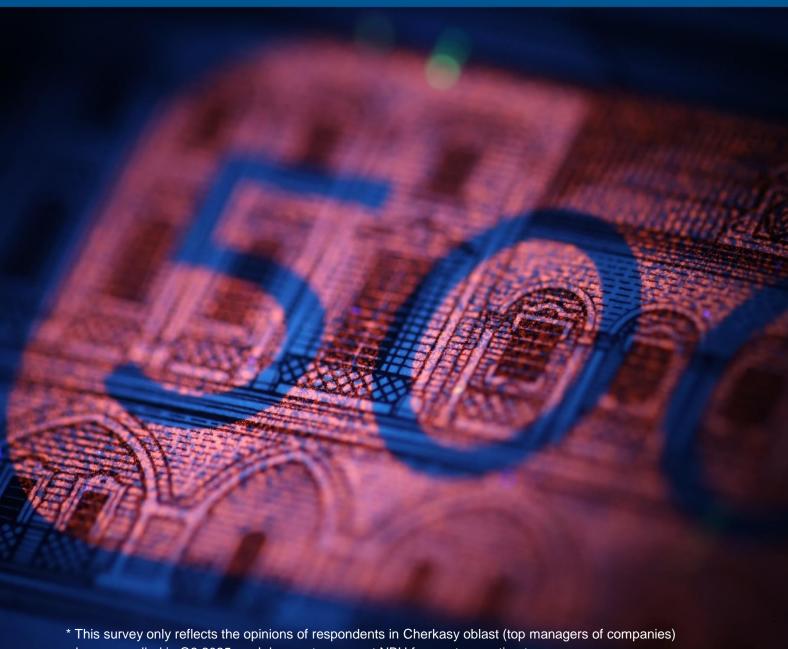


# **Business Outlook Survey** of Cherkasy Oblast\*

Q2 2025



who were polled in Q2 2025, and does not represent NBU forecasts or estimates.



A survey of companies carried out in **Cherkasy oblast** in Q2 2025 showed that, on the back of the war, high energy, raw material and supplies prices and weak demand, respondents <u>expected a drop in the output of Ukrainian goods and services</u> over the next 12 months. They had positive expectations for the performance of their companies over this period. <u>Prices were expected to rise</u>. Meanwhile, depreciation expectations weakened.

#### The top managers of companies said they expected that over the next 12 months:

- the output of Ukrainian goods and services would drop: the balance of expectations was (-17.6%), compared to 10.0% in Q1 2025. Overall, across Ukraine, the balance of responses was 9.2% (Figure 1)
- <u>prices for consumer goods and services would rise</u>: a total of 50.0% of respondents expected the inflation rate not to exceed 10.0% (compared to 55.0% in the previous quarter and 58.4% across Ukraine). Respondents referred to military actions and their consequences, production costs, and the hryvnia exchange rate as <u>the main inflation drivers</u> (Figure 2)
- the hryvnia would depreciate more slowly: a total of 57.9% of respondents expected the hryvnia to weaken against the U.S. dollar, compared to 70.0% in the previous quarter and 83.4% across Ukraine
- the financial and economic standings of their companies would improve: the balance of expectations was 5.6%, compared to 5.0% in Q1 2025 (see Table). Overall, the figure across Ukraine was 2.4%
- total sales would remain unchanged: the balance of responses was 0.0%, down from 10.0% in Q1 2025. Meanwhile, external sales were expected to drop: the balance of responses was (-12.5%), as in the previous quarter (see Table). Across Ukraine, the balances of responses were 10.5% and 9.4% respectively
- investment in construction and in machinery, equipment, and tools would decrease: the balances of responses were (-5.6%) and (-22.2%) respectively, compared to 25.0% and 20.0% respectively in the previous quarter (see Table). The balances of responses across Ukraine were (-0.7%) and 7.8% respectively (see Table)
- <u>staff numbers at their companies would decrease</u>: the balance of responses was (-15.8%), compared to (-10.0%) in Q1 2025 (Figure 4). Across Ukraine, the balance of responses was (-4.4%)
- <u>purchase and selling prices would rise</u>: the balances of responses were 73.7% and 57.9% respectively, compared to 85.0% and 65.0% in the previous quarter (Figure 6). Energy prices, raw material and supplies prices, and the hryvnia exchange rate were cited as the main selling price drivers. The impact of logistical problems was reported to have increased compared to the previous quarter (Figure 7)
- per-unit production costs and wage costs per staff member would rise at a slower pace: the balances of responses were 55.6% and 42.1% respectively, compared to 75.0% and 70.0% in Q1 2025 (Figures 4 and 6).

Companies named military actions and their consequences, high energy prices, raw material and supplies prices and weak demand (the impact of this factor was reported to have increased) as the main drags on their ability to boost production (Figure 5).

Respondents said that <u>their borrowing needs would increase</u> in the near future (Figure 8). The respondents who planned to take out bank loans usually opted for domestic currency loans. Respondents said that bank lending conditions had eased (Figure 9). Respondents cited the availability of other funding sources, high loan rates, the hryvnia exchange rate, and collateral requirements as the main factors deterring them from taking out loans (Figure 10).

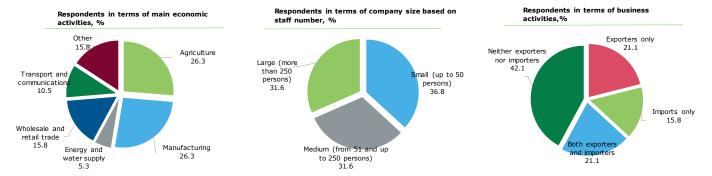
A total of 77.8% of respondents said they had encountered no difficulties in effecting transactions with funds deposited in bank accounts (96.2% across Ukraine).

### Assessments of financial and economic standings as of the time of the survey (Figure 3)

- Companies' current financial and economic standings had improved and were assessed as good: the balance of responses was 21.1%, up from 0.0% in Q1 2025. Across Ukraine, the balance of responses was (-5.3%).
- Finished goods stocks were assessed as normal: the balance of responses was 0.0%, up from (-18.2%) in Q1 2025.
- Companies said they would need additional capacity to meet any unexpected rise in demand: the balance of responses was (-5.3%), compared to 10.0% in Q1 2025.

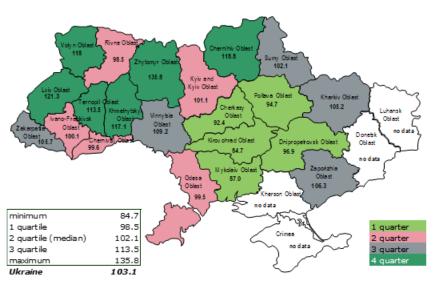


#### Survey Details<sup>1,2</sup>



- Period: 30 April through 22 May 2025.
- A total of 19 companies were polled.
- A representative sample was generated on the basis of the following economic activities: agriculture and the manufacturing industry.

### Business Outlook Index for Next 12 Months in Terms of Oblasts<sup>3</sup>, %



<sup>\*</sup>a quartille is the value of the BOI where an ordered sample is divided into four equal-sized subgroups

Table. The Business Outlook Index of Companies in Cherkasy Oblast and Its Components

Expectations over next 12 months for	Balances of responses, %				
	Q2 24	Q3 24	Q4 24	Q1 25	Q2 25
Financial and economic standings	0.0	11.8	-5.0	5.0	5.6
Total sales	11.1	33.3	5.3	10.0	0.0
Investment in construction	-23.5	-11.8	15.0	25.0	-5.6
Investment in machinery, equipment, and tools	-11.8	5.9	5.0	20.0	-22.2
Staff numbers	-11.1	-11.1	-15.0	-10.0	-15.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This sample was generated in proportion to the contribution of each oblast and each economic activity to Ukraine's gross value added.

<sup>&</sup>quot;a median is the value of the BOI in the middle of an ordered sample where the sample is divided into two equal-sized subgroups

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data for totals and components may be subject to rounding effects.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The business outlook index (BOI) is an aggregate indicator for expected business performance over the next 12 months. It is calculated using the balances of respondents' responses regarding changes in the financial and economic standings of their companies and future economic activity.



Figure 1

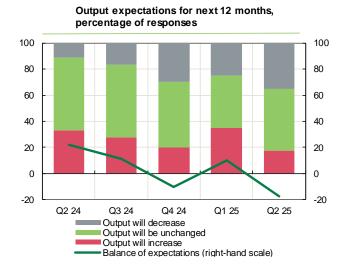


Figure 3

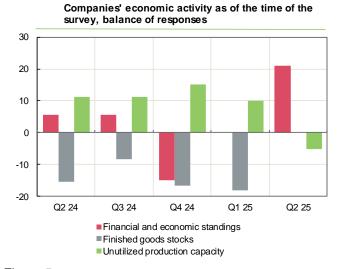


Figure 5

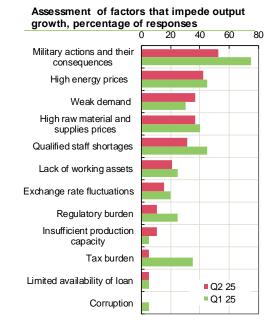


Figure 2

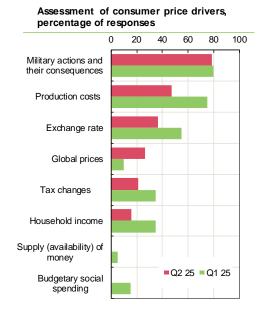
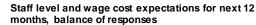


Figure 4



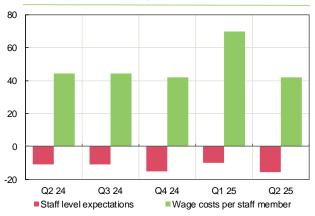


Figure 6

Expectations of producer prices for next 12 months, balance of responses

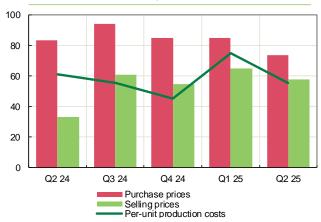
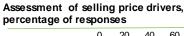




Figure 7



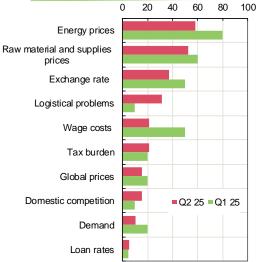


Figure 9

## Expectations of lending conditions for next 12 months, balance of responses\*

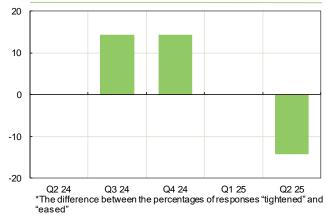


Figure 8

Expectations of borrowing needs and intentions to take out corporate loans in the near future, percentage of responses



Figure 10

# Assessment of factors that could deter companies from taking out loans, percentage of responses

