



Ministry of
Finance
of Ukraine

Ukraine during the war

2nd year

March 2022 vs March 2023



March 2022

	Tax revenues UAH 62,8 bn
	Customs revenues UAH 7,5 bn
	Monetary financing 20 bn
	Monthly budget planning and execution
	The uncertainty about external financial support
	russian plans to capture Kyiv in 3 days
	90% of business completely or almost stopped their activities
	IMF program terminated
	Pressuring Russian debt issue (USD 3 bn)

March 2023

	Tax revenues UAH 67,8 bn	+8%
	Customs revenues UAH 32,1 bn	↑ x3
	Zero monetary financing	
	Traditional budget execution process	
	Predictable and consistent financing for 2023	
	Ukraine preparing for large counter-offensive	
	Only 10% of businesses are not functioning	
	New \$15,6 bn EFF IMF program	
	Debt issue resolved	

Key Macro Indicators



Indicator		2022	2023
Real GDP growth, year-over-year, %		-29.2%	+3.2 %
Consumer price index of the previous year, %	December to December	+26.6 %	+14.8 %
Goods and services year-to-year, %	Export	-30 %	+4.8 %
	Import	-1.4 %	+23.5 %
International reserves, as of the end of the period, USD billion		USD 28.5 bn	USD 29.6 bn



Ukraine fulfills its obligations and carries out reforms in the conditions of war



Strengthening macro-financial stability
(maintaining the stability of the banking system, mobilizing an appropriate mix of external and domestic financing)



Fiscal Structural Policies (Solid revenue mobilization, Restoring pre-war tax policies, Preparing of the National Revenue Strategy, restoring the medium-term budget framework, promotion of customs administration reform)



Fiscal Transparency and Risk Management
(Strengthening control over contingent liability risks, Restoring regular reporting by SOEs, Enhancing the management and transparency of special accounts)



Strengthening public investment management ahead of post-war reconstruction is a priority



Governance and growth. Deregulation of economic activity and improving the business climate, further development of the public procurement system.



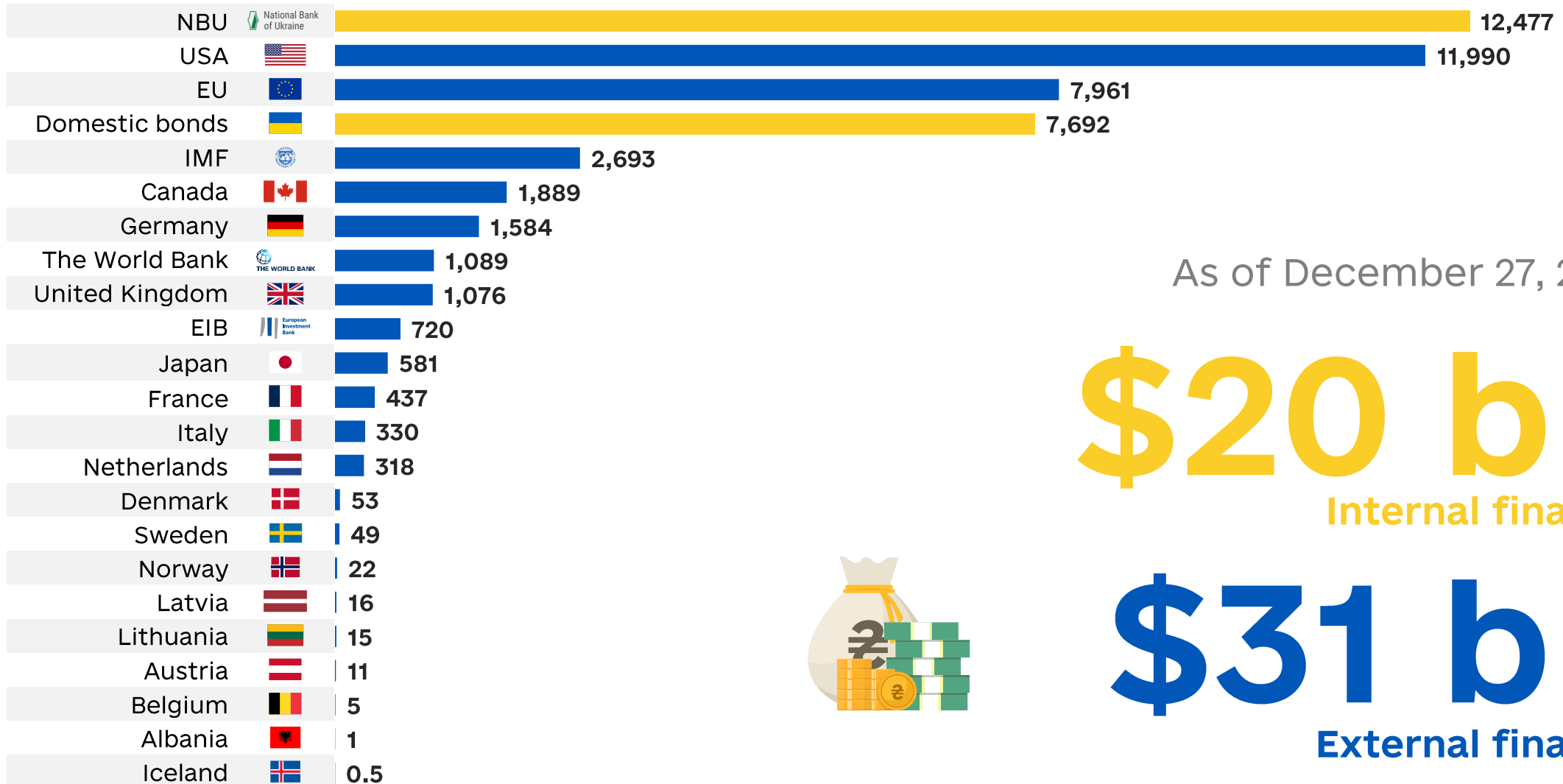
Strengthening Anti-corruption efforts and Rule of Law (in order to mitigate corruption risks during the war and help promote public trust and donor confidence in the reconstruction phase)



Energy Sector Reform (including Corporate governance reform in the GTSO)

Ukraine state budget financing since the beginning of the war

2022



As of December 27, 2022

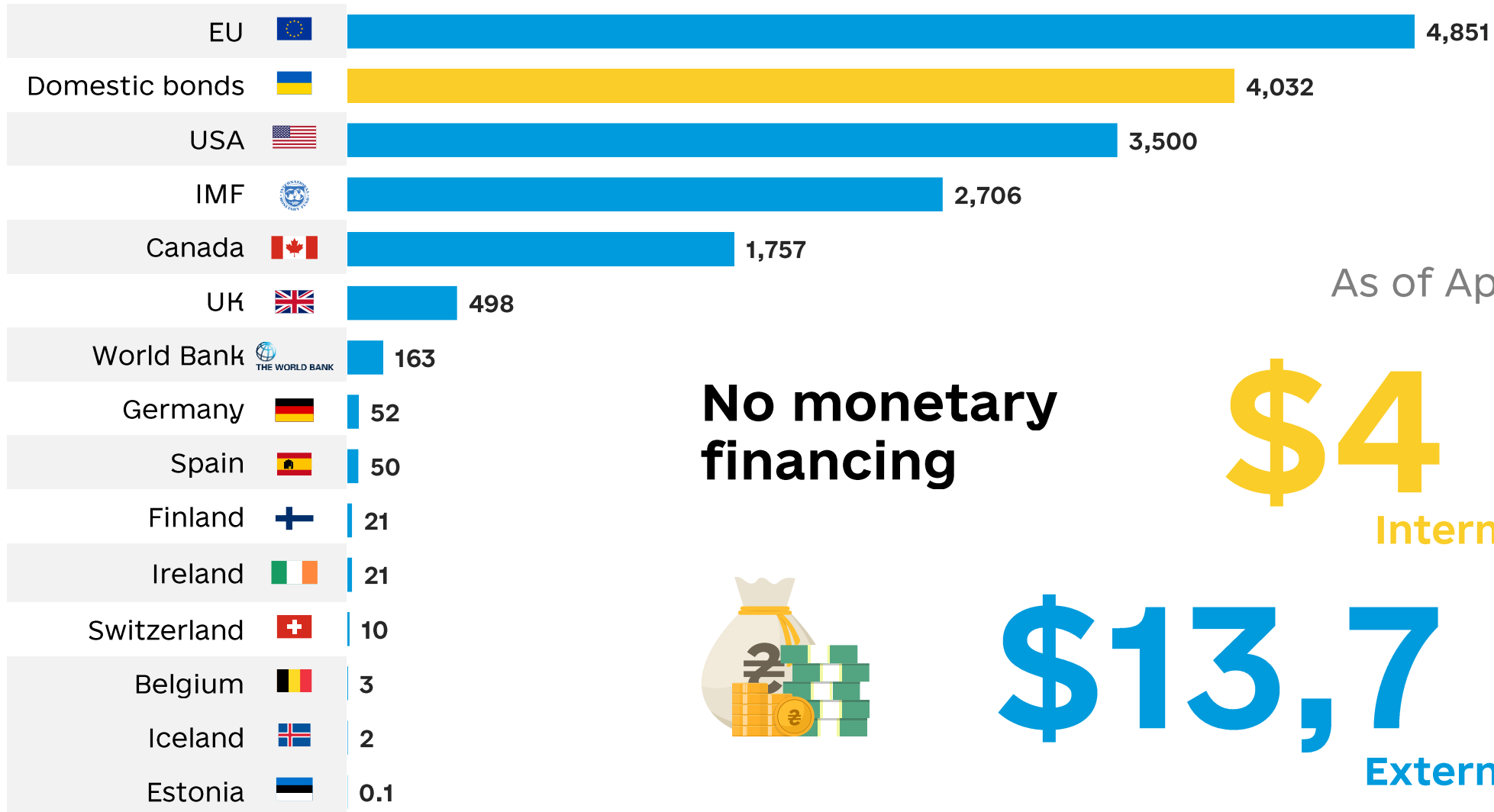
\$20 bn
Internal financing

\$31 bn
External financing



Ukraine state budget financing since the beginning of the war

2023



As of April 10, 2023

No monetary financing

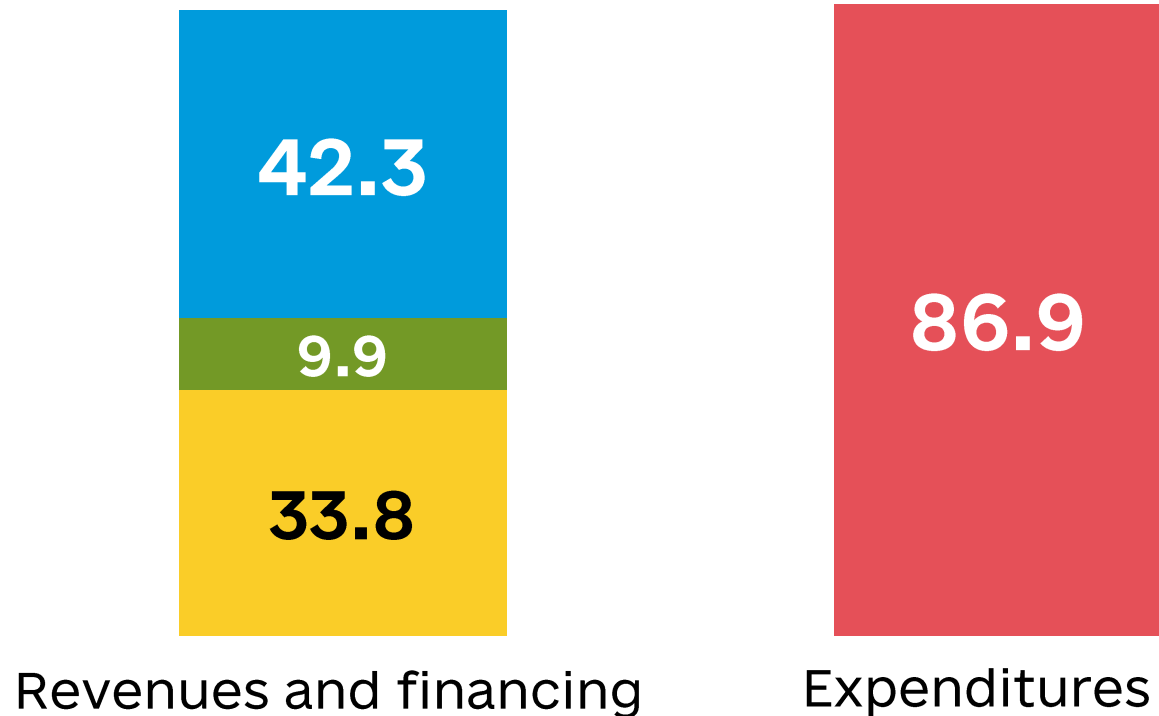
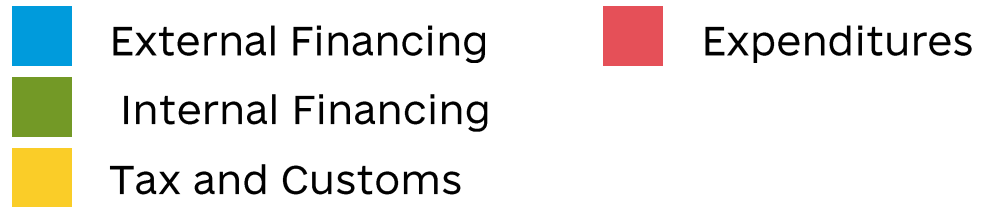
\$4 bn
Internal financing



\$13,7 bn
External financing



Revenues and Financing 2023

USD billion



Warfare Campaign



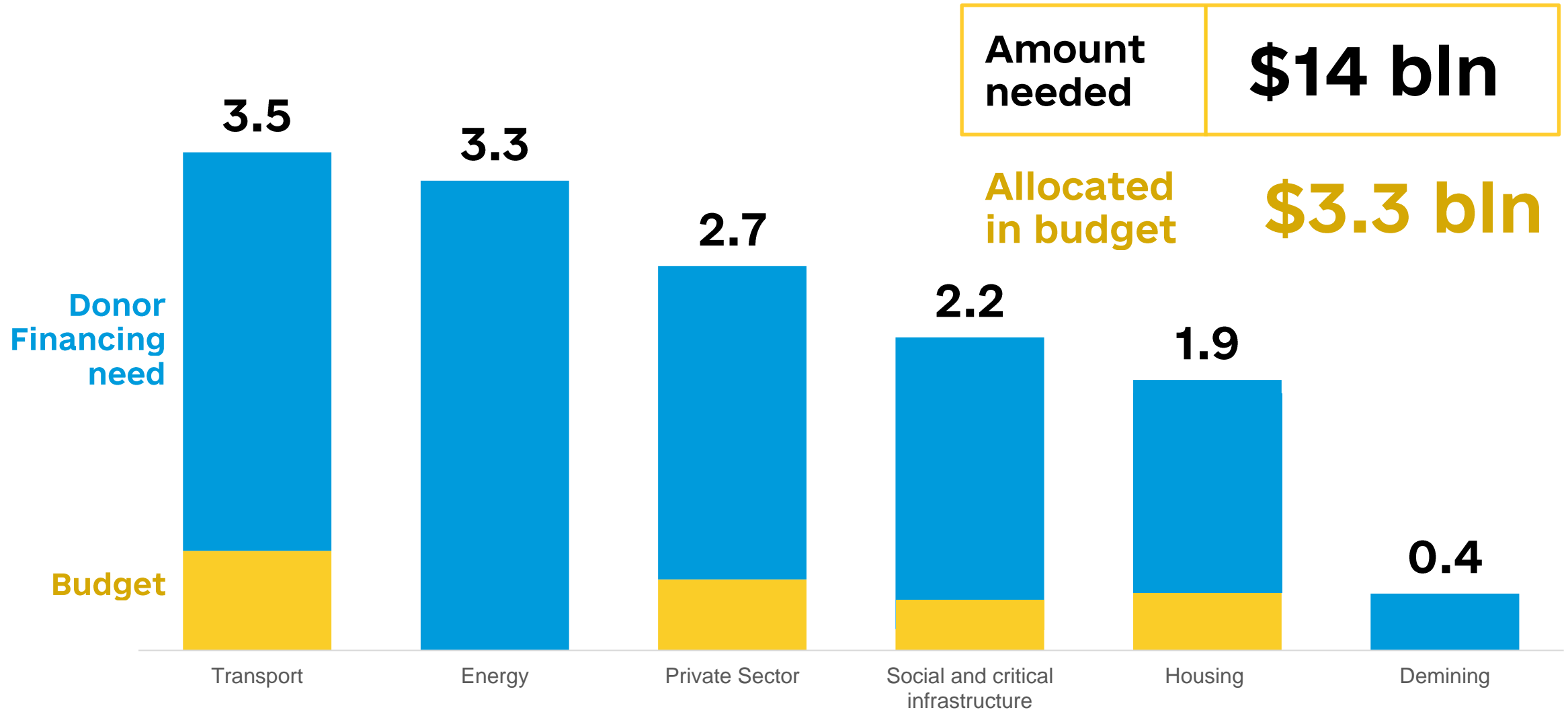
-  De-occupied by Ukraine
-  Occupied by Russia

By pushing back and liberating territory, Ukraine has slowed the growth in damages **from \$1.1 bln per day to \$370 mln per day**

According to RDNA2

RDNA2: damage, recovery and reconstruction needs

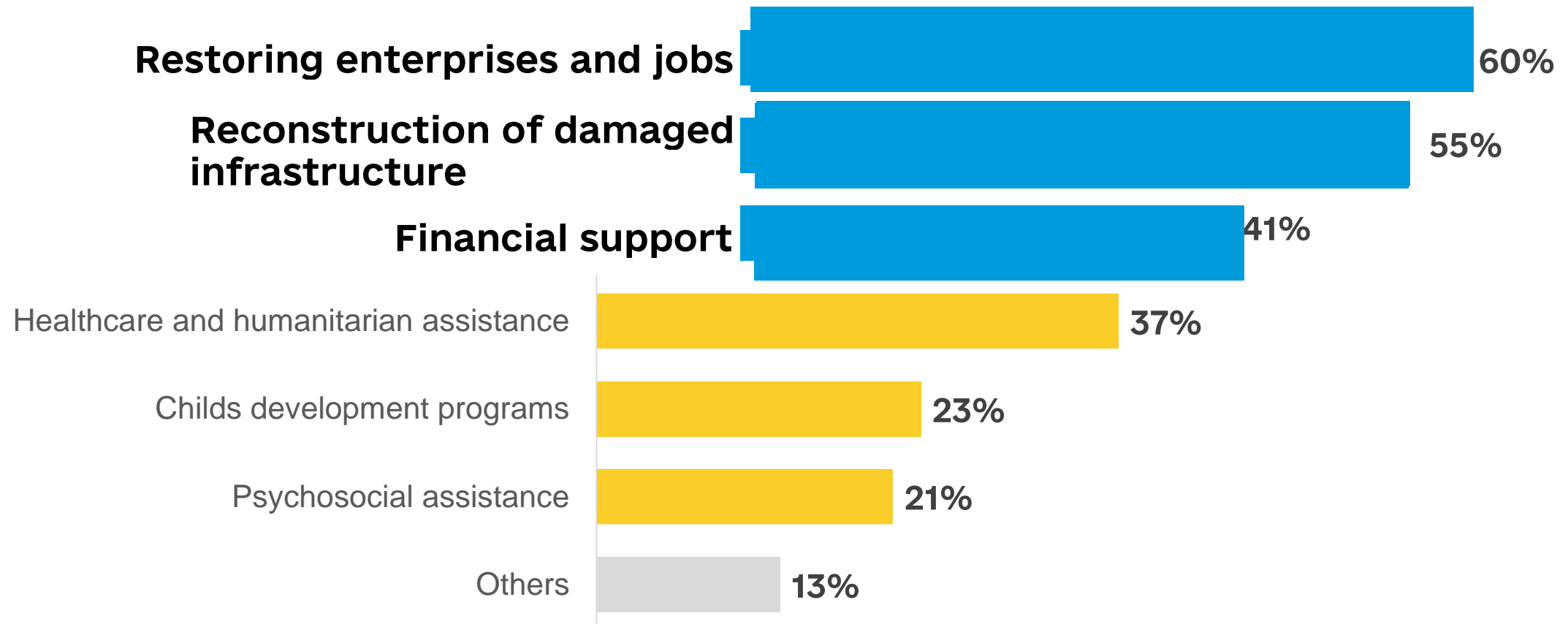
USD billion



Survey: Which support programs are most needed for war-affected Ukrainians? %



Up to three answers



russia attacks on Ukrainian energy system



1,200 missiles and drones

were launched from October 10, 2022

More than 15 massive waves of missile attacks and 18 of drone attacks.
50% of power plants and 40% of networks were affected



According to RDNA2:
damage in the amount of about \$10.6 bn



70% restored

and put back into operation



Last month we didn't have an energy deficit.
But we have to be realistic: the shelling has not stopped and will continue



Russia's idea that the lack of electricity would cause discontent among Ukrainians has failed



Ukraine needs solutions to protect energy infrastructure:

- Missile defence systems and reinforcement of energy facilities
- Investments in energy grids and production
- Investments in Green transition.
- Restoration of generation - hydro and thermal power plants, preparation of thermal power plants for winter.
- Equipment stocks to repair damaged energy facilities, substations, and networks



Due to the Price Cap implemented by G7 and EU, russia's energy revenues have decreased from EUR 1 bn

to

EUR 560 ml per day

russia is making
on exporting fossil fuels



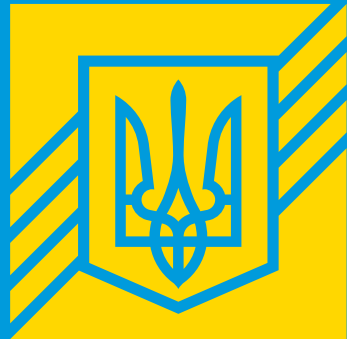
Since February 24, 2022, over **11,000 new restrictions** have been placed on russian individuals, companies, products, and technologies



But the real impact in some areas is falling short of what we had hoped for. **Russia is increasing imports through friendly countries and creating new logistics routes.**



What should be done more?
We should focus on preventing sanctions circumvention, including third countries.



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