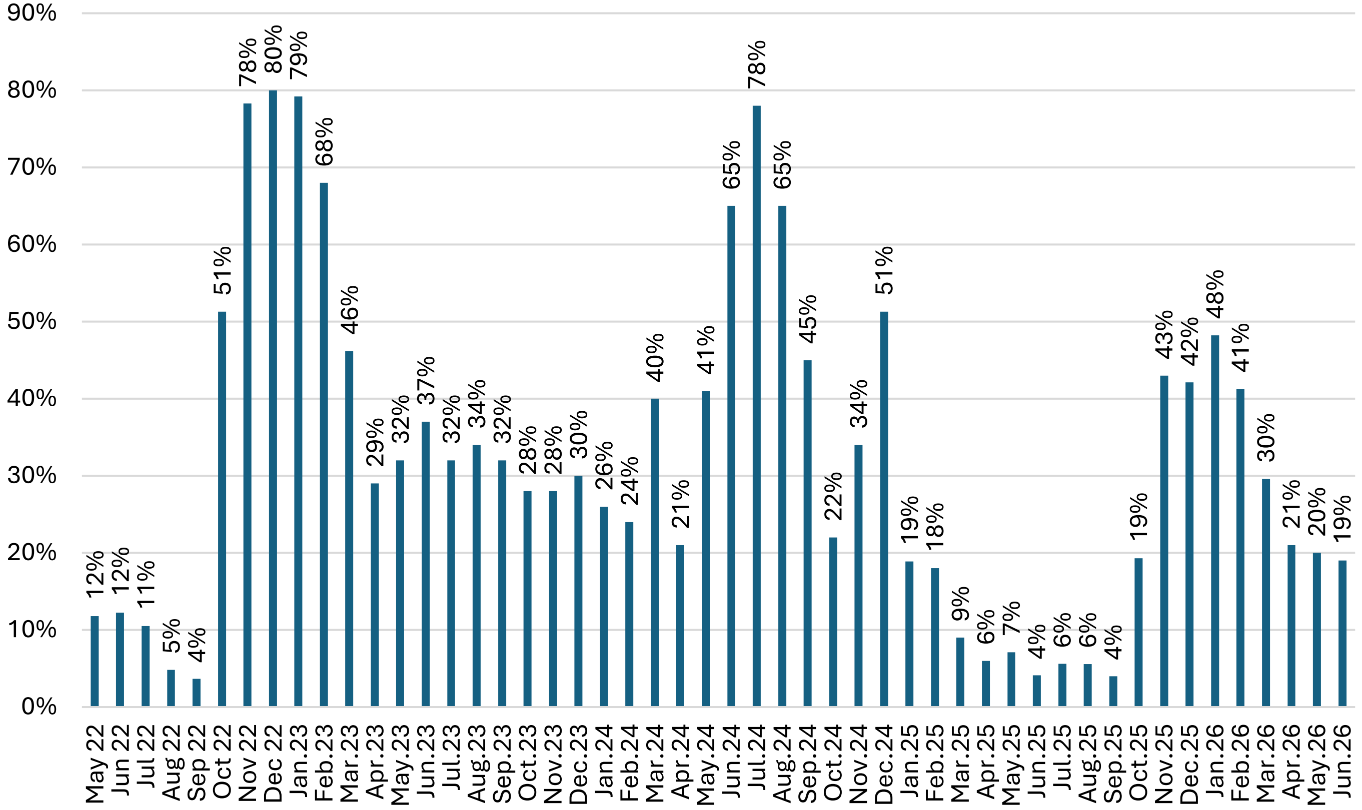
Interruptions with electricity as impediment for doing bussiness, % of repondents



More than a quarter of enterprises stopped working due to power outages

Impact of power cuts on enterprise operations (% of respondents)

	May.25	Jun.25	Jul.25	Aug.25	Sep.25	Oct.25	Nov.25	Dec.25	Jan.26	Feb.26	Mar.26	Apr.26	May.26
No power cuts	51	47	47	47	36	23	6	5	7	11	20	28	27
0% (worked all the time)	36	46	43	38	43	35	36	35	41	52	43	41	46
1-10% of working time	11	5	9	12	8	18	32	27	28	16	25	25	15
11-25% of working time	2	1	1	2	13	19	20	25	15	19	12	5	11
26-50% of working time	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	7	2	0	0	0
51-100% of working time	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1

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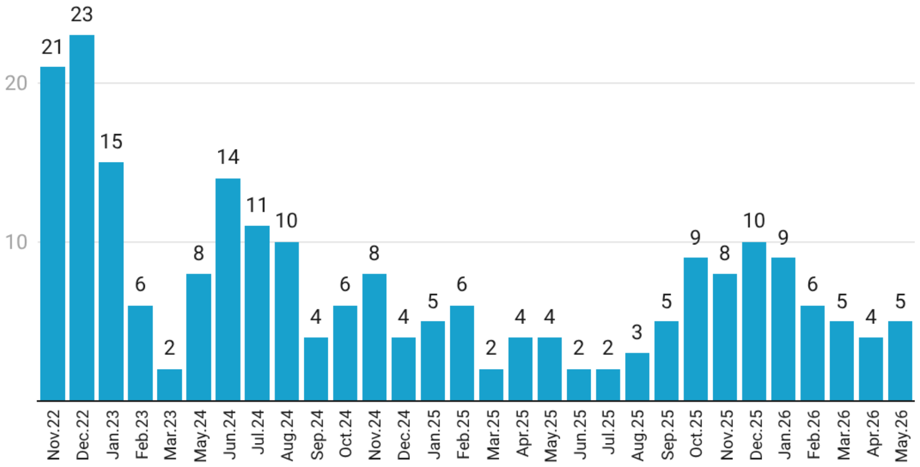
- **27%** of businesses **temporarily suspended operations** due to power outages **in May 2026** (52% in January, 36% in February, 37% in March, 31% in April)
- **15%** of enterprises stopped working only **for 1-10% of working hours**, and **11% - for 11-25%** of working time
- At the same time, **46%** of businesses **worked continuously**, despite power outages
- **27%** of businesses did **not** have **power outages**

Loss of working hours due to power outages

- In **May 2026**, due to power outages, businesses **lost 5%** of the total **working hours (**among enterprises that had outages)
- **Differences** between **business sizes, industries,** and **regions** were recorded
- The **largest losses** of working time due to power outages were experienced by enterprises in **the Cherkasy, Dnipropetrovsk, and Kharkiv regions**

Average % of time loss



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% of working time loss, by regions

	May.25	Jun.25	Jul.25	Aug.25	Sep.25	Oct.25	Nov.25	Dec.25	Jan.26	Feb.26	Mar.26	Apr.26	May.26
Cherkasy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	18
Dnipro	6	0	4	7	18	32	28	36	37	20	6	9	16
Kharkiv		1			0	17	8	11	2	2	4	7	13
Chernihiv					7	12	18	8	19	13	2		9
Sumy			8	10	11	17	20	16	19	14	13	9	6
Zhytomyr	0	4	0	5	18	18	20	25	18	18	6	5	6
Odesa	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	1	1	4	3	5
Chernivtsi			17		0	10	6	8	1	0	0	0	3
Khmelnytskyi	4		1		3	6	15	12	24	7	3		1
Poltava	4	1	2	0	1	5	7	2	8	7	4	2	1
Lviv					0	7	10	4	0	2	0	0	1
Kyiv	8	0	0	6	2	7	5	5	3	4	3	5	1
Kirovohrad						3	5	5	4	1	1	2	0
Zaporizhzhia							5	19	6	1	0	0	0
Rivne	19		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyiv City		0	0	1	9	13	9	11	15	13	10	13	
Volyn	6	9	2		1	1	9	20	15	11	8	8	
Zakarpattia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ternopil						3	2	3	6	5			
Vinnytsia													
Ivano-Frankivsk													

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Small and medium-sized enterprises suffered the most from outages

- Working time losses are **highest** for **small and medium-sized enterprises**

- Among the **industries**, the largest time losses are in **chemical industry**

% of working time loss, by enterprise size

	May.25	Jun.25	Jul.25	Aug.25	Sep.25	Oct.25	Nov.25	Dec.25	Jan.26	Feb.26	Mar.26	Apr.26	May.26
Micro	4	6	2	4	3	12	14	13	14	9	3	5	2
Small	2	1	2	3	6	10	10	12	10	7	7	5	6
Medium	4	1	3	2	5	9	8	10	9	5	5	4	6
Large	4	4	1	3	3	5	5	7	5	4	3	2	5

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% of working time loss, by industry

	May.25	Jun.25	Jul.25	Aug.25	Sep.25	Oct.25	Nov.25	Dec.25	Jan.26	Feb.26	Mar.26	Apr.26	May.26
Chemical industry	1	1	3	3	5	7	8	10	9	4	4	6	10
Machine building	3	4	3	2	7	10	11	10	8	7	5	4	7
Metalworking	5		3	7	9	14	11	21	16	9	7	2	5
Construction materials	0			2	6	10	13	11	7	7	6	4	5
Food industry	5	0	1	3	5	9	7	8	10	6	5	4	4
Light industry	2	2	3	3	4	7	9	11	13	7	4	3	4
Woodworking	8	0	0	1	3	9	5	11	4	4	4	4	2

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New monthly enterprises survey. Methodology

The need for comprehensive information on the economic situation is crucial for economic policy in wartime. The Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting conducts a monthly enterprise survey using the Business Tendency Survey approach to quickly collect information on the current economic state at the enterprise level. The methodology is designed to assess the situation from the “base level”: the judgments and expectations of key economic agents such as entrepreneurs and business managers

The monthly survey consists of two parts: the regular one and the special one. Respondents will regularly answer questions on the changes in key activity indicators and short-term forecasts for future changes in the same indicators: output (production), sales, exports, debt, new orders, employment, etc.
We will also focus on estimates and expectations of the changes in the business climate and business activity at the enterprise in the next six months

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The special part of the Monthly survey provides information on specific topics. A special part examines the enterprises' problems, the war's impact on production volumes, export activity, basic business needs, and the assessment of government policy.

This survey uses a panel sample that includes 500+ enterprises located in 21 of 27 regions of Ukraine, including Vinnytsya, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattya, Zaporizhzhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyy, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi and Chernihiv regions and the Kyiv city

The field stage of the 50-th wave lasted June 22 - 30, 2026. The enterprise managers compared the work results in June with May2026, assessed the indicators at the time of the survey (June), and gave forecasts for the next two, three, or six months, depending on the question.
In certain issues (where indicated), the work results were compared with the pre-war period (before February 24, 2022).

The research was made possible due to changes of the project "For Fair and Transparent Customs," which was funded by the European Union and co-funded by the International Renaissance Foundation and the ATLAS Network charitable foundation (USA). This took place under the auspices of this project from May 2022 to December 2023. From January to April 2024, the research was conducted within the framework of the project "Emergency Support to Civil Society and Media in Response to the War in Ukraine," which was implemented with the financial support of the European Union. Since August 2024 to February 2025, the publication became possible thanks to the support of the European Union and the International Renaissance Foundation as a part of the joint initiative "European Renaissance of Ukraine". From November 2025 to March 2026, the research was conducted within the framework of the project "Ukraine's integration into the EU: a dialogue built on facts“, funded by the International Renaissance Foundation .

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