



# Russian War Against Ukraine

## Blood and deaths on Putin's hands

The Russian Federation led by President Vladimir Putin has waged a war against Ukraine since February 2014.

Russia's temporary occupation of Crimea, its further aggression in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, direct support of international terrorists on the territory of Ukraine, and blackmail and economic pressure have led to tremendous casualties, and economic and infrastructure damages in Ukraine.

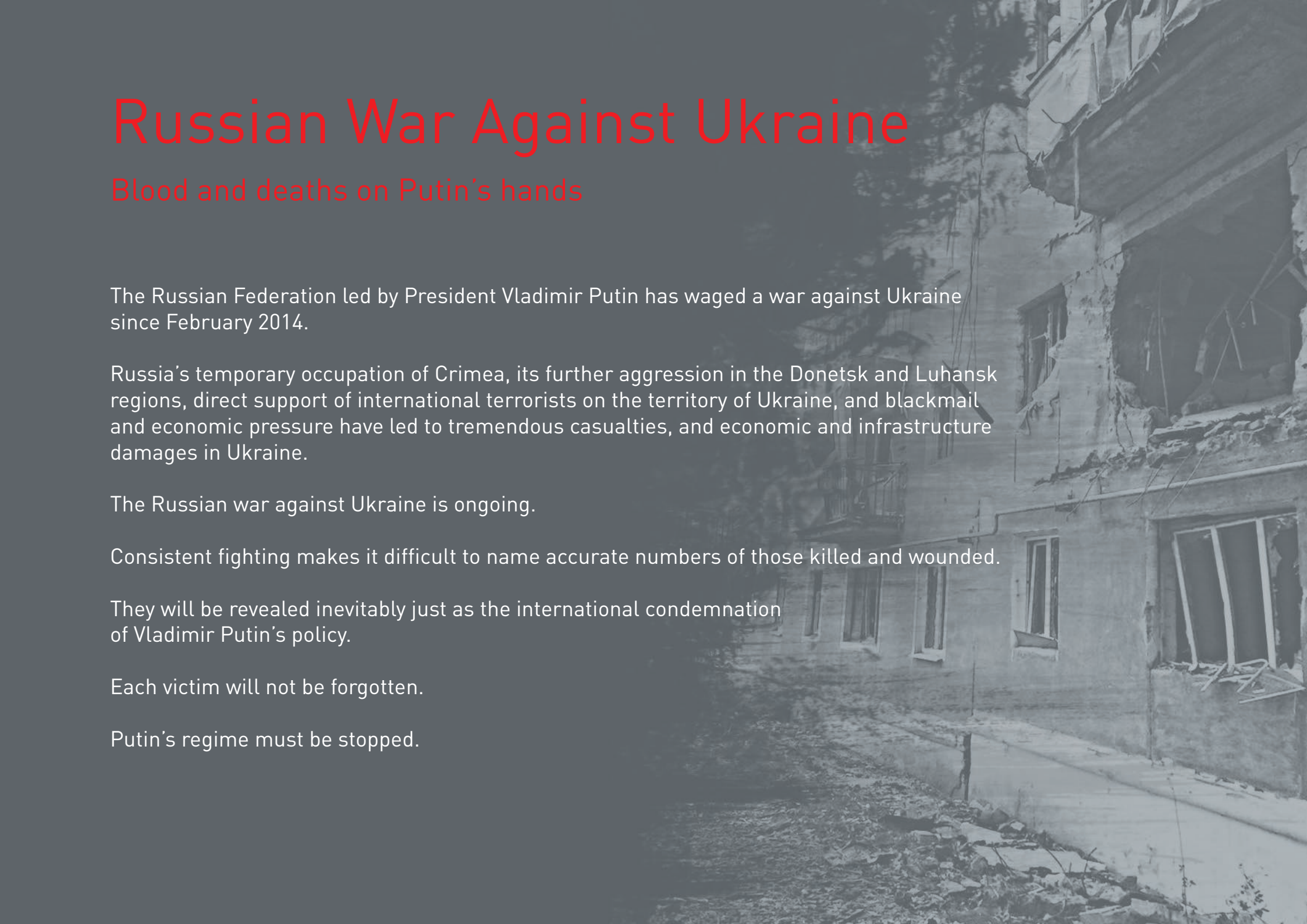
The Russian war against Ukraine is ongoing.

Consistent fighting makes it difficult to name accurate numbers of those killed and wounded.

They will be revealed inevitably just as the international condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policy.

Each victim will not be forgotten.

Putin's regime must be stopped.



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# I. Our losses

## Dead. Wounded. Victims

According to the reports published  
by international organizations more than

# 6 400

people have been killed  
as a result of Russian aggression  
by early June 2015

More than

# 15 000

were wounded

**ACCURATE NUMBERS COULD BE MUCH HIGHER**



# Internally displaced persons

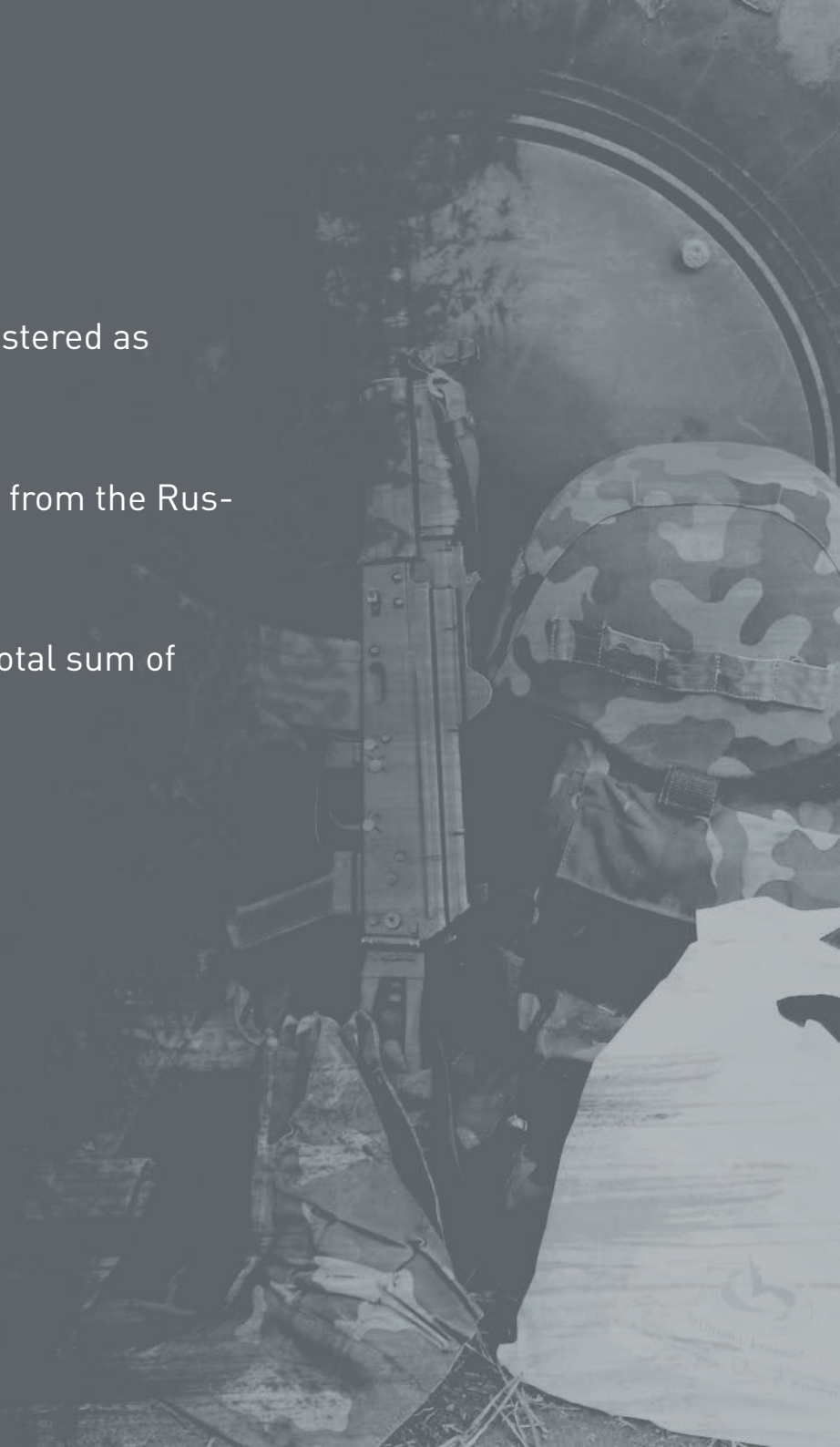
**1 204 530 Ukrainians**, including **79 000 children**, were registered as internally displaced persons as of April 2015.

They fled from the temporarily occupied territories that suffered from the Russian troops and Russian-backed terrorist groups.

The Government has financed monthly social payments for the total sum of more than **1bn UAH** (Ukrainian Hryvnias)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>These and other indicators correspond to the currency exchange rate of 15,76 hryvnias / 1 USD by late December 2014.



## Financial losses

The war waged by Russia

**destroyed 20% of Ukraine's economic potential,** including its forecasted revenues and foreign exchange earnings.

Ukraine spends more than **100 000 000 UAH** daily in order to protect itself from the Russian forces to conduct the Anti-Terrorist Operation.

## Economic and infrastructure losses

The estimate value of financial losses due to illegal confiscation of property of more than 4,000 enterprises by the Russian criminals on the **Crimean peninsula** is about **1 180bn UAH (98bn USD)**.

According to the Joint mission of the United Nations, the European Union and the World Bank, **estimated costs for the Donbas recovery may total 1.5bn USD**.

# Economic and infrastructure losses

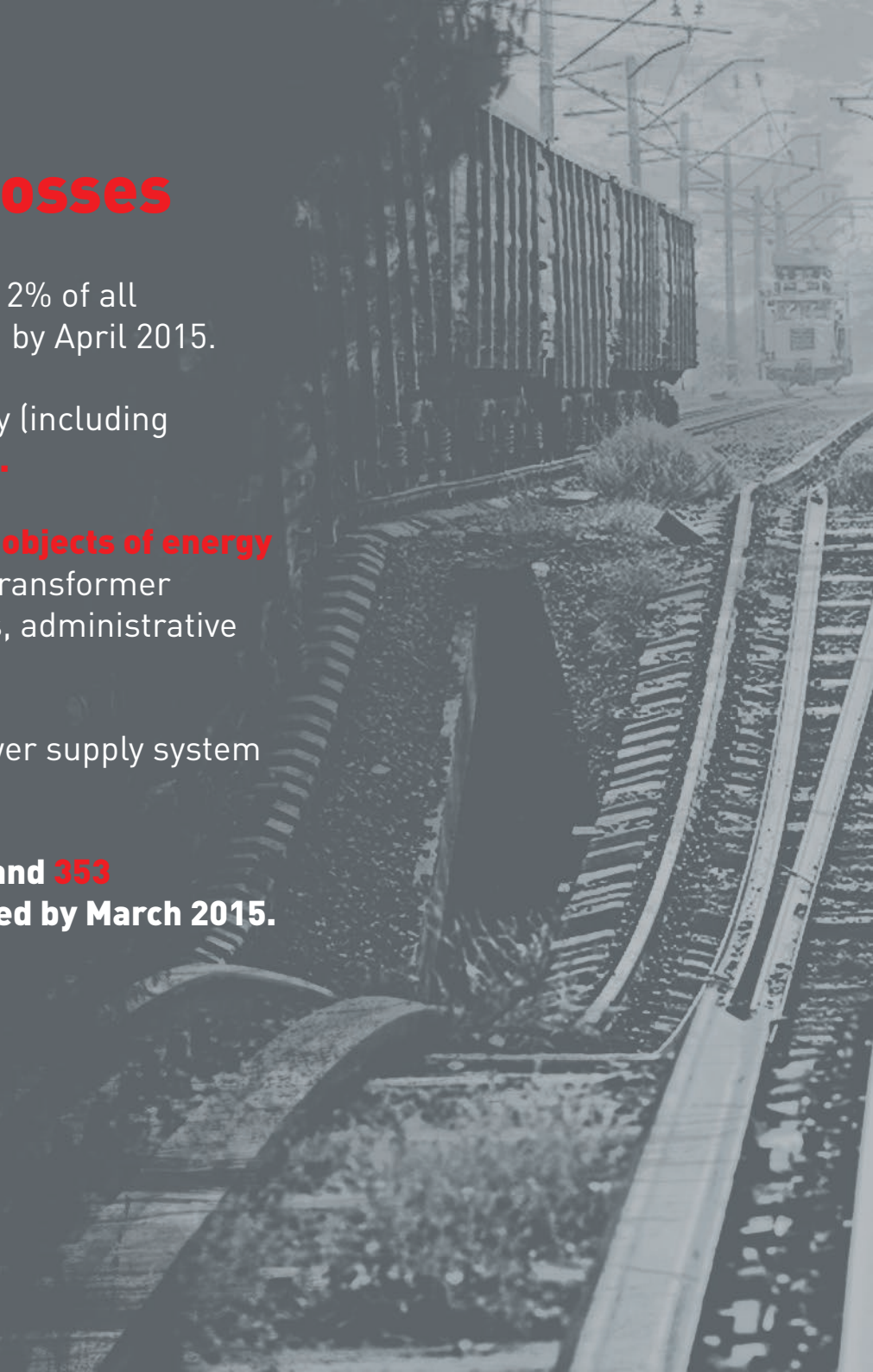
**In Donetsk region more than 9 579 apartment buildings** (12% of all residential structures) were destroyed or severely damaged by April 2015.

The estimate total value of destroyed and damaged property (including communal property and social infrastructure) is **3,1bn UAH**.

Russian terrorists **destroyed and severely damaged 1 280 objects of energy infrastructure** (overhead transmission lines, substations, transformer substations), damaged control and communication systems, administrative buildings and stole transport vehicles.

The estimated sum necessary for the restoration of the power supply system in the Donetsk region is **562,6m UAH**.

**In Luhansk region more than 1 570 residential buildings and 353 distribution pipelines were destroyed or severely damaged by March 2015.**



## II. Macroeconomic Data

**Russia's aggression had a strong negative impact on the overall economic situation in Ukraine.**

**Ukraine's real GDP rates** decreased 6.8% in 2014.

**Inflation index** became 124.9% by the end of 2014.

In 2014 the official currency exchange rates reflected UAH 97.3% depreciation to the US dollar.

**The industrial production rates** in 2014 reduced by 10.7%, including a steep decline of 31.5% in the Donetsk region and an even more dramatic fall of 42% in the Luhansk region.

# III. Industrial capacity losses

Industrial production suffered the most from the Russian aggression.

In 2014, **industrial output throughout Ukraine declined** 10.7% (4.3% in 2013), including a decline of 31.5% in the Donetsk region and 42% decrease in the Luhansk region.

In January - February 2015, **industrial output declined** 21.7%, including a decline of 54.3% in the Donetsk region and 88% decrease in the Luhansk region.

In 2014, production rates in the Donetsk region decreased in every single industrial sector in comparison to 2013.

Traditional production chains "coal-coke-metal" and "coal-electricity" were distorted in the core industries.

**Production volumes** at the functioning enterprises in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions **decreased** due to shortages of raw material supplies and exports of finished goods, damages to industrial and infrastructure facilities, water supply and power systems, and the suspension of banking operations.



## Metallurgy and coke industry

A significant share of the iron and steel capacities of Ukraine are concentrated in Donbas: Donetsk and Luhansk regions provided 32.8% of the sales volumes of steel products in 2013.

### **The following large iron and steel enterprises are currently out of service:**

- Alchevsk PJSC (13% of Ukraine's gross iron and steel production);
- Donetsk Metalworks PJSC;
- Donetsk Electrometallurgical Plant PJSC (2% of Ukraine's gross iron and steel production);
- Stakhaniv Ferroalloy Plant (20% of Ukraine's gross ferroalloy production).

Coke production rates in the Donetsk region decreased by 31.6% and totaled 6.3 million tons in 2014.

The following large chemical recovery enterprises are out of service:

- **Horlivka Chemical Recovery Plant, Avdiivka Chemical Recovery Plant PJSC,** Yasynivka Chemical Recovery Plant PJSC, all have damaged key assets. Coke plants in the ATO zone are working at 30-40% of their full capacity.

**The losses of Ukrainian iron and steel enterprises in 2014** are estimated at about 40bn hryvnias, including 25bn hryvnias as the lost income from underproduction and 15bn hryvnias as the cost of damaged key assets.





## Machine-building

**Key Ukrainian enterprises**, producing general machinery, mining equipment, machinery and equipment for metallurgy and chemical industry, handling and transport equipment, locomotives and rail cars are concentrated in Donbas.

In 2013, Donetsk and Luhansk regions' share in the overall sales volume of machinery products in Ukraine was 15.8% and 6.9% respectively.

Donetskhormash PJSC, Donetsk Power PJSC and the Research Institute of Complex Automation SE in Donetsk are virtually out of service.

Horlivka Machine Builder PJSC, Novohorlivsk Machine Works PJSC, Yasynuvata Machine Works LLC **suspended their production activities**.

Azovmash PJSC is virtually **out of service**. Its production capacities are operating at a mere 10% of former capacity. In 2014, the number of workers was cut by 4,400 workers (more than 30% of the total).

Stakhanov Wagon Works PJSC is **out of service** because of the damages to the infrastructure and the evacuation of locals. Dormancy losses comprise about \$1.2m USD monthly.

Production at the Kirov Forging Plant "Tsentrokuz" PJSC **decreased** by 51.2%. Monthly losses comprise 1-1.5m USD.

According to preliminary calculations, losses of the national machine building enterprises in 2014 are estimated at about **10bn UAH**.



## Coal industry

**Coal output rates decreased by 35% in 2014.**

In January – February 2015, **coal output rates decreased by 66.8%.**

115 out of 150 coalmines are **located on the occupied territories**



## Chemical industry

Production of chemicals **decreased** by 47.5% in 2014 in the Donetsk region.

Since May 2014, Stirol Concern PJSC is **out of service**  
(production of ammonia, urea, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate was stopped).

**Ammonia production rates** in Ukraine decreased by 30.8% in 2014  
and by 14.7% in January-February 2015.

Production capacities of **mineral fertilizers** decreased by 36%, and **glass production** fell by 90%.

The decline in exports of inorganic products from Ukraine has occurred due to the illegal expropriation of Crimean Soda Plant PJSC, which has an 80% share of the Ukrainian soda market, and more than 2% of the global market. The plant is one of the largest manufacturers of baking soda in Ukraine. Due to the temporary occupation of Crimea, soda supply to the mainland Ukraine was **stopped**.

There is a certain threat that glass enterprises might face shutdown, which in turn can lead to the shutdown of food, baby food, medicines and beverage industries.



## Agriculture

According to preliminary calculations, Russian aggression will cost Ukraine more than 3% gross agricultural output annually (or almost 7.4bn UAH at constant prices of 2010).

**The losses of the Ukrainian agricultural sector due to the annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol comprise about 16 bn UAH, while the Russian aggression in Donetsk region costs 520 m UAH, in Luhansk region (preliminary estimates) - around 1,179 m UAH.**

Ukraine lost approximately 1.5 m tons of grain in the occupied territories of Crimea and Donbas because of the military conflict.

According to preliminary estimates, the restoration of completely destroyed or severely damaged elements of the local agricultural industry will cost more than **133 m UAH.**





## Transport and infrastructure

**In 2014, the transportation of goods** decreased by 10.1%, turnover by 10.8%, passenger transportation by 5.3%, passenger turnover by 11.7%.

Current tendency remains in 2015. **The transportation of goods** in January-February 2015 decreased by 23.4%, turnover by 22.3%, passenger transportation by 11%, passenger turnover by 13.8%.

Within the first 10 months of 2014, **railways lost** revenues amounting to 3508.7m hryvnias (7.8%), including the Donetsk railroad - 1743.2m (22.0%).

A total of **1,992.7m UAH** was **lost** as income for air navigation services from March to December 2014 due to the occupation of Crimea and Sevastopol, as well as the closure of airspace over the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

**As of March 2015 1 582 railway infrastructure facilities** with a total cost of 0.8bn UAH were damaged or destroyed.

**1 571 km of public roads** (748.3 km in Donetsk oblast, 823 km in Luhansk oblast) and 33 bridges and overpasses longer than 2 980 meters with the total cost of 4.8bn UAH (Donetsk region – 2.4bn UAH, Luhansk region – 2.8bn UAH) were damaged.

28 **air traffic control facilities** were damaged or destroyed: 17 of them were at the Donetsk Airport, 8 at the Luhansk Airport, and 3 at the radar complex in Artemivsk, Donetsk oblast.

Based on information, provided by the central  
bodies of the Government of Ukraine

June 2015

