

UKRAINE FACT SHEET

December 2024

MILITARY AND FINANCIAL AID PROVIDED BY THE U.S. AND ALLIES TO UKRAINE HAS ENABLED SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF FREEDOM, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, AND FREEDOM FOR THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

- Total Military Aid Committed and Disbursed Since Feb 24th:** Over \$132bn, including circa \$64bn from the U.S., \$51bn from the EU and remainder primarily from the UK (\$11bn), Canada (\$2bn) and other alliesⁱ. On December 7th and December 12th, the U.S. announced two additional military aid packages worth circa \$1bn and \$0.5bn, respectively^{ii iii} (*Kiel Institute, U.S. Department of State, U.S. House of Representatives*)
- Occupied Territory.** 7% of Ukraine was annexed/occupied pre-2022^{iv}; 27% - at height in March 2022^v; ~18.5% - now^{vi}. In November 2024, Russian forces occupied circa 700 square kilometers, – the highest gains since March 2022^{vii}. As of December 18th, Russian forces seized 3,306 square kilometers since the beginning of 2024.^{viii} As of December 21st 2024, Russia occupies circa 111,716 square kilometers of Ukrainian territory, down from 163,000 square kilometers at the peak of its invasion in 2022 (*ISW, DeepState Map*)
- Liberated Territory.** Over 52% of the territory occupied since Feb 24th has been liberated (c. 52k km², ~area of 1.3x Switzerland or 1x Croatia), representing c. 8m hectares^{ix} and 1,900 settlements^x, including 30k hectares and over a dozen settlements since summer counter-offensive began^{xi} (*ISW, Ukraine Armed Forces, Presidential Office*)
- Ukraine Beat Russia in the Black Sea.** Since the full-scale invasion, Ukraine has successfully resisted Russia in the Black Sea, halving the Russia's Black Sea fleet from 80 warships to 40 (destroyed or damaged), equivalent to at least 40% of Russia's naval tonnage.^{xii} In addition to the Western military assistance, Ukraine's naval drones have been crucial in advancing in the Black Sea. In 2022, Ukraine started assembling the world's first Naval Fleet of Drones and is operating now a fleet of very own sea drones, with some able to carry about 800-kilogram of explosive - roughly twice the payload of a US Tomahawk missile^{xiii} and hit a target over 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) away, meaning it can reach a target almost anywhere in the Black Sea^{xv}. Ukraine has created a 200-mile security strip in the Black Sea thanks to the use of its maritime drones to protect maritime traffic in the black Sea.^{xvi}
- Kursk Oblast Incursion.** On August 6th, Ukrainian forces launched an incursion into Russia's Kursk oblast. As of September, Ukraine officials claimed circa 1,250 square kilometers controlled area^{xvii}. Russian forces started a counterattack in Kursk region on September 10th, accumulating c. 59k troops, including c. 10k from North Korea to reinforce Russia's war effort.^{xviii xix} As of December 21st, Ukraine controlled c. 480 square kilometers territory in Kursk region, with Russia repelling c. 770 square kilometers of the territory Ukraine initially captured^{xx}. In the beginning of December, North Korean troops have entered combat against Ukrainian soldiers in the Kursk region for the first time. Ukraine reported the first losses of North Koreans troops, with, at least, 3,000 killed or wounded^{xxi}
- Victory Plan.** In October 2024, President V. Zelenskyy presented Ukraine's five-part Victory Plan aimed at winning the war by the end of 2025 to the Verkhovna Rada on Oct 16. The Victory Plan consists of five points: (i) NATO: Invitation for Ukraine to join NATO - an unconditional invitation right now; (ii) Defense: Irreversible strengthening of Ukraine's defense against the aggressor - there is a clear list of weapons capable of sustaining the necessary strength of Ukrainian warriors, listed in the secret Annex accessible to the partners with the appropriate military assistance capabilities; (iii) Deterrence: Ukraine offers to deploy a comprehensive non-nuclear strategic deterrence package on its territory, sufficient to protect the country from any military threat posed by Russia; (iv) Strategic Economic Potential: Ukraine offers its strategic partners a special agreement for the joint protection of the country's critical resources, as well as joint investment and use of this economic potential (this involves natural resources and critical metals worth trillions of U.S. dollars); (v) Post-War Period: the replacement of certain U.S. military contingents stationed in Europe with Ukrainian units that have gained real experience in modern warfare, the use of Western weapons, and cooperation with NATO troops - this Ukrainian experience should be used to strengthen the defense of the entire Alliance and ensure security in Europe. The Victory Plan has three secret annexes to the points (ii), (iii), (iv), which were shared with designated partners, including the U.S., the UK, France, Italy and Germany^{xxii}
- Resilience Plan.** President Zelenskyy unveiled Ukraine's Internal Resilience Plan as the country marked 1,000 days of full-scale invasion on November 19th. Ukraine's Internal Resilience Plan consists of ten points: (i) Unity, (ii) Frontline, (iii) Armament, (iv) Money, (v) Energy, (vi) Security, (vii) Communities, (viii) Human Capital, (ix) Cultural Sovereignty and (x) Heroes Policy. President Zelensky highlighted that the Resilience Plan focuses on harnessing a country's internal capacities for victory. The plan comprises steps to stabilize the front line, enhance the technological capabilities of Ukraine's Defense Forces, support military innovation and arms production, support Ukrainian

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entrepreneurship, de-shadow of business and ensure its security, protect energy facilities and improve energy efficiency, as well as measures to shore up national unity and cultural identity.^{xxiv}

- **Unlocking Russian Frozen Assets.** The leaders of G7 countries reached a political agreement on providing \$50bn of additional financial support for Ukraine backed by earnings from immobilized Russian sovereign assets by end of 2024, crucial for Ukraine's 2025 budget^{xxv} EU transferred first €1.5bn tranche of proceeds from Russian assets in July 2024.^{xxvi} The second tranche is expected by April 2025^{xxvii}. In November, the EU and Ukraine have signed a MoU for the provision of \$19bn from the proceeds of Russian assets as part of a \$50bn package^{xxviii}. In December 2024, the World Bank approved a financial aid package of \$2.05bn, including a \$1bn grant from a new \$20 billion U.S. loan fund for Ukraine that is backed by income from frozen Russian sovereign assets^{xxix xxx}
- **Ukraine Peace Summit 2024.** 89 countries signed the final joint communique reaffirming a commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity^{xxxi} U.S. Vice President Kamala Harris announced over \$1.5 billion to bolster Ukraine's energy sector, address humanitarian needs, and strengthen civilian security during the Summit.^{xxxii} In October 2024, additional \$0.2bn was announced.^{xxxiii}
- **G7 Summit.** Ukraine signed bilateral security agreements with the U.S. and Japan. The former envisions building Ukraine's credible defense, achieving a just peace that respects Ukraine's rights under international law, and accelerating Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration^{xxxiv}. Japan undertakes to provide Ukraine with \$4.5 billion in aid throughout 2024 and will continue to help throughout the ten-year term of the agreement, formalizing Tokyo's support for Ukraine^{xxxv}. Canada will take the helm of the G7 in 2025 and will host the next G7 Leaders' Summit^{xxxvi}
- **Ukraine Recovery Conference 2024.** During the third Recovery Conference on Jun 11-12, 2024, Ukraine expanded the number of dimensions of the country's recovery to four – (i) business, (ii) European integration, (iii) municipalities, and (iv) human capital. A total of 110 international agreements were concluded, for a total amount of ~€16bn^{xxxvii}

IMPACT OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE SINCE FEBRUARY 24, 2022

- **War Crimes.** 151k Russian aggression-related and war crimes registered since the start of the full-scale invasion^{xxxviii}; >1,660 attacks on hospitals and medical workers, c. 3,798 damaged or destroyed educational institutions, and circa 1,000 kindergartens.^{xxxix} (*Prosecutor General's Office*)
- **Refugees and Displaced Persons.** 6.8m Ukrainian refugees officially reported globally^{xl}; c.4m remain internally displaced^{xli}; 14.6m or 40% of the population require some form of humanitarian help^{xlii} (*UN Refugee Agency, Ministry of Reintegration, IOM*)
- **Deportations.** Number of deported Ukrainians to Russia officially registered is about 1.9m^{xliii}, unofficially, it varies from 2.8 to 4.7m^{xliv}. 20k children have been illegally deported^{xlv}. As of December, Ukraine has returned over 1,000 children.^{xlvi} Over 1.5m children are said to be brought to Russia since 2014^{xlvii} (*National Resistance Center, Regional Human Rights Center, Ministry of Reintegration*)
- **Forced Adoptions.** About 20,000 Ukrainian children were deported to be forced into adoption in Russia^{xlviii}, 400 adoptions with verified information and names^{xlix} (*Presidential Commissioners for Children's and Human Rights*)
- **Total Number of Attacks against over 60% of Civilian Targets!** > 10,000 ballistic and cruise missiles; ~34,000 guided aerial bombs (KABs), ~3,300 in Sep'24 alone^{li}, many of which weigh over a tone each;> 20,000 drone attacks^{lii}. Over 6,000 missile and drone strikes were launched during autumn 2024 alone, four times more than the previous year^{liii} On December 20th 2024, Russian forces launched five North Korean ballistic missiles at Kyiv City on the morning; Ukrainian forces downed all five, but missile debris damaged infrastructure in Kyiv and caused civilian casualties^{liv} (*Presidents Administration, Ukrainian Armed Forces, ISW*)
- **Civilian Casualties.** UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) reports 40,176 civilian casualties since the invasion: 12,340 killed, incl. 667 children, and 27,836 injured^{lv} – these are only verified cases from territories where data collection is possible, with the actual toll likely significantly higher
- **Cumulative Number of Air Raid Sirens Nationwide.** Over 52,514 sirens, adding up to the equivalent of >30 days-long of sirens in Western regions, >66 days in Kyiv, >304 days in Donetsk region^{lvi} (*alerts.in.ua*)
- **Infrastructure Losses.** >30% of infrastructure has been destroyed, with a replacement cost of circa US \$157bn as of start of 2024^{lvii}
- **Energy Infrastructure Losses.** 50% of Ukraine's generation capacity (9.2 GW) lost as a result of Russian attacks, 42 units of thermal power plants and 20 units of hydropower plants are damaged or destroyed^{lviii} On August 26, 2024, Russia launched a massive strike having used about 100 missiles and the same number of drones. On November 17th, Russia resumed massive attacks on critical infrastructure, damaging four substations important for the safety of NPPs. On November 28th, Russia executed another hostile attack on energy infrastructure, launching over 188 missiles and drones^{lix}. During its most recent attack on energy on December 13th, Russia executed the most

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extensive strike since the beginning of the war, with 286 missiles and drones launched^{lx}. Emergency outages have been implemented countrywide since the mid of November. Since February 2022, Russia has carried out over a thousand attacks targeting Ukraine's energy infrastructure facilities, circa 90% of which were deliberate attacks targeting electricity transmission facilities, and, while over 220 strikes were directed at energy generation facilities^{lxi}

- **ICBM Attack.** On November 21st, Russia, for the first time in history, fired a hypersonic intermediate-range ballistic missile (ICBM) with the codename Oreshnik, reportedly not carrying warheads, on Dnipro in response to the U.S. and UK's allowing Kyiv to strike Russian territory with advanced Western weapons, in a further war escalation^{lxii}
- **Largest cyberattack since February 2022.** On December 19th, Russia conducted its most massive cyberattack on Ukraine's state registers to disrupt the work of the Ukraine's critical infrastructure. As a result of the attack, the operation of the Unified and State Registers under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine was temporarily suspended. Vice Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration informed it would take up to two weeks to restore the registries, and no personal data leak has been confirmed as a result of the attack^{lxiii}
- **Total Cost of Reconstruction and Recovery.** US \$486bn as of February 2024^{lxiv} >30 countries and the EU adopted the Joint Declaration of Support for Recovery and Reconstruction of Ukraine during a meeting in New York on Sept. 25, 2024^{lxv} (WB) In November 2024, President Zelenskyy claimed that damages that Ukraine suffered as a result of Russian aggression reached about US \$800bn^{lxvi}
- **Economic Losses.** -29.2% YoY fall in real GDP in 2022, recovering only 5.3% YoY in 2023, 4.0% [\pm 0.5%] YoY as of 11M24^{lxvii}; 27% of GDP budget deficit, excluding grants^{lxviii}; Black Sea port blockages; -35% YoY in merchandized exports in 2022, and further -16% YoY in 2023^{lxix}; unemployment surged >2x YoY (to 19%)^{lxx}; poverty coefficient – increased 5x to 24% in 2022, 19% in 2023^{lxxi} (NBU, Ministry of Economy).
- **Private Sector Capital Investment Gap.** Private sector shrank, crowded out by prohibitively expensive capital, with avg. bank debt rates at 15.1% (from 8.9% in 2021), still below government bond yields, disincentivizing private investment. Capital investments are down 39% in 2022, while FDI, adjusted for reinvested earnings, collapsed by 62% in 2023 vs. 2021. Equity investments are virtually non-existent, though needed most injection. Capital investments are down 39% in 2022, while FDI, adjusted for reinvested earnings, collapsed by 62% in 2023 vs. 2021. Even at high interest rates though, banks have difficulty lending, given equity shortage, with NPLs for foreign banks tripling to 13% and system-wide exceeding 32%^{lxxii} (NBU). However, a rebound of economic activity in private sector is reportedly observed, with 93% of enterprises reporting a level of economic activity no less than 25% of pre-war capacity, and 83% of total vacancies posted in Ukraine compared to the pre-war level.^{lxxiii}^{lxxiv}
- **Mined Area.** Ukraine is now the most mined country in the world - 30% of Ukrainian territory is mined (the equivalent of double Austria's size or 8x the size of Israel)^{lxxv}; according to different estimates, 30^{lxxvi}-70^{lxxvii}, or even up to 757^{lxxviii} years is estimated to be required to demine Ukraine completely. The costs for clearing landmines and unexploded ordnance are estimated to be around \$35bn^{lxxix} (State Emergency Service of Ukraine, UNDP)

DIRECT FINANCIAL AID TO UKRAINE'S BUDGET FROM THE U.S. AND ALLIES KEEPS STATE OPERATING WHILE TAXES COLLECTED FUND PRIMARILY WAGES OF MILITARY AND SECURITY PERSONNEL

- **Total Support to Budget Since Feb 24th:** \$111.3bn, incl. \$37.7bn in 2024. \$44.8bn from EU, \$29.8bn from the U.S., \$11.4bn from the IMF, \$7.7bn from Japan, \$5.4bn from Canada, \$5.3 from WB, \$2.6bn from the UK, \$4.3bn from Rest of World^{lxxx}
- **Ukraine's 2022 Pre-War State Budget Expenditures:** \$53bn; military & security is 6% GDP and 19% of budget or c. \$10bn^{lxxxi}
- **Ukraine's 2022 Actual Expenditures:** \$83bn; military & security is 31% GDP and 59% of budget or c. \$49bn^{lxxxii}
- **Ukraine's 2023 Actual Expenditures:** \$110bn^{lxxxiii}; military & security is 32% of 2023 GDP and 55% of the state budget or \$57bn in 2023^{lxxxiv}
- **Ukraine's 2024 Approved Budget:** \$85bn; military & security is 22% GDP and 55% of budget or c. \$46.5bn^{lxxxv}
- **Ukraine's 2025 Approved Budget:** \$80bn; military & security is 23% GDP and 54% of budget or c. \$43.4bn^{lxxxvi}
- **2022 Support to Budget by U.S. and Allies.** \$31bn, incl. c. \$12bn grants from the U.S., \$8bn from EU, \$2.7bn from IMF, \$1.9bn from Canada^{lxxxvii}, €1.7bn from EIB^{lxxxviii}, \$5.5bn from Rest of World
- **2023 Support to Budget by U.S. and Allies.** \$42.5bn, incl. \$19.5bn from EU, c. \$11bn grants from the U.S., \$4.5bn from the IMF, \$3.6bn from Japan, \$3.9bn from the Rest of World^{lxxxix}
- **10M24 Key Budget Sources.** 62% from collected taxes; 28% from non-tax income (revenues of budgetary institutions and income from property & business activities)^{xc}
- **10M24 Key Budget Uses.** 61% military & security; 11% social outlays; 10% state support; 5% healthcare^{xci}

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- **2025 Key Budget Sources.** ~80% from collected taxes; the rest from non-tax income (revenues of budgetary institutions and income from property & business activities) and grants^{xcii}
- **Increasing Tax Income.** Increasing MoM (+27% YoY in UAH terms in 2023, in USD +12% YoY), covering 30% of total budget spending^{xciii}, including military wages (1/3 of budget spending^{xciv}), while foreign grants help support the running of the state. The Parliament voted for the first wartime tax hikes to fund defense in October 2024, envisioning a 3.5 p.p. increase in the military levy among other hikes, effective since December 2024^{xcv xcvi}. In November 2024, the President signed the state budget for 2025. Planned 2025 Budget envisages that tax income will cover >5% of total budget spending next year, slightly higher than in 2024^{xcvii}
- **World Bank's PEACE in Ukraine Project.** Partners mobilized \$50bn to reimburse priority social and humanitarian, non-defense related, expenditures since invasion; >\$24bn are US grants^{xcviii}; the funds are spent on pensions, social outlays, payments to internally displaced people, salaries to rescuers of the State Emergency Service^{xcix} (*Ministry of Finance, World Bank*)

CONTINUED SUPPORT OF UKRAINE IS INVESTMENT IN INTERNATIONAL WORLD ORDER, GLOBAL SECURITY, AND LARGEST REBUILD SINCE WORLD WAR II

- **Ukraine's Significance.** Largest European country by area (excl. RF), with a population of circa 40m, incredibly rich in natural resources, home to 20 of the 'critical' raw materials, incl. lithium, cobalt, graphite, and zirconium^c, with estimates of the value of these deposits ranging from \$3tr to \$26tr^{ci}. Ukraine's exports feed more than 400m people worldwide, given that 55% of land's area is arable land^{cii} (*UN, WB*). Over 800m people living in neighboring consumer markets, powered by 20 FTAs with 47 countries, including the EU, making Ukraine a critical player in the global supply chain.
- **Oil and Gas Deposits.** Produces crude oil, natural gas, and coal; 2nd in Europe for proven gas reserves after Norway (c. 1.1tr m³ proven reserves), setting a five-year record by drilling over 326 new gas wells since February 2022^{ciii}. Total gas extraction volume reached 18.7bn cubic meters^{civ}. Thus, in 2023, Ukraine reduced its gas purchases by as much as 81% YoY and is well-positioned to achieve self-sufficiency in 2024, also due to lower consumption. Ukraine still has control over most of its oil and gas reserves (90% and 80%). It is developing its gas reserves, achieving self-sufficiency for the first time since independence anticipated for this year with state oil and gas company (Nafogas, Ukrnafta) already contributing almost 10% to total tax revenues and more than 4% to total Ukraine's budget revenues, paying over \$3.1bn in taxes to the state in 2023 alone^{cv}.
- **Strategic Earth Minerals.** Among the top 10 countries by proven reserves of titanium - 7% of world production^{cvi}. Lithium reserves, a key component for rechargeable batteries, account for c. 1/3 of those proven in Europe^{cvi} (*ERMA*).
- **Russian seizure of Ukraine's Key Deposits.** Russia has seized at least \$12.7tr worth of Ukraine's energy deposits^{cviii}. Moscow controls 63% of Ukraine's coal deposits, 11% of its oil, 20% of its natural gas, 42% of its metals, and 33% of its rare earths, including lithium. If it succeeds in annexing Ukrainian land seized during the full-scale invasion, Ukraine will permanently lose almost 2/3 of its deposits.
- **Resilience of Renewable Energy.** Share of renewables in Ukraine's total energy production reached 9,8% in 2023 with the United Nations estimating that renewables could power 80% of Ukraine's economy by 2050.^{cix} Renewable energy remains the most resilient energy segment, with c. 7 GW of generation capacity available as of summer 2024, representing a loss of just under 30% of pre-war capacity.^{cx} 860 MW of new RES capacity, including 230 MW of wind capacity came on-line during wartime – all private sector led^{cxii}. Over 1.3 GW of new RES capacity is publicly announced for deployment near-term.^{cxixcxiii}
- **Retail Sector innovation.** In retail and e-commerce, the number of operating retail shops surpassed 100% relative to pre-invasion by mid-fall 2023, despite destruction of war. Reaching \$50B in 2023 revenue with over 10M Ukrainians buying online^{cxiv}
- **IT Powerhouse.** IT is the fastest-growing industry and largest category of services exports (41% in 2023), reaching nearly \$7bn in 2023 vs. \$2bn in 2015, up over 2.0x in the last 5 years and ~60x over last 20 years. IT holds first place in service exports, totaling 41% of total Ukrainian service exports in 2023 (38.5% in 9M24), has grown circa 60x over the 20 years^{cxv} (*NBU, Ukrstat*).
- **Immense Tech Talent Pool.** One of the highest levels of IT / Tech graduates per capita in Europe, ahead of UK, FR, IT, PL, RO, and top-5 globally by the number of tech specialists - over 340k, +78% over the last 5 years^{cxvi} (*UA IT Association, Ministry of Digital Transformation*) Ukrainian developers rank in the top 5-10 globally in multiple

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rankings (*SkillValue, Topcoder, HackerRank*). Home to largest number of unicorns in CEE (5), over 100 R&D centers of global businesses, top-3 in CEE by the Tech Ecosystem growth for the last 5 years, incl. 2022, >9x since 2017 (*Ukrainian IT Association*)

- **Major Digitalization Underway.** One of the most advanced countries in the world in terms of digitizing public services: 30 public services & 21 documents in smartphone (about 100 services on the official website^{cxvii}), used by over 21m Ukrainians (>50%) in "Diia", a govt services superapp^{cxviii}. Ukraine was ranked 5th on the global E-Government Development Index published by the United Nations^{cxix} (*MinDigital*). TIME magazine included Diia in the Best Inventions 2024 in the Applications and Software category^{cxx}

ENSURING UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE AND SHIPPING ROUTES OPEN IS KEY TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

- **Agricultural Powerhouse.** In 2021, Ukraine accounted for 10% of global grain trade, ranking as the 4th-largest exporter after the US, Argentina, and Russia. The EU – all 27 members combined – was ranked 5th ^{cxxi}
- **Record Breaking 2021.** Ukraine delivered a record-breaking \$28bn of agricultural exports in 2021. Exports included over 50% of global supply of sunflower meal and oil, c. 20% of global export of rapeseed and barley, 3rd among global exporters; 4th globally in the export of corn (c.12% of global export) and 5th in the export of wheat (9%) ^{cxvii}
- **Key Partner to International Relief Agencies.** World Food Program (WFP), the UN's humanitarian food assistance, obtains 50% of its wheat from Ukraine, the share increased to 80% as of July 2023 ^{cxviii}
- **Feeds Disproportionate Share of World's Hungry.** Largest buyers of Ukrainian grain traditionally are Asian and African countries (50%), followed by Europe (c. 25%). Low-income countries, such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Lebanon, Mauritania, or Tunisia are very much dependent on Ukrainian wheat – at least 40% of grain in each is from Ukraine ^{cxviii}
- **Ukraine Continues to Feed World since February 24th.** During 2022, \$23.7bn in agricultural exports, given the Grain Initiative and established alternative export routes ^{cxvii} In 2023 marketing year, only 25% of Ukraine's harvest was used for domestic needs, while the rest will be exported to countries at risk of famine ^{cxvii}
- **UN-brokered Grain Corridor Restarted Ag Exports.** >1,000 ships with almost 33 Mt tons of grain and other foodstuffs left Ukraine from 3 Ukrainian ports (Chornomorsk, Odesa and Yuzhny/Pivdennyi) between Jul'22-Jul'23. Over 65% of the wheat exported through the Black Sea Grain Initiative reached developing countries ^{cxvii}
- **Ukraine Opened Black Sea Shipping Corridor.** Route opens weeks after Russian termination of the UN-brokered Black Sea grain deal, in August 2023; nearly 84 Mt tons of cargo has been exported for the period from Sept'23 – Nov'24, grain accounted for over 67% of shipments, mostly to Africa and Asia; over 3,118 new vessels arrived at Ukrainian ports to receive cargo during this period; ^{cxviii} shipping continues to face major risks, such as Russian missile strikes and floating mines; 2023 still marks #5 highest export value since independence; Agriculture employs ~20% of the nation's workforce
- **Ukrainian grain exports continue to be near pre-war levels.** In April 2024, Ukraine exported a record volume of products - more than 13 million tons, surpassing the indicators of February 2022 ^{cxviii} In the nearly four months since the beginning of the 2024/25 marketing year in November 2024, Ukrainian grain exports have totaled 18.4m tons, up 44% YoY. ^{cxviii}
- **Destroyed Port infrastructure.** Since mid-July 2023, >300 port infrastructure objects and 23 civil ships were damaged or destroyed during more than 50 attacks (including a civil ship transporting grain from Ukraine to Egypt on Sep. 12, 2024) ^{cxviii} (*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*); over Jul-Sep'24, Russia has carried out almost 60 attacks on ports, civilian ships, and grain warehouses in Ukraine, damaging and destroying c. 300 port infrastructure facilities, 177 vehicles and 22 civilian ships, 79 civilians were injured. ^{cxviii}

Sources: *Dragon Capital, European Council, World Bank, public data sources.*

A CORRUPTION-FREE UKRAINE IS AT THE TOP OF UKRAINE'S AGENDA

- **Significant results obtained by Office of Protection of Investor Rights, led by Oleksiy Boniuk, under the Office of the Prosecutor General (PGO), spearheaded by Dmytro Verbytskyi, Deputy Prosecutor General.** Since May 2020, AmCham has cooperated with, and provided steadfast support to this Office to ensure that, during this period of reform, law-abiding taxpayers/investors committed to Ukraine may be assured of the country's commitment to fairness, transparency, a level playing field and protection of investor rights. To date, AmCham has brought forward 57 cases from its members (37 cases regarding pressure on business, 20 cases where business have suffered from criminal activity and seek justice). As of today, safeguarding of investors' rights has

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been established in 31 cases, with significant progress made that represents the maximum extent of support that may be provided, including cases that have been referred to relevant court or escalated to the appropriate agency, for 16 other cases underway, a total of 47 of 57 cases or 82% of cases referred by AmCham

- **Key institutions launched.** (i) National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP), Aug 2016, led by Oleksandr Novikov since 2020; (ii) National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), formed 2014, launched Apr 2015, led by Semen Kryvonos since March 2023; (iii) Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutors Office (SAP), formed Sep 2015, launched c. Apr 2016, led by Oleksandr Klymenko since Jul 2022; (iv) High Anti-Corruption Court (**HACC**), launched Apr 2019, led by Vira Mykhailenko since Feb 2023; (v) Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine (**ESBU**), launched November 2021 and led by Andrii Paschuk, Acting Director since August 2023
- **Major Milestones Reached.** (i) fully formed, functioning independent anti-corruption infrastructure after 2022/23, leaders of agencies appointed; (ii) Ukraine removed from GRECO (Council of Europe Anti-Corruption Body) blacklist in March 2023; 1st time since 1991 based on progress since 2017; (iii) approved the State Anti-Corruption Program for 2023-2025, with 1,700 measures in 15 directions and trackable KPIs; (iv) Ukraine ascended 12 places in the 2023 Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index, one of the best global results of 2023
- **Progress in the implementation of measures.** As of the end of Oct-24, 267 measures were fully implemented, 82 – partially implemented, and 280 – in progress. Across directions, the largest share of implemented measures (ca. 32% of planned) is in the area of "Increasing the effectiveness of the anticorruption system" (107 measures fully or partially implemented) and "Prevention of corruption in priority sectors" (209 measures fully or partially implemented, ~29% of planned), and, with notable progress in "Ensuring the unavoidability of liability for corruption" (33 measures fully or partially implemented, ~35% of planned) areas.^{cxxxiii} One of the recent successes is the successful adoption of the Law on Lobbying, drafted by the NACP, in February 2024
- **Prevention Stats (NACP).** >1 million annual e-declarations of civil servants, Parliament renewed with an obligation to make statements public within one year; President vetoed the law, insisting on declarations made public immediately, except for select cases incl. Armed Forces – voted through in September 2023
- **Investigation Stats (NABU) and Prosecution Stats (SAP).** 567 investigations opened during 10M24^{cxxxiv}, 641 in 2023^{cxxxv} vs. 456 in 2022 and 633 in 2021^{cxxxvi cxxxvii}; 129 accused officials in 2022, 233 in 2023, 214 during 10M24^{cxxxviii} NABU and SAP saved the state c.\$128m in 2023 and \$95m in 1H24^{cxxxix} (\$92m in 2022^{cxl}, c.\$70m in 2021^{cxli})
- **High-Anti Corruption Court Stats.** over 160 verdicts in 5 years (37 in 2022, 65 in 2023), >160 corruption sentences^{cxlii} (49 in 2022^{cxliii}); named most efficient anticor body in Ukraine by Transparency International^{cxliiv}
- **Economic Security Bureau of Ukraine Stats (ESBU).** c.\$240m budget costs saved in 2023; 2,072 pre-trial investigations in criminal proceedings initiated (vs. 442 in 2022); suspicion announced to 507 people, a 10x increase vs. 2022; 342 cases sent to court (vs. 29 in 2022)^{cxlv} Since the beginning of 2024, detectives of the ESBU have initiated pre-trial investigations in 514 criminal proceedings in the field of illicit trafficking of excisable goods.^{cxlvi}
- **E-procurement Platform.** Prozorro launched in 2016, mandatory for most state-owned enterprises, government bodies, law enforcement agencies, territorial communities; tens of thousands of competitive purchases in 2023, totaling \$14bn (3x growth YoY), with 36k individuals/entities taking part^{cxlvii}. Cumulative savings to the government est. at over \$10bn^{cxlviii cxlix cl}
- **Military & Other Aid Oversight.** Monitored through the defense attaché of the US in Kyiv and establishment of the Security Assistance Group-Ukraine. Ministry of Finance, with WB, Deloitte, PWC, and BDO audit carries out review according to agreed procedures of eligibility of public government expenditures (under USAID SOREA Project)
- **High-Profile Cases.** In December 2024, NABU and SAPO completed an investigation into illicit enrichment of the head of the Antimonopoly Service of Ukraine, amounting UAH 72m (c. \$1.8m) during his tenure as the head of the regional state administration.^{cli} In November 2024, NABU and SAPO exposed a bribery scheme on €21m money-laundering case involving the former head of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine.^{clii} In April 2024, NABU and SAP informed Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food M. Solsky about the suspicion of taking over state land worth UAH 291 million and an attempt to take over land worth UAH 190 million. In January 2024, a businessman and Lviv oblast governor arrested after an attempt to bribe the State Bureau of Investigation (DBR) and accused of funneling \$31.6m intended for completing Defense Ministry contracts; in November 2023, NABU and SAPO accused a head of the State Special Communications and Information Protection Service of Ukraine in embezzlement of over \$1.8m of state funds; in September 2023, criminal case was initiated against oligarch Ihor Kolomoisky – in a \$250m money-laundering case^{cliii}; in May 2023, NABU and SAPO exposed a \$2.7m bribery scheme involving the head of the Supreme Court, exposed corrupt actions by 39 heads of state-owned enterprises, held 16 judges accountable in 2023^{cliv}

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- **Lifetime status for Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).** Ukrainian parliament passed IMF-EU-required legislation on politically exposed persons that reinstated lifetime status for PEPs, removing former 3-year provision
- **Conscription Transparency.** President Zelenskyy dismissed all officials in charge of regional military recruitment centers in August 2023^{clv}, resulting in 112 criminal proceedings on corruption charges^{clvi}. On April 2, 2024, Ukrainian parliament passed a new law on military mobilization, with a view to replenishing nation's fighting sources and creating a more stable and firmer legal framework for conscription^{clvii}
- **Government Reshuffle.** In September 2024, Ukraine's parliament approved President Zelenskyy's biggest government reshuffle of cabinet ministers since Russia launched a full-scale invasion in February 2022 replacing six cabinet ministers^{clviii}
- **Ukraine's Ambassadors Reshuffle.** On December 20th, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy announced the approval of over 30 Ukrainian ambassadorial appointments abroad, including Alyona Getmanchuk as Ukraine's representative to NATO, Andrii Melnyk as Ukraine's representative to the UN, Mariana Betsa as the head of Ukraine's National Commission for UNESCO Affairs^{clix}, as well as the replacement of ambassadors of Ukraine to Japan, China, Slovenia, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, Lithuania. ^{clx} President Volodymyr Zelenskyy highlighted that "All Forms of Diplomacy that Can Strengthen Ukraine Must Work for Ukraine"^{clxi}
- **EU Membership Progress.** EU and Ukraine officially started membership negotiations on June 25th. EU ministers met Ukrainian officials in Luxembourg to mark the beginning of a process that is set to take years, but which marks a symbolic moment for Ukraine^{clxii}

Sources: Council of Europe, Presidential website, NACP, NABU, SAPO, HACC, Prozorro websites, public data sources.

ABOUT THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN UKRAINE:

The American Chamber of Commerce is Ukraine's leading international business association that has been serving 600+ members in Ukraine since 1992, delivering the shared voice of best-in-class US, international, and Ukrainian companies, who invested over \$50 billion in Ukraine and remain committed to the country.

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