

Situation of the dairy market in Ukraine and its impact on the dairy world

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24th IFCN Dairy Conference Energy Crisis in Dairy: Challenge or Opportunity?

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475 days of resistance

Impact of the war: occupation of territories mined fields production resources farmgate milk price decrease blockade of Black Sea ports migration farms and livestock destruction domestic demand decline theft of mashinery and grain by invaders lack of personel

O

22 000 km of railway tracks



2 200 km navigable waterways
11 river terminals



170 000 km of roads

Ukraine before the war



13 seaports



1378 grain elevators



21 airports

12% of GDP – Agriculture

Employment in agriculture – 17%

Share of agrifood in total export – 41%

Production of agricultural crops YoY



Agricultural export YoY

Ukraine can feed 400 million people

In 2014 Ukraine and European Union signed the Association Agreement where Ukraine committed after reforms to gradually comfort to EU technical and consumer standards.

AgriExport 2021 MAJOR IMPORTERS OF UKRAINIAN PRODUCTS 2021, MLN \$ EAEU Europe 8,974.4 (32.4%) 835.6 (3.0%) Netherland 1.762 Poland EU 27.7% Asia 5,385.7 (19.4%) Armenia Morocco Africa 3,740.7 (13.5%) Libya Southeast Asia 3,519.5 (12.7%) Middle East 4,851.6 (17.5%)

Year of records

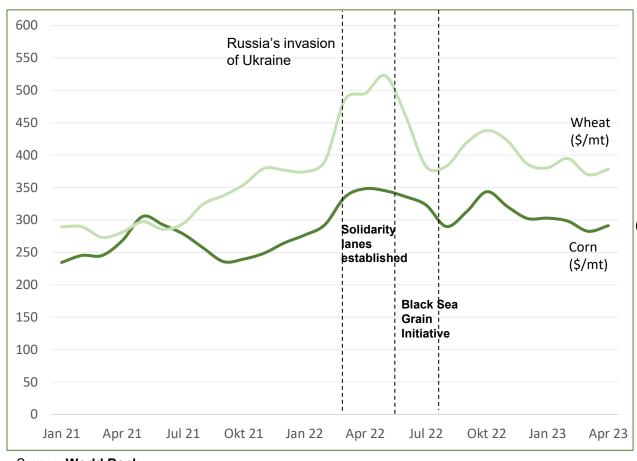
Ukraine's place in world agro-export 2021



Principal export route – sea ports (>5 mill t/month)



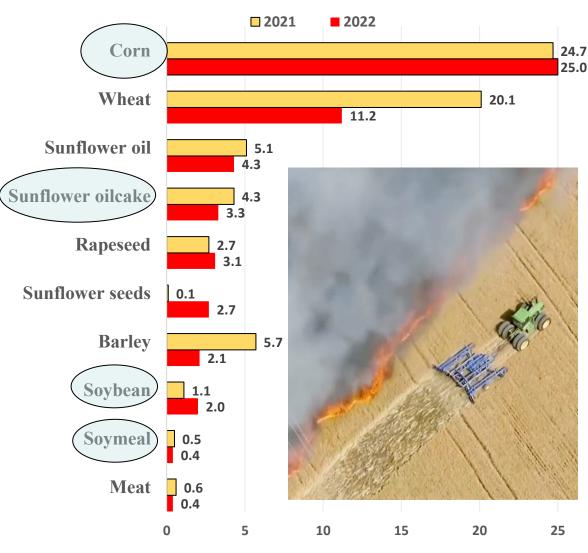
AgriExport 2022



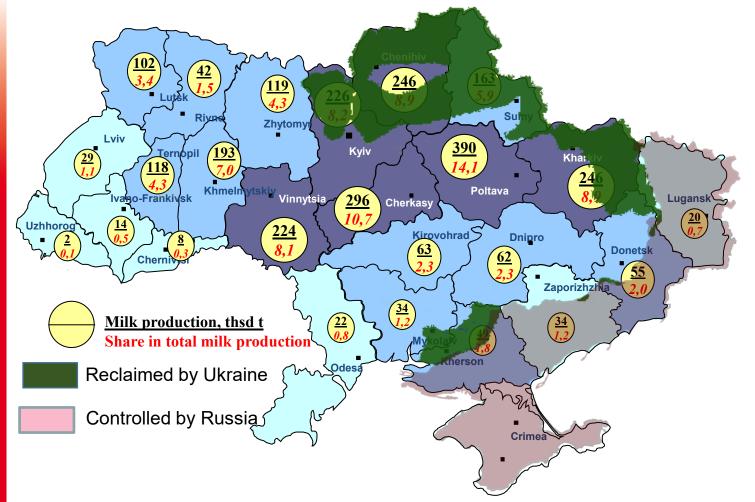
Source: World Bank

Ukrainian dairy farmers «invested» grain surplus in milk and meat production

TOP-10 agricultural export commodities, mill tons



Milk production map of Ukraine







Dairy farms are deliberate shelled by invaders

Ukrainian dairy sector at war time: the chronicles of 2022

June **Autumn** March **April** February, 24 May **EU** quotas/tariff adjusting the **Blackout** dairy products shock deocupation removal new reality storage restarting of dairy export of dairy generators; supply chains processors migration; restarted (65%); disrupted; farms and products, cost demand fall; processors; increasing many dairy plants migration; Internal stopped;

- milk given to locals;
- ration optimization
- new strategy of processors;
- Government program

- humanitarian aid from local and international partners;
- demining

- export regiured
- farmgate milk price increase;
- farm economics

No farmer was willing to slaughter cows. The farm ceased operation only if it was completely destroyed.



70% of Ukraine's energy infrastructure destroyed by Russian attacks

bombing continues

lack of electricity for milking and processing

cost's increasing

Blackout

products loss

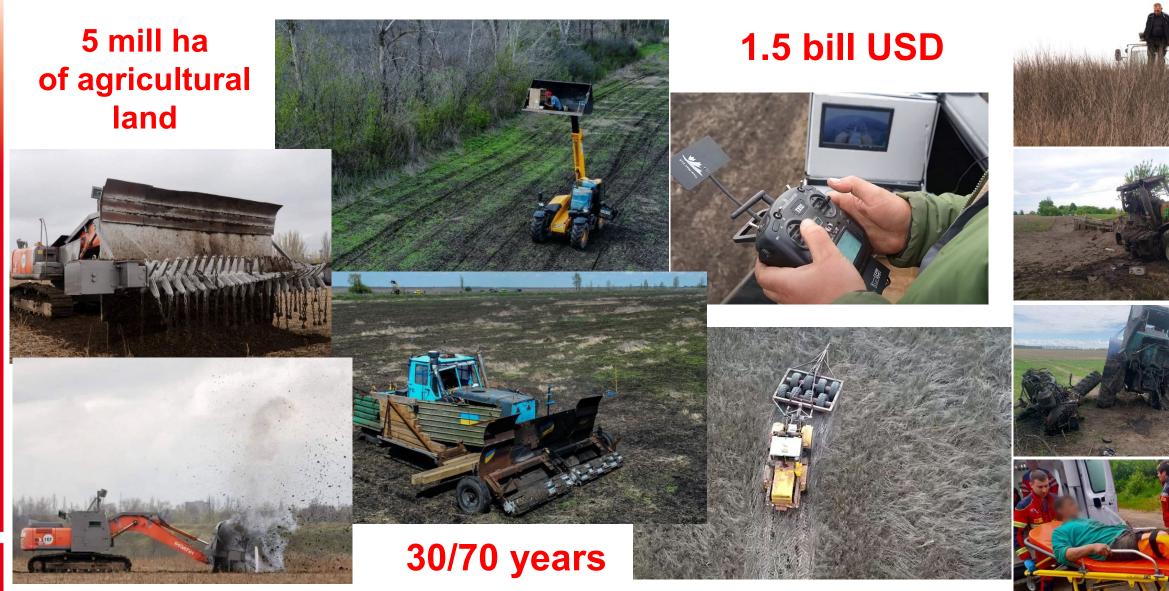
livestock management disruption

Milking and processing stoppages due to air-raid alert and staff moving to shelters

cold storage stoppages

Demining

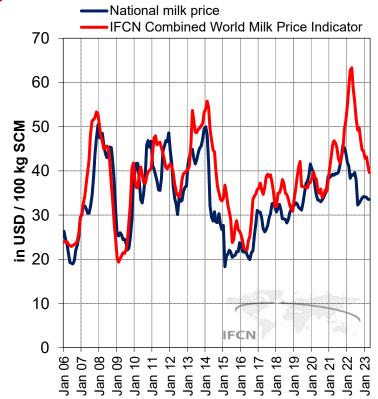
Demining agricultural land after occupation (actual and future) is critically necessary.

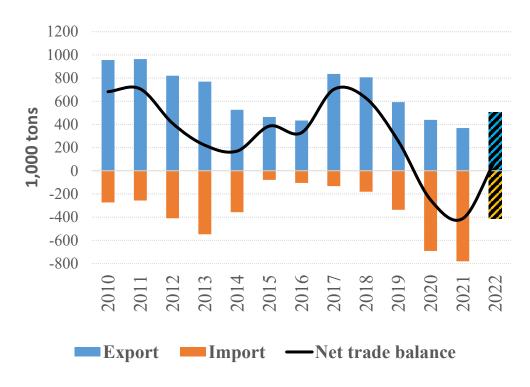






Ukrainian dairy sector at war time (export)





Ukraine exim dairy balance dynamics in milk equivalent

Migration – 8.3 mill people Inflation - 26.6% Consumer purchasing power – -3-5% Total reduction of dairy market internal usage/ consumption -27%

Export products in value, 2022:

Butter – 20%

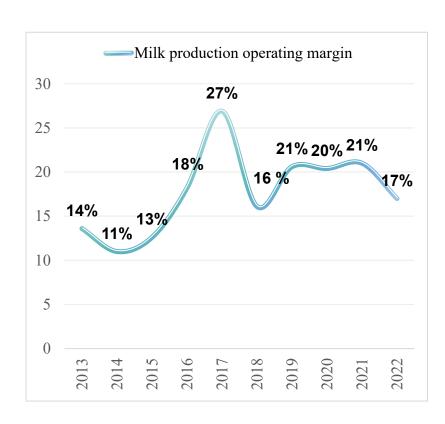
Casein – 20%

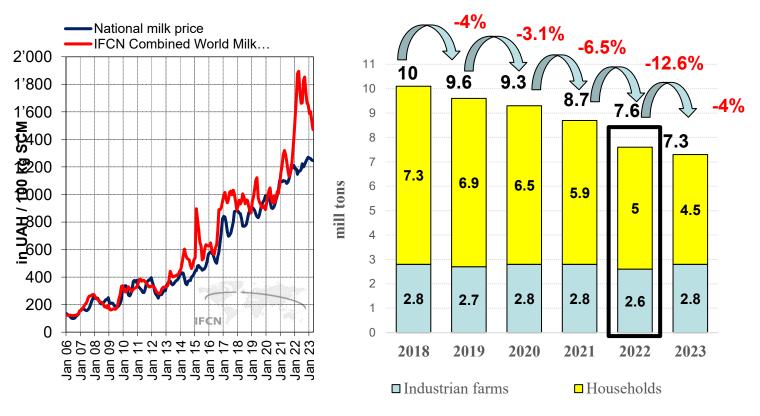
SMP - 17%

Cheese – 9%



Ukrainian dairy sector at war time (profit and production)





Dairy farming remains profitable despite all the challenges



Dairy farms as invincible points

- Dairy farmers from all regions provide humanitarian aid to affected colleagues from the affected regions, accept internally displaced persons, and donate to the armed forces of Ukraine.
- Farms from the occupied and front-line zones became a factor in the survival of local communities: they provided free milk as long as possible, equipped the simplest milk processing, cereal and bread production.

















Overcoming challenges

Due to the lack of working capital and the level of destruction, dairy farms from the de-occupied and front-line territories are in dire need of humanitarian support with basic production resources, informational and advisory support to overcome the consequences of russian aggression, funds for survival and rapid recovery.





- * **Swiss government** (Switzerland) coordinated by the Embassy of Switzerland in Ukraine)
- * **Zoetis** (directly and through USAID)
- *Boehringer (supported by FABU-Germany)
- * **DeLaval** and ***GEA** (directly and through SECO)
- * **VetLogOne** (Germany, collective donation)
- * **Biochem** (Germany)
- * **Brovafarma** (Ukraine)

- * (Latvia)
- * **Eesti Maaülikool** (Estonia, collective donation)
- * **Semex** (Ukraine))
- * fund **Help-Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.** (Germany)
- * The State Service of Food and Veterinary Medicine of Lithuania, the Government and the Ministry of Transport of Lithuania
- * BalticAgro company
- * **VKF** "**Polius**" (Ukraine)











Summary

Ukraine will continue to produce agricultural commodities ensuring national and global food security. Export will be vital for Ukraine's economy.

Dairy farmers and processors proved their incredible resilience during the war.

Investment in the dairy sector of Ukraine starts today: existing and new projects of milk production and milk processing.

Continue to support Ukraine! Our victory is your victory.

