



## Market Update 9 (February – March 2016)

# UKRAINE

### Summary:

- The Ukrainian economy is still struggling; however, some early signs of recovery were seen in the last two quarters of 2015, while slightly more positive trends could be seen for the first quarter of 2016.
- Local labour market is still tense. A recent World Bank report indicates decreased employment opportunities in Russia, usual destination for migrants from Eastern Europe including Ukraine.
- There has been a slight decrease in food prices. However the current decline is likely to be short-term and the situation can potentially change in the coming months up to summer period.
- Prices for utilities and services in NGCA are lower compared to national Ukrainian levels. Subsidized utility tariffs in NGCA allow households to spend more on food.
- Although isolated, the establishment of financial institutions in both Luhansk and Donetsk NGCA has seen significant progress.

## Macro-Economic overview

Graph 1: Dynamic of GDP (% to previous year)



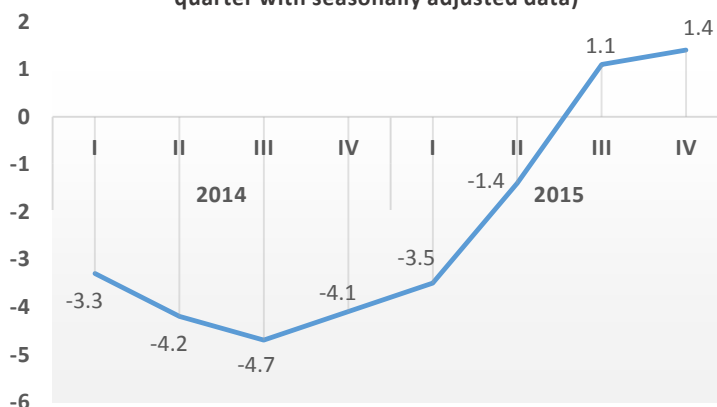
As shown in **Graph 1** the economy is struggling for a second year in a row. According to the State Statistics Committee, the Ukrainian economy fell by 9.9% in 2015 compared to 2014. In January 2016, the Ministry of Economy reported the fall to reach up to 10.5%.

However, there have been signs of recovery particularly evident in the quarterly timeframe of GDP dynamics. **Graph 2** shows a slowing economic decline, beginning in the fourth quarter 2014. In the second part of 2015, economy showed an increase compared to the previous quarter with seasonally adjusted data for two consecutive quarters.

In February 2016, for the first time in 3 years, the y/y industrial production increased by 7.6% breaking a long trend of decline. One reason for this increase are additional working days in February 2016 due to a leap year. However even with adjustment for the calendar days, industrial production increased by 4.9%. The [Ministry of Economic Development and Trade](#), suggests the high results are due to the activation of the eastern region of Ukraine and rising prices on world commodity markets for Ukrainian exports (especially for iron ore and sunflower oil)<sup>1</sup>. Thereby in February 2016, industrial production in Donetsk oblast increased by 26.9% and in Luhansk oblast by 149% compare to February 2015.

These results should be analyzed carefully, taking into account the low base of comparison from last year.

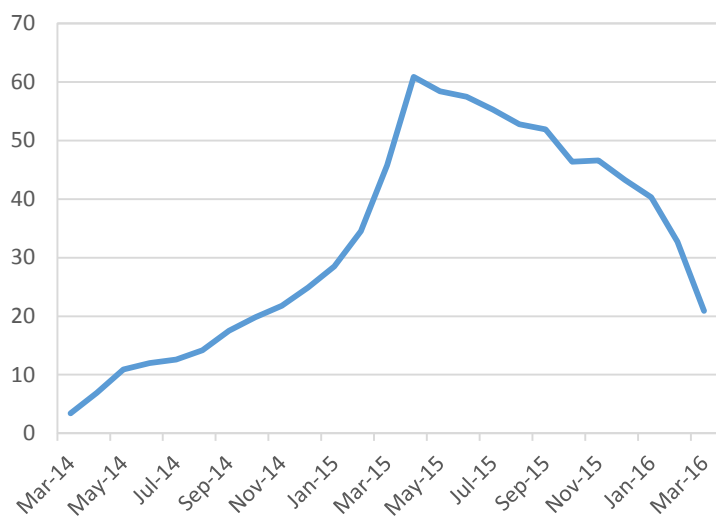
Graph 2: Dynamic of quarter GDP (% to the previous quarter with seasonally adjusted data)



<sup>1</sup> Report of Ministry of Economic Development and Trade for Industry performance in February 2016

In February 2016, the consumer inflation slowed to 32.7% on y/y compared to 40.3% in January. In March, inflation slowed even further to 20.9% (**Graph 3**). Unexpectedly, in monthly terms consumer prices fell by 0.4% m/m in February, however in March prices increased compared to the previous month by 1%. Therefore, since the beginning of the year prices increased by only 1.5%, which is lowest value for this quarter in the last two years. Inflation in March is largely explained by the dynamics of prices for clothing and footwear, which rose by 10.7% compared to February. [Prices for administratively regulated products in March](#) increased by 2.1% m/m, primarily due to the growth in electricity tariffs for the population (25.2% on March 1, 2016)<sup>2</sup>.

Graph 3: Inflation Dynamic during 2014-2016, year to year %

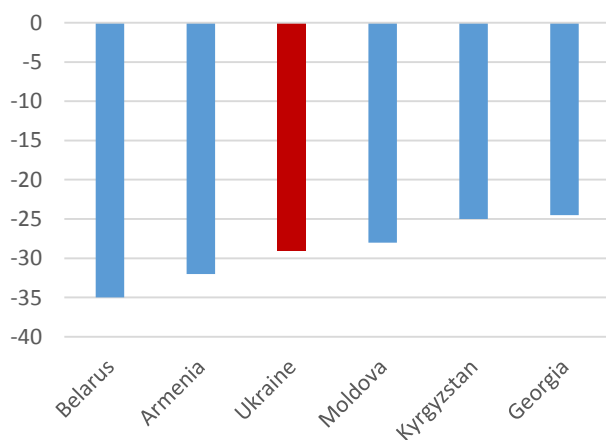


In contrast, during the period February – March prices for food declined. The central reason for food deflation can be explained by supply factors, which led to lower prices for raw food items. According to the [National Bank of Ukraine](#), this was mainly caused by reduced export opportunities for domestic producers. This is a consequence of restrictions on Russian trade and transit through its territory along with the prohibition of Israel and other Middle Eastern countries for the importation of eggs from Ukraine. An increased supply of imported fruits and vegetables especially from Belarus and Turkey also influenced the price decline. As a result, prices of raw food items for the quarter increased by only 0.2% compared with 7.6% forecasted by [National Bank of Ukraine](#)<sup>3</sup>.

While the price situation has improved, access to food particularly for vulnerable households, labor market opportunities, and income sources have remained weak. In January 2016, the [nominal growth of average wages](#) decelerated to 26.3% y/y, which may be associated with lower wage indexation on the back of weakening inflationary pressure. This led to the faster decline in real wages to 13.2% y/y<sup>4</sup>. However, in February, the [index of real wages](#) compared to January 2016 amounted to 105.3% and 91.7% to February 2015<sup>5</sup>.

World Bank’s Europe and Central Asian Economic update, April 2016, reports “*labor markets are deteriorating in Eastern Europe as jobs in the non-tradable sectors are being lost. Jobs are being lost in sectors that produce for domestic markets, like construction and retail services. Job creation in sectors that compete internationally has not yet been enough to compensate for these losses. In several of these countries unemployment rates may rise further due to the return of migrants from Russia – a migrant destination for many workers in the region. Given that labor income (from domestic or foreign sources) has been a major driver of poverty reduction and shared prosperity in the past, the job losses and declines in purchasing power of remittances are likely to reverse those positive trends*”.

Graph 4: Sharp declines in remittances in 2015



Labor opportunities are limited in the country especially in the East part. The head of the State Employment Service of Ukraine, [Sergei Kravchenko, reported](#) that the highest unemployment rates can be observed in the Donetsk and Luhansk GCA oblasts at the levels

13.6% and 15.4% respectively. Before the conflict, these oblasts had lower levels of unemployment. In 2013 unemployment rate in Donetsk oblast was 7.8% and in Luhansk even lower at 6.2%.

<sup>2</sup> Comment of National Bank of Ukraine on inflation in March 2016

<sup>3</sup> Comment of National Bank of Ukraine on inflation in March 2016

<sup>4</sup> Macroeconomic and Monetary overview for March 2016 of National Bank of Ukraine

<sup>5</sup> Express report on average salary in February 2016 by State Statistic Service of Ukraine

## Food Accessibility NGCA Ukraine

According to findings of WFP [food security assessment](#) in November 2015<sup>6</sup>, households strongly depend on markets, buying food and other commodities for basic needs. The findings display low economic access to food, or reduced purchasing power, among households.

Food prices play a large role in people's access to food in the NGCA.

**Respondent A: Pensioner**  
**Oblast: Donetsk**

*My pension is RUB 6,000, my wife's pension is RUB 4,000, so we can survive. Although our children are currently unemployed, so the income divides into 4, not just two of us. So the situation is tough.*

According to WFP's Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), salary scales for most of the jobs in Donetsk city vary from 3,000 to 8,000 RUB. However, this applies to younger people, whilst people 40-50 years of age reported lower salaries.

On the other hand, the main challenge for coal mines in Luhansk NGCA have been the delays in receiving salaries (since January 2016), noting that salaries are 25-50% lower compared to the pre-conflict period.

Pensioners, continue to complain about their low pensions, which is not meeting the increasing cost of living. Residents living close to Russian border have stated that many villagers go to Russia three times per month to shop, as food and non-food products at local markets are more expensive than in Russia.

The situation of pensioners in NGCA is reported to be particularly difficult. . The Ukrainian Government has requested re-registration of pensioners residing in non-controlled territory. The reason for this is that the pension roster suggests there may be many pensioners who have already passed away still receiving pensions. However, people who were unable to move from their home due to disability, were not able to do this re-registration and thus, not able to get their pensions. Focus group discussions however reveal that pensions are also paid from NGCA authorities, although most respondents suggest this pension is insufficient.

**Table 1. Utilities prices for population in NGCA<sup>7</sup>**

Name of service	Luhansk NGCA, RUB	Donetsk NGCA, RUB
Electricity, kWh	0.73	0.62
Natural gas, cubic meter	2.83	2.36
Heating, square meter	12.5	13.9
Cold water, cubic meter	17	11

The second largest expenditure after food, is utilities. Generally, prices for all utilities are not greatly different between Luhansk and Donetsk NGCA.

In Luhansk NGCA heating prices are lower compared to Donetsk NGCA. However, natural gas, electricity and cold water are cheaper in Donetsk NGCA (**see Table 1**). At present tariffs for utilities in NGCA are comparable to pre-conflict values, while some of the services are even lower.

On the other hand, those tariffs do not reflect market background. For instance, in Donetsk NGCA [price for heating](#) for one square meter/month during the heating season for public or private organization is 68-76 RUB, 5 times higher compared to tariffs for the general population.<sup>8</sup>

Prices in NGCA are lower compared to those in National Ukrainian for all the services. For example, the cheapest tariff for electricity in GCA is around twice the price and for gas 3 to 5 times higher.

This data suggests that subsidized utility tariffs in NGCA allow households to spend more on food.

<sup>6</sup> Food Security Assessment report for November 2015

<sup>7</sup> Based on prices in Luhansk and Donetsk cities

<sup>8</sup> Tariffs of "DONBASSTEPLOENERGO" on the web-site

## Financial sector in NGCA

In NGCA local authorities are working towards establishing a financial system. From the end of March 2016 in Donetsk NGCA, there has been an operating network of more than 250 branches of the Central Republican Bank. This network spreads throughout the territory of Donetsk NGCA. Bank branches are based mainly in former premises of Ukreximbank, Oschadbank and Privatbank. Services provided include, social payments, all types of public payments, utility payments, currency exchange etc. However, the Bank does not provide any credit services. The current banking system works in isolation, and there is no option to send money from/to Ukraine or any other country (**see Respondent B comments**).

**Respondent B: Bank Employee  
Oblast: Donetsk**

*There is no way of getting money transferred from Ukraine through banks. Yet, there is possibility to transfer money from Russia. The way of doing so is as follows: person/organization has to be registered in DPR, then open the account in Republican Bank, and transfer money from any Russian bank. After that money can be spread through existing cards or via opening new accounts (within insufficient amount of time this can be done centrally).*

In contrast, WFP's KIIs show that there is a possibility to send money from Russia through South Ossetia banks. According to the website of Donetsk NGCA Central Bank, there are 58 ATMs functioning, mostly in Donetsk, Horlivka and Makiyivka, as well as in some smaller cities. There is also a functioning network of 160 POS terminals in retail chains.

A similar situation exists in Luhansk NGCA, although on a smaller scale. Luhansk NGCA Central Bank reports the existence of 100 branches providing cash management services. They service business entities, local public enterprises, institutions, organizations and individuals; recipients of pensions and social benefits of employees of public enterprises, institutions and organizations as well as currency exchange operations.

Local authorities seems to have managed to create financial networks operating independently from any international system, which is enough to provide local services. At the same time, the financial sectors between Donetsk NGCA and Luhansk NGCA have poor connections.



Another possibility for financial services is through special agencies. In the last six months, there has been an increase of offices, which provide services of cash withdrawal from Ukrainian banks (**see Picture on the left**). For this service, agencies take a commission depending on the size of the transfer, type of bank and other variables. This is a risky business due to the need to bring cash from GCA to NGCA. There have been numerous media reports of [arrest of smugglers](#) carrying a [considerable amount of cash and bank cards](#) across the contact line<sup>9</sup>.

There are also many people traveling by themselves to GCA from NGCA, in order to get their pensions or other social benefits. Most challenging are the long lines at checkpoints, which require 2-6 hours to pass. Unofficial sources report it is admissible to carry 10,000 RUB across the DPR border and 10,000 UAH across the Ukrainian border.

People in NGCA can also receive a pension from local authorities.

Key informant interviews show that it's not a problem for local people apply for a pension.

The pensions can be received at the offices of the Central Bank, or at the post office (**see Respondent C comment**).

**Respondent C: Pensioner  
Oblast: Donetsk**

*I have received the social card of Central DPR Bank. It's not a card for funds, but for pension transfer only. If a beneficiary does not withdraw funds from the card within the two months – the funds are cancelled. The warning notes are published in bank branches, bank specialists also warn the beneficiaries about this issue.*

<sup>9</sup> Media reports



## Food Supply and Availability in NGCA

Key Informant Interviews show that Russian companies continue to be the biggest food suppliers in the NGCA market. Their share in the market is estimated to be around 70-80% of all import flows and continues expanding. Producers in NGCA declare that it is easier and cheaper to buy raw materials in Russian markets than to bring them across the frontline from Ukraine.

However, there are many reports in media regarding smuggling of Ukrainian products across the contact line. The most common Ukrainian commodities on the NGCA market are cheese and other dairy products.

Despite the already established trade links with suppliers from Russia, local traders report minimum profit due to the low purchasing power. However, local businesses suggest the situation on the market has improved compared to previous months.

Over the last year, local authorities of NGCA have established chains of supermarkets, generally utilizing the infrastructure of ATB supermarkets. In Luhansk NGCA, the supermarket "People's" has 18 shops, including 10 in Luhansk city. This supermarket operates also in the cities Alchevsk, Antratsyt, Brianka, Krasnodon, Lutugino, Molodogvardeisk, Rovenki and Yuvileiniy. The imminent opening of [another 4 supermarkets](#) in other cities<sup>10</sup> has also been announced.

In Donetsk NGCA, the supermarket chain "First Republican" began operation in early spring 2015 and now includes approximately 40 shops. Supermarket operates in all large and medium cities of Donetsk NGCA. Internet-based resources research shows that customers of "First Republican" supermarket often complaining about quality of products, for example expired date, spoiled food etc, and poor product line. On the other hand, people are satisfied with the availability of main food commodities as well as the geographical locations of the supermarkets. However, customers perceive the level of food prices quite differently.

**Respondent D: Owner of the food shop  
Oblast: Donetsk**

*Now the added value (margin) to the price is bigger in our and other shops. Before the conflict, we had an added charge for products with short expiry as 15%, for medium expiry – 20%, for long expiry (like beverages) - 25%. Now it all equals to 30-35% for any type of product. We do not separate now because the assortment has shrank, sales floor space shrank, and a number of sales staff decreased.*

Key Informant Interviews with shop owners report three important constraints preventing increasing sales:

1. Continual price increase during last two years.
2. Lower consumer purchasing power.
3. The quality of goods has declined compare to pre-conflict. Most goods coming from Russia are of a cheaper price category. While the locally produced food is of better quality, there is insufficient for the demand. The quality of Ukrainian goods in general is also of higher quality. However, the lengthy transportation and logistics of either passing through Russia or smuggling across the contact line makes the prices for these commodities extremely high.

Another reason for high food prices is increased added value (margins) of both retailers and wholesalers (**see Respondent D comment**).

Shops use other strategies also to keep their profit unchanged, such as narrowing assortment, decreasing the retail space, reducing staff etc.

The only product with a higher demand in NGCA is alcohol, which is offered across the market in a wide range.

<sup>10</sup> Luhansk NGCA local authorities (Ministry of Economic Development and Trade LPR)

**Table 2. Food availability calendar in NGCA for June 2015 – March 2016**

Commodity	Calendar for Luhansk NGCA Market									Calendar for Donetsk NGCA Market										
	2015						2016			2015						2016				
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Rice	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Wheat bread	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Rye bread	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Wheat flour	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Pasta	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Buckwheat	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Potato	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Beef	Red	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Pork	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Poultry	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Boil. sausages	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Eggs	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Butter	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sunflower oil	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Pork fat	Yellow	Green	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Milk	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sour cream	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Curd	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Cabbage	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Carrot	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Beetroot	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Onion	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Sugar	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Availability Key	Green	<b>Widely Available</b> (available in 90 - 100% of all monitoring shops)																		
	Yellow	<b>Not Widely Available</b> (available in 50 - 89% of all monitoring shops)																		
	Orange	<b>Sparsely Available</b> (available in 11 - 49% of all monitoring shops)																		
	Red	<b>Not available</b> (0-10%)																		

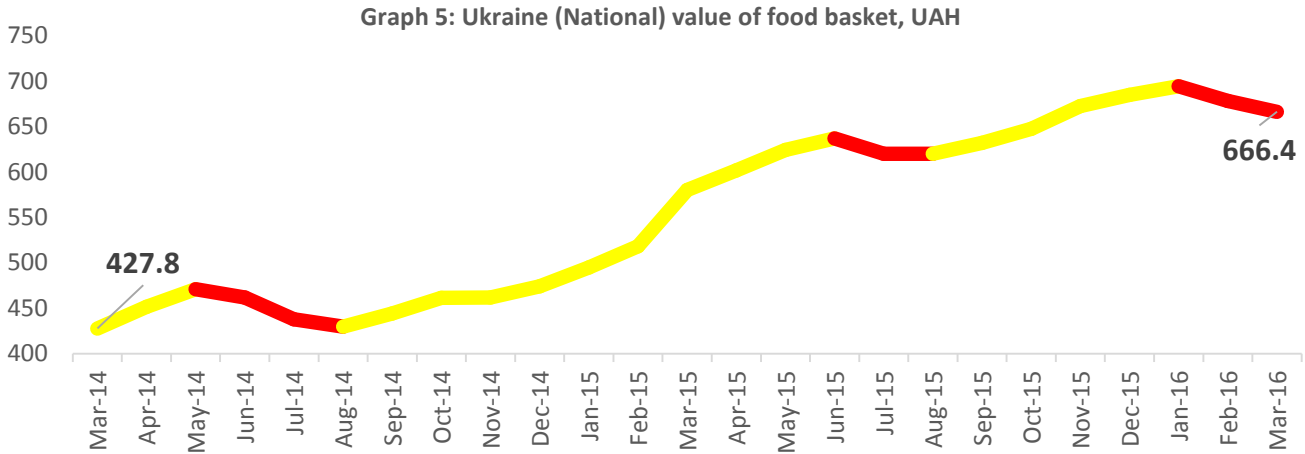
**Table 2** above indicates availability of food items in NGCA between June 2015 - March 2016. There are several conclusions, which can be drawn, based on the analysis of the food availability calendar for Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA.

- Several food commodities are widely available for almost all the year. This includes staples such as rice, pasta, rye and wheat bread, buckwheat as well as dairies such as milk, butter and eggs. There is also good availability of sunflower oil, sugar and boiled sausages in both Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA.
- Beef is sparsely available during all periods. There is limited availability of pork and pork fat on the market.
- No significant differences in the food availability in Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA were identified. However, a slightly higher availability of curd and sour cream in Luhansk NGCA compare to Donetsk NGCA, and lower availability of poultry, pork and pork fat is evident.

## Food Basket Price Trend

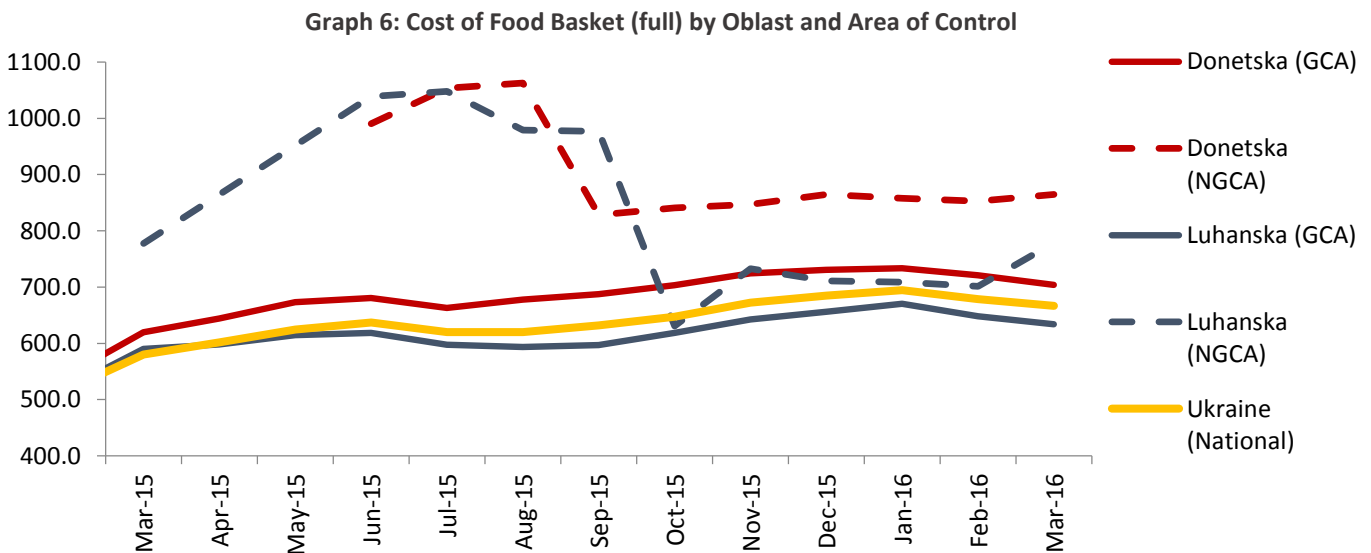
**Graph 5** below indicates a decreasing value of the food basket in Ukraine for the two consecutive months of February and March 2016. This decrease is unusual, when compared to the last couple of years, when prices fell during summer months (**see Graph 4**).

The value of the food basket at national level reached 666.4 UAH in March 2016, 4% less compared to January 2016 value. On the other hand, the value of food basket is still 56% higher compared to March 2014 when the conflict started.



As shown in the **Graph 6**, markets in GCA are highly integrated. This is indicated by the trend lines of Donetsk GCA, Luhansk GCA and the national trend which have developed through same patterns with insignificant differences. On the other hand, there is no market integration between Donetsk NGCA and Luhansk NGCA despite a recent convergence of prices. This displays both the significant difference in the value of food baskets in Donetsk and Luhansk NGCA, and the independent movement of the trend lines.

In March 2016, the value of the food basket in NGCA started to grow again after four months of a flat trend. This is due mainly to the sharp rise of prices in Luhansk NGCA (**see Graph 6**). In March, food basket value in Donetsk NGCA increased by 1.3% compared to 11% in Luhansk NGCA.



There are significant variances in the dynamics of prices of individual commodities. In GCA during February and March 2016 the price of buckwheat increased (+18%) as did the price of dairy products such as milk (+4%), sour cream (+5%), curd (+5%) and butter (+5%). While other commodities such as eggs (-48%), potato (-14%), cabbage (-13%), onion (-14%) and pork (-7%) became cheaper.

In NGCA, the largest rise in prices occurred for the following: milk (+9%), sour cream (+17%), butter (+10%), buckwheat (+11%) and pasta (+5%).



## Market Update - Reporting Month - Mar-16

Oblast	Commodity	Price Data		Change From		Direction of Change	
		Current Month (Mar-16)	Previous Month (Jan-16)	Previous Month	Ref. Period (Mar-15)	From Prev. Month (+/-5%)	From Ref. Period (+/-15%)
Dnipropetrovsk (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	14.8	15.5	96%	71%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	11.8	11.3	105%	110%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.8	9.4	104%	110%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.4	8.7	96%	83%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.2	9.2	100%	84%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	28.3	24.1	117%	140%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.8	6.6	88%	121%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	92.6	92.7	100%	105%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	68.3	75.8	90%	104%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	37.9	38.7	98%	117%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	59.5	58.2	102%	128%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	10.9	21.9	50%	82%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.8	12.2	105%	132%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	31.1	29.3	106%	126%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	69.5	67.2	103%	127%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	110.2	99.3	111%	139%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	30.2	30.0	101%	109%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	47.5	52.1	91%	123%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	10.0	12.0	83%	136%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	10.8	11.3	96%	168%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	8.9	8.2	109%	174%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	7.8	9.9	78%	131%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.5	15.0	96%	109%	▲	▲	
Donetska (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	18.3	19.4	94%	78%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.2	10.4	98%	104%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	14.2	14.2	100%	105%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.5	9.0	94%	74%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.4	10.4	100%	89%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	30.8	25.6	120%	141%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.7	7.5	90%	97%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	69.0	69.6	99%	110%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	65.4	68.8	95%	105%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	39.0	40.2	97%	111%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	59.5	55.9	106%	123%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.5	24.4	55%	95%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	14.2	13.9	102%	137%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	35.6	32.5	109%	121%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	76.5	74.6	103%	148%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	114.4	109.2	105%	136%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	31.5	31.3	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	44.1	50.3	88%	96%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	10.3	12.1	85%	111%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	12.2	12.4	98%	165%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	9.3	9.6	97%	138%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	9.1	10.4	87%	119%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	15.0	15.5	97%	98%	▲	▲	
Donetska (NGCA)	Rice (Kg)	21.3	22.7	94%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	9.4	9.2	102%	113%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	11.6	11.1	105%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.2	6.6	108%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.7	9.4	114%	77%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	27.7	24.6	113%	130%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.6	8.0	83%	63%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	128.8	129.9	99%	127%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	109.6	108.4	101%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	47.9	50.1	96%	68%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	69.4	61.2	113%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	20.6	22.5	91%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.8	15.5	108%	132%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	51.9	45.8	113%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	102.7	98.5	104%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	99.5	95.6	104%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	32.7	32.0	102%	88%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	98.7	93.6	105%	#N/A	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	8.0	8.8	91%	57%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	8.7	9.3	93%	#N/A	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	7.9	9.0	87%	#N/A	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.1	8.0	102%	86%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	20.1	19.6	103%	81%	▲	▲	
Kharkivka (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	15.6	16.2	96%	68%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	8.2	8.2	100%	104%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	7.9	7.9	100%	105%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.9	8.1	98%	74%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.4	10.3	101%	88%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	31.0	25.2	123%	141%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.0	6.0	82%	114%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	85.6	83.6	102%	107%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	66.4	68.8	97%	104%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	35.2	36.4	97%	107%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	58.0	57.6	101%	126%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	11.7	22.5	52%	87%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.0	11.5	105%	136%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	28.8	26.8	107%	124%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	74.2	69.4	107%	129%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	100.9	95.0	106%	135%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	29.5	29.1	102%	105%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	47.7	49.3	97%	111%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	9.9	10.8	92%	139%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	10.7	10.8	99%	166%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	8.4	7.7	109%	190%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.4	9.7	87%	145%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	15.0	15.4	98%	110%	▲	▲	
Luhanska (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	18.1	18.2	99%	71%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	11.4	11.4	100%	102%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.6	10.6	100%	106%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.0	8.2	98%	71%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.7	9.3	105%	83%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	31.2	26.9	116%	134%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.6	6.8	82%	122%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	74.7	74.5	100%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	59.5	61.4	97%	101%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	36.9	34.8	106%	102%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	45.0	47.1	96%	107%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	12.0	22.4	54%	88%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	9.3	9.2	101%	99%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	30.2	29.3	103%	122%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	70.0	71.2	98%	109%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	99.6	96.5	103%	123%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	28.9	28.2	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	37.2	43.0	87%	98%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	10.0	12.2	82%	158%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	11.9	12.3	96%	213%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	9.2	8.8	104%	175%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.5	11.2	76%	148%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	15.3	15.5	99%	105%	▲	▲	
Luhanska (NGCA)	Rice (Kg)	23.1	24.6	94%	85%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	6.4	5.8	109%	104%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	6.4	6.0	108%	99%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	6.0	5.7	105%	92%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.1	9.5	97%	74%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	27.3	25.4	107%	102%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.9	7.0	98%	59%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	141.6	111.1	127%	125%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	101.5	93.0	109%	123%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	47.1	46.6	101%	69%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	48.0	46.8	103%	82%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	19.1	24.1	79%	132%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.4	14.6	112%	140%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	49.7	39.6	126%	124%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	56.5	43.8	129%	141%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	102.1	84.8	120%	113%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	31.3	30.8	102%	94%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	72.0	72.6	99%	85%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	8.9	9.2	97%	70%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	9.9	10.3	97%	64%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	8.3	7.4	112%	86%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.1	7.7	105%	84%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	19.3	18.5	105%	77%	▲	▲	
Zaportzhia (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	16.1	16.5	97%	67%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	9.3	9.3	100%	109%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.1	9.0	101%	115%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.9	8.0	99%	75%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.0	10.1	99%	76%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	29.2	24.3	120%	147%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.4	6.1	89%	120%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	80.5	80.2	100%	106%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	64.6	71.2	91%	105%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	38.4	38.5	100%	117%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	53.1	52.9	100%	114%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	11.2	22.0	51%	87%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	13.0	12.3	106%	131%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	32.3	30.8	105%	147%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	69.8	66.7	105%	130%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	99.1	103.5	96%	123%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	29.9	29.1	103%	107%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	38.8	38.8	100%	131%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	9.9	11.4	87%	143%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	10.4	10.4	100%	179%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	8.8	8.4	105%	184%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.0	9.7	83%	137%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.7	15.3	96%	110%	▲	▲	
National	Rice (Kg)	16.2	16.9	96%	68%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.4	10.3	101%	109%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.0	9.9	101%	108%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.6	8.7	99%	80%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.8	9.9	99%	88%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	29.7	25.1	118%	143%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.4	6.3	86%	122%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	82.3	83.4	99%	107%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	63.9	68.4	93%	101%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	37.9	38.9	97%	113%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	56.2	55.7	101%	120%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	11.9	22.9	52%	87%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.5	12.0	104%	130%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	31.8	30.3	105%	128%		