



Market Update 11 (June – July 2016)

UKRAINE

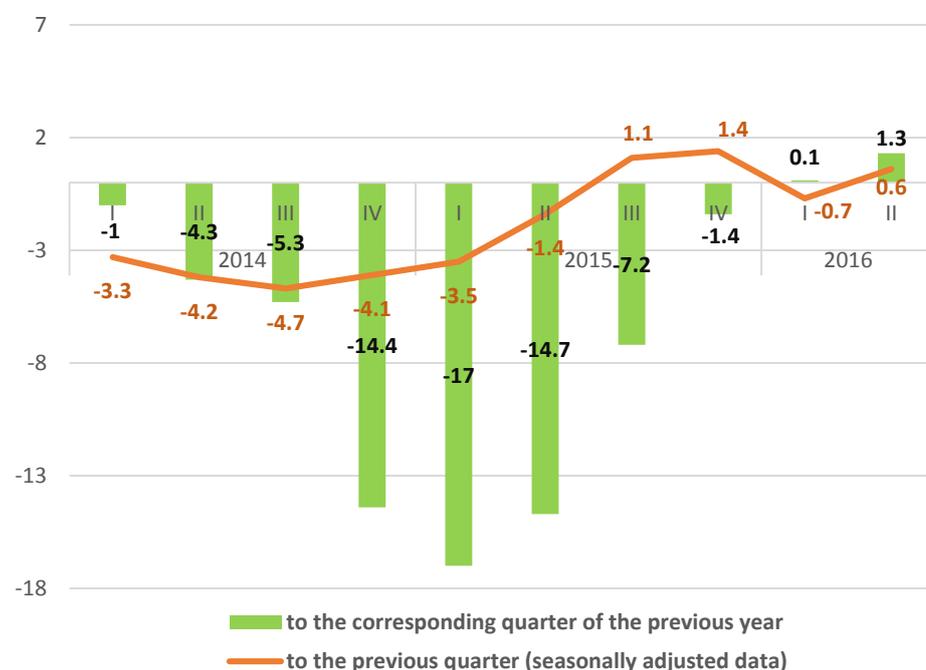
Summary:

- Ukrainian GDP continued to recover at 1.3% in the second quarter of 2016.
- Food inflation has remained stable throughout the year.
- From the analysis of secondary data WFP Ukraine expects that the grain and legumes harvest 2016 is going to hit a new record in the Ukrainian history.
- Focus group discussions confirm that humanitarian aid plays an important role in the access to food for vulnerable people in eastern Ukraine. The largest concern remains unemployment.
- Ukrainians consumed less food in 2015 compared to previous years.
- Food basket value in NGCA markets remains 25% higher compared to national average as of July 2016.

Macro-Economic overview

Ukraine's economy continues slow recovery as shown in the **Graph 1**. In the second quarter of 2016 compared to the corresponding quarter of previous year GDP increased by 1.3%¹.

Graph 1: Dynamic of quarter GDP of Ukraine, %



The largest contribution to the growth of GDP came from industrial production. January - June 2016 compared with same period 2015 industrial production index as reported was 102.0% (i.e. 2% increase).

The main factor for positive contributions were better export opportunities in the global market.

Domestic trade also slowly began to recover with increased consumer demand. For the first half of 2016 wholesale trade turnover of enterprises (in constant prices) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year went up by 3.6% while retail trade

turnover increased by 2.3%.

Agriculture can be expected to be another driver of economic growth from the beginning of summer (please see below analysis on agriculture trends in 2016).

These economic results were also associated with relative price stability throughout the first two quarters of 2016.

¹ State Statistics Service of Ukraine data

As shown in the **Graph 2**, during April - July 2016 consumer price indices remained stable. Deflation in June was recorded at 0.1% and at 0.2% in July (in monthly terms) according to the figures released by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. This deflation can be justified by cheaper imported goods due to the strengthening of the hryvnia exchange rate in previous months, lower inflation expectations, weak consumer demand and a decrease in food prices. When compared to December 2015 (see the trend line on **Graph 2**) the Food Price Index increased by 2.3% in the January 2016 and then fell to 99.2% in July 2016.

Graph 2: Consumer Price and Food Price Indices in 2016 (compared to December 2015)



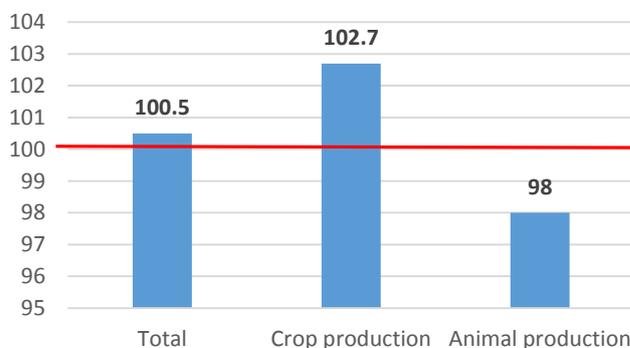
Food prices are 0.8% lower in July 2016 when compared to the end of 2015. Food prices deflated during June-July primarily due to a substantial reduction in price for new-season vegetables, and certain varieties of fruits. In addition, as noted in [WFP Ukraine Market Update 9](#), the central reason for downward trend in 2016 is supply factors mainly caused by reduced export opportunities for domestic producers.

Utility tariffs, which are administratively regulated, continued to be the main uptrend driver. In July the tariffs rose by 1.6% compared to the previous month. This is primarily a reflection of increased prices for hot water. An expected growth of utilities rates in Autumn will lead to further inflation in the country.

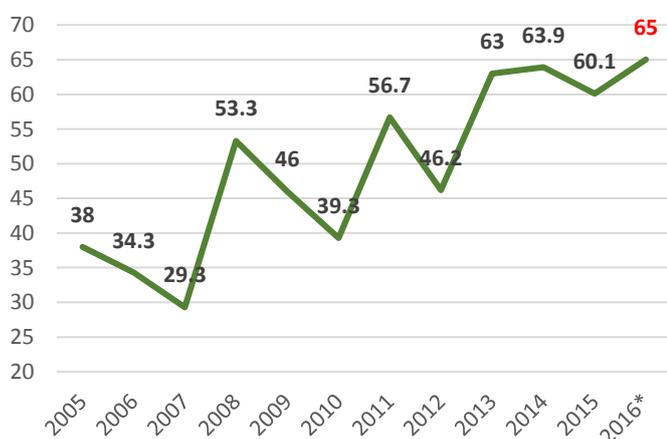
Agriculture trends in 2016

The index of agricultural production² in January - July 2016 as compared with the corresponding period in 2015 was reported at 100.5% (0.5% increase refer **Graph 3**). However, this increase, or positive value index, (displayed as the red line greater than 100% - in the Graph 3) reflects the harvest month of July, whereas all previous months displayed negative figures. As shown in **Graph 3**, crop production index in January - July 2016 was reported at 102.7% (2.7% increase), while the animal production index was reported at 98% (2% decrease) compare to previous year. Since Ukrainian animal producers search for new

Graph 3: Indices of agricultural production in January-July 2016 (compare to previous year), %



Graph 4: Grains and legumes harvest, mln t



markets is problematic and traditional export opportunities reduced in the last year, animal production is more dependent on the domestic market conjuncture. On the other hand, most of the crop commodity producers (especially for grain) have better access to the global markets.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian agricultural producers have completed harvesting early crops. As of August

² Index of agricultural production shows the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production of the period in comparison with the base period (corresponding period of previous year, last period etc).

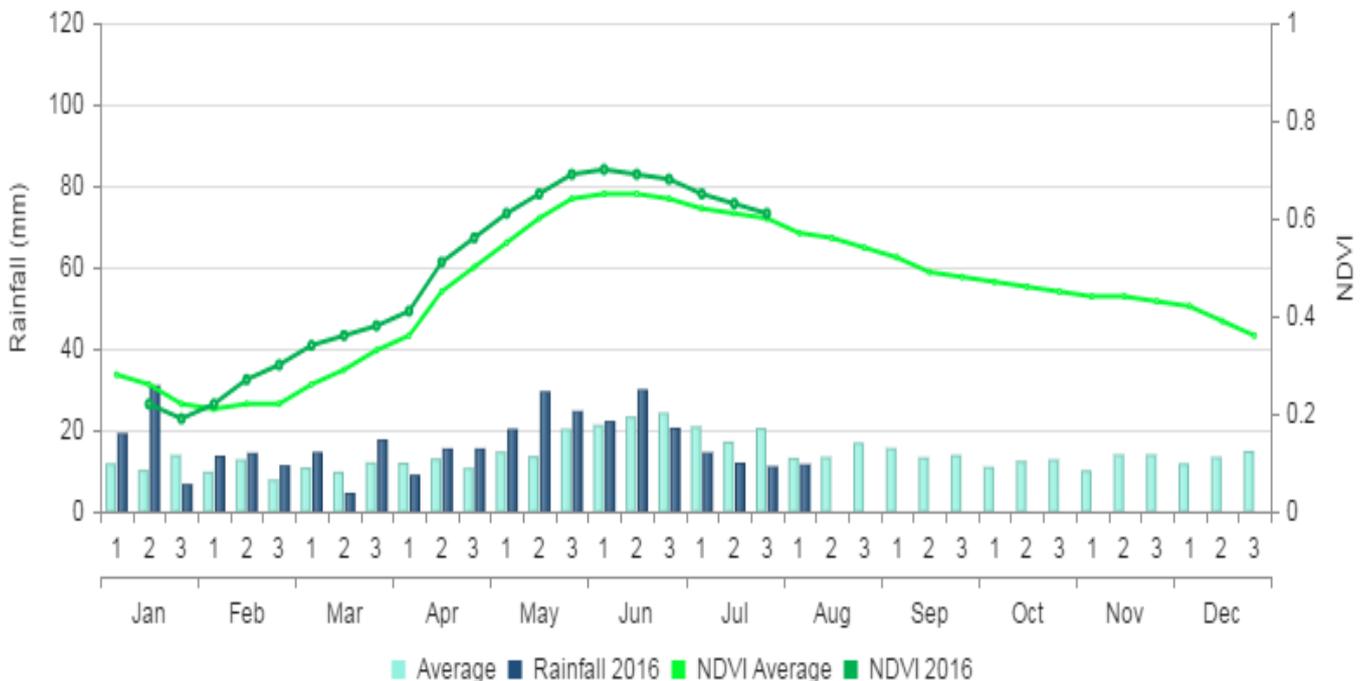
17, 2016, [37 million tons](#) of early grain crops³ had been harvested. Ukraine still has not harvested corn, which is the number one crop in the country.

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, the gross grain harvest in Ukraine in 2016 is expected to reach 61m tons (55.3m MT). However, due to excellent weather conditions, it may reach more than 65m tons (59m MT). If this figure were to be achieved, it would be the best grains and legumes harvest in the Ukrainian history (see **Graph 4**). Ukraine currently ranks third in the world for the export of grain - after the United States and the European Union. The expected internal consumption is 23.5m tons (21.3m MT), that leaves export opportunities in the new marketing year of [38.7 million tons](#), including wheat (14.1m tons, or 12.8m MT), barley (5.1m tons, or 4.6m MT) and corn (18.6m tons, or 16.9m MT)⁴.

The excellent 2016 harvest is the result of very favorable weather conditions during spring and summer 2016 in Ukraine. As described in **Graph 5**, starting from March 2016 average precipitation in Ukraine (in mm per m²) was much higher compare to historical average almost every decade up to the end of June.

This precipitation clearly increased growth rates and was the impetus for better vegetation in the region. The Vegetation index (NDVI⁵) displays the vegetation processes, in general terms, the higher the value of the index the better the vegetation processes, clearly displayed as higher compared to average for Ukraine during all 2016 (refer **Graph 5**).

Graph 5: Rainfall & NDVI in Ukraine during 2016 compared to average



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Starting from July rainfall amounts fell below average, which created favorable conditions for harvesting early grains.

Analysis of the same data for previous years shows that weather condition in 2016 have been so far more favorable and vegetation indices higher.

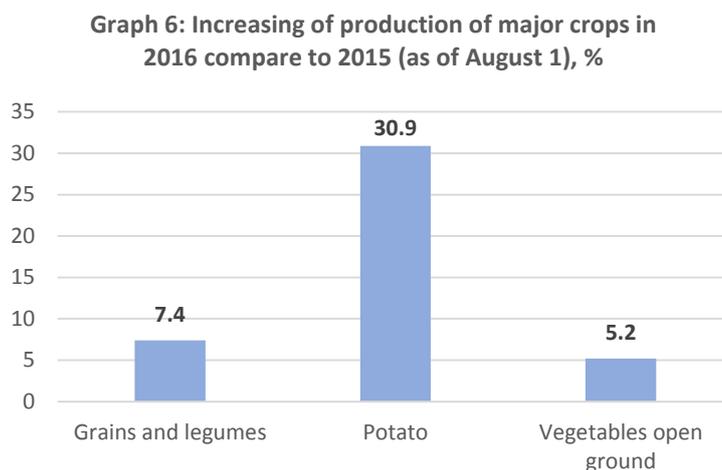
³ Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine official report

⁴ Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine official report

⁵ NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) - indicator to determine the density of green on a patch of land. Larger is density of green (plant biomass) higher is the value of indicator.

If these weather conditions persist during the period of late grain harvesting, Ukraine could greatly exceed the expectations of grains and legumes harvest. As shown in **Graph 6**, collected harvest for early grain and legumes as of 1st August 2016 is 7.4% higher compared to the previous year.

In addition, the production of potato and vegetables is 30.9% and 5.2% higher respectively in 2016 compared to for the same period previous year.



Social-Economic Issues in

Donbas

As of July 2016 the data coming from focus group discussions (FDG) displays all respondents perceiving the situation in their settlements as negative ('unstable and/or depressive'). Practically all respondents cited lack of jobs as the main problem. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data, unemployment rate (ILO methodology⁶) in the first quarter 2016 in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were respectively 15.2% and 17.6%. These levels are much higher compared to the national average of 10.3%, and when compared to pre-conflict values (8.2% in Donetsk and 6.7% in Luhansk oblast in 2013).

Among the most important issues stated during FGDs, was the rise in prices of food products and medicines (in GCA a further issue is price increasing for utilities).

Another common and crosscutting concern of respondents is the crossing of the contact line. Destroyed houses is another serious problem for people in the area close to contact line (e.g. Stanitsa Lugansk, Bilovodsk, Kirov, Makeyevka etc.). Poor water quality remains a problem in many communities with many respondents often having to buy drinking water. Residents of some settlements for example Spivakovka, Stanitsa Luhanska, cited the destruction of roads by military equipment as a concern.

Most respondents reported a serious concern regarding the possibility of the resumption of hostilities. The second most frequently mentioned concern, especially in GCA, was the approaching winter, which for the respondents would mean rising costs for utilities and fuel, buying winter clothes, etc. The situation may be worse for the most vulnerable; including elderly people living alone and IDPs (they have the added problem of housing on top of the above mentioned problems). Respondents indicated they believed amongst vulnerable groups, the middle-aged people (40+), are facing most challenges in finding a job.

FGD respondents declared **job creation** and **improvement of social services** the most appropriate ways to improve the situation in the region.

All respondents were sure that **humanitarian aid plays an important role in assisting the population**, for some local unemployed and IDPs this humanitarian assistance can be the major source of income/food. At the same time, many people said that the amount of assistance has reduced recently, while the situation in their community has not improved.

Respondents indicated that compared with the situation before the conflict, the sources of income did not change greatly for those who live in rural areas. The largest changes for these respondents were a reduction in purchasing power and reduced potential to sell their agricultural products.

On the other hand, respondents suggested people in urban settlements, especially IDPs, are far more affected by the conflict. Before the conflict began, the majority of respondents (some respondents even of retirement age) had a permanent job and most often two or more family members worked. Household income levels decreased at least twice since the beginning of the conflict with some decreasing by 100% for example, IDPs out of work, who live only for humanitarian aid.

⁶ ILO Unemployment Rate refers to the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed by ILO standard. Under the ILO approach, those who are considered as unemployed are either: 1.Out of work but are actively looking for a job or 2.Out of work and are waiting to start a new job in the next two weeks.

Another concern highlighted was the difficulty to find work in all settlements where focus group discussions were conducted (both GCA and NGCA). It seems especially difficult to find a permanent, formal job. Due to a lack of jobs in the region, employees are forced to accept tough conditions from their employers.

Available part-time jobs most often are limited to construction and repair work (available mainly to men) or garden help to some of the neighbors in exchange for food. These part-time jobs are more available during the spring-summer time.

The difficulties in locating employment for the majority of FGD respondents means the most stable sources of income are social benefits of one or more family members (pension payments, child support, disabled pension, payments for IDPs etc.).

Almost all of the respondents who receive assistance as IDP's complained that after re-registration, payments were delayed for 2-4 months.

Respondent A: Unemployed
Oblast: Donetsk
Location: Mariupol

"Employers do not want to register employees officially. It gives the opportunity to reduce salaries or dismiss an employee at any time".

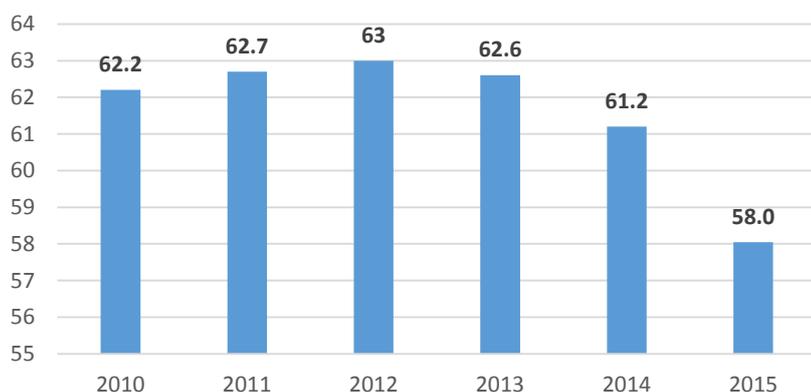
Food consumption in Ukraine

Secondary data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine shows that household food consumption is decreasing for a third year in a row (**Graph 7**).

The average consumption of food, in terms of the primary products, in households (per person per month) in 2015 was 58 kg, 5% less compared 2014 (61.2 kg).

From the beginning of the conflict, and consequential economic crises, people in Ukraine began consuming less than they had during 2010-2013.

Graph 7: The average consumption of food in households per person, per month in kg*



*based on the SSS of Ukraine with transferring eggs pieces into kg (1 piece=0.055kg)

The fall in consumption occurred in all food commodities (please see **Table 1**). The largest decrease of 25% occurring for fish, and fruits, berries, nuts, and grape consumption reducing by 16%. A significant decrease in consumption was also reported for meat and meat products (-6%), eggs (-5%), oil (-6%), sugar (-7%) and bread products (-6%).

Table 1. Consumption of food in households on average per month per person*

	2014	2015	Ratio
Meat and meat products, kg	4.9	4.6	94%
Milk and milk products, kg	20.3	19.8	98%
Eggs, units	20	19	95%
Fish and fish products, kg	1.6	1.2	75%
Sugar, kg	3	2.8	93%
Oil and other vegetable fats, kg	1.7	1.6	94%
Potato, kg	6.9	6.6	96%
Vegetables and melons, kg	9	8.8	98%
Fruits, berries, nuts, grapes, kg	3.7	3.1	84%
Bread and bakery products, kg	9	8.5	94%

*in terms of the primary product

Significant changes in consumption may lead to a deteriorating food security situation amongst the most vulnerable people in the country, including those located in the conflict zone.

According to secondary data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, food and beverage accounts for 53.1% of HHs expenditure in Ukraine. Information coming from FGDs in WFP operational areas confirms an average food expenditure of approximately 50% of the HH budget. However, for families with several children this may be up to 80%. Housing/utility services and food are displayed to be the largest HH expenditure. The HH expenditure on medicine is often significantly higher amongst the elderly. Respondents living in the countryside, or in private houses within urban areas, significantly reduce the cost of food in the winter in order to buy heating fuel.

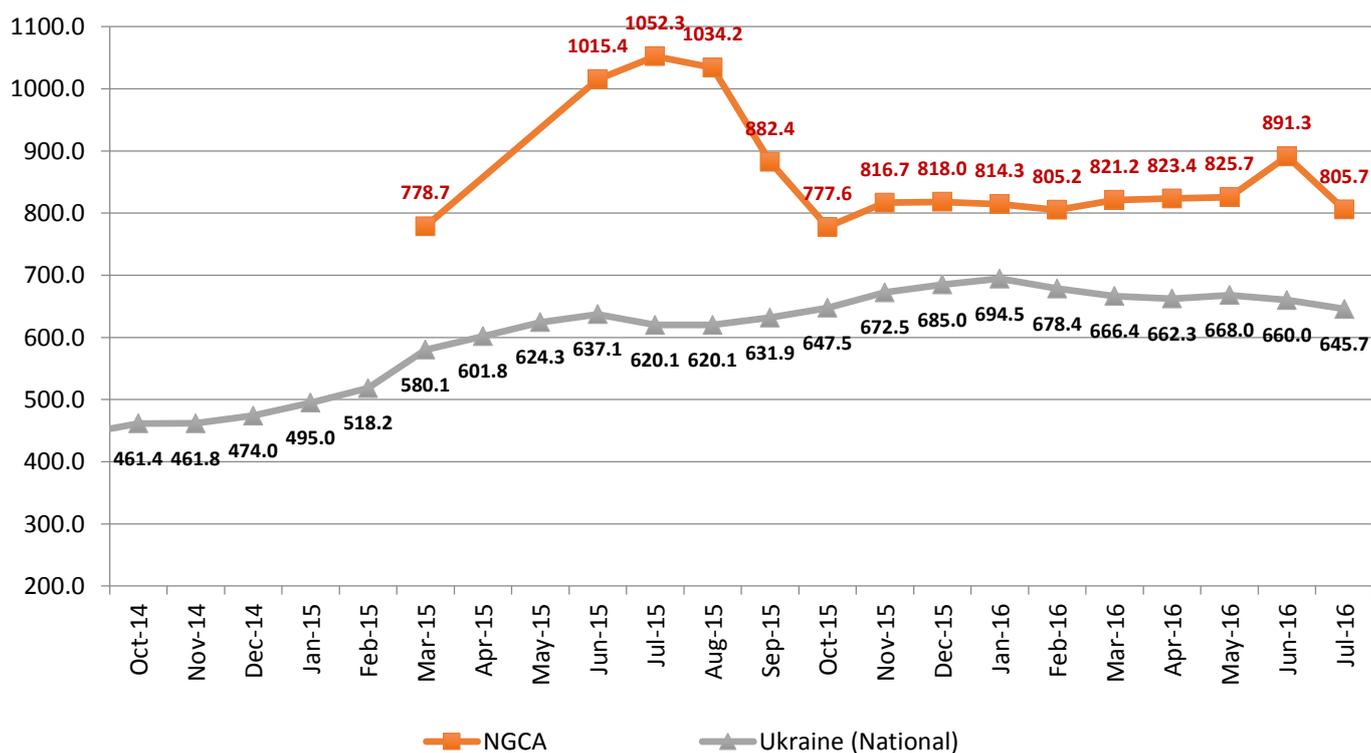
Key informant interviews with local authorities in GCA confirm that, starting from 2016, the central government has charged on local government budgets the costs of meals for children in schools and for some districts or settlements it could be difficult to find the funds for school feeding. The access to free school feeding programs is dependent upon specific criteria that may differ by region/district. This school feeding program in GCA is free in some areas for families with three or more children, IPD, the poor, and the youngest students still in primary education.

Food Basket Price Trend

Graph 8 represents the price changes of a full food basket for national average and within NGCA. National food basket value has experienced a downward trend over the last 6 months beginning in February 2016.

The price of the full food basket at national level decreased slightly (3%) during June - July 2016 reaching 645.7 UAH which is the lowest value since October 2015. The value of food basket in Donetsk GCA in July 2016 reached 661 UAH or 2.3% higher compared to the national level. These July figures represent the smallest difference between national level and Donetsk GCA food basket values in the last year. This displays a large change when compared to October 2015 when the difference was more than 8%. In Luhansk GCA however, the value of food basket reached 631 UAH, or 2.3% lower than the national. This indicates regional price differences between Luhansk and Donetsk GCA have narrowed.

Graph 8: Comparison of Food Basket (full) cost (NGCA compared to National Average)



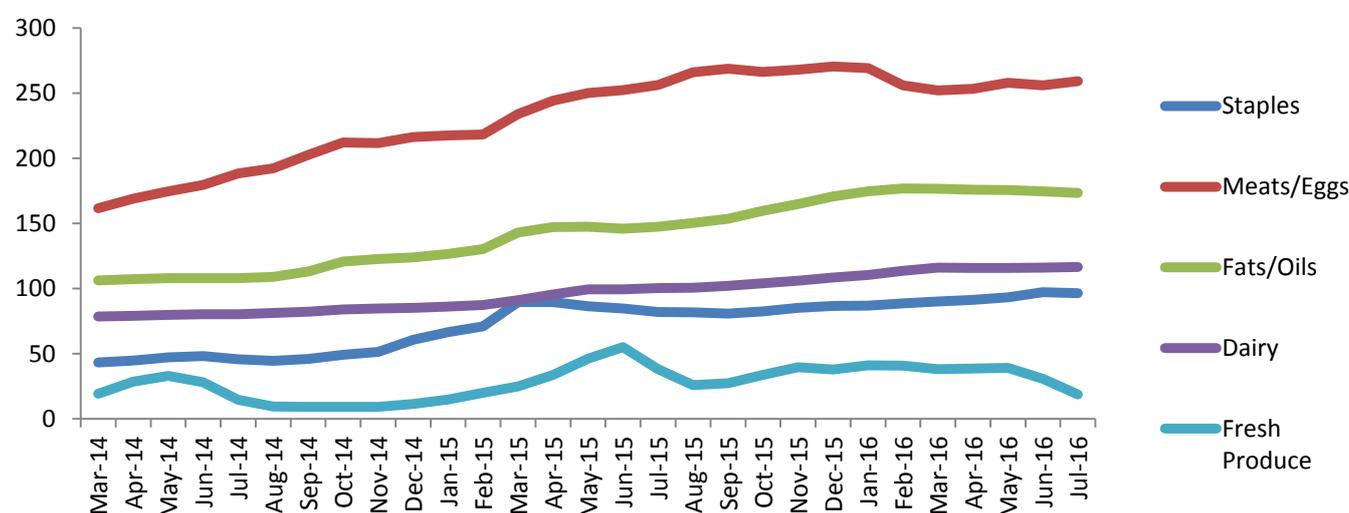
NGCA food basket value remained stable during January-July 2016 with the exception of June. The sudden price hike displayed in June (**Graph 8**) can be explained by the introduction of a new more expensive harvest of vegetables and potatoes into a market, while little or no previous season crops were available as alternative. Prices for these commodities increased by 30-80% in June compared to May 2016. It is common for the prices for a new harvest such as this to be higher at the introduction, and then to reduce as supply volume grows.

However, this spike had the short duration, in July prices returned to previous values or even lower (see **Attachment 1**). In July the food basket value in NGCA reached 806 UAH, which corresponds with the same figure as in February 2016.

Food basket value in NGCA area remains 25% higher compared to national average in July 2016.

Within food group commodities, price trends generally remained flat with the exception for vegetables (see **Graph 9**). Seasonality plays the key role for trend development of the different food groups. As shown in the Graph 9, vegetable prices went down significantly during the summer months. The meats/eggs group began slowly to recover after a significant drop in the price of eggs at the beginning of the 2016. Dairy commodities have experienced slow but steady growth. The main uptrend driver for staple commodities was buckwheat however this has now begun to stabilize.

Graph 9: National Price Trends by Food Groups



It should be noted that increased prices in July as compared to May 2016 on the national level occurred only for buckwheat (+13%) and eggs (+12%). These price changes have different reasoning's. The price of eggs recovered after a significant fall in February-March due to earlier over production. In the case of the buckwheat, it happened due to the shortages in the market.

As foreseen in [Market Update 10](#), buckwheat prices decreased in August-September due to the introduction of new harvested produce. Projected gross yield of buckwheat in the 2016/2017 marketing year is estimated [at 174 000 tons](#)⁷, with 150 - 160 thousand tons needed of fully meet the needs of the Ukrainian consumers. In the 2015/2016 marketing year the harvest of buckwheat was 127 thousand tones. The downward trend in buckwheat price should start in August and continue during autumn months as soon as new harvest produce arrives on the market.

On the other hand, during June-July 2016 prices at the national level decreased for cabbage (-58%), beetroot (-57%), carrot (-55%), onion (-36%) and potato (-8%).

In NGCA, during June-July the largest rise in prices occurred for the following: buckwheat grits (+14%), beetroot (+12%), onion (+10%) and sugar (+28%). While other commodities such as potato (-10%), eggs (-19%), cabbage (-25%), curd (-11%) and pork fat (-7%) became cheaper (see **Attachment 1**).

Therefore prices in GCA and NGCA sides move very differently and without any correlation, indicating a very poor integration of the market.

⁷ Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine official report



Market Update - Reporting Month - Jul-16

Oblast	Commodity	Price Data		Change From		Direction of Change	
		Current Month (Jul-16)	Previous Month (May-16)	Previous Month	Ref. Period (May-16)	From Prev. Month (+/-5%)	From Ref. Period (+/-15%)
Dnipropetrovsk (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	13.8	14.2	97%	97%		
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	11.0	11.8	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.5	9.8	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.3	8.5	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	8.8	9.1	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	35.7	32.8	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.3	6.1	87%	87%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	88.3	91.3	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	72.7	72.3	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	39.6	38.7	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	58.4	59.3	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.2	11.7	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	13.4	13.3	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	32.4	32.6	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	70.5	67.2	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	110.1	109.9	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	31.5	30.9	102%	102%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	39.9	45.0	89%	89%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	2.6	6.1	44%	44%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	5.4	13.8	39%	39%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	3.8	10.8	36%	36%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.6	8.0	57%	57%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	13.7	14.1	97%	97%	▲	▲	
Kharkivka (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	15.5	15.6	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	8.2	8.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	7.9	7.9	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.8	7.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.6	10.8	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	36.6	34.5	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.3	6.0	87%	87%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	84.8	85.9	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	69.9	69.5	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	38.5	36.4	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	56.6	56.4	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.2	11.1	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	11.9	12.0	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	29.1	29.4	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	76.3	75.7	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	101.6	99.8	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	30.8	30.1	102%	102%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	36.1	44.0	82%	82%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	2.3	6.6	34%	34%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	5.7	12.8	44%	44%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	3.6	11.6	31%	31%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	5.3	8.5	62%	62%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.1	14.2	100%	100%	▲	▲	
Zaporizhia (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	15.1	15.5	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	9.4	9.4	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.3	9.2	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.8	7.9	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.5	9.8	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	33.7	31.2	108%	108%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.0	5.7	87%	87%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	80.8	81.1	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	66.7	64.6	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	38.2	38.1	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	53.6	53.1	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.0	11.0	118%	118%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	13.3	12.9	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	32.0	31.9	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	68.2	67.0	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	106.3	101.5	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	30.8	30.7	100%	100%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	38.0	38.8	98%	98%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	2.3	6.2	38%	38%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	5.5	12.7	43%	43%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	3.6	10.5	34%	34%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.3	7.8	55%	55%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	13.7	13.6	101%	101%	▲	▲	

Oblast	Commodity	Price Data		Change From		Direction of Change	
		Current Month (Jul-16)	Previous Month (May-16)	Previous Month	Ref. Period (May-16)	From Prev. Month (+/-5%)	From Ref. Period (+/-15%)
Donetska (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	16.6	17.1	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.2	10.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	14.2	14.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.4	8.4	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.1	10.7	95%	95%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	37.6	33.7	112%	112%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.4	6.9	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	68.7	69.9	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	64.7	65.9	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	38.9	39.1	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	60.0	59.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.8	11.3	122%	122%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.7	12.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	36.8	36.7	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	69.1	70.6	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	110.7	111.0	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	32.6	31.8	103%	103%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	37.5	42.1	89%	89%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	3.5	7.9	45%	45%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	7.2	14.0	52%	52%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	6.3	9.9	63%	63%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	7.1	8.5	83%	83%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	13.9	13.8	101%	101%	▲	▲	
Luhanska (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	17.1	17.8	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	11.3	11.2	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.6	10.6	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.3	8.5	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.5	9.6	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	39.4	34.6	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.0	6.2	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	78.2	77.5	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	61.6	60.6	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	39.8	38.1	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	48.2	45.3	107%	107%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.4	11.5	116%	116%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	9.9	9.4	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	31.3	29.8	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	72.9	70.8	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	104.0	99.3	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	30.1	29.3	103%	103%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	33.7	36.8	92%	92%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	3.1	7.4	42%	42%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	6.2	14.7	43%	43%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	4.6	11.7	39%	39%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	5.7	9.3	61%	61%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.1	14.2	99%	99%	▲	▲	
National	Rice (Kg)	15.3	15.7	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.5	10.5	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.1	10.0	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.5	8.6	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.4	9.7	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	37.3	33.0	113%	113%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.4	5.8	92%	92%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	81.2	82.5	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	67.8	67.9	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	39.9	39.3	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	57.2	56.7	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	13.1	11.7	112%	112%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.5	12.4	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	32.2	32.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	71.9	71.3	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	104.9	105.3	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	31.8	31.2	102%	102%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	36.7	39.2	94%	94%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	2.8	6.5	42%	42%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	6.1	13.5	45%	45%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	4.5	10.7	43%	43%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	5.3	8.3	64%	64%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	13.7	13.9	99%	99%	▲	▲	

Oblast	Commodity	Price Data		Change From		Direction of Change	
		Current Month (Jul-16)	Previous Month (May-16)	Previous Month	Ref. Period (May-16)	From Prev. Month (+/-5%)	From Ref. Period (+/-15%)
Donetska (NGCA)	Rice (Kg)	24.8	22.8	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	9.7	9.5	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	12.9	13.1	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	7.2	6.6	108%	108%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.8	10.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	39.7	31.3	127%	127%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.0	9.8	61%	61%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	134.3	133.1	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	103.1	100.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	48.9	49.8	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	60.6	68.4	89%	89%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	16.7	21.6	77%	77%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.9	16.5	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	54.1	53.0	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	93.9	105.6	89%	89%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	112.5	120.8	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	33.6	33.4	101%	101%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	104.3	100.8	104%	104%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	8.8	8.5	103%	103%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	10.3	11.8	88%	88%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	8.6	8.9	97%	97%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	8.3	9.0	92%	92%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	22.3	17.9	125%	125%	▲	▲	
Luhanska (NGCA)	Rice (Kg)	20.9	23.2	90%	90%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	6.4	6.6	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	6.4	6.6	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	5.6	5.8	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.5	9.3	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	33.2	33.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	8.8	6.5	135%	135%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	119.8	119.0	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	98.4	91.0	108%	108%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	45.7	45.4	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	47.7	47.9	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	16.5	19.3	86%	86%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	14.9	15.3	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	38.2	42.6	90%	90%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	52.4	55.2	95%	95%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	78.5	83.0	95%	95%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	29.5	31.8	93%	93%	▲	▲
Pork fat (Kg)	44.5	62.7	71%	71%	▲	▲	
Cabbage (Kg)	5.2	9.0	58%	58%	▲	▲	
Carrot (Kg)	11.3	10.2	112%	112%	▲	▲	
Beetroot (Kg)	9.2	7.3	127%	127%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	10.1	7.7	132%	132%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	22.5	17.1	131%	131%	▲	▲	
NGCA	Rice (Kg)	23.0	23.0	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	8.1	8.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.9	10.1	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	6.5	6.2	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.2	10.1	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	36.7	32.2	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	7.4	8.2	90%	90%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	129.1	127.8	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	101.0	96.5	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	47.1	47.5	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	54.6	58.9	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	16.6	20.5	81%	81%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.0	15.9</				