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Report Highlights:

Ukraine is in a full-scale war after Russia invades in February 2022. Imports of agricultural products from the U.S. are expected to drop by almost one-third in 2022. A decrease in consumer purchasing power and a focus on cheaper product tiers pushes U.S. imports into the high-end segment. Ukraine adopts EU regulations limiting market access for many U.S. products. Despite the war, the retail, food processing, and HoReCa sectors are still functioning. The retail sector is trying to maintain the U.S. assortment and even to widen it. Fish and other seafood, beef, nuts, dried fruits, whiskey, beer, snacks, and pet food have a good sales potential. The situation will remain dynamic, with logistic challenges until the war is over.

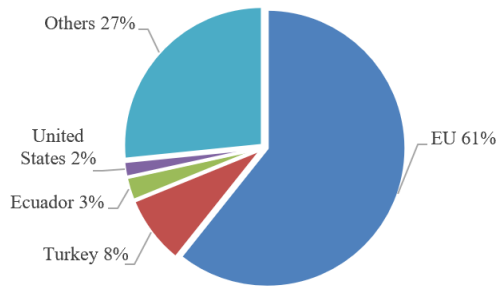
Market Fact Sheet: Ukraine

Ukraine is a country in the middle of a full-scale war, which defines how all sectors of the economy are functioning. In 2021, Ukraine's GDP was US\$200 billion, however, a drop of up to 35 percent is expected in 2022 due to the war. The relatively low per capita GDP of US\$4,835 transfers into US\$14,219 in purchasing power parity. In 2021, imports of agricultural and related products totaled US\$8.29 billion, an increase of almost 20 percent compared to 2020. In 2022, these imports are expected to drop by 23 percent (imports from the U.S. are expected to drop by 27 percent). In 2014, Ukraine signed a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreement (DCFTA) with the EU which dominates the country's trade and regulatory agenda.

Tobacco, sunflower seeds, pet food, wine, cheese, dairy, fresh fruits, and miscellaneous food preparations constituted most of Ukraine food imports in 2021.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

USD 4.79 Billion



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Food Processing Industry

Production of domestically processed food and beverages totaled US\$20.1 billion in 2020, making it responsible for 34 percent of total processing output*. Small and medium-sized enterprises dominate the market, with a few large processors responsible for the majority of sales in beer, soft drinks,

Food Retail Industry

hard liquors, condiments, and confectionery sectors. Ukraine's food retail sales grew by 15% in 2021. Ukrainian chains are well-established, possess significant market power, and offer different retail formats and service levels for consumers of different incomes and preferences. E-commerce has been developing fast in Ukraine since COVID-19.

Quick Facts CY 2021

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (USD billion)
4.79

List of Top 10 Products That Have Seen Gains

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Food Preparations | 6) Pet Food |
| 2) Tobacco | 7) Salmon |
| 3) Palm Oil | 8) Wine |
| 4) Sunflower seeds | 9) Cheese |
| 5) Bananas | 10) Animal Feed Preparations |

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2021

Food Exports – 27.7

Food Imports – 7.7

Top Ukrainian Retailers

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. ATB | 2. Fozzy Group |
| 3. Metro Cash & Carry | 4. Auchan |
| 5. Varus | 6. Velmart |
| 7. Novus | 8. Tavria V |

GDP/Population

Population (millions): 41.6; GDP (billions USD): 200.09;

GDP per capita (USD): 4,835

Sources: World Bank, Trade Data Monitor, UkrStat.gov

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Challenges

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite the war, retail, food processing, and HoReCa sectors are still functioning. - U.S. products are viewed as high-quality products by Ukrainians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in consumer purchasing power and focus on cheaper product tiers push U.S. imports to the high-end segment. - High trade risks due to political instability make imports difficult. - Logistics and cold chain reliability suffer from Russian attacks on critical infrastructure.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the war ends by the end of 2023 there is an opportunity for economic revival and the possibility of further development of the food sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is impossible to predict the duration of the war and the duration and depth of post-war recovery. - U.S. exporters face competition from zero import duty products from the EU and Canada. - Ukraine adopts EU regulations limiting market access for many U.S. products.

Data and Information Sources: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), State Statistics Service of Ukraine. *The information for 2021 is not available

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

A turbulent political environment, corruption, an ongoing, full-scale war with Russia combined with an economic and energy crisis make Ukraine a challenging place to do business. In recent years, some regulatory reform progress has been achieved. The Ukrainian marketplace has become more predictable and business oriented. Many of the new norms and regulations mimic EU rules, therefore U.S. businesses working in the EU market may find many requirements familiar. Ukraine introduced a single-window customs clearance process and somewhat streamlined import procedures in 2018. Although new rules made trade more transparent, the EU-like regulations have, in some cases, resulted in the introduction of existing U.S. – EU trade restrictions into U.S.-Ukraine trade. The war restricted import transit routes to EU countries, adding restrictive EU transit requirements to the list of trade barriers.

The forecasted GDP decline in 2022 is up to 35 percent, according to the World Bank, and 32-33.5 percent according to the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (as of December 6), with expected slight growth in 2023 around 3.2 percent. Exports from Ukraine are being limited due to blocked ports in the Black and Azov Seas. Direct foreign investments in Ukraine resumed in 2021 after COVID-19, but remain depressed in 2022 due to military risks. Ukraine will likely remain a lower-middle-income country for the next three years. The lower-priced products and products with an optimal price/quality ratio will have a better sales perspective in all segments. However, quality requirements remain quite high as the domestic industry competes with many imports offering similar products at lower prices. U.S. suppliers should either find a niche market for their products or be prepared to face fierce competition.

Country Overview

Ukraine is a country that has been in a political and economic transition since 2014. The military conflict in the East resulted in a full-scale war in February 2022. Ukraine's global imports of agricultural and related products grew by almost 20 percent in 2021, valued at USD 8.23 billion. Imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products totaled USD 4.79 billion, an increase of 15 percent compared to 2020. After a deep decline in February-March, Ukraine's economy is slowly reviving, a recovery is expected to continue in 2023-2024 but the dynamic will depend on the duration of the war.

Table 1: Major Economic Indicators

INDICATORS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
GDP (% Growth)	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	-3.8%	3.4%	-32%
GDP per capita, PPP (USD)	11,148	11,860	12,632	13,345	13,087	14,219	
Inflation (% Growth)	12.4%	13.7%	9.8%	4.1%	5.0%	10%	30%
Exchange rate (Hryvnas)	25.7	26.7	27.3	25.7	26.9	27.3	35.2
Total Imports from U.S. (Billions of USD)	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3
Total Exports to U.S. (Billions of USD)	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.9

*Source: World Bank, The National Bank of Ukraine, Ukraine's State Budget 2023, Trade Data Monitor, Post Estimates. *forecast*

The population of Ukraine has been in decline since 2014, with a population decrease of 2.3 million people, primarily due to the loss of control over the Crimean Peninsula. Russia's invasion has caused the biggest migration crisis in Europe since World War II. According to Statista, the number of people who fled Ukraine since February 24 is estimated at 16.09 million, while 8.3 million have returned to Ukraine as of December 7 data. Women with children are the core of the displaced population as the border crossing for the majority of men aged 18-60 is restricted during martial law. The migration may increase after martial law will be lifted as a lot of families are separated. The longer the restriction to cross the border for men stay in place, the stronger afterward migration is likely. Currently, martial law is introduced till February 19, 2023.

Around 6.5 million people are internally displaced within Ukraine, mainly in the Center and West of Ukraine. Moreover, the real number of potential consumers is smaller than the official population numbers suggest as 2.5-3.0 million Ukrainians have been working abroad with Poland as the country with the biggest number of labor migrants from Ukraine. Remittances from abroad amounted to \$14 billion in 2021. In 2022 this indicator may be lower as from January to October Ukrainians have received \$11 billion of remittances. In addition, an estimated 1.5 million people have been forcibly relocated to Russia from the occupied regions. The cold season of 2022-2023 might be a reason for a new wave of migration from Ukraine. Constant shelling of the energy infrastructure may leave millions of Ukrainians without electricity, water supply, and communications.

The Ukrainian financial sector has been suffering a lot due to the Russian invasion. The National Bank of Ukraine (the NBU) forecasts that annual inflation in 2022 will amount to 30 percent, with food and fuel as the main contributors. This level of inflation is high but expected provided the full-scale war. The World Bank predicts that the poverty level in Ukraine will grow from 2 percent in 2021 to 25 percent in 2022, with a high risk of deterioration to 55 percent by the end of 2023 if the war continues.

At the beginning of the year, the Ukrainian currency – the Hryvnia (UAH) had been experiencing devaluation, but the GOU made efforts to control it. Currently, the official NBU exchange rate is fixed at the 36.57 UAH to \$1. It maintains a certain level of predictability for businesses, especially for importers. On the other hand, the gap between a fixed NBU rate and a substantially higher market rate discriminates the exporters. Abandoning the fixed exchange rate will have a negative impact on imports. The exchange rate at the level of 45.8 UAH to \$1 is included in the State Budget for 2023. Inflation is expected to reach 28 percent in 2023 with a slight increase in GDP by 3.2 percent.

The unemployment rate is around 40 percent in 2022. Despite certain improvements in Ukrainian average monthly salaries during the few prewar years, it decreased in 2022 by approximately 19 percent. The minimum monthly salary is 6,700 UAH (\$190) while the living wage for 1 adult is 2,589 UAH (\$74) which amounted to 39 percent of the minimum salary. A living wage is more an official number than a real indicator, which does not reflect real prices and inflation. With further growth of the

exchange rate in 2023, the average USD-denominated salary is expected to decrease while the cost of the minimum food basket will increase, leading to a further consumer purchasing power decrease. The official statistics on monthly household spending in 2022 are not currently available. The share of food expenditures was nearly half of all household's spending in 2021 and is likely to grow in 2022.

The food industry experienced a sharp drop in March 2022 followed by a slowdown in the decline due to inflation and a slight recovery of sales. There are opportunities for U.S. exports, both for retail and further processing, but the demand will depend on war developments and the depth of the economic crisis. The potential product list includes tree nuts, fish and other seafood, beef, tobacco, wine, beer, whiskies, and fresh, canned, and dried fruits. Some of these products are staple foods, consumed daily. The food processing industry offers better opportunities because competition is lower as many input ingredients are not produced domestically. Some opportunities may be hindered by competition from EU suppliers and food-safety control system reform aimed at compliance with EU rules and norms.

Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Products

Advantages	Challenges
U.S. products are perceived as quality, high-end unique products. Ukrainians have a positive attitude toward the United States.	A decrease of consumer disposable income and purchasing power due to currency devaluation, high inflation and unemployment, and mass migration led to a structural shift in consumption towards cheaper products.
Recent deregulation in the SPS area along with the removal of TBTs, accompanied by anti-corruption efforts, a single window for importers led to some simplification of customs procedures.	High trade risks due to the potentially unpredictable exchange rate and political instability in the country, arbitrary custom valuation practices, and corruption make imports of food products cumbersome.
Retail chains aimed to diversify suppliers to maintain the necessary assortment as local suppliers might not be able to ship products due to destruction, and geographic presence at the occupied territories.	Strong competition in the local market from domestic producers and increasing imports from the EU. Consumers tend to buy "made in Ukraine" more often.
The average import tariff level for intermediary and consumer-oriented and processed food products are low.	Ukrainian regulatory framework changes aimed at compatibility with EU regulations leads to more restrictive import requirements. Transit through the EU became the only food import route, imposing EU transit regulations on all imported products.
Presence of international fast food and franchising restaurant chains in Ukraine that use standard procurement systems and that source some food ingredients from the U.S.	High distribution and shipping costs, logistic constraints, and long delivery timelines are the result of blocked ports and closed airspace.

The retail sector is trying to maintain the U.S. assortment and even to widen it despite the economic situation.	Electricity outages due to mass shelling of the energy infrastructure in the last quarter of 2022 have a negative impact on the retail, food processing and HoReCa operations.
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SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Local Business Practices and Customs

Nearly all U.S. food and agricultural exporters work through Ukraine-based subsidiaries, importers, or buyers. Importers are typically responsible for the entire logistical chain and inland transportation. Due to frequent changes in Ukrainian legislation, customs clearance rules, and SPS and veterinary procedures, it is common for the Ukrainian partner to handle all logistics. Imports by air are currently restricted, as air connections to and from Ukraine are closed due to security reasons. Imports by sea are also impossible as all major seaports are blocked. However, imports via rail and road through Western Ukraine are possible.

Ukrainian market research for specific product groups can be difficult to access. Some Ukrainian retailers have very sophisticated consumer data research through their loyalty programs, but this data is not made available. There are branches of international research companies that can provide paid ad-hoc research. Ukraine did not use to have large trade shows before the war and nowadays they are not possible. Mass-market products have a smaller chance of attracting an importers' attention than unique products. The EU is often preferred due to its geographical proximity and a wide variety of well-established food producers that propose niche products of unique tastes. Selected U.S. products may also enter the Ukrainian market via an EU-based intermediary. By splitting large product shipments, EU distributors can provide Ukrainian buyers with smaller U.S. shipments that suit business needs. Exporters of high-value-added products must note that larger Ukrainian retail chains have very efficient product selection strategies. Many chains do not work with independent distributors. Instead, they use their own procurement centers, procuring directly from suppliers. They may start importing through a distributor and then later refuse distributor service and shift toward direct imports if sales potential appears to be good. Independent importers supply mainly niche products and new-to-market products that have higher market risk. Independent distributors often face high shelving and marketing fees. Large national retailers are also effective in the development of private labels. Some retailers have multiple private label lines covering low-tier, mid-tier, and high-tier price categories.

General Consumer Tastes and Preferences

Consumer preferences differ significantly among various incomes and age groups. Young consumers tend to experiment with new products, but many of them remain at the "tasting level." Middle-aged and elderly consumers often treat new products with caution. Consumers of all ages and income groups are highly patriotic in their choices and often prefer domestic brands over imported ones. This trend

strengthened during the war. In 2022 people switch to cheaper brands even more often, due to the economic downturn caused by the war. Consumers are focusing on essentials only and cut the luxuries.

The geographic proximity of the EU influences Ukrainian consumer preferences. Tourism in the EU combined with the growing popularity of European cuisine creates consumer demand. There are small convenience stores with imported EU products only, mostly in the Western Ukraine. With the beginning of the war, many chains increased imports of substitutes for some domestically produced products (i.e. salt, baking powder, candies, pasta, etc) from neighboring countries because of disrupted logistics and damaged infrastructure. Some foreign and well-established local geographic indicators (GIs) are recognized by consumers. Under the DCFTA, Ukraine committed to EU practices in the recognition and registration of GIs, which covers a wide range of GI-protected products. The shift of Ukraine's regulatory environment toward the EU further improves EU's food products position.

Ukrainians are very familiar with organic products, however, there are misconceptions about their quality and safety. Household or small farmer-produced products are often associated with "organic." In 2018, Ukraine developed legislation related to "organic" claims (see [FAIRS Narrative 2021](#)) and steps toward a certification system were initiated in 2019. Consumers know the EU's Green Leaf logo and it is officially accepted as equivalent to Ukraine's organic certification. However, USDA's organic certification is not officially recognized despite the EU-U.S. organic equivalence agreement. The concept of "locally produced" is not popular yet in Ukraine but some upscale retail chains are using an association with a farmer or a small company name.

The trend toward a health-conscious diet is slowly emerging in Ukraine and is mainly found in urban areas and among high-income consumers. A new food labeling law, that highlights the nutritional value of food products, was implemented in Ukraine in late 2019 (see [FAS FAIRS Labeling Report 2021](#)). Food product labeling regulations require labeling of GE content in food products if that ingredient exceeds 0.9 percent of the total content.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

For explanations of Ukrainian Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS), a prospective exporter should refer to FAS Kyiv's [FAIRS Annual Report](#).

Being an EU official membership candidate since February 2022, Ukraine is modifying its food safety regulations to align them with European regulatory norms. The process started back in 2014 when the modernization of the Ukrainian safety system was altered with the signing of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreement ([DCFTA](#)) with the EU that imposed additional obligations for compliance of Ukrainian food safety rules with EU rules. Several Ukrainian laws and regulations implemented after DCFTA adoption declared Ukraine's adherence to both "international and/or EU norms." Major regulatory efforts conducted in the last three years have made Ukrainian food import regulations more EU-like. Many U.S. products requiring bilateral certification preserve market access

due to historically negotiated protocols. An abbreviated review of Ukrainian import regulations and food standards is provided below:

Import Regulations

All products of animal origin and seafood need to be accompanied by a bilateral health certificate, without exception. For the explicit list of HS headings that need to be accompanied by International Certificates, refer to GAIN [FAIRS Certificate Report](#). Processed food products imported into the customs territory of Ukraine must be accompanied by an “international certificate or another document issued by the exporting country competent authority.” The law does not provide other options.

Ukraine implemented a single food safety authority model for its food and animal safety control, as well as consumer protection. The single regulatory agency is called the State Service of Ukraine on **Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP)**. The SSUFSCP is responsible for the safety of veterinary drugs, feed, products of animal origin for food and non-food consumption, other processed and unprocessed food products, and phytosanitary issues (plant quarantine).

Import Procedures

An imported product will not be granted clearance until all requirements are met. In 2018 Ukraine implemented a “Single Window Customs Clearance System” that allows for one-point document submission. For food safety clearances an importer must submit a bill of lading (for all products), an original shipment document, an original international certificate (veterinary or phytosanitary certificate when applicable), and a properly completed product entry document ([Common Veterinary Entry Document](#) for products accompanied by veterinary certificates or [Common Entry Document](#) for all other food products).

***Attention:** This list does not contain all documents necessary for customs clearance. The exporter is advised to be in touch with the importer regarding the customs clearance document package.*

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Retail Sector

The retail environment in Ukraine is increasingly competitive. Retail food channels in Ukraine can be divided into nine categories: minimarkets (up to 300 m²), supermarkets (300-1000 m²), hypermarkets (over 1000 m²), convenient stores in gas stations, open-air markets, traditional grocery, online stores, liquor stores, kiosks. The share of organized retail trade (supermarkets and convenience stores of different sizes) exceeds 70 percent of Ukraine’s internal trade. Family-owned small shops are responsible for the largest share of the remaining trade. The market share for open-air markets is less than seven percent. E-Commerce is an emerging channel for food shopping. Historically, consumers are buying more non-food items than food products online. In big cities, consumers use grocery delivery,

including directly through chain's delivery system, more often. Further retail development will require spatial expansion into smaller towns and rural areas, but the Russian occupation of part of Ukraine and destroyed areas as a result of hostilities restrains this.

High rent costs and utility bills, substantial interruptions of supply chains, and the energy crisis are among the main negative factors that impact retail operations now. Prolonged electricity outages all over Ukraine have a negative impact on retail operations. Retailers are forced to find alternative energy sources, such as generators, to maintain the necessary storage conditions, especially for fresh and super-fresh categories. If the energy crisis continues, the demand for fish, meat, and dairy products among consumers might drop due to the lack of proper storage conditions and quality risks as a result.

The proportion of imports in wholesale and retail chains varies both by specific commodity group and by the type of trade enterprise. In the last five years, imported food products increased their presence in retail turnover from 18 to over 22 percent. Seafood, fresh and processed fruits, cheese, alcohol drinks, coffee, and confectionary occupy the largest share of food imports.

Food Processing Sector

The Ukrainian food processing industry (manufacturing of food products, beverages, and tobacco products) accounts for around 19 percent of total manufacturing and employs nearly five percent of the Ukrainian labor force. The Ukrainian food processing industry relies heavily on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, a few large processors are responsible for the majority of sales. Such large processors particularly dominate in beer, soft drinks, hard liquors, condiments, and the confectionary sectors. Due to war, and corresponding manufacturing contraction, imports of food ingredients are expected to decline by 30-40 percent in 2022.

Ukraine is a large importer of agricultural inputs needed for its growing agricultural sector. Imports of many bulk inputs (planting seed) are expected to shrink as large international suppliers build domestic production facilities and distribution centers in Ukraine. Others (livestock genetics, tree shrubs, vegetable seed) are expected to grow as their exports remain profitable. Imports of some inputs are defined by low-cost-driven consumer markets. For example, as one of the largest vegetable oil exporters in the world, Ukraine imports significant quantities of palm oil that are substituted for more expensive domestic sunflower oil and butterfat in the confectionery industry.

HRI Sector

At the onset of the war, international food service chains suspended their operations, but gradually resumed them within a few months. Thus, McDonald's has reopened after almost 6 months of pause, and KFC – after a month and a half. This is a positive sign for international business; the reopening of international players also contributes to the Ukrainian economy. HoReCa occupies nearly 3 percent of the total service industry turnround. The state institutional sector is a significant food product consumer. Schools, hospitals, the army, state penitentiaries, and other government institutions have their own

procurement guidelines, often based on old soviet product standards and requirements. The use of new centralized, more transparent, procurement systems significantly simplifies access to this market.

International tourism in Ukraine stopped in 2022 due to security reasons and closed air space. Domestic tourism is still in place, mostly with a focus on cheaper formats. At the beginning of the war, many hotels served as shelters for internally displaced people. The seaside of Black Sea and The Sea of Azov are closed for tourism due to the proximity of Russian missiles, the temporary occupation by Russian forces, and seaside mines.

The economy and energy crises and the decrease in consumers' demand are key challenges for HoReCa sector. Nowadays, cafes and restaurants often serve as hubs for consumers during electricity outages as people are looking for a warm place to work and charge gadgets. Establishments with generators have more chances to maintain a pre-war sales level; however, the cost of electricity, in this case, is approximately 3 times higher which can have an impact on prices in a long-term perspective. The further development of the HoReCa sector will depend on the duration of the war and the level of destruction in the country. Some industry representatives believe that restaurants will move towards cheaper formats and will focus on quick service, fast delivery, and affordability instead of a high-end interior.

SECTION IV. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Table 2: Ukraine's Top Seven Food Imports from the United States, USD Million

HS Code	Commodity group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
120600	Sunflower Seeds	64.6	74.8	104.2	94.1	77.4
030366	Hake	24.9	30.5	31.7	37.4	32.1
210690	Food Preparations	11.0	12.8	14.4	20.5	23.6
030391	Livers and male gonads	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	18.8
080211	Almonds	4.3	7.4	12.0	12.0	17.0
220830	Whiskies	6.1	8.5	9.8	10.0	12.9
200819	Nuts	0.5	1.0	3.5	6.8	10.9
	Other Products	79.6	91.6	89.7	96.1	81.0
	Total	191.1	226.4	265.4	286.5	273.7

Source: Trade Data Monitor, BICO Ag. and Ag. Related

BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS CATEGORIES

Ukraine is a good market* for U.S. food exports, such as frozen fish and seafood, dried fruits, nuts, cereal products, snacks, beef, pork, food ingredients, and other prepared food products. There are emerging trends in urban areas and niche products that currently sell in small quantities but have significant future sales potential. Demand for healthy, organic, and/or natural foods is in place in big urban areas as well as for niche products that target specific health issues, such as diabetes or celiac disease (gluten-free food). Likewise, demand is growing for vegetarian and vegan products. In urban areas, high-quality and high-end food products have demonstrated an increase in sales and significant

prospects. Seafood, high-end alcohol products, and quality beef products also have potential. U.S. food in Ukraine has been niche products, not a mass market, especially in 2022 when consumers switch to cheaper brands more often. U.S. food and beverages have their own target audience, which is limited now, but have the potential to expand in the future.

**As of the mid of December. The situation could deteriorate quickly depending on further mass shelling and the situation on the battlefield.*

Table 3: Best High-value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Categories

In the market and have good sales potential	Not present in significant quantities, but which have good sales potential	Not present because they face significant barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish and seafood • Beef • Nuts • Dried fruits (cranberries) • Alcohol (whiskey, beer) • Snacks • Pet food • Pomegranate juice • Vegan and vegetarian products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premium dessert products such as premium chocolate bars, cookies • Wine • Sauces • Organic food • Gluten free products • Plant-based proteins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheese and ice-cream due to difficulties with logistics which increases products' price • Fresh fruits/vegetables due to strong competition from EU countries, Turkey, Georgia.

SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

<p>United States Department of Agriculture Embassy of the United States of America Foreign Agriculture Service – Kyiv</p> <p>E-Mail: agkyiv@usda.gov Website: www.fas.usda.gov, www.fas-europe.org</p>	<p>Links to government sources: Ukraine Import Tariffs Ukraine: Country Commercial Guide by Foreign Commercial Service State Statistics Service of Ukraine (in Ukrainian) Ministry of Economy of Ukraine State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP)</p>
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For questions or comments regarding this report, or assistance exporting to Ukraine, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service in Kyiv – agkyiv@usda.gov; <http://www.fas.usda.gov>

Attachments:

No Attachments