# Monthly Economic Monitor Ukraine

No.8 (190), August 2016

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

***HIGHLIGHT: DCFTA***

***Politics:*** The escalation of the hostilities in Donbas continued in July with Ukrainian military reporting heavy shelling and significant losses.

***Real sector:*** Industrial output in June declined by 3.4% yoy due to the strike on the railways on the occupied territory of Donbas, statistical base effect, and weak demand.

***Energy sector:*** Ukraine continues to experience difficulties with coal supplies.

***Transport:*** Ukraine succeeded in the liberalisation of air transportation

***Agriculture:*** Gross agricultural production in June increased by 2.1% yoy due to good crop harvest.

***External sector:*** Current account in June was in surplus at USD 0.2 bn as compared to deficit at USD 0.3 bn in June 2015.

***Fiscal policy:*** Growth of consolidated fiscal revenues decelerated in July due to a decline in non-tax revenues.

***Social policy:*** In June, the number of application for the housing and utility subsidies increased due to the implemented and planned increases in utility tariffs.

***Labour market:*** Growth of real average wage in June accelerated to 17.3% yoy due to the slowdown of inflation.

***Monetary policy:*** Consumer inflation accelerated to 7.9% yoy in July from 6.9% yoy in June.

***Exchange rate:*** In July, impact of reduced capital controls was likely offset by healthy export revenues.

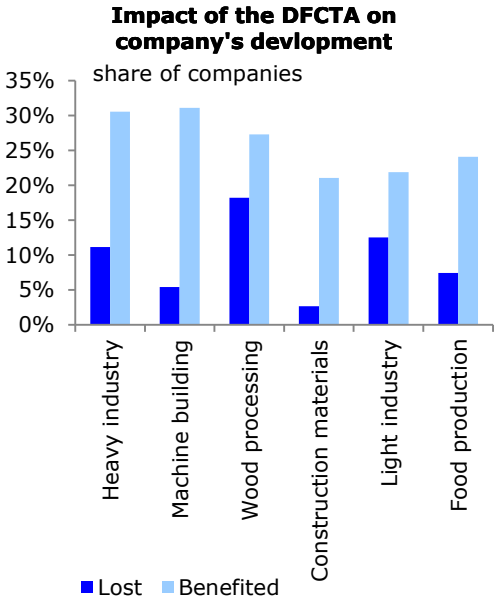
***State debt:*** Over the first half of 2016, state debt increased by 6.1% in hryvnia equivalent or by 2.5% in the US dollar equivalent.

# Highlight of the month: DCFTA

## GAINS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DCFTA WITH THE EU

Since January 2016, the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the European Union finally became the reality for Ukraine. Establishment of the DCFTA was envisaged in the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, signed in June 2014. The DCFTA resulted in the reduction of imports tariffs in Ukraine for the EU products. At the same time, Ukrainian exporters have already obtained liberalized access to the EU market under autonomous trade preferences (ATPs) in recent two years. As under ATPs Ukrainian exporters faced imports tariffs and tariff-rate quotas according to those listed for the first year of DCFTA implementation, this year tariff protection at the EU market has not change significantly. Thus, gains in 2016 are likely to be received primarily from utilization of previously unused possibilities (due to low demand in the EU, non-compliance with the EU standards), as well as further decline in non-tariff barriers to the EU market.

According to the IER Business Tendency Survey conducted in May 2016, 30.8% of industrial companies reported benefits from the application of the DCFTA, while 8.2% stated that the benefits are significant. Only 10.1% of companies reported that they lost from the liberalisation of trade with the EU. The remaining companies said that the establishment of the DCFTA did not impact their activity. The largest benefits were reported by large companies.




Source: IER survey

About 31% of companies in machine building and in heavy industry reported that they benefited from the establishment of the DCFTA. Advantages of the DCFTA were also reported by 24% of food producers. In particular, several diary producers received a permission to start exporting their products to the EU. Overall, the DCFTA has already allowed 32.2% of companies to start or increase exports of their products to the EU (40.9% of machine building companies and 30.8% of food producers). 24.1% of companies reported to start cooperating with EU companies, which is important for their development. Moreover, 14.7% of companies increased imports of either intermediate or final goods.

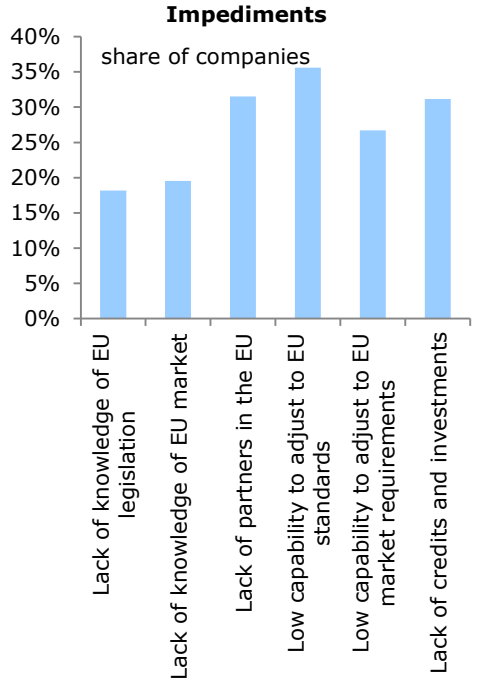
At the same time, there is a number of factors that do not allow companies to enjoy fully the benefits of the DCFTA. In particular, this is inability to adjust standards and products quickly to the EU norms (reported by over 30% of companies). The technical regulation reform, which was started by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in 2015 and conducted also in 2016, should help companies with this issue. In particular, Ukraine increasingly adopts European standards. However, the changes in technologies and standards require financing, while for large share of companies low liquidity and restricted access to affordable loans are key impediments for development.

One third of companies reported that they do not have partners in the EU. Besides, about 20% of companies stated that they either do not have enough knowledge about EU market or EU legislation. Therefore, the Government should intensify export promotion measures.

The largest risk from the creation of the DCFTA is seen from the side of increased competition from EU products as reduction of imports tariffs for EU products makes them more competitive on Ukrainian market. This share varies between industries from 26% for machine building to 49% for light industry.

About 20% of companies see a risk in the necessity to comply with new standards, which are typically more demanding, in order to compete either on Ukrainian or EU market. Moreover, 19% of companies are afraid of the increased competition for the labour force, which would result in increased labour costs. Only 6.5% of companies see risks in the sanctions by Russia: such a low share is likely to be explained by already heavy trade bans imposed by Russia for Ukrainian goods.

Overall, according to the IER survey, the impact of the DCFTA is positive for Ukrainian companies. They benefited from better access to the EU market and received possibility to import investment goods cheaper. Still, the business would benefit from efficient export promotion strategy implemented by Ukrainian Government. Macroeconomic stability, more sound banking sector as well as recent decline in NBU policy rate is expected to improve access of companies to banking lending, which would increase their investments.




Source: IER survey

# Monthly Economic Monitor Ukraine

## Politics: The rising casualties of war

***The war in Donbas.*** The escalation of the hostilities in Donbas continued in July with Ukrainian military reporting heavy shelling and significant losses. According to the ATO Press Center, 41 service members of the Ukrainian Armed Forces were killed in the war in July and 188 service members were wounded. Combined Russian-separatist forces heavily shelled residential areas. The towns of Mariinka and Avdiivka suffered most from their attacks. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented 73 civilian casualties in Ukraine in July, including 8 dead and 65 injured persons. In the last week of July, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission recorded a 25% increase of ceasefire violations compared to the previous week. The US Ambassador to Ukraine Geoffrey Pyatt attributed the worsening of the situation in Donbas to Russia's new shipments of military equipment to fuel the conflict. Meanwhile, 107 Ukrainians remain prisoners and hostages in the occupied territories.

***The media.*** A well-known investigative journalist Pavel Sheremet was killed in a car explosion in Kyiv on July 20, 2016. Born in Belarus, Sheremet most recently had been working in Ukraine. He was an executive director and reporter at the investigative journalism web site Ukrainska Pravda and hosted a talk show at Vesti radio in Kyiv. An award-winning journalist, Mr. Sheremet was known as a supporter of territorial integrity of Ukraine, human rights, and freedom of speech. Ukrainian authorities condemned the murder of Pavel Sheremet and the National Police set up a special task force to investigate the crime. Foreign governments and international organizations called for investigation of the murder of Pavlo Sheremet and pointed out the worsening atmosphere for journalists in Ukraine. In the annual reports published by watchdog organization Freedom House, Ukraine is rated Partly Free in the Freedom House "Freedom in the World 2016" report and Partly Free in "Freedom of the Press 2016" report.

***Special elections.*** Special elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine were held in seven territorial districts on July 17, 2016. The elections took place because of the need to replace seven Members of Parliament of Ukraine, six of which were appointed to other offices and one died in an accident. Two candidates among the winners of the elections are from Batkivshchyna political party and two represent UKROP political party. One winner belongs to the Nash Kray political party and the remaining two winners of the elections are independent candidates that were backed by the Petro Poroshenko Block. The special elections were recognized by international observers as largely free of fraud and manipulation, but flaws of election law were said to have been used by certain candidates and parties.

***The IMF.*** Ukraine did not receive the third tranche of the IMF loan under the EFF program in July 2016. The spokesperson for the IMF said that the loan to Ukraine will be discussed later when the Verkhovna Rada to Ukraine reconvenes in autumn, but did not give a specific date. The Minister of Finance of Ukraine Oleksandr Danyliuk attributed the delay to "technical reasons". He expects the next tranche to be provided by the end of October.

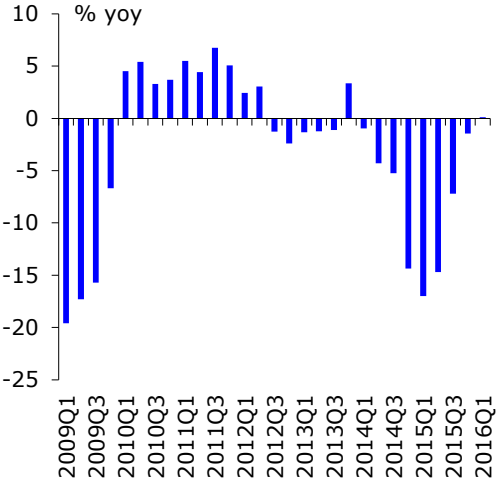
## Real sector: Decline in industrial output

***Sectoral trends.*** Industrial output in June declined by 3.4% yoy, while it grew by 0.2% yoy in May. The major reason for the drop was the strike on the railways on the occupied territory of Donbas. As a result, industrial production in Donetsk oblast fell by 9.2% mom and in Lugansk oblast by 41% mom. Other reasons for decline were the statistical base effect and weak demand. Weak demand caused decrease in production of durable consumer goods by 9.5% yoy and in non-durables by 2.8% yoy.

Construction growth in June decelerated to 4.7% yoy from 5.6% yoy in May due to statistical base effect. Construction work in commercial

**Population (without Crimea): 42.7 m**
**Industry/GDP: 19%**
**Agriculture/GDP: 10%**
**Investment/GDP: 14%**
**Exports to: Russia 18%, EU 32%**
**Imports from: Russia 23%, EU 39%**

**Real GDP growth**




Source: Ukrstat

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property and infrastructure increased significantly from previous month.

In June, growth of retail sales by enterprises accelerated to 5.0% yoy from 4.4% yoy in May. This is attributed to increase in wages as well as higher consumption sentiment.

*The Ukrstat publishes data excluding temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopil and the part of the territory under anti-terrorist operation in the East.*

## Energy: Ukraine still depends on coal from the ATO area

***Coal.*** Ukraine continues to experience difficulties with coal supplies. By August 1, coal stocks at power plants decreased by 20% mom (decrease by 16% yoy) to 1.3 m tons with decline of gas coal stocks at 25% mom, and contraction of anthracite and lean coal stocks at 8% mom. The decrease was caused mainly by disruption of supply from the occupied territories on the East of Ukraine primarily due to strikes on the railways at the occupied territories. As of July 31, 13 energy units of thermal power plants with the total capacity of 3367 MWt were idle due to a lack of anthracite. After the railway connection with the East is restored, the power stations will have to intensify coal deliveries and even start coal imports to fulfill the demand for electric energy.

***Gas.*** On July 27, Yuzgas B.V. was announced a winner of the tender on the product sharing agreement for the Yuzivske field of shale gas. The tender was announced in October 2015 when the Dutch Shell exited the project due to *force majeure* (Russian occupation of the East of Ukraine). Yuzgas B.V. was registered on June 14, 2016 with the statutory capital of EUR 1000, 100% of the company belongs to Emerstone Energy Fund from Luxemburg. Emerstone Energy Fund manages assets worth around USD 400 mn and provided financial guarantees for Yuzgas. Yuzivske field has estimated gas reserves of 4.1 trln cubic meters. Shell previously estimated its necessary investments into exploration of the field at USD 10 bn.

***Electricity.*** The Cabinet of Ministers on July 13 approved the Hydro Energy Development Program till 2026 that envisages increasing the installed capacity of hydro power plants (HPPs) in Ukraine by 1.6 times to 9.5 GWt. The program includes completing the construction of Dnistrovska and Tashlykska hydro accumulating power plants (HAPPs), construction of Kanevska, Kakhovska HPPs and HPPs of the upper Dniester cascade. Cost of the program is UAH 83.7 bn with UAH 48.7 bn expected from international financial organizations.

## Transport. Liberalisation of air transportation

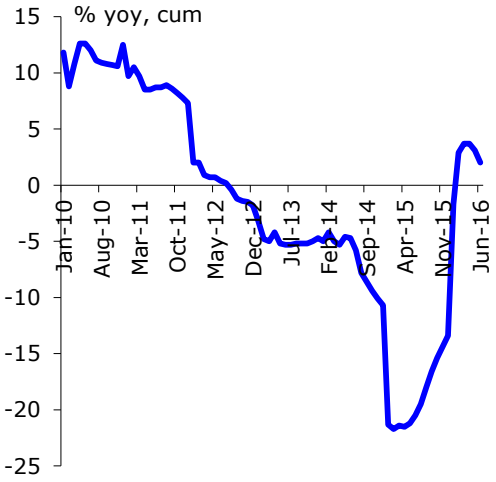
***Aviation.*** Ukraine and Lithuania agreed to remove all limitations on air travel between the countries, in particular, the number of destinations. Ukraine also expects to liberalise air transportation with Moldova in the coming months according to the Free Air Agreement between Moldova and the EU that includes an increase in the flight frequencies for Ukrainian air carriers. This year Ukraine has already removed limitations on air transportation with Estonia, Armenia, Italy, and Poland.

***Roads.*** Ukrainian sea ports supported the Ministry of Infrastructure in its fight against overweight trucks on the roads. In particular, Kherson, Odesa and Berdyansk sea ports, and Specialized sea port Oktyabrsk prohibited servicing overweight trucks in the port. The Ministry named overweight trucks the main reason of road destruction in Ukraine. The limit of the truck weight is 40 tons for international, national, regional and territorial roads. Also there is a prohibition for daytime road cargo transportation during the period of high air temperature (above 28°C) for trucks weighing more than 24 tons and more than 7 tons per axle.

## Agriculture: Good harvest is expected

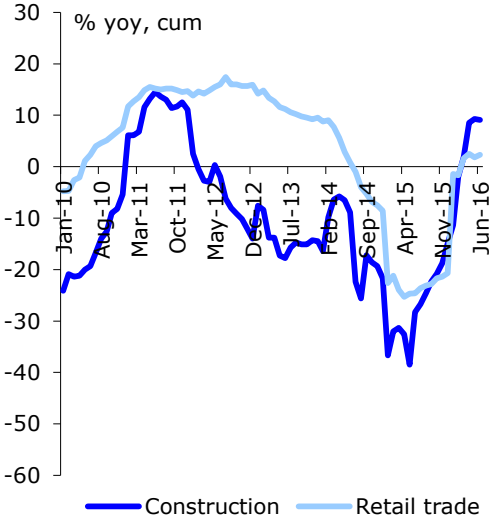
***Production.*** Gross agricultural production in June increased by 2.1% yoy. Crop production increased by 11.5% yoy due to earlier beginning of grain harvest in comparison to previous year. Also, due to favorable weather average yield of wheat, barley, rye and oats

**Industrial output**



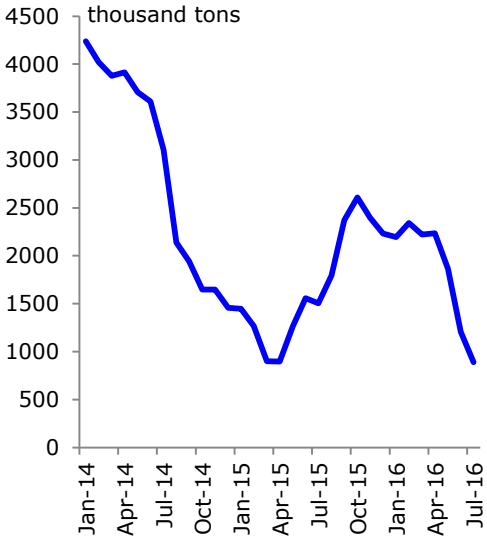

Note: Since April 2014 - data excludes Crimea
Source: Ukrstat

**Real sector trends**




Note: Since April 2014 - data excludes Crimea
Source: Ukrstat

**Coal stocks at TPP**

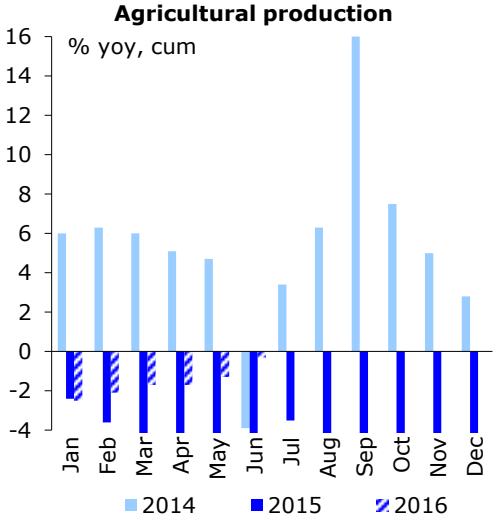



Source: Ministry of Energy

increased by 11.1% yoy, 13.1% yoy, 6.0% yoy and 16.2% yoy, correspondingly.

Increase in crop production counterweighted the decline in the production of animal products. Production of meat decreased by 1.3% yoy, production of milk decreased by 2.7% yoy. Decline in production of eggs at 9.7% yoy is primarily explained by the decrease in exports. In particular, there were certification problems with the exports to United Arab Emirates (30.1% of exports of eggs in 2015). Besides, Israel prohibited imports of Ukrainian eggs (in 2015 share of Israel in total volume of eggs export equaled 3.2%).

**Agricultural production**




Source: Ukrstat

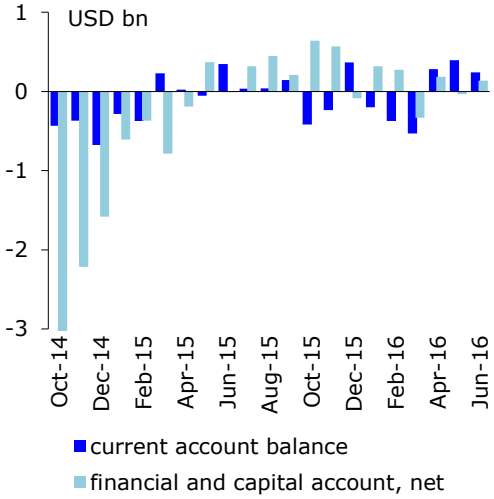
## External sector: Current and financial accounts were in surplus

***Current account.*** Current account in June was in surplus at USD 0.2 bn as compared to deficit at USD 0.3 bn in June 2015 as higher merchandise trade deficit (at USD 0.2 bn) was compensated by lower outflow of primary income. Net primary income was in surplus at USD 0.1 bn. Trade in services surplus remained at USD 0.1 bn, and secondary income surplus remained at USD 0.3 bn.

Decline in merchandise exports accelerated to 8.3% yoy (as compared to drop at 2.3% yoy in May). Exports of minerals decreased by 27.2% yoy (as compared to growth by 8.4% yoy in May) due to lower price of iron ore. Exports of food increased by 7.1% yoy (as compared to 11.1% yoy in May) due to higher shipments of oil and exports of wheat at the level of the previous year, as well as higher prices, but statistical base effect slowed down growth. Decline in exports of machinery decelerated to 10.4% yoy due to shipments of turbo-jet engines to India. Exports of metals dropped by 11.1% yoy due to low demand. Decline in chemicals exports accelerated to 39.4% yoy due to statistical base effect. Exports of services decreased by 2.3% yoy (as compared to growth of 5.0% in May) due to lower export of travels.

Decline in merchandise imports decelerated to 2.4% yoy from 8.1% yoy in May due to smaller contraction of imports of minerals (at 43.2% yoy as compared to 57.9% yoy in May). This was a result of higher imports of crude oil (imports of natural gas was close to zero). Growth of non-mineral imports decelerated to 14.4% yoy (as compared to 19.7% yoy in May). Imports of services increased by 4.6% yoy due to more travels.

**Balance of payments**



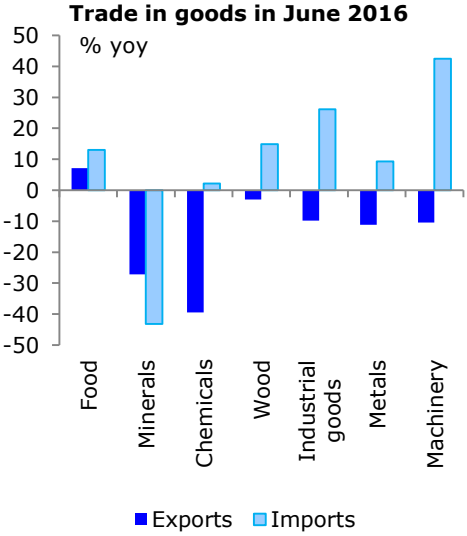

Source: NBU preliminary estimates

***Financial account.*** Financial account in June was in surplus at USD 0.1 bn mainly due to FDI inflow. New inflow of FDI amounted to USD 0.2 bn (83% of FDI were allocated to the banking sector). The Government still was not successful in attracting external financing. Banks repaid USD 0.1 bn of long term loans. No significant movements in external debt or trade loans of real sector occurred. Foreign cash outside banks shrunk by another USD 0.6 bn as hryvnia was stable.

***First half of 2016.*** In the first half of 2016, current account deficit slightly increased to USD 0.2 bn (as compared to USD 0.1 bn in the first half of 2015). Merchandise trade deficit increased to USD 2.0 bn, while surplus of trade in services decreased to USD 0.5 bn. Net outflow of investment income significantly reduced due to the rescheduling of interest payments on bonds. At the same time, net inflow of remittances remained at the level of previous year. Exports of goods decreased by 11.9% yoy with major drop of exports of chemicals (by 35.5% yoy), metals (by 23.5% yoy) and minerals (23.1% yoy). Exports of food increased by 3.3% yoy due to higher grain and oil exports. Imports of goods decreased by 8.9% yoy mainly due to drop of imports of minerals (by 52.1% yoy). Imports of the remaining products increased with the major growth for machinery (39.7% yoy). Exports of services decreased by 3.4% yoy, while imports of services increased by 4.0% yoy.

Financial account surplus in the first half of 2016 amounted to USD 0.5 bn (as compared to the deficit at USD 1.6 bn in the first half of 2015). Net FDI inflow increased to USD 2.0 bn from USD 1.3 bn in the same period of 2015. Net repayments of debt and trade loans by

**Trade in goods in June 2016**




Source: NBU preliminary estimates

the real sector reduced. Foreign cash outside banks contacted by USD 2.5 bn (as compared to USD 0.3 bn in 2015).

## Fiscal policy: Growth in revenues

***Revenues.*** According to the preliminary information of the State Treasury Service, consolidated fiscal revenues in first seven months of the year increased by 11.6% yoy to UAH 382 bn. Reported increase of VAT collections on imported goods and net VAT revenues from domestically produced goods at near 30% yoy is attributed to inflation and higher nominal sales. VAT refund grew sharply by 44% yoy primarily due to restoration of right of grain exporters to receive refund. Increase in wages, taxation of pensions and growth of deposits explain increase in PIT revenues by 31.8% yoy. Higher consumption and increased rates resulted in growth of revenues from excise duties. EPT revenues grew due to improved financial results of companies. Revenues from VAT, EPT, PIT and excises were higher than defined for this period targets. Central non-tax revenues (excluding NBU transfer) reduced by 17% yoy and NBU profit transfer (planned at UAH 19 bn) was still held up by lack of quorum in the NBU Council.

***Expenditures.*** Consolidated fiscal expenditures in June increased by 19.0% yoy (18.0% yoy in May). Increase in wages of employees in public sectors and salaries of civil servants resulted in growth of wage expenditures by 22.0% yoy (regardless decline in the payroll tax rate). Spending on social protection grew by 43.1% yoy due to surge in the transfer to the Pension Fund. Spending on debt servicing reduced by 19.5% yoy due to debt restructuring. Growth of capital spending that accounted for 5.6% of total expenditures decelerated to 55.4% yoy from 89.5% yoy in May.

***Deficit.*** Overall, consolidated fiscal deficit sharply increased to UAH 11.3 bn in the first six months of the year (UAH 3.8 bn between January and May). It was financed at the expense of borrowing, while privatisation receipts were negligible.

Large privatisation still did not start in July, when the Odesa by Port Plant (OPP) was put on auction, due to lack of bidders. The failure of the auction might be explained by several factors: high starting price, court disputes in relation to the OPP, as well as legislative norms that prohibit any companies with even minor share owned by Russian affiliated person to participate in the privatisation. The Government might revise the auction requirements and put the OPP on sale again in autumn.

## Social policy: Increased coverage by housing and utility subsidies

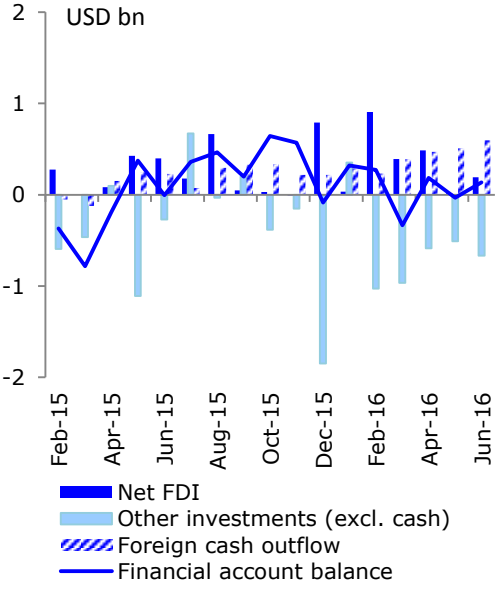
In June, the number of application for the housing and utility subsidies (HUS) increased due to the implemented and planned increases in utility tariffs. Overall, 4.6 m households (30.8% of all households) received HUS in June. 36.6% of households with the HUS had three or more household members, while 35.2% accounted households with one member. This suggests better targeting of the HUS of poor households as data suggests that families with children are more likely to be in poverty.

Between January and June the financing of HUS increased by 6.2 times as compared to the same period of last year to UAH 18.1 bn, which is more than half of the allocated annual financing. Taking into account increase in utility tariffs the Government might be forced to increase planned HUS financing. Verification of HUS recipients eligibility remains problematic. In particular, according to the Ministry of Finance the HUS are subject for fraud and some inspections and checks should be made in risk cases.

## Labour market: Real wages grew

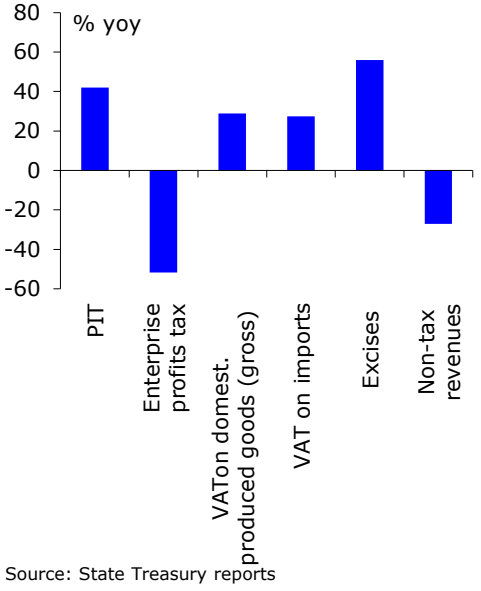
***Wage.*** Average nominal wage in June grew by 24.1% yoy to UAH 5337 primarily due to wage indexation, minimum wage increase and increase of salaries in public sectors and state administration. Growth of real average wage accelerated to 17.3% yoy as compared to 12.2% yoy in May due to the slowdown of inflation.

**Financial account**



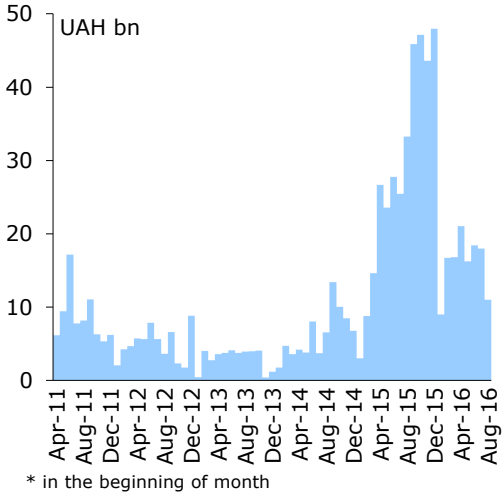

Source: NBU

**Growth of Consolidated fiscal revenues in June 2016**




Source: State Treasury reports

**Balance of the Single Treasury Account**

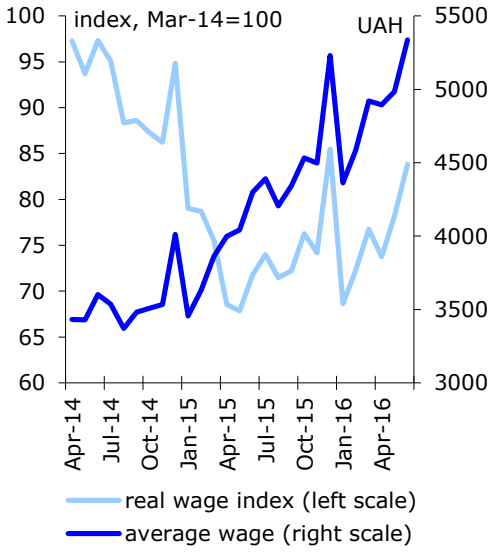



* in the beginning of month
Source: State Treasury

Nominal wage in industry increased by 21.1% yoy. As previously, wage growth was much weaker in extractive industry in comparison to manufacturing industry (at 14.9% yoy and 22.6% yoy, respectively) due to financial problems in coal sector. Wage growth was above the average level in manufacturing of computers, electronic and optical equipment at 64.8% yoy most likely due to imports substitution and increased military procurements. Wage in electricity and gas supply sector increased by 24.3% yoy.

Wages increased by 29.2% yoy in education and by 30.1% yoy in healthcare due to the increase in salaries along the unified tariff scale. Wages in state administration and defense grew by 27.6% yoy as the Cabinet of Ministers increased base salaries of civil servants since May 1.

**Average wage***




*not including AR Crimea
Source: Ukrstat

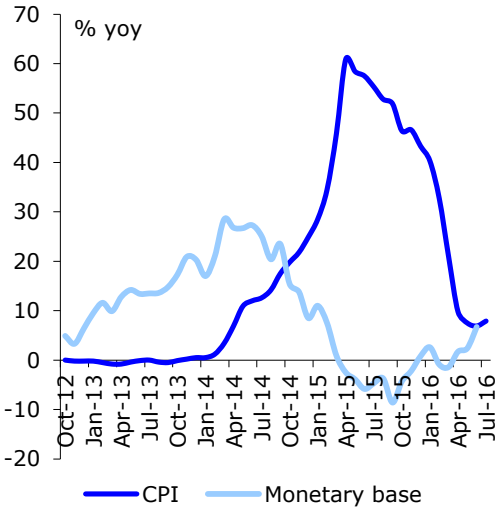
## Monetary policy: Stability continues

Consumer inflation accelerated to 7.9% yoy in July from 6.9% yoy in June. This reflected less prominent seasonal decrease in fruit and vegetable prices than in 2015. Food price index still decreased by 0.9% mom due to seasonal effects and prospects of good harvest. At the same time, July increase in hot water tariffs by about 60% increased housing and utilities price index by 1.7% mom. Headline CPI decreased by 0.1% mom.

Monthly core inflation was negative at 0.4% mom due to seasonal decrease in prices for summer clothing and footwear. Broadly stable exchange rate and weak sales figures helped keep price increase for other items in core basket within 1-2%.

During monthly policy meeting in July the NBU reduced policy rate for the fourth time in a row. NBU discount rate went down to 15.5% p.a. from 19% p.a. in April. Change in policy rate was explained by favourable external conditions as well as low food prices helping to keep inflation path on target. Reduction in NBU policy rate and lower inflation expectations helped deposit interest rates go down with index of 12-month retail deposit rates below 19% p.a. in the second half of July down from over 20% in April.

**CPI and monetary base development**

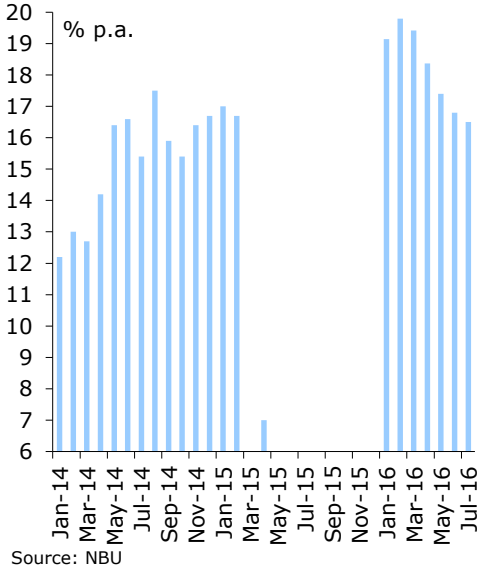



Source: Ukrstat, NBU

## Exchange rate: Hryvnia changes little in summer

In July UAH/USD interbank exchange rate barely budged from around UAH 24.8 per USD. Impact of reduced capital controls was likely offset by healthy export revenues. As a result, increased demand was met with similar increase in supply. Still, net purchases of foreign currency by the NBU reduced to USD 257 m or lowest level over the last four months. This was sufficient to cover net government debt service payments in foreign currency and increase international reserves to USD 14.1 bn in July from USD 14.0 bn in June.

**Weighted average yield for domestic state bonds**




Source: NBU

## State debt: The debt increased in nominal terms

***Debt.*** Over the first half of 2016, state debt increased by 6.1% in hryvnia equivalent (to UAH 1 700 bn) or by 2.5% in the US dollar equivalent (to USD 67.1 bn). The share of hryvnia-denominated debt remained almost unchanged (at near 29% of total state debt). Growth of external debt (by 1.6% in USD-equivalent) was primarily explained by the loan received from Japan (near USD 300 m) and additional issue of derivatives to finalize the technical side of 2015 sovereign debt restructuring (near USD 431 m). At the same time, domestic debt grew faster due to placement of domestic bonds (denominated in UAH and in USD) and recapitalization of state-owned banks.

***Domestic debt.*** In July, the Ministry of Finance placed UAH 3.5 bn of domestic bonds with weighted average yield at 16.5% p.a. as compared to UAH 6.0 bn at 16.8% p.a. in June. Two- and three-year bonds accounted for near 67.3% of the total placement, while the share of five-year bonds reached only 3% (compared to 71.7% in June). Besides, the Government issued USD 98 m of two-year USD-denominated bonds with yields at 7.2% p.a.

## Tables

| | | Q3 14 | Q4 14 | Q1 15 | Q2 15 | Q3 15 | Q4 15 | Q1 16 | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industrial production (real) | % yoy cum. | -8.0 | -10.1 | -20.5 | -20.0 | -16.1 | -13.0 | -1.7 | -17.4 | -16.1 | -14.9 | -14.0 | -13.0 | -1.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | … |
| Construction (real) | % yoy cum. | -16.4 | -20.4 | -29.7 | -26.2 | -20.9 | -12.3 | 1.9 | -22.8 | -20.9 | -18.9 | -17.3 | -12.3 | -11.4 | -2.0 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | … |
| Agricultural production (real) | % yoy cum. | 16.0 | 2.2 | -4.7 | -9.3 | -5.3 | -4.8 | -1.7 | -5.8 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -4.7 | -4.8 | -2.5 | -2.1 | -1.7 | -1.7 | -1.3 | … | … |
| Retail trade turnover (real) | % yoy cum. | -5.3 | -7.5 | -23.9 | -24.6 | -22.3 | -20.7 | 1.6 | -23.1 | -22.3 | -21.7 | -21.4 | -20.7 | -1.4 | -1.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | … |
| Average wage | UAH | 3463 | 3508 | 3650 | 4113 | 4313 | 4753 | 4622 | 4205 | 4343 | 4532 | 4498 | 5230 | 4362 | 4585 | 4920 | 4895 | 4984 | 5337 | … |
| CPI | % yoy eop | 17.5 | 21.8 | 45.8 | 57.5 | 51.9 | 43.3 | 20.9 | 52.8 | 51.9 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 43.3 | 40.3 | 32.7 | 20.9 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.9 |
| PPI | % yoy eop | 26.9 | 32.8 | 51.7 | 37.9 | 32.5 | 25.4 | 10.5 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 30.2 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 21.2 | 17.4 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 18.3 |
| Exports (USD)* | % yoy cum. | -16.4 | -19.9 | -31.4 | -32.2 | -29.8 | -27.0 | -16.4 | -31.0 | -29.8 | -28.9 | -28.1 | -27.0 | -30.0 | -18.6 | -16.4 | -12.3 | -10.3 | -9.7 | … |
| Imports (USD)* | % yoy cum. | -24.8 | -28.1 | -33.1 | -34.2 | -31.8 | -29.3 | -10.9 | -32.2 | -31.8 | -30.4 | -29.5 | -29.3 | -22.9 | -14.0 | -10.9 | -8.3 | -7.3 | -6.2 | … |
| Trade balance | USD bn cum. | -3.0 | -4.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -1.7 | -1.6 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -1.6 | -1.7 | -1.3 | -2.0 | … |
| Current account** | USD bn cum. | -1.2 | -2.6 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.2 | … |
| Gross international reserves | USD bn eop | 16.4 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 14.1 |
| Monetary Base | % yoy eop | 23.5 | 13.8 | 0.9 | -5.9 | -8.6 | 0.8 | -1.4 | -3.7 | -8.6 | -4.3 | -2.2 | 0.8 | 2.6 | -0.9 | -1.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 6.7 | … |
| Lending rate on UAH credits | % pa, aop | 16.4 | 16.4 | 19.9 | 23.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 20.6 | … |
| Exchange rate (interbank) | USD aop | 12.58 | 13.56 | 21.23 | 21.56 | 21.74 | 22.90 | 25.69 | 21.65 | 21.79 | 21.94 | 23.33 | 23.42 | 24.32 | 26.45 | 26.30 | 25.54 | 25.21 | 24.93 | 24.82 |
| Exchange rate (official) | USD aop | 12.58 | 13.56 | 21.18 | 21.62 | 21.69 | 22.33 | 25.68 | 21.54 | 21.78 | 21.84 | 23.31 | 21.84 | 24.26 | 26.39 | 26.39 | 25.63 | 25.21 | 24.95 | 24.82 |
| Exchange rate (official) | EUR aop | 16.67 | 17.21 | 23.88 | 23.88 | 24.11 | 24.62 | 28.34 | 23.93 | 24.46 | 24.56 | 25.07 | 24.23 | 26.35 | 29.33 | 29.33 | 29.06 | 28.50 | 28.09 | 27.49 |

Sources: Ukrstat, NBU, own calculations
* Trade in goods and services
** Monthly data are according to the preliminary estimates provided by the NBU

| Key Economic Indicators | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010[c] | 2011[c] | 2012[c] | 2013[c] | 2014[c] | 2015[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal GDP | UAH bn | 170.1 | 204.2 | 225.8 | 267.3 | 345.1 | 441.5 | 544.2 | 720.7 | 948.1 | 913.3 | 1079.3 | 1300.0 | 1404.7 | 1465.2 | 1568.9 | 1979.5 |
| Nominal GDP | USD bn | 31.3 | 38.0 | 42.4 | 50.1 | 64.9 | 86.2 | 107.8 | 142.7 | 179.9 | 117.2 | 136.0 | 163.1 | 175.8 | 183.3 | 132.2 | 90.6 |
| GDP growth (real) | % yoy | 5.9 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 2.3 | -14.8 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -6.6 | -9.9 |
| Industrial production | % yoy | 13.2 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 7.1 | -5.0 | -20.6 | 12.2 | 8.0 | -0.7 | -4.3 | -10.1 | -13.0 |
| Agricultural production | % yoy | 9.8 | 10.2 | 1.2 | -11.0 | 19.7 | -0.1 | 0.4 | -5.2 | 17.5 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 20.2 | -3.9 | 13.6 | 2.2 | -4.8 |
| CPI | % yoy aop | 28.2 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 25.2 | 15.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 0.6 | -0.3 | 12.1 | 48.7 |
| CPI | % yoy eop | 25.8 | 6.1 | -0.6 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 22.3 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 4.6 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 24.9 | 43.3 |
| PPI | % yoy aop | 20.9 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 19.5 | 35.5 | 6.5 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 17.1 | 36.0 |
| PPI | % yoy eop | 20.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 24.1 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 14.3 | 18.7 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 31.8 | 25.4 |
| Exports (gs, USD) | % yoy | 17.9 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 42.6 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 27.0 | 34.3 | -36.9 | 26.0 | 27.5 | 3.4 | -5.5 | -19.9 | -27.0 |
| Imports (gs, USD) | % yoy | 18.9 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 28.7 | 31.3 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 35.232 | 39.3 | -44.2 | 28.8 | 34.8 | 7.5 | -3.5 | -28.1 | -29.3 |
| Current account | USD bn | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 2.5 | -1.6 | -5.3 | -12.8 | -1.7 | -3.0 | -10.2 | -14.3 | -16.5 | -4.6 | -0.2 |
| Current account | % GDP | 4.8 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 10.6 | 2.9 | -1.5 | -3.7 | -7.1 | -1.5 | -2.2 | -6.3 | -8.2 | -9.0 | -3.5 | -0.2 |
| FDI (net) | USD bn | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 9.218 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| International reserves | USD bn | 1.5 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 19.4 | 22.4 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 26.5 | 36.7 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 20.4 | 7.5 | 13.3 |
| Fiscal balance''' | % GDP | -0.7 | -1.9 | 0.8 | -0.2 | -3.0 | -1.9 | -0.7 | -1.1 | -1.5 | -2.4 | -6.0 | -1.8 | -3.6 | -4.4 | -4.6 | -1.6 |
| Total state debt | % GDP eop | 45.3 | 36.5 | 33.5 | 29.0 | 24.7 | 17.7 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 19.9 | 33.0 | 40.0 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 39.9 | 69.4 | 79.4 |
| External state debt (total) | % GDP eop | 33.0 | 26.3 | 24.1 | 21.4 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 38.5 | 52.7 |
| Monetary base | % yoy eop | 39.9 | 37.4 | 33.6 | 30.1 | 34.1 | 53.9 | 17.5 | 46.0 | 31.5 | 4.4 | 15.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 20.3 | 8.5 | 0.8 |
| Exchange rate | USD aop | 5.44 | 5.37 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.32 | 5.12 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 5.27 | 7.79 | 7.94 | 7.97 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 11.87 | 21.84 |
| Exchange rate | USD eop | 5.44 | 5.30 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.31 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 7.70 | 7.98 | 7.96 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 15.77 | 24.00 |
| Exchange rate | EUR aop | 5.03 | 4.81 | 5.03 | 6.02 | 6.61 | 6.39 | 6.34 | 6.92 | 7.71 | 10.87 | 10.53 | 11.09 | 10.27 | 10.61 | 15.72 | 24.23 |
| Exchange rate | EUR eop | 5.10 | 4.67 | 5.53 | 6.66 | 7.22 | 5.97 | 6.65 | 7.42 | 10.86 | 11.68 | 10.57 | 10.54 | 10.30 | 11.04 | 19.26 | 26.22 |

Sources: Ukrstat, NBU, Ministry of Finance, own calculations
''' "Minus" denotes a consolidated fiscal deficit; without recapitalisation
[c] Data excludes Crimea where available

**Notes:**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **avg** | average | **ytd** | year-to-date | **NBU** | National Bank of Ukraine |
| **cum** | cumulative | **p.a.** | per annum | **EPT** | Enterprise profit tax |
| **mom** | month on month change | **eop** | end of the period | **VAT** | Value added tax |
| **qoq** | quarter on quarter change | **aop** | average of the period | **Ukrstat** | State Statistics Service of Ukraine |
| **yoy** | year-on-year change | **gs** | goods and services | | |

## Quarterly trends

| National accounts | | Q4 10 | Q1 11 | Q2 11 | Q3 11 | Q4 11 | Q1 12 | Q2 12 | Q3 12 | Q4 12 | Q1 13 | Q2 13 | Q3 13 | Q4 13 | Q1 14[c] | Q2 14[c] | Q3 14[c] | Q4 14[c] | Q1 15[c] | Q2 15[c] | Q3 15[c] | Q4 15[c] | Q1 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GDP | UAH bn | 306.3 | 258.6 | 310.3 | 368.5 | 362.6 | 292.3 | 346.0 | 387.1 | 379.2 | 303.8 | 354.8 | 398.0 | 408.6 | 316.9 | 382.4 | 440.5 | 447.1 | 375.5 | 455.2 | 563.9 | 584.8 | 453.2 |
| GDP (real) | % yoy | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | -1.3 | -2.4 | -1.3 | -1.2 | -1.1 | 3.4 | -1.0 | -4.3 | -5.3 | -14.4 | -17.0 | -14.7 | -7.2 | -1.4 | 0.1 |
| Household consumption (real) | % yoy | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 7.1 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 3.3 | -7.8 | -13.9 | -12.2 | -20.7 | -28.1 | -19.3 | -13.0 | -2.2 |
| State consumption (real) | % yoy | 10.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 | -9.4 | -6.4 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | -0.9 | -1.5 | -2.9 | -5.9 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 | -5.9 | -1.7 | 8.1 | 0.1 |
| Gross fixed capital formation (real) | % yoy | 10.5 | -3.4 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 18.7 | -2.9 | -2.1 | 6.1 | -18.1 | -8.9 | -8.7 | -19.9 | -19.3 | -28.0 | -26.5 | -22.8 | -13.8 | -6.3 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Exports of goods and services (real) | % yoy | 0.9 | 17.6 | 2.7 | -1.0 | -5.5 | -7.4 | -6.3 | -1.8 | -7.2 | -7.4 | -13.5 | -6.8 | -4.5 | -5.1 | -2.3 | -16.8 | -31.1 | -26.1 | -22.1 | -10.8 | -5.8 | -3.8 |
| Imports of goods and services (real) | % yoy | 13.2 | 35.2 | 20.2 | 10.4 | 3.5 | -2.9 | 11.9 | 6.6 | -0.2 | 1.3 | -15.7 | 1.7 | -0.6 | -11.8 | -10.9 | -32.3 | -29.6 | -19.8 | -32.1 | -18.2 | -17.3 | -7.2 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry (real)* | % yoy | 0.9 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 18.1 | 35.6 | 0.4 | 11.4 | -8.0 | -3.5 | 5.7 | 21.7 | -2.8 | 36.5 | 5.7 | -9.1 | 25.6 | -20.6 | -4.7 | -11.8 | -3.8 | -3.6 | -1.6 |
| Manufacturing industry (real)* | % yoy | 7.6 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 7.5 | -4.2 | 2.5 | 0.5 | -4.9 | -6.6 | -9.3 | -9.9 | -10.6 | -9.8 | -3.2 | -5.4 | -12.7 | -13.2 | -24.4 | -20.7 | -7.9 | -0.2 | 6.9 |
| Construction (real)* | % yoy | 3.9 | 1.0 | 5.3 | -7.7 | -1.5 | -4.9 | 1.7 | -14.3 | -18.7 | -16.1 | -19.4 | -8.0 | -4.4 | 4.7 | -14.0 | -26.3 | -30.8 | -30.4 | -24.2 | -9.1 | 10.8 | 6.8 |
| Trade, repair services (real)* | % yoy | 4.7 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | -0.5 | -2.0 | 0.2 | -1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -3.0 | -7.2 | -18.4 | -26.6 | -25.0 | -19.8 | -13.6 | -6.1 | 3.7 |
| Transport (real)* | % yoy | 0.1 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 13.2 | -2.6 | -3.2 | -8.3 | -10.5 | -1.7 | -0.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | -7.8 | -10.9 | -10.1 | -11.0 | -8.2 | -2.3 | -0.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| **Balance of payments (BPM6)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current account balance | USD bn | -2.5 | -1.6 | -1.7 | -2.6 | -4.3 | -1.9 | -3.7 | -3.9 | -4.8 | -3.2 | -2.3 | -6.0 | -5.0 | -1.3 | -0.8 | -1.2 | -1.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -1.1 |
| Current account balance | % of GDP | -6.5 | -4.9 | -4.4 | -5.6 | -9.6 | -5.2 | -8.5 | -8.1 | -10.1 | -8.4 | -5.1 | -12.1 | -9.8 | -3.5 | -2.5 | -3.3 | -6.7 | -2.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -1.1 | -6.2 |
| Trade balance in goods | USD m | -3903 | -3951 | -3211 | -5098 | -5771 | -4292 | -5818 | -5503 | -6233 | -4635 | -3677 | -7881 | -5935 | -2195 | -1185 | -1412 | -2336 | -1111 | -470 | -662 | -1066 | -1534 |
| Trade balance in services | USD m | 1148 | 1614 | 1882 | 2523 | 1867 | 1864 | 1697 | 2361 | 1578 | 1349 | 1504 | 2575 | 1066 | 937 | 443 | 456 | 686 | 555 | 388 | 278 | 397 | 263 |
| Current transfers | USD m | 842 | 1039 | 878 | 988 | 803 | 683 | 805 | 777 | 711 | 533 | 589 | 480 | 547 | 241 | 494 | 306 | 500 | 558 | 715 | 644 | 711 | … |
| Direct investment (FDI)* | USD m | 2170 | 880 | 2422 | 2090 | 1623 | 2012 | 1270 | 2037 | 1876 | 1082 | 496 | 1510 | 991 | -665 | -319 | 725 | 558 | 397 | 907 | 890 | 818 | 1334 |
| Portfolio investments (equity)* | USD m | 196 | 150 | 116 | 43 | 210 | 1 | 74 | 83 | 358 | 713 | 568 | 655 | -756 | -241 | -49 | -84 | -17 | 141 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| Gross international reserves | USD bn | 34.6 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 35.0 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 23.2 | 21.6 | 20.4 | 15.1 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.7 |
| Exchange rate (interbank), UAH/USD | aop | 7.96 | 7.95 | 7.98 | 7.99 | 8.01 | 8.03 | 8.04 | 8.09 | 8.11 | 8.11 | 8.14 | 8.15 | 8.21 | 9.14 | 11.71 | 12.58 | 13.56 | 21.23 | 21.26 | 21.74 | 22.90 | 25.69 |
| Exchange rate (official), UAH/USD | aop | 7.93 | 7.94 | 7.97 | 7.97 | 7.98 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 8.86 | 12.71 | 12.58 | 21.18 | 21.33 | 21.23 | 21.69 | 22.33 | 25.68 |
| **Fiscal indicators** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consolidated fiscal revenues | % of GDP | 32.4 | 32.7 | 30.1 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 33.7 | 31.8 | 28.2 | 33.6 | 35.2 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 35.4 | 29.4 | 24.7 | 27.4 | 37.3 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 40.4 | 36.1 |
| Personal income tax | % of GDP | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Enterprise profits tax | % of GDP | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| Value-added tax | % of GDP | 10.0 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.7 |
| Excise tax | % of GDP | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Consolidated fiscal expenditures | % of GDP | 37.7 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 27.0 | 35.7 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 41.3 | 36.9 | 35.8 | 30.1 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 27.2 | 35.5 | 33.6 | 35.0 | 32.5 | 54.2 | 35.3 |
| Current expenditures | % of GDP | 32.9 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 24.0 | 30.2 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 27.8 | 37.3 | 35.6 | 33.9 | 28.2 | 33.2 | 34.8 | 33.7 | 25.8 | 33.6 | 31.8 | 33.7 | 29.9 | 49.2 | 34.4 |
| Capital expenditures | % of GDP | 4.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 0.9 |
| Consolidated fiscal balance | % of GDP | -5.6 | -0.3 | -3.4 | -3.9 | -5.5 | -0.2 | -2.6 | -3.0 | -7.8 | -1.9 | -6.3 | -1.5 | -7.3 | 0.1 | -5.3 | -2.8 | -8.8 | 3.7 | -0.4 | 4.4 | -13.9 | 0.9 |
| Privatisation receipts | % of GDP | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Banking system** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monetary aggregate M0 | % yoy cum | 16.5 | 15.7 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 12.3 | 17.0 | 19.2 | 31.9 | 28.8 | 19.0 | 6.0 | -1.3 | -6.2 | -0.1 | -5.3 |
| Monetary aggregate M2 | % yoy cum | 23.1 | 25.5 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | -1.7 |
| Household deposits in national currency | % yoy cum | 41.4 | 43.3 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 26.5 | 33.4 | 38.0 | 7.9 | -2.3 | -12.3 | -22.1 | -19.1 | -17.7 | -16.6 | -1.0 | 4.3 |
| Household deposits in foreign currency | % yoy cum | 16.9 | 19.7 | 21.0 | 15.7 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 17.0 | 21.8 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 19.8 | 10.2 | 5.5 | 18.0 | 25.4 | 11.6 | 3.7 | -2.4 | -16.1 |
| Com. bank credits in national currency | % yoy cum | 11.2 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 15.3 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 16.9 | 12.3 | 4.9 | -0.8 | -9.1 | -11.0 | -11.8 | -15.8 | -20.8 | -16.6 |
| Com. bank credits in foreign currency | % yoy cum | -8.3 | -2.1 | 0.9 | -2.3 | -4.2 | -7.0 | -10.8 | -9.9 | -7.3 | -4.4 | -0.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 49.1 | 53.5 | 58.4 | 29.2 | 18.7 | 15.9 | -15.0 |
| Long-term com. bank credits | % yoy cum | -0.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 2.9 | -2.9 | -7.0 | -8.0 | -6.6 | -5.6 | -2.7 | -0.5 | 2.9 | 26.3 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 17.9 | 3.1 | -5.7 | -10.5 | -18.1 |
| Long-term com. bank credits | % of total | 66.3 | 67.2 | 66.6 | 64.4 | 62.9 | 61.5 | 59.8 | 59.1 | 57.8 | 55.9 | 55.7 | 55.1 | 53.2 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 58.5 | 57.6 | 60.7 | 55.4 | 55.6 |
| Average lending rate on national currency credits | % p.a. | 15.0 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 18.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 23.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.0 |
| Average lending rate on foreign currency credits | % p.a. | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 |

Sources: National Bank of Ukraine, State Committee of Statistics, State Treasury, Ministry of Finance, Reuters, IER estimates
* change in value added
[c] Data excludes Crimea, since 2015 data excludes pa

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