Ukraine's TOP-100 State-Owned Enterprises

Full Year 2014

MINISTRY
OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND TRADE OF UKRAINE

UK·UA
Reform Assistance to Ukraine
Підтримка реформ в Україні

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REFORM ASSISTANCE

Contents

Foreword

This is the second report on Ukraine's 100 largest state-owned enterprises (SOEs) disclosing their results for the full 2014. Public disclosure of such information is part of the Ukrainian government's commitment to bring transparency to the SOE sector and communicate the change to the Ukrainian people, local and international investors, and various other stakeholders who want to see Ukraine succeed on the reform path. The reports will be available in English and Ukrainian on the Ministry's website www.me.gov.ua.

In 2014, the TOP-100 SOEs posted an aggregate loss of 117 bn UAH, up from 19.4 bn UAH loss in 2013. These are the biggest losses of the SOEs in the last 5 years and the amount of losses is comparable to Ukraine's spending on national security and defense. While the lion's share of this loss can be attributed to Naftogas Ukraine, adverse economic conditions and hryvnia devaluation, a considerable amount of losses is the result of inefficiencies, mismanagement, vested interests and plain corruption in the SOE sector.

Transparency is the cornerstone of the change in the SOE sector in Ukraine. It is the prerequisite for holding the government accountable for the reform results, evaluating performance of SOE management, minimizing corruption risks and political interference in the SOE sector. The government has introduced more stringent requirements for independent audits for large SOEs and we expect that TOP-100 SOEs will publish their financial statements audited by internationally reputable auditors. Currently, only 5 of Ukraine's biggest state-run companies do so, while 80 largest SOEs will open their books for an independent audit for the first time.

Corporate governance standards in the SOE sector remain weak which poses serious corruption risks due to lack of proper supervision. The government has drafted a bill to allow supervisory boards with independent directors to run unitary SOEs. This legislation will help improve oversight at SOEs and protect them from political interference.

The mechanism for transparent selection of CEOs for the state-run companies is in place; however, new appointments have been few. Vested interests work hard to keep the old management and resist any change. At the same time, we are being held back by the old remuneration system which does not allow paying CEOs of SOEs market-level salaries. Hence, the quality of candidates in most cases leaves a lot to be desired. We expect to change the remuneration system by the end of this year, which will enable us to hire the best private-sector talents from Ukraine and abroad to manage the largest SOEs.

The Ukrainian state owns a total of 3 350 companies; even though only 1 833 of them are operational, this is a very large portfolio. The government does not have the expertise to manage these companies efficiently, nor does it have the resources to properly invest in many of these businesses. Privatization as an important tool to reduce the portfolio of SOEs to a manageable size, limit corruption and fiscal risks, while bringing in international investors into the country. Ukraine needs more success cases with transparent, clean and professional privatization, including privatization advisors to reach out a wide group of international investors. We will continue to examine the SOE portfolio to see whether the government's holding of assets is properly justified by national interests,

security or natural monopoly considerations.

The SOE reform has been gaining momentum since its inception in early 2015. We expect the parliament to pass draft legislation to strengthen corporate governance of SOEs by the end of this year. The bill will improve the management and oversight of the SOEs through supervisory boards with independent directors. Under the new transparency regulations the TOP-100 SOEs and other large state-owned companies will undergo independent audits; many of them will do so for the first time. By the end of this year we will have put in place a framework to allow SOEs to pay market level and performance-based compensations to their CEOs. This together with transparent mechanism for selection and nomination of CEOs will help improve the quality of management of Ukrainian SOEs. The SOE reform is far from being over, but we are going in the right direction. Most of the key elements of the reform already are or will be in place soon, and we are ready to move to the implementation stage.

The people of Ukraine are the ultimate beneficiaries of this reform and they have the right to hold the government accountable for the results. This report gives them the information to judge the progress and ask questions about the SOE reform in the country.

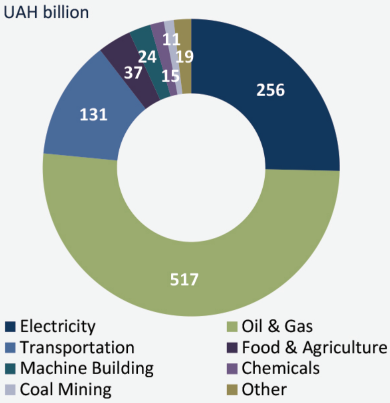
Aivaras Abromavičius
Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine

SOE Portfolio: Snapshot

Assets book value

31 December 2014	**1,009.6**	**+42.2%**
31 December 2013	710.2	

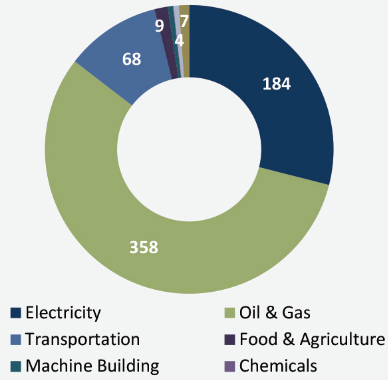
UAH billion



Equity book value

31 December 2014	**625.4**	**+51.5%**
31 December 2013	412.7	

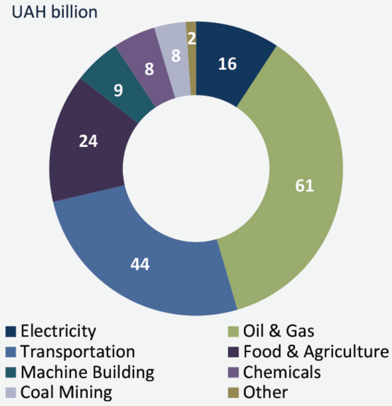
UAH billion



Debt

31 December 2014	**168.7**	**+31.2%**
31 December 2013	128.6	

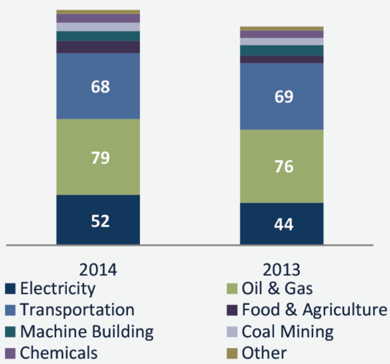
UAH billion



Net sales

2014	**244.2**	**+7.7%**
2013	226.8	

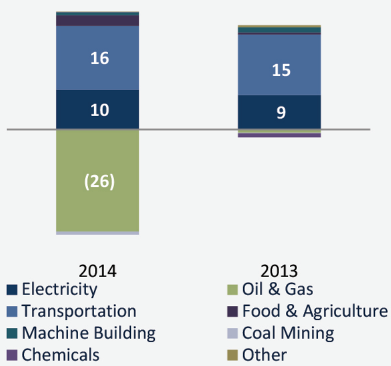
UAH billion



EBITDA

2014	**3.2**	**-87.0%**
2013	24.7	

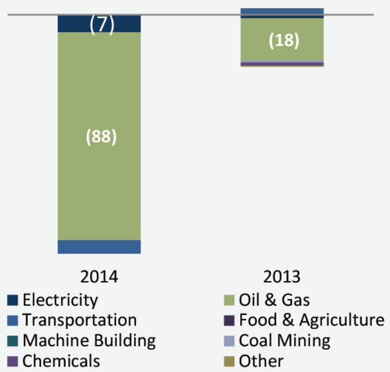
UAH billion



Net profit

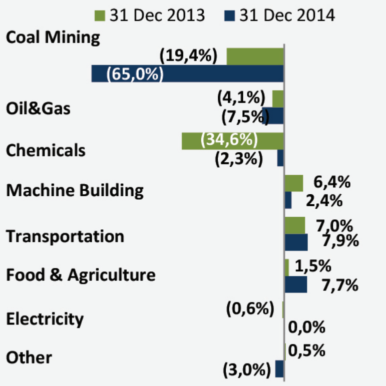
2014	**(116.6)**	**+500.3%**
2013	(19.4)	

UAH billion



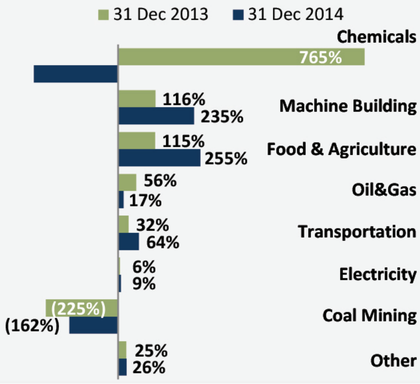
ROCE

31 December 2014	**(2.7%)**
31 December 2013	(0.1%)



Debt-to-Equity

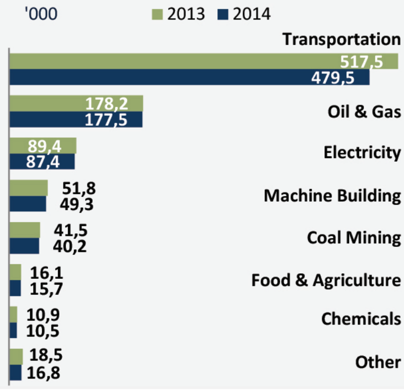
31 December 2014	**27.0%**
31 December 2013	31.1%



Avg. headcount

2014	**876.9**	**-5.1%**
2013	924.0	

'000



Objectives and Structure

The following overview is the second publication of its kind featuring financial information and analysis concerning the operations of selected top SOEs in Ukraine for the full 2014.

This annual review is based on information derived from various sources, such as financial statements of SOEs, information provided by the Ministries and State Agencies, and other public sources. At this stage most SOEs do not have a track record of quality audits of their financial information; therefore, accuracy and completeness of their financial statements cannot be assured. No independent verification of information presented in this report has been performed; therefore, users should not rely on this information to make decisions of any nature. The authors of this report, the Government of Ukraine and any other institution of the state or any other entity under the control of the state is not and in any circumstance shall not be liable for any decisions of third parties based on the information, conclusions and opinions presented in this report.

The report consists of five main sections. The first section covers different facets of SOE reform, such as the reasoning behind its launch, its main objectives and its approach to the implementation. This section also outlines the experience of other countries in this area. The second section provides an overview of the existing SOE regulatory environment in Ukraine. The third section presents the aggregated financial information on the portfolio of SOEs as well as some other key indicators of the performance of SOEs. The fourth section covers several sectors in which SOEs operate. Finally, in the fifth section, the financial results for Ukraine's 30 largest SOEs are presented. The concluding pages of this publication include a list of the SOEs covered by this report and outline the main principles of the methodology employed during the preparation of this document.

Overview of SOE Reform in Ukraine

Objectives of the Reform

For a long time after Ukraine regained its independence, successive governments in Ukraine have shown a lack of attention to SOEs. As a result, this sector of the Ukrainian economy has barely undergone any changes. Therefore, the low efficiency of SOEs is a glaring consequence of ignoring the problem for the past twenty-four years and the key reason for the need of reform.

As shown by experience of other countries and various studies, the main cause of poor operational efficiency of SOEs is a weak corporate governance system, which does not encourage profitability of SOEs, sets conflicting objectives and thus, leads to inadequate management of such enterprises. As in many other countries, the relationships between SOEs and the Government are very close in Ukraine, and the subordination of SOEs to individual Ministries shields many of them from outside competition. Although the primary function of Ministries should be regulation of the respective sectors, Ministries frequently take an active part in management of SOEs. This results in an unavoidable conflict of interest.

For a long time, privatization of SOEs was believed to be the only way for governments to deal with the above situation. Transparent and trustful privatization is required in Ukraine as well. However, not all SOEs can be privatised or privatised soon. Thus the state will be having a considerable number of SOEs going forward. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development («OECD») analysed the successful cases of SOE reform in different countries and summarized their best practices in the guidelines on corporate governance of SOEs. When guided by the governance principles approved by OECD countries, SOEs are in a position to be sufficiently competitive even on the international market and to achieve results at least equal to those of private enterprises.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MoEDT) has made the reform of SOEs its top priority and is committed to building a healthy and transparent system that will aim to make Ukraine adherent to OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of SOEs (OECD Guidelines, www.oecd.org/corporate).

Strengthening Supervision and Improving Transparency

The Government is planning to introduce more viable supervision and management mechanisms for SOEs to ensure transparency of their operations and to require the establishment of strategic business targets. Companies shall use their resources economically and follow principles of effective risk management. Efficient supervision helps eliminate a potential conflict of interest. Putting it simply, economically viable supervision promotes a better management system inside companies.

The Transparency Guidelines adopted by the Government in February 2015 (Resolution of MoEDT No. 116 dated 11 February 2015) and the Framework Document on Improvement of the Efficiency of SOEs (the Framework Document), which is currently being drafted, will form the foundation for the transformation of SOE supervision. The above mentioned documents will encourage SOEs to disclose publicly their financial data and other key information. This requirement is in line with international practices and allows objective comparison of financial and operating results of SOEs versus their peers in private sector. In addition, the MoEDT has launched initiative to prepare and publish quarterly and annual reviews covering the portfolio of top SOEs.

When a company has one or several major shareholder or is controlled by several major shareholders, they are ultimately responsible for business efficiency. The shareholders are accountable for the appointment of vigorous board members and top managers. The shareholders monitor the company's financial performance and work together with the board to set ambitious targets. In the event of a business failure, it is the board and top managers who are responsible first. If the results are unsatisfactory, shareholders can change board members or top managers.

The picture is largely different if the ownership of a company is dispersed. As a rule, supervision of such companies is usually weak. Boards feel almost unaccountable, which usually leads to deteriorating financial results. To strengthen control, shareholders may appoint supervisory boards, which act in the shareholders' interest. According to this model, a supervisory board appoints board members and takes on other supervisory duties, acting much like majority shareholders in companies without a supervisory board.

State enterprises are majority owned, though indirectly, by all the citizens in a given country. However, citizens possess no effective instruments to ensure proper supervision of the activities of SOEs. This is why SOEs need to have supervisory boards. On the other hand, it is only natural for shareholders to require regular information from the company to be able to assess the efficiency of its operations and management.

This is precisely why the Government has adopted the Transparency Guidelines and is now working on the Framework Document. The idea is to seek better representation of the interests of citizens, who will subsequently have a greater ability to involve themselves in the supervision of SOEs.

Enhancing Management

Pursuant to the adoption of the Framework Document will be the restructuring of the corporate governance of SOEs, to ensure that SOEs are capable of operating under market conditions like private companies without distortion of the competitive environment. As a result of increased competition, SOEs will have to ensure that they utilise their assets more responsibly and rationally. The new model of corporate governance of SOEs is expected not only to bring financial gains for the state budget, but also to improve the quality of services rendered to the Ukrainian citizens. Moreover, adequate corporate governance of SOEs will bring a positive influence on the national economy and to the business environment, making Ukraine more attractive to foreign investors.

This new model of corporate governance of SOEs includes strategic planning, appointment of supervisory board members, and development of incentive schemes for board members and top managers. SOEs own significant assets which, indirectly, belong to all citizens of the country. Naturally, the value of these assets depends on the quality of their management.

A competent and well-motivated supervisory board is one of the key factors in attaining a profitable and efficient operation of a company. This has been proven by a number of state-run enterprises abroad. The board takes on a scope of important functions, which include defining the directions of strategic development, supervising and evaluating the work of top managers and providing information to shareholders.

It is important to stress that Ukraine wants to develop a new incentive system for SOEs aimed both at board members and top managers. The compensation should be comparable to the levels in the private sector, but should not exceed it. Moreover, financial rewards must be linked to the results of a company. This model would encourage competent professionals to apply for jobs in SOEs and consequently, help boost the quality of management.

Action plan

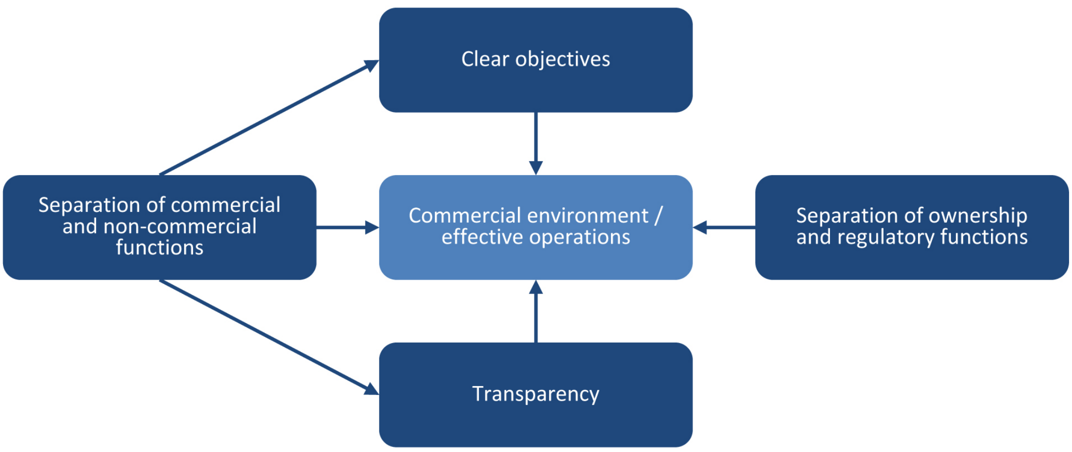


Fig.001. SOE reform: aspects

The Government has emphasized four major aspects of reform which should govern the improvement of the operating efficiency of SOEs. The four aspects are shown below:

Clear Objectives

At present, the majority of SOEs pursue diverse and often conflicting objectives, which results in uncertainty over responsibilities. Public authorities when exercising their ownership rights have to ensure that all commercial and non-commercial (political and social) objectives of SOEs are fully transparent and clearly declared. This will help SOEs implement their strategic tasks, while delivering products and services to citizens meeting the principles of maximum efficiency and the highest standard.

It is also important to properly leverage the equity of SOEs and to establish a clear policy on dividends. This should stimulate SOEs to increase their operation efficiency as well as the equity value. The operations and structure of unprofitable SOEs should be changed to ensure positive results of their performance. Loss-making and unnecessary commercial functions should be discontinued.

The efforts and pace to corporatize state enterprises with commercial activities should be increased. State enterprises should have the same corporate governance structure as private enterprises. This will allow improving governance of SOEs, while maintaining critical assets in the state ownership.

Separation of Commercial and Non-Commercial Functions

OECD Guidelines urge SOEs to define their non-commercial (or social) functions and state them clearly in their statutes. In addition, enterprises must separate commercial and non-commercial operations in their accounting documents to ensure greater transparency and simplify financial analysis.

Ukraine's largest SOEs will have to evaluate the scope of their non-commercial functions and related costs, as well as their impact on the financial performance. It is important to establish a clear and transparent model how non-commercial operations are financed in order to avoid cross-subsidising. This type of financing should not distort the market, which means that a company must operate according to the principles of fair competition, when executing its commercial activities.

Ownership and Regulatory Policy

SOEs compete with private businesses, hence the Government must adhere strictly to the principle of the separation of ownership and regulatory functions in setting up their corporate management structures. With this in mind, the Government is set to develop in the second quarter of 2015 the Ownership Policy. The document will define the principles of how public authorities should exercise the ownership rights entrusted to them. The Ownership Policy will deal with separation of the regulatory and ownership functions; it will also outline the methods of determining the remuneration of members of supervisory boards and the principles according to which members of supervisory boards are appointed. Audit committees shall become mandatory in all large SOEs. Following the common practice in the European Union and other countries, audit committees will be required to carry out several important functions:

- Supervise the process of the preparation of financial statements;
- Ensure the efficiency of the internal audit, internal control and risk management;
- Oversee the audit of annual financial statements;

- Evaluate independence of a person or a company performing an audit;
- Ensure prevention of fraud.

Supervisory boards shall include independent members. SOEs must appoint professional, dynamic and motivated boards possessing a wish and competence to work. Eventually, boards will be able to ensure the effective operations of a company and successful implementation of its business strategy. The current system of wages and financial incentives does not correspond to the level of responsibility, which top managers of SOEs face. Once clear indicators for the evaluation of SOEs are set, the wages of their board members can be made dependent on how successful a company is in attaining its financial and other targets. A system of bonuses, linked to results, would make SOEs an attractive job option for specialists from private businesses.

Striving for Transparency

When there is little accurate data publicly available, it is difficult to evaluate the work of SOEs and their management bodies as well as require from them efficient employment of capital and achievement of the set targets. Publicly available information on the activities of SOEs stimulates responsibility and reduces the risk of corruption. Although shares of the majority of SOEs are not publicly traded, operations of these enterprises are in principle public, and thus should be even more transparent than those of the companies traded on the stock exchange.

Clear objectives and regular assessment of the performance constitute the foundation of proper corporate governance of SOEs. Thus, financial statements of SOEs must be prepared and audited in accordance with international standards, within the timeframe stipulated in the legislation.

Ukraine’s transparency and disclosure standards require improvement and should be properly established by the respective legislation. Poor application of Ukrainian accounting standards (incomplete consolidation, non-disclosure of related party arrangements) makes it difficult for users to make a proper assessment of the financial position and performance of SOEs. There is no requirement for SOEs to conduct an audit of financial statements (unless such SOEs are public joint stock companies or their debt is publicly traded).

In aligning with international best practices, it is envisaged that all large SOEs (whose operations are commercially oriented) perform an audit of their financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. The audit will provide assurance on the financial data of SOEs, so they can be trusted and relied on.

Enhancing a Healthy Business Environment

Transparent activities of SOEs contribute to the creation of a business-friendly environment which is needed for more foreign investors to come to Ukraine. Analysis carried out by the World Bank has confirmed that direct foreign investments spur the development of national economies. Foreign companies often become business catalysers fostering progress of entities with which they compete directly, as well as related sectors of the economy. The split of commercial and non-commercial functions, improved transparency of operations and profitability will lead to the optimisation of the capital structure of SOEs. In turn, this will offer broader opportunities to draw additional funds from capital markets. If more SOEs were listed on stock exchanges, the market capitalisation would be much higher and the market would become more liquid and attractive for both local and foreign investors.

Experience of Other Countries

Large-scale projects aimed at reforming SOEs are not new worldwide. They have been carried out in a number of countries in Western Europe for many years. Below, we provide an outline of key facts and concepts as to why SOEs exist and what are the basic principles of making their operations more effective.

Why Countries Own Enterprises

Advocates of the liberal market maintain that a state must stay away from any commercial activity. However, there are several reasons to justify the existence of SOEs in market-driven economies. For example natural monopoly, the sole business entity in a certain segment of the market, is one of them. In particular, natural monopolies are formed in the railway and energy sectors. In addition, some SOEs are assigned with an obligation to provide products and services, which are vital for the society, but are not delivered by the private sector. Moreover, the state, by far the largest owner and manager of public assets, is capable of assuming the risks of investing in large-scale projects, such as construction of new infrastructure and introduction of new technologies, which are not always commercially viable and which private companies would not undertake on their own.

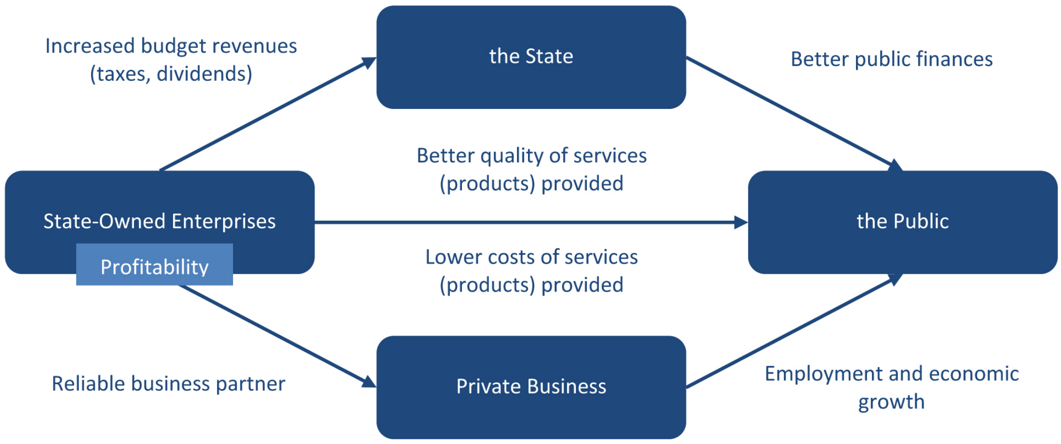
The Principles of Reform

Some SOEs are of strategic importance to the economy of any country. SOEs can operate efficiently, generate profits and successfully compete in the market while generating results comparable to or even exceeding those of private businesses. There are numerous examples of commercially viable state-run companies in different countries of the world. The experience of many countries which have been already implemented or have commenced in the reform of the SOE sector has been assessed in the documents of the OECD. The OECD distinguishes six key principles which the states should follow:

- The legal framework and regulatory environment of SOEs should ensure uniform market conditions for both SOEs and private equity enterprises (level playing field);
- The state should adhere to a clear and consistent ownership policy so that the governance of SOEs is performed in a transparent, responsible, professional and effective manner;
- The state and SOEs should equally acknowledge the rights of all shareholders and ensure their equality and access to information about the enterprise in compliance with OECD Guidelines;
- The ownership policy of the state should not violate the rights of other parties related to SOEs which are ensured by legal acts or contractual commitments;
- SOEs should follow stringent transparency standards and adhere to OECD Guidelines;
- The Boards of SOEs should possess all required authorisations and competences in order to carry out the functions of strategic planning and company governance supervision. They should act in good faith and assume responsibility for their actions.

The main expected outcome of SOE reform is higher efficiency of SOEs. More efficient operations offer a number of advantages to enterprises themselves, to the state and its citizens. Higher efficiency of SOEs helps:

- Improve the quality of services and products offered by enterprises;
- Reduce the price of products and services;
- Improve the profitability of enterprises and increase their contribution to the budget;



- Improve the business and investment climate by ensuring a level playing field between private companies and SOEs as well as setting an example of good corporate governance.

Fig.002. SOE reform: outcomes

Functions of Ownership

Establishing viable state ownership means that a state acts as an active owner of public assets. The state, through its institutions, sets operational and financial goals for companies demanding effective operations and sound results. The state, however, does not intervene directly in corporate activities. The procedure for exercising the rights of the state as a shareholder or owner varies in different countries due to different public management and administration systems, inconsistent significance of SOE sectors for the economy and recent reforms carried out in several countries. However, three dominating corporate governance models may be distinguished: decentralised, dual and centralised.

In a decentralised (or sector) model, enterprises are managed by ministries which set policy of relevant sectors. This model has prevailed in many countries where SOEs constituted a significant part of the economy until privatization «waves» which took place from 1970 to 1990. The advantage of the model is an opportunity to implement a sector policy more efficiently, for instance, when specific industrial branches are developed or strategic projects are implemented through enterprises. However, the most essential drawback of the system is the insufficient unbundling of the functions of the ministry as a sector regulator, policy maker and shareholders' representative, which may result in a conflict of interest. Moreover, the application of the decentralised model is challenging in terms of determining the limits of responsibility of the ministry and board, due to the dominating attitude that the ministry is in charge of implementation of strategic objectives and daily activity of the enterprise, rather than the board of the enterprise. Due to the aforementioned drawbacks and shrunken efficiency of this governance model, many countries have chosen more centralised systems during the last thirty years. In the countries where enterprises are still managed in a decentralised manner, the coordination of the state as a shareholder has commenced by establishing special supervisory institutions or assigning a coordinating role to one of the ministries. Such system is operated, for example, in Germany.

Most of the OECD countries use the dual model, when the rights of the state as a shareholder are exercised by two ministries: the line ministry and the ministry that coordinates corporate governance. This model helps ensure the implementation of a uniform policy of corporate governance and reduces the risk of failure to unbundle the functions, which is characteristic to the first model. Such model is operated in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and New Zealand. In some countries (e.g. France and Australia) the dual model has been chosen as an intermediate step for switching from a sector governance of the enterprises to a centralised one.

The centralised model is considered to be the most advanced model: SOEs are managed by one institution, for instance, a specialised agency or one of the ministries which has association with the sector policy (e.g. the Ministry of Economy). This model ensures a greater efficiency of the corporate governance and a clear unbundling of governance

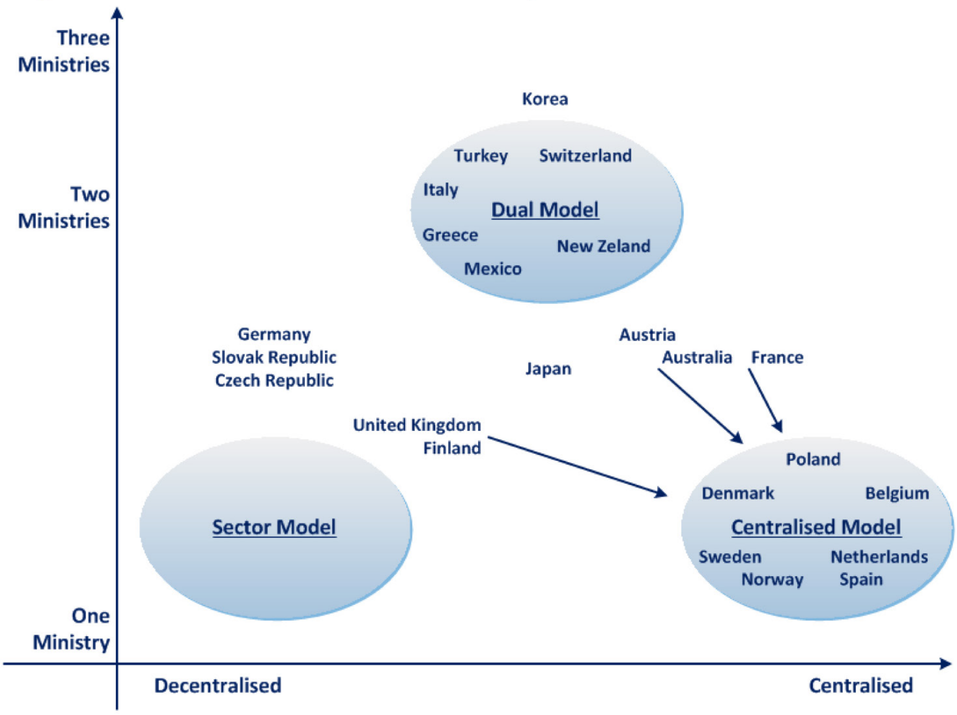


Fig.003. Organisation and evolution of the ownership function Source: Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises, a Survey of OECD Countries, OECD 2005

functions from the implementation of the sector policy. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Poland, SOEs are managed in a centralized manner; the United Kingdom, Finland and France are also switching to this model.

Transparency Policy

Transparency of operations is more important for SOEs than for private businesses. It has been a common practice in many countries around the world for SOEs to demonstrate their accountability before citizens by publicly publishing information concerning their operations.

Three phases of corporate accountability are distinguished in OECD countries. Firstly, SOEs must clearly declare the objectives of their activity. Usually, such objectives are set in legal acts governing the state's ownership policy, and SOEs must provide the Government or ministry in charge with strategic plans which envisage the way for achieving their objectives.

The second phase is the submission of reports by SOEs. Usually, in other countries SOEs must submit their reports following the same requirements as public companies listed on the securities exchange. In most OECD countries SOEs publish reports with financial and operating data every six months, while in Sweden, Turkey and New Zealand such reports are published on a quarterly basis.

The third phase of corporate accountability is the drafting of summary reports on SOEs. Summary reports are prepared in Denmark, Canada, Finland, Italy, Poland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other countries. The reports are submitted to the Parliament or Government of the country; the reports or shortened versions thereof are made publicly available. Sweden has followed this practice since 1999, France since 2002 and the United Kingdom since 2005. The aim of these reports is to assess the results of SOEs, monitor SOE activity on a continuous basis and make relevant decisions regarding corporate governance or changes in strategy. The reports outline basic management principles applied to SOEs, the implementation of ownership functions by the state and reveal the dynamics of the state-run sector. In addition to that, they include financial data, with the largest companies reviewed individually.

Board Appointment and Incentives

Generally, SOEs are subject to the same governance system as enterprises operating in the private sector. Depending on the legislation effective in a specific country, the two-level governance system (when a supervisory board is comprised of the shareholders' representatives, and the board consists of the enterprise's managers) or the one-level governance system (when only the shareholders' representatives sit on the board) may be formed. The number of members on the board greatly differs among various countries and ranges from at least two (e.g. in New Zealand and Switzerland) to as many as 15 (in Mexico). The essential difference between the boards of SOEs and the private sector is the participation of public servants on the boards. In most OECD countries (for example, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy) the number of representatives of the institution exercising the shareholders' rights stands at two members at most. In some countries the number of public servants on the board is determined proportionally to the number of state-owned shares (for example, in Austria, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia), or a specific proportion is chosen (for example, one third in France, and in Mexico at least 50% of the board members must be representatives of the authorities). In some countries, for example, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, the representatives of institutions do not sit on the boards; the boards are only formed from professional and independent members.

The OECD Guidelines state that the most important factor which determines the efficiency of work of the boards is their autonomy in terms of decision-making and independence from political influence. More and more countries acknowledge that corporate boards should include as many independent members as possible, rather than the representatives of authorities (ministries). In some countries specific requirements are applied as to how many board members should be independent: for example, in France the number of independent members should comprise one third, in Greece at least two independent members should sit on the board, and in Slovakia the majority of the board should be represented by independent members. In Austria, Germany, Australia and New Zealand, independent members who are paid for the work performed constitute the majority of the board.

SOE oversight bodies are typically responsible for nomination of the members to the board, and this is determined by the model of exercising the ownership rights. In the decentralised system, the members of the board are generally appointed by the line ministry; in the centralised system it is the institution or body that oversees the enterprises and appoints the members of the board, and when the dual system is chosen, a greater influence of appointing members to the board is frequently handed over to the coordinating (non-sector) ministry or institution.

Still, only a few countries have a comprehensive, transparent and competence-oriented system for nomination of the members to the board. Such countries are Sweden, New Zealand, Australia and Finland. In some countries, for instance, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Norway, special Nomination Committees or special agencies have been established that are consulted by the institutions when selecting members of the board.

In general, the same corporate governance practice tends to prevail in more and more OECD countries. The centralised corporate governance model is chosen more frequently. The process of the board formation is improved and made more transparent by setting explicit selection criteria and attracting independent members. Transparency is ensured by publishing SOE activity objectives and implementation results. Despite economic, political, social or cultural differences between various states, more countries tend to acknowledge the benefit of the recommendations of the OECD. On the basis of their accumulated experience, it is possible to summarize that the consistent state policy vis-à-vis SOEs based on OECD recommendations, assurance of competitive market conditions, professional corporate governance and supervision help achieve a more effective use of resources both at the enterprise’s level and at the national level, which produces better SOE results and a greater benefit for the entire national economy.

What Has Been Done?

The reform of SOEs has already been launched in Ukraine. A dedicated task force was established in the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in January 2015.

SOE Reform Strategy

SOE Reform Strategy has been developed in cooperation with IMF and World Bank and approved by the Government Decree #662 in May 2015. The reform strategy includes the following important elements: budgetary oversight (fiscal risks analysis); separation of ownership and regulatory functions of the government; corporate governance (transparency, alignment of incentives of SOEs owners and management, introduction of supervisory boards and independent directors at SOEs, clear objectives for SOEs); restructuring and privatization strategy of the Government [1].

Transparency Guidelines

The Transparency Guidelines were approved in February 2015 and envisage recommendations for SOEs from now on to publish their quarterly and annual financial and operational data[2]. As of September 2015, financial accounts of about 500 companies published on the websites of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other line ministries. At the same time, further legislative changes are required. The Government approved changes to the Law of Ukraine "On management of SOEs" and submitted the draft to the Parliament in order to increase accountability standards for all SOEs.

The dedicated SOE website was developed and launched, which contains all necessary information on the state-owned enterprises, including companies profiles, key operating and financial data (for more details please visit www.soereload.com.ua). This website will also become the key resource for publishing aggregated SOE reports, news and related publications.

The first consolidated report on the SOE sector was presented in April 2015 (2013 and 9 months 2014). The current review is an update, which includes full 2014 year results. Further reviews will be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine on a regular basis to enhance public accountability of SOEs.

1 For additional details please follow the link to the official document:
http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/ru/cardnpd?docid=248295032

2 Transparency guidelines:
http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Download?id=edc23b35-c030-4201-a4ec-6ffef0be0173

Audit

In June 2015 the Government adopted the resolution, which mandates largest 146 SOEs to have their financial statements audited by internationally recognized audit firms[3]. This initiative will increase reliability of the financial information of the companies and enhance their investment attractiveness.

The Government has also approved legislative changes to the Law of Ukraine "On management of SOEs" to make external audit of financial results of state unitary enterprises obligatory on the ongoing basis. The draft law was submitted to the Parliament in early September.

Nomination of CEOs

The new nomination procedure for CEOs of key SOEs was approved by the Government in February 2015 and further simplified in August 2015[4]. New CEOs for key SOEs will now be selected using a rigorous 2-stage procedure with the pre-selection by the Line Ministries followed by the Nomination Committee final interviews. The composition of the Nomination Committee is approved and consists of 5 Line Ministers and 5 independent reputable experts from IFC, World Bank, EBRD, Kiev School of Economics and Business Ombudsman Office. Three new CEOs have already been appointed, contest for 10 CEO positions at the largest SOEs was launched in August, nominations are expected to take place in September – October.

Remuneration

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine has developed and submitted for the Government review Decree on CEOs remuneration. The draft was developed in accordance with the recommendations of EU Commission and envisages that the compensation of CEOs will consist of two parts: (1) fixed part, which should be adequate in size to meet financial needs if variable part is not paid and (2) variable part, which should in turn consist of two parts: one part payable for short-term results and the other one – for long-term results of the SOE performance. Total compensation of CEOs of SOEs should be comparable with private sector CEO remuneration.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade has also developed the draft changes to law to allow market level compensation for deputy CEOs and allow introduction of management contracts for SOEs.

3 Government Decree #390 of June 04, 2015 "On some aspects of audit of SOEs"
http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/cardnpd?docid=248248066

4 For additional details please follow the link to the official document:
http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/777-2008-%D0%BF

Supervisory boards and independent directors

The Government has approved and submitted to the Parliament changes to the Law of Ukraine "On management of SOEs" to allow introduction of supervisory boards and in state unitary entities and inclusion of independent directors to SOEs supervisory boards. This change will allow organize corporate governance structure in unitary state-owned enterprises similar to private sector and help to converge the existing Ukrainian legislation with the world's best practices.

Restructuring

Existing portfolio of SOEs is now being analyzed to identify key groups for restructuring. As defined in SOE Reform Strategy, all loss-making SOEs with non-strategic objectives, in which turnaround is not deemed feasible, will be liquidated without further restructuring. All unitary enterprises with commercial functions, which should stay on state balance, should be transformed to joint-stock companies (corporatized). The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in close cooperation with other line ministries is currently developing the list of state unitary enterprises subject to corporatization and reviewing the procedure to make it more efficient.

Separation of ownership and regulatory functions

According to OECD Guidelines, separation of ownership and regulatory functions of the state is an essential part of efficient management of SOEs. OECD clearly advises in favor of a centralization approach towards management of SOEs (via one ministry or agency or holding company). The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade is currently conducting a feasibility study to assess whether centralization via a state-owned Holding Company is a suitable approach towards management of SOEs in Ukraine.

Privatization

SOE reform should go hand-in-hand with the transparent privatization program. First steps have already been made: list of companies to be privatized in 2015 has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in May 2015[5]. The Government has also approved privatization plans for 18 large companies (including energy generation and distribution companies, and large fertilizers producer – Odesa Portside Plant)[6]. The privatization of major assets is expected to start by the end of 2015. The pre-marketing campaign of the assets to be privatized has already started: short info memos (teasers) of the largest assets were prepared and published. The State Property Fund together with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade are currently developing the mechanism to retain and pay the external advisors for the purposes of the privatization of assets.

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5 Government Decree #271 of May 12, 2015 "On transparent and competitive privatization in 2015"
http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/ru/cardnpd?docid=248152310

6 Government Decree #626-p of June 18,2015 "On some aspects of privatization of SOEs"
http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/626-2015-%D1%80

SOE Reform Council

SOE Reform Council has been established to overview and provide strategic advice to the SOE Reform Task Force. The Council is chaired by Mr. Mikheil Saakashvili, Head of Odesa Oblast State Administration and ex-president of Georgia. Among the members of SOE Reform Council are Mr. Mark Iwashko (co-founder of Horizon Capital, one of largest private equity funds in the region), Mr. Pawel Tamborski (President of Management Board of the Warsaw Stock Exchange, former Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Treasury in Poland), Mr. Francis Malige (Managing Director, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus for the EBRD), Mr. Qimiao Fan (World Bank Country Director for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova), Mr. Taras Lukachuk (EEMEA Region President, Coffee, Mondelez), Mr. Chris Canavan (Director of Global Policy Development, Soros Fund Management).

Effective regulatory framework of SOEs in Ukraine

Legal Forms of SOEs

Under the Commercial Code of Ukraine, entities of the public sector comprise state-owned enterprises in which the state holds an interest of over fifty percent or can exercise the ultimate influence over the enterprise's operations.

SOEs may be established or exist in a variety of legal forms, including the following

- **State-owned unitary enterprise,** operating as a state-owned commercial entity or as a budget-supported entity;
- **Joint-stock company —** may exist in the following legal forms: state-owned management holding company and state-owned holding company, national or state-owned joint-stock company;
- **Subsidiary** with the state ownership;
- **State-owned business association** (a group or other types);
- **Other** types of entities, mainly limited liability companies (established in the process of privatization of smaller state-owned commercial entities or by incorporation together with other entities, at present only a limited number exists).

Key Issues:

Ukraine lacks coherent legislation regulating the incorporation and operations of public sector entities, and as a result:

- Such entities exist in various legal forms with different regulatory frameworks that impedes implementation of consistent adequate governance practices;
- The majority of such entities exist in the form of a state-owned commercial enterprise that is not always appropriate to their operating models (limited rights to the enterprise's assets adversely affect the enterprise's ability to raise capital; no board of directors and supervisory board representing the owner; regulatory gaps regarding the composition of their statutory capital; no right to form strategic alliances by establishing joint ventures etc.)

Ukrainian legislation provides no clear guidance on the criteria and scope of public sector operations, and as a result, SOEs are sometimes established and used where it is not practical or feasible.

Governance System for State-Owned Assets

Under the current Ukrainian legislation, the following bodies are responsible for supervision of state-owned assets:

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

- Assigns responsibility for supervision of state-owned assets to executive authorities and collective public bodies;
- Regulates the procedure for assignment of state-owned assets to supervisory authorities;
- Has decision-making authority in respect of establishment, reorganisation and liquidation of entities and assigns responsibility for control over their operations to relevant supervisory bodies;
- Sets performance criteria for management of state-owned assets and the process for application of these criteria;
- Approves the list of state-owned assets that are strategically important for the national economy and security.

Central executive authority responsible for formulation and implementation of the State economic policy

- Is responsible for formulation of the state policy and definition of general principles and strategic priorities for the management of state-owned assets, including corporate rights held by the State;
- Sets performance criteria for management of corporate rights held by the State;
- Together with the Ministry of Finance is responsible for formulation and implementation of the state dividend policy;
- Is responsible for control over the performance of management bodies in their management role by consistently monitoring the performance management of the state-owned assets;
- Identifies the state-owned assets that are not subject to privatization (at the suggestion of supervisory bodies).

Ministries, other executive authorities, and national collective bodies

- Have decision-making authority in respect of establishment, reorganisation and liquidation of SOEs;
- Initiate the establishment of business entities, develop draft statutory documents, approve statutes (articles of association) for SOEs within the scope of their authority;
- Appoint and dismiss executives of SOEs;
- Approve annual financial and investment plans;
- Organise annual audits;
- Implement controls over leased state-owned properties.

The State Property Fund of Ukraine

- Acts as a lessor of integral property complexes of SOEs;
- On behalf of the State, acts as a founding participant of business entities and contributes state-owned property to their share capitals;

- Within the scope defined by legislation, is responsible for establishment and maintenance of the Unified Register of State-Owned Property;
- When required by law, manages disposal of real estate owned by unitary SOEs.

Other governance bodies:

- Authorities that support the President of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- Bodies managing the state-owned property within the authority determined in individual laws;
- State-owned business associations, state-owned holding companies, and other state-owned business organisations;
- The National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and industry-specific academies of sciences.

Key Issues:

Ukraine currently has no single specialised body or a system of interlinked management bodies (such as holding companies) responsible for continuous professional management of state-owned assets. As a result, there are multiple autonomous management centres unable to implement consistent coherent policy.

The situation where state executive authorities manage state-owned assets as authorised management bodies is not the most appropriate option considering the following:

- These authorities combine multiple roles, such as representing the owner, formulating state policy and advocating the interests of the communities that consume the products/services of SOEs, resulting in a conflict of interest that impairs management, performance, control and accountability, given that management of SOEs does not represent a core role for these authorities;
- In managing these assets, state authorities generally pursue short-term objectives, in particular, maximising fiscal revenues.

The steering role of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in managing SOEs is not sufficient to ensure an effective system of managing state-owned assets.

General Regulatory Framework Applicable to SOEs

Due to the multidimensional nature of SOE operations, Ukraine has no single regulatory act that would consistently govern all or most issues relating to the establishment, operation and management of SOEs on a comprehensive basis.

The general legal status and operations of SOEs which are applicable across all industries are governed by a set of laws and regulations, such as:

The Civil Code of Ukraine

- Defines the status of all legal entities as participants of civil transactions.

The Economic Code of Ukraine

- Defines legal forms of SOEs and key rules applicable to their operations.

The Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets»

- Defines the legal foundation for managing state-owned property, management bodies and state-owned assets subject to management, and the scope of authority of management bodies in managing the state-owned assets.

The Law of Ukraine «On Entrepreneurship»

- The only article of this Law that is currently effective in respect of SOEs is the article that defines the types of services where the service providers are restricted to SOEs and state-owned organisations, such as security services for extremely important state-owned assets (these properties are identified following the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine), and criminal, medical and psychiatric examination services, as well as the development, trial, production and operation of launch vehicles, including space launch for any purpose.

The Law of Ukraine «On Privatization of State-Owned Property»

- Regulates privatization of assets owned by SOEs and privatization of the State's shares in SOEs.

The Law of Ukraine «On Joint-Stock Companies»

- Defines the procedure for establishment, operation, winding, and spin-off of joint-stock companies, as well as their legal status, rights and obligations of shareholders.

The Law of Ukraine «On Holding Companies in Ukraine»

- Defines the framework for establishment and operations of state-owned holding companies.

Laws and regulations applicable to all economic sectors:

- The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On accountability of business entities in which SOEs hold interests»;
- The Resolution of the Parliament of Ukraine «On management of assets of enterprises, entities and organisations in public ownership».

Sector-Specific Regulations Applicable to Individual SOEs

The effective legislation does not provide for industry regulations specific to public entities. However, relevant sector/industry regulations contain certain provisions specific to the special role of SOEs operating in the respective sector. These provisions generally relate to the special role of these SOEs acting on behalf of the State, in particular:

- The Law of Ukraine «On Fundamentals of the Natural Gas Market Operation» and the Law of Ukraine «On Oil and Gas» define the operational framework for the operator of the Unified Gas Transportation System of Ukraine. PJSC «Ukrtransgas» operates in this role.
- The Law of Ukraine «On Electric Power Sector» and the Law of Ukraine «On Electricity Market of Ukraine» define the rights and responsibilities of the electricity system operator. The respective SOE is responsible for centralised dispatching (operational and technologic) management of the unified power system of Ukraine. SE NJSC Ukrenergo operates in this role. The abovementioned laws also define the role of the electricity wholesaler (SE Energorynok).
- The Law of Ukraine «On Use of Nuclear Power and Radiation Security» defines the specific requirements for nuclear facility operators, uranium mining and processing entities and entities contracting the construction of nuclear facilities or radioactive waste disposal facilities of national significance.
- The Air Code of Ukraine defines the restrictions on use of state-owned airfields and airfield facilities (such as runways, taxiways, platforms, other airfield facilities) that represent critical flight security infrastructure.
- The operations of rail SOEs are regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Railway Transport» and the Railway Statute of Ukraine. Certain specific details of establishment and operations of a 100% state-owned rail company are governed by the Law of Ukraine «On Establishing a General-Purpose Public Joint-Stock Rail Company».
- The Law of Ukraine «On the Postal Service» defines the special role of a national postal service operator in the postal services market. Ukrainian State-Owned Postal Service Enterprise Ukrposhta operates in this role. Operations of this SOE are governed by Postal Service Regulations approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 5 March 2009.
- The Law of Ukraine «On Sea Ports of Ukraine» defines the role of the SOE Ukrainian Sea Port Office as an entity responsible for facilitating operations of seaports, holding and using strategic state-owned port infrastructure facilities, and discharging other relevant responsibilities, both directly and through the network of branches established in each seaport.
- The Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Defence Industry Complex» defines the process and legal framework for management of SOEs in the defence industry. In particular, the Law regulates operations of the state-owned Ukroboronprom Group as an authorised manager of SOEs in the defence industry. The Group comprises defence industry SOEs and ensures R&D and production development, as well as facilitating investing, financing, exporting/importing and other activities.

Accounting for State-Owned Assets

State-owned assets are accounted for by inclusion into the Unified Register of State-Owned Assets. Maintenance of this register is regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets». Additional regulatory framework applicable to maintenance of this register comprises the Regulation on the Unified Register of State-Owned Assets and the Order of the State Property Fund and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine «On Approval of the Structure of the Unified Register of State-Owned Assets».

Under the Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets», the Unified Register of State-Owned Assets (the «Register») represents an automated system for gathering, accounting, accumulating, processing, protecting and producing information on real estate, including properties held under operating or financial leases, concession, properties pledged as collateral, and owned by SOEs as well as the corporate rights held by the state and any state property that has not been contributed to the share capital of enterprises.

The Register is maintained by the State Property Fund of Ukraine supported by the central executive authorities responsible for implementation of national land and statistics policy, the central executive authority responsible for formulation and implementation of the national tax and customs policy, the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine, other authorised government agencies and the National Commission for Securities and the Stock Market of Ukraine, using consistent methodology and following the procedure prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Costs of preparation and maintenance of the Register are covered from the state budget.

Users of the Register represent central and local state authorities, enterprises, organisations and individuals. Access to the Register is regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Access to Public Information».

Key Issues:

It is not possible to conclude on completeness of the Register, as no free access is provided to all data in the Register. Data from the Register can only be obtained for an individual asset by submitting a request to the State Property Fund of Ukraine.

A clear weakness is that not all data contained in the Register is publicly available on the Internet (for example, information that can be accessed on the Internet includes SOEs by region of Ukraine and corporate rights held by the State). At the same time, data on the list of SOEs in the Register is incomplete, as entities that are not «recognised» (i.e. validated based on inventory surveys) by responsible authorities are excluded from the Register.

As such, the existing situation does not meet the information needs of the public regarding administration of state property; therefore, the development and maintenance of the Register requires further improvement.

Special Procedure for Certain Financial and Business Transactions

Ukrainian legislation sets a number of limitations for SOEs on certain types of financial and business transactions and/or mandatory compliance procedures for specific types of financial and business transactions entered into by SOEs, such as disposal of assets, leases, concessions, administration agreements, joint ventures, loans, pledges of property as collateral, and procurement of goods, works and services.

On the one hand, these special requirements impose significant limitations on SOEs (e.g. raising debt, entering into strategic alliances etc.). However, on the other hand, they put SOEs in a privileged position compared to private sector businesses (for example, SOEs enjoy a guaranteed protection from hostile takeovers as they may only be acquired as part of the privatization process; and disposal of their assets in the case of bankruptcy is complicated).

In addition, under the current legislation, executives of SOEs have minimal decision-making autonomy (as most financial and business transactions require pre-authorisation by a supervisory authority or another state authority), which is a significant demotivating factor, adversely affecting the competitiveness of SOEs.

Key Issues:

A breach of profit allocation responsibility should result in disciplinary, administrative or criminal action against officials of the SOE. In addition, this requirement significantly limits the ability of SOEs to freely reinvest a portion of their profits into upgrades of their production facilities.

Percentage of Profits and Dividends Paid to the State Budget

The percentage of profit/income paid by SOEs to the state budget is regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets». Under this Law, unitary SOEs and their associations are required to allocate a percentage of their net profit/income to the State Budget of Ukraine:

- 30% for unitary SOEs that represent natural monopolies and unitary SOEs with budgeted estimated net profits over UAH 50m;
- 15% for other unitary SOEs.

In calculating the share of the net profit to be paid to the state budget by energy sector SOEs, the net profit used as the basis for calculation is reduced by the amount of special funds (the «investment component») received as part of the power tariff and to be allocated to investment projects (subject to the Cabinet of Ministers authorisation), as well as by the amount of repayment of loans (from the tariff), attracted for the purpose of financing CAPEX related to construction/reconstruction/upgrade of facilities subject to the Cabinet of Ministers authorisation.

For the electricity sector SOEs funded within the budget adopted by the national energy regulator, the portion of net profit/income paid to the state budget is determined as the excess of the actual budgeted income over the actual budgeted expenses for the reporting period.

Key Issues:

It should be noted that the existing executive remuneration system of SOEs is not sufficiently adequate and requires improvement. It is outdated as it is actually based on the standards of incentives applicable to civil servants. It offers a narrow range of incentive tools and does not contain effective incentives capable of promoting good governance of SOEs. It does not encompass the modern employee motivation models applied to executive remuneration in private companies..

Board Appointments and Incentives (Board Remuneration Requirements)

Under the Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets», the Cabinet of Ministers approves the procedure for competitive recruitment of executives for SOEs. This procedure has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 777 dated 3 September 2008. The announcement of competitive selection of an executive is made based on a resolution/order issued by a ministry, the State Property Fund or another authority responsible for supervision of the SOE and includes a deadline for applications and timing of the final decision. This resolution/order should be issued within 10 days after the executive vacancy is opened (for entities supervised by the Cabinet of Ministers this should be a resolution issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine).

In addition, the above Procedure and related Nominations Committee Policy for strategically important enterprises (approved by the order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine No. 157 dated 23 February 2015) define a specific procedure for the competitive selection of executives for enterprises of strategic importance (defined as those enterprises whose assets reported in the latest set of financial statements exceed UAH 2bn, revenue for the year exceeds UAH 1.5bn, or banks with state-held interest of over 75%). In this case, in order to nominate candidates for the position from applications received, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade establishes a nominations committee. The nominations committee includes the Minister of Economic Development and Trade, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Infrastructure, the Minister of Energy and Coal Industry, the Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food or their respective deputies, plus five independent external experts authorised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Representatives of a respective supervisory authority and the State Property Fund are invited to attend meetings of the nominations committee.

Contracts with executives of SOEs are signed by the appropriate supervisory authority subject to the procedure defined in the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Employment Contracts with Executives of SOEs» and «On Template of the Contract with Executives of SOEs» and in the statute of the respective authority. Remuneration of executives of SOEs is regulated by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 859 dated 19 May 1999. In addition, under the Law of Ukraine «On Management of State-Owned Assets», the supervisory authority responsible for management of state-owned assets may decide to implement a performance-based remuneration system, where executives are paid remuneration from SOE's net profit based on performance of their entity. The remuneration procedure, terms and conditions and size are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and form an integral part of the employment contract with the executive of a SOE. No remuneration is paid to the executive of a SOE in the case of non-compliance with the required procedure for approval/authorisation of the entity's annual financial plan.

Performance Monitoring and Disclosure (Reporting System, Audit Requirements)

Pursuant to the effective legislation of Ukraine, the authorities responsible for supervision of the state-owned assets are required to report to the central executive authority responsible for development and implementation of the state economic policy and to submit:

- A summary the financial plans of the entities falling under their supervision and whether such plans have been fulfilled;
- Performance results of each individual SOEs falling under their supervision;
- The status of SOEs falling under their supervision including corporate rights held by the state;
- Whether strategic plans of SOEs, public joint stock companies and business entities whose corporate rights or operations they manage or supervise have been implemented.

As required by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the state supervisory authorities conduct state financial audits of SOEs to prevent fraud and to ensure that public funds and state-owned assets are used appropriately.
The requirement for mandatory audits of annual financial statements is applicable only to SOEs operating as public joint stock companies. In such cases, the annual financial statements and the annual consolidated financial statements together with an audit opinion are made publicly available on the corporate websites and are published in periodicals.
In addition, the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine No. 116 as of 11 February 2015 approved the Transparency Guidelines for the state-owned enterprises. The Transparency Guidelines envisage that the financial statements of all SOEs shall be published on their corporate websites or on the websites of the relevant ministries.

Key Issues:

The existing disclosure system of SOEs does not properly address the public need for relevant information because state financial audits are conducted randomly, whereby the reliability of control is undermined, and the audit findings are not available to the public.

The Law of Ukraine «On Transparent Use of Public Funds» No. 183-VIII as of 11 February 2015 aims at improving the existing situation significantly (the Law will come into force six months after its publication). The Law envisages that SOEs should publicly disclose agreements signed, and related payment made, on the Unified web portal on public funds.

The latest amendments to the effective legislation of Ukraine are therefore expected to contribute to the improvement of transparency and accountability of SOEs. However, it is necessary to further drive improvements in this area by enforcing the disclosure of relevant information on the corporate websites, providing public access to such information and introducing mandatory independent audits of the financial statements of all SOEs.

State Aid System for SOEs

General Requirements to the State Aid System for SOEs

There is no single comprehensive act of law within the effective legislative framework in Ukraine applicable to regulation of the state support to business entities including SOEs. Individual provisions applicable to the state support to SOEs are contained in a wide range of legislative acts including, in particular, the Economic Code of Ukraine, the Tax Code of Ukraine, the Customs Code of Ukraine and the Budget Code of Ukraine.

In addition, state aid may be allocated to SOEs if they perform special functions imposed on them by the State. If this is the case, the state ownership of entities is the basis for making a decision whether state aid should be given. In other cases, entities that operate in the public sector of the economy enjoy general privileges granted to a specific industry on equal terms with entities that operate in the private sector.

In 2014, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Law of Ukraine «On State Aid to Business Entities» No. 1555-VII. The Law will come into force on 2 August 2017. The objective of the Law is to systemise the allocation of the state aid to business entities, in particular, to improve management of the state funds allocated and to minimise a negative impact of the state aid on the competitiveness of Ukraine's economy.

The Law aims to resolve a number of issues pertinent to state aid by requiring:

- Implementation of state aid monitoring tools;
- Preparation and maintenance of the register of state aid providers, recipients, categories and amounts;
- Powers of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine as a relevant supervising authority;
- Enforcement of control over state aid effects on competition.

The Law primarily focuses on state aid in the context of its effects on competitiveness of Ukraine's economy. The Law does not properly address the existing problem of unsystematic allocation of state aid because:

- The Law does not set out specific criteria for categorising state regulation measures as state aid to business entities (in particular, the Law prescribes that state aid involves allocation of state or local government funds to business entities and lost budget incomes, but it does not define whether the state support includes measures, which do not directly involve the budget flows but which do ensure that a business entity is able to raise financing from other sources);
- The Law does not define a comprehensive state support procedure (the Law is not explicit on the unified procedure for various categories of state aid; it appears that such unified procedure should be introduced by amending other laws);
- The Law does not address the unpredictable allocation of state aid (the effective legislation contains a wide range of provisions governing the state support to business entities; however, given related expenditures are not budgeted or are limited, the state aid is not granted or is restricted to a limited number of business entities that meet the state support criteria);

- The Law is in conflict with other laws and the correlation between the Law adopted and other laws is not clear (for instance, state aid provided to business entities is also governed by Article 16 of the Economic Code of Ukraine, which sets out criteria different from those prescribed by the Law);
- The Law grants wide powers to the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine to block provision of state support (on the one hand, the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine should become an additional barrier to the inefficient allocation of state funds, but on the other hand, its wide powers may lead to corrupt practices within the Antimonopoly Committee due to its excessive control of the matters concerned).

State Aid Categories for SOEs

The effective legislation does not define a comprehensive list of the state aid categories (forms) to be granted to the SOEs. As required by the Law of Ukraine «On State Aid to Business Entities», state aid represents allocation of the state or local government funds to commercial entities and lost budget incomes. State aid may have the following categories:

- Subsidies and grants;
- Subventions;
- Tax reliefs/benefits, deferred payment or payment in instalments of taxes, levies and other compulsory payments;
- Write-off of debts including amounts due for state services rendered, write-off of fines and penalties and compensation of losses to business entities;
- Guarantees and loans issued on favourable terms and loans serviced at reduced rates;
- Reduced financial liabilities of business entities to state social security funds;
- Direct or indirect offering of goods or services to entities at prices below market or purchasing of goods or services from entities at prices above market;
- Disposal of state-owned assets at prices below market;
- An increase in the state's interest in business entities or appreciation of the state's interest on terms unavailable for private investors.

The Law has not come into force yet, however, the non-exhaustive list of state aid categories specified in it is also relevant for the current regulatory environment. Traditionally, state aid may be categorised as direct state aid and indirect state aid. Direct state aid involves a direct transfer of economic benefits (normally, monetary assets) to the recipients. This includes subsidies, subventions and grants. Indirect state aid involves the granting of privileges that result in lost budget incomes and/or competitive advantages available to business entities. This includes tax reliefs/benefits, deferred settlement of liabilities, write-off of debts, guarantees for loans issued etc.

Summary of Key Issues:

The governance system for state-owned assets in Ukraine requires a comprehensive revision and improvement by:

- Systemising the list of the legal forms (unifying it and eliminating state-owned commercial entities (transforming/reorganising them into business entities) etc.) to ensure, as much as possible, that SOEs operate as corporate entities (business entities), which are more flexible, efficient and understandable for investors (as an exceptional case, budget-supported entities may be preserved to ensure the State's interests);
- Avoiding discrimination in the legal regulation of public and private entities, in particular, cancelling the special legal regimes for SOEs (including that applicable to taxation, bankruptcy and the protection of competition);
- Systemising the legislative framework governing operations of SOEs;
- Specifying, by law, a clear distinction between public and private assets as a balanced proportion of public and private sectors as part of the national economy;
- Improving the institutional governance system for state-owned assets by:
    - Assigning the responsibility for developing state policy rather than for managing state-owned assets to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
    - Unifying the system of the authorised supervisory bodies (establishing a single state authority or a state managing holding company that combines sectorial sub-holding entities or combining both of the above structures);
- Articulating a uniform governance strategy for state-owned assets (as a legislative act or a regulatory act of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine);
- Improving the governance system of SOEs by implementing corporate governance best practices, including a development strategy, HR management policy, investment policy, financial asset management and operational management and control models;
- Enhancing the role of the supervisory board as an owner's representative within the corporate governance system by assigning substantially all supervision (approval) responsibilities to it from the authorised governance body and raising a level of independence for executive bodies (management boards) in daily business operations;
- Implementing incentive schemes in the remuneration system for the boards and executives of SOEs, aligned with the best practices in the private sector to ensure a long-term buy-in, recruitment and motivation of talent;
- Enhancing transparency of, and public access to, the register of state-owned assets and activities of SOEs;
- Harmonising and improving the system of allocation of state aid (support) to entities.

Ukrainian Economy

General Overview

Ukraine is the largest country in Europe by area (603,000 km^2, including Russia-annexed Crimea) and the sixth largest by population (over 45 million people at the beginning of 2014), making it one of the largest consumer markets in the region. A favourable geographic location establishes the country as a key transportation route between Europe, Russia and Central Asia.

Ukraine is rich in natural resources. It ranks first in the world in crude iron ore reserves (20% of world total), whose iron content is the third largest globally. The country also carries the seventh-largest proven coal reserves (4% of world total) and is richly endowed with chernozem (or «black earth»), one of the most fertile soils. With 43 Mha of agricultural land (72% of the country's total land mass), Ukraine accounts for about 25% of the global chernozem area. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Ukraine possesses the fourth largest technically extractable shale gas resources in Europe (1,200 bcm) after Norway, France and Poland.

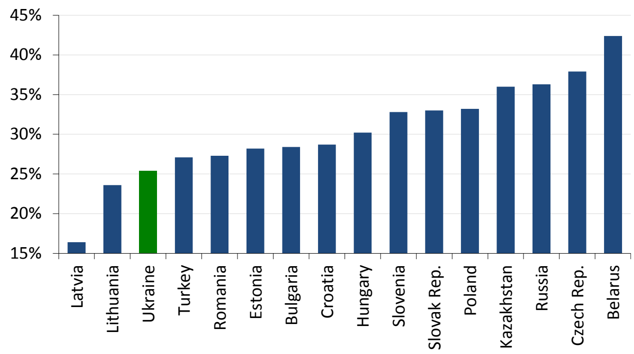

Fig.004. Share of Industry in GDP: Ukraine vs. Regional Peers (%; 2014 or latest available data) *Source: World Bank*

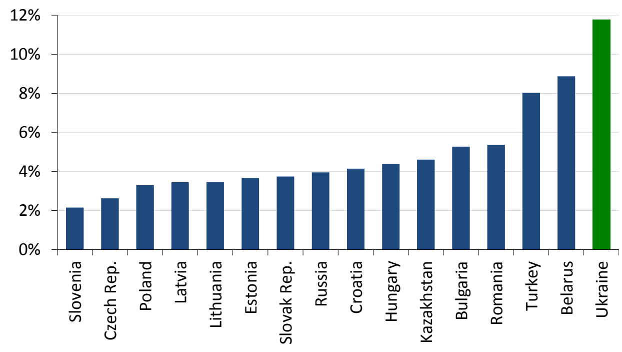

Fig.005. Share of Agriculture in GDP: Ukraine vs. Regional Peers (%; 2014 or latest available data) *Source: World Bank*

An abundance of natural resources and forced industrialization during the Soviet era made industry a leading sector of the Ukrainian economy. Although Ukraine has been transforming into a post-industrial economy, with industry's share declining to 27% of GDP in 2013 from 37% in 2007, industry still has major impact on GDP dynamics due its impact on other economic sectors, particularly transportation and wholesale trade. At the same time, agriculture has been developing actively in recent years, increasing its share of GDP to 10.4% in 2013 from 7.5% in 2007, and is viewed as one of the most promising economic sectors in the medium term.

In structural terms, Ukraine is a relatively small, open and commodity-based economy. In 2014, the country ranked 58th globally

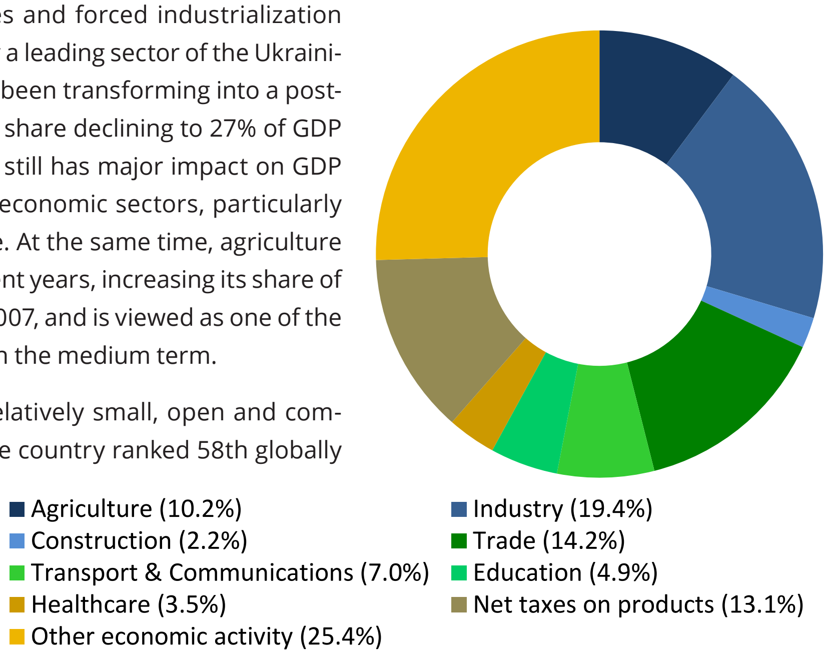

Fig.006. Composition of Ukraine's GDP (2014) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

in nominal GDP (USD 132bn) and was 47th based on purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP. Ukraine's per capita GDP stood at USD 3,089 (USD 8,240 based on PPP) — 126th worldwide (106th based on PPP). Ukraine's external trade turnover is equivalent to 108% of GDP

Commodities account for two-thirds of the country's merchandise exports, one of the highest ratios in the region, trailing only Russia and Kazakhstan. In contrast to its oil and gas-rich neighbours, Ukraine is strongly dependent on exports of non-energy hard and soft commodities. The share of soft commodities, primarily grain, oilseeds and vegetable oil, has been on an upward trend since 2010, increasing to 30% in 2014, the largest share in the region and stressing Ukraine's status as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of agricultural commodities. The metal and mining sector accounted for 27% of total exports in 2014 compared to 33% in 2010. Machinery and manufactured consumer goods prevail in non-commodity exports. Accordingly, the export-oriented metallurgical, machine-building and chemical sectors together represent 31% of Ukraine's industry.

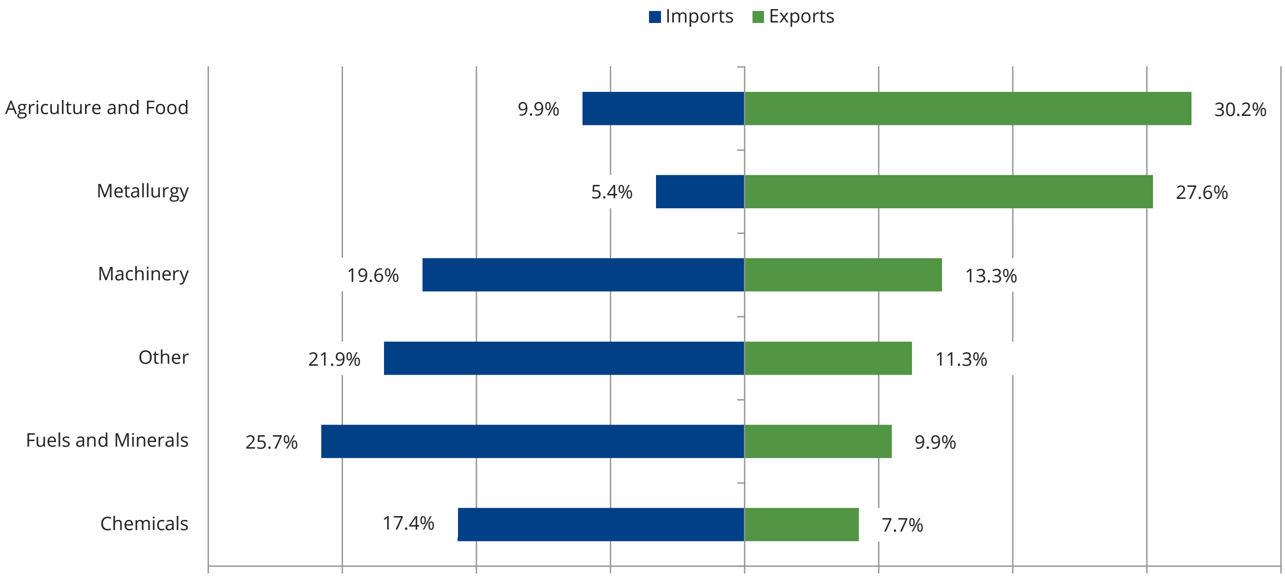

Fig.007. Ukraine's Merchandise Trade Structure (2014; USD bn) *Source: NBU*

The composition of its exports makes Ukraine highly dependent on the global commodity cycle and the state of the world economy. Strong reliance on foreign demand and close interconnection among export-oriented industries and other economic sectors make the country's growth trajectory extremely volatile, causing sharp slumps during global economic downturns but contributing to fast rebounds in times of global growth.

On the import side, energy resources dominate, accounting for a quarter of total merchandise imports and consisting primarily of natural gas, oil and oil products. Imported gas covers about half of domestic gas consumption (2014 imports stood at 19 billion cubic meters (bcm) and consumption at 42 bcm). Russia was effectively the only gas supplier to Ukraine prior to 2014, but last year's change of power in the country and subsequent conflict with Russia led Ukraine's new authorities to ramp up gas imports from the EU and target achieving full independence from Russia in the gas sphere in the medium term. Ukraine also imports various intermediate goods such as chemicals (17% of total imports).

Consumer and investment goods accounted for 26% and 14% of total imports, respectively, in 2014.

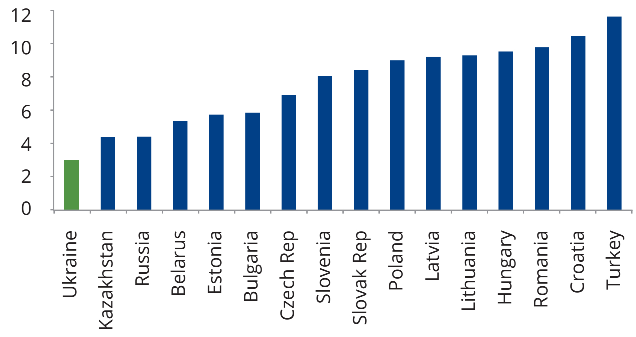

Fig.008. Energy Efficiency: Ukraine vs. Regional Peers
(international dollars of GDP produced from 1 kg of oil equivalent; latest data available) *Source: World Bank*

Ukraine's high dependence on energy imports mirrors its low energy efficiency. Although the country has almost halved energy consumption since becoming independent in 1991, its energy needs remain considerable due to the prevalence of highly energy-intensive and still unreformed industrial and utilities enterprises.

At the same time, Ukraine's gas transit network, another legacy of the Soviet era, was for a long time an important transit route for Russian gas. Until recently, two-thirds of Russian gas exports to Europe were pumped via Ukraine, ensuring a permanently positive service trade balance which partially offset the merchandise trade deficit the country had consistently run since 2005. However, declining demand for Russian gas in the EU and Russia's strategy to diversify its gas transit routes are now endangering Ukraine's status as a major gas transit player. Gas transit via Ukraine fell to 62 bcm in 2014 from 104 bcm in 2011 and is likely to continue declining.

The EU and Russia remain Ukraine's largest trade partners, but trade ties with the EU have strengthened significantly over the past several years, especially in 2014. Russia's share of Ukrainian exports has been on a downward trend since 2011 due to the neighbouring country's various protectionist measures and political tension. Russia thus accounted for 18% of total Ukrainian exports in 2014, down from 30% in 2011. At the same time, the EU's share of Ukrainian exports rose to 30% in 2014 after hovering around 25% in 2009–2012, with agricultural products and metals the key export items. On the import side, Russia's share has been narrowing since 2010 and reached 23% in 2014, mostly on account of lower gas imports, while the EU's import share rose to almost 40%.

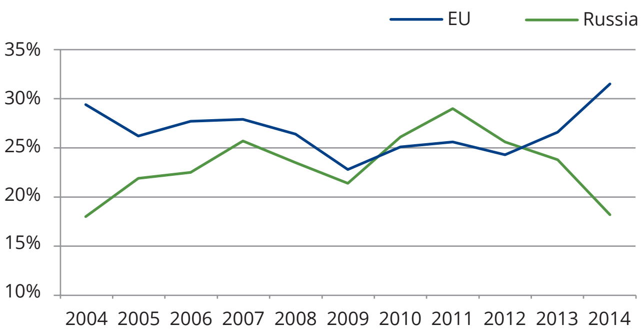

Fig.009. EU and Russia's Shares of Ukrainian Exports (%)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

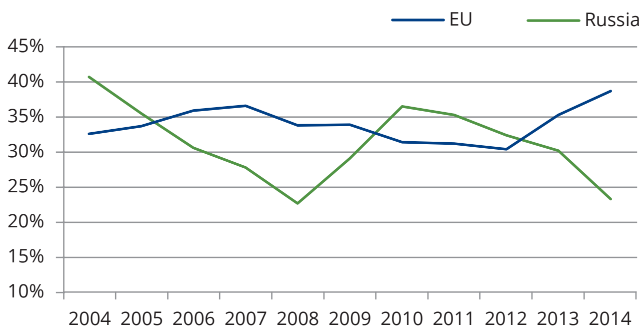

Fig.010. EU and Russia's Shares of Ukrainian Imports (%)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Ukraine's trade ties with the EU are set to strengthen further following the signing of the Association Agreement, including provisions on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, in June 2014. The deal carries far-reaching implications for Ukraine, serving as a comprehensive roadmap to enhance its institutional and legal frameworks. Ukraine undertakes to align its trade-related legislation with that of the EU and carry out reforms in many areas including public procurement, competition policy and protection of intellectual property rights. These reforms are expected to benefit Ukraine in the medium to long term, but the ultimate economic impact will depend on how rapidly and how diligently Ukraine delivers on its commitments.

Recent Developments

Ukraine is living through one of the most turbulent periods in its history, its economic challenges being amplified by Russia's annexation of Crimea and the ongoing military conflict in the east of Ukraine.

Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014 had limited impact on the Ukrainian economy as the 26,000 km2 peninsula (4.3% of Ukraine's total area) had a relatively low share of GDP (3.7% in 2012) and weak economic links with the mainland. However, the subsequent separatist unrest in the two easternmost regions of Donetsk and Luhansk (53,500 km2 combined, or 8.8% of Ukrainian territory), which began in April 2014 and has since grown into a full-blown military conflict, carries far more significant economic implications.

The separatist-held area accounts for less than 3% of the Ukrainian territory but includes numerous large enterprises accounting for an est. 15% of total industrial output and an est. 8% of GDP. There are strong production links among companies based in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, yet their interconnection with the rest of Ukraine is limited largely to supplies of iron ore (from the Dnipropetrovsk region to Donetsk steel mills) and thermal coal deliveries (from the Luhansk region to the rest of Ukraine). This area also accounts for a significant share of the Ukrainian exports, mainly machinery and metals, which are mostly supplied to Russia.

The Ukrainian economy contracted an est. 6.8% year-on-year (y-o-y) in 2014 after two years of zero growth, driven primarily by an 11% y-o-y slump in industrial production, though most of other economic sectors also demonstrated a decline. Cargo transportation and wholesale trade shrank by 11% and 15% y-o-y, respectively. Construction output plunged by 22% y-o-y, reflecting weak investment demand. Retail trade dropped by 8.6% and passenger transportation declined 12% y-o-y, reflecting contraction of household consumption in the military conflict zone and across the rest of Ukraine. Agriculture was the only bright spot, recording a 2.8% y-o-y increase in output thanks to a record grain harvest of 64 million tonnes (Mt) in 2014.

Ukraine's financial markets were hit even harder, with Ukraine's hryvnia depreciating by almost 50% y-o-y to UAH 15.77:USD last year (based on the National Bank's official rate) and remaining on a steep downward trend in early 2015. The continuous instability fuelled sizable bank deposit outflows. The domestic banking system lost 13% of hryvnia deposits and 37% of foreign currency deposits in 2014. The National Bank tried to support the currency but its reserves were not sufficient to meet increased foreign currency demand and were also undermined by settlement of gas payables to Russia. NBU reserves thus slumped by 63% y-o-y to USD 7.5bn in 2014, an 11-year low and equivalent to a merely 1.2 months of goods and services imports. Currency devaluation also fuelled consumer inflation, which hit 25% y-o-y in 2014 after hovering around zero for two years.

Ukraine managed to avoid a financial meltdown thanks to solid financial assistance from international financial institutions and governments of other countries. The initial two-year support package of USD 27bn announced in April 2014 included a USD 17bn Stand-by loan from the IMF as well as financing from the World Bank, the EU, the United States,

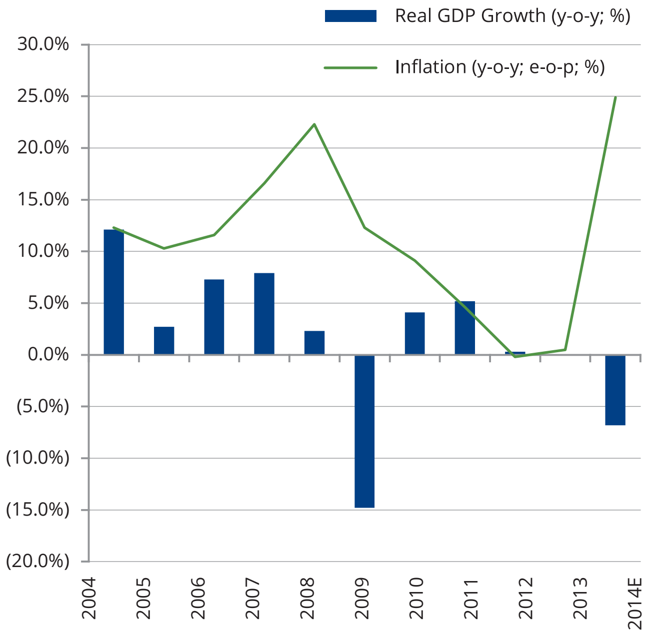

Fig.011. Real GDP Growth and Inflation
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

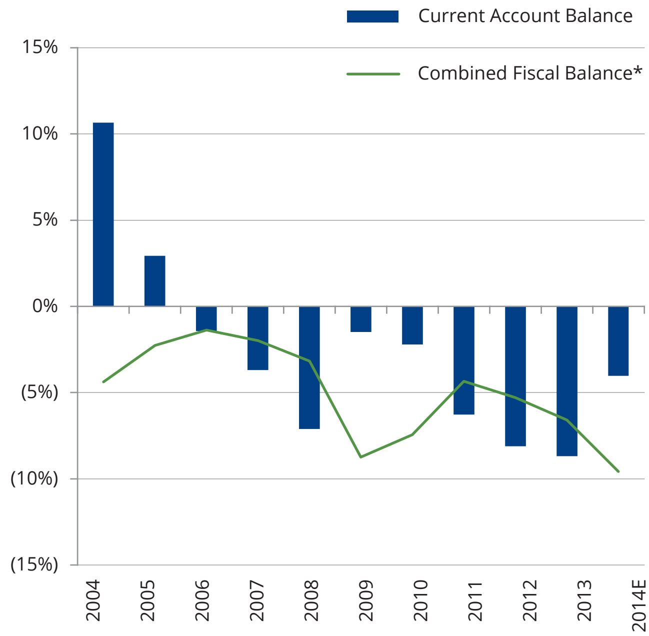

Fig.012. Current Account and Fiscal Balances (% of GDP)
Note* including Naftogaz of Ukraine balance since 2009.
Sources: NBU, IMF

and other countries and international financial institutions. Ukraine drew USD 10bn from this package last year, enough to offset scheduled repayments on public foreign currency denominated debt. But with the military conflict in the east of Ukraine growing protracted and its negative impact on the economy appearing worse than initially forecast, the original bailout was increased to USD 50bn and extended for another three years in early 2015.

Following the IMF instructions/recommendations, the Ukrainian authorities kept the general government deficit at a moderate 4.7% of GDP in 2014 (in line with 2013), but the structural deficit of state-owned oil and gas monopoly Naftogaz of Ukraine widened sharply due to currency devaluation, hitting an est. 5.0% of GDP. As a result, the combined fiscal deficit widened to an est. 10% of GDP, up from 6.6% of GDP in 2013. Most of the deficit was monetized by the National Bank. With growth in domestic debt fully offset by currency devaluation and foreign debt repayments due refinanced with new official financing, Ukraine's public debt decreased by 4.5% y-o-y to USD 70bn in 2014. However, the debt-to-GDP ratio surged to 71% from 39% in 2013 on a sharp drop in USD denominated nominal GDP caused by hryvnia devaluation.

At the same time, the significant devaluation of the hryvnia helped Ukraine to improve its external position. The current account deficit shrank to 4.0% of GDP in 2014 from 9.0% of GDP in 2013 and is expected to continue narrowing thanks to lower global oil prices and ongoing decline in non-energy imports. Importantly, the aforementioned external official financing has been conditioned on long-overdue reforms. Monitored by foreign creditors, the Government is working to stabilize the economy and financial sector, consolidate public finances and deliver progress in structural reforms, in such areas as the energy sector, deregulation, anti-corruption and public procurement, which should lay the foundation for stronger economic recovery going forward.

Overview of Portfolio Results

Ukrainian SOEs represent a substantial part of the national economy, and are also large employers. State-owned assets (enterprises, real estate, forests etc.) are ultimately the property of all Ukrainian citizens. The state has a responsibility to be an active and professional owner, in order to create value for its citizens.

The number of SOEs in Ukraine is extremely large, if compared to developed world economies. According to the analysis of the MoEDT, the number of enterprises owned by the state as of 31 December 2014 constituted 3,350[1]. However, given that there is no consolidated up-to-date register of SOEs, the above number may be incomplete.

This report covers financial information and analysis concerning the operations of the TOP-100 entities owned by the state including the 94 largest state-owned enterprises (the «Portfolio») which cumulatively accounted for about 80% of the total assets and c. 80% of the total revenue of all SOEs as of 31 December 2014 and for the year then ended, as well as six banks owned by the State. Due to the specific nature of the banking sector as well as the significant volume of operations between the state-owned banks and SOEs, the financial results of the state-owned banks are not aggregated into the Portfolio, but are presented separately.

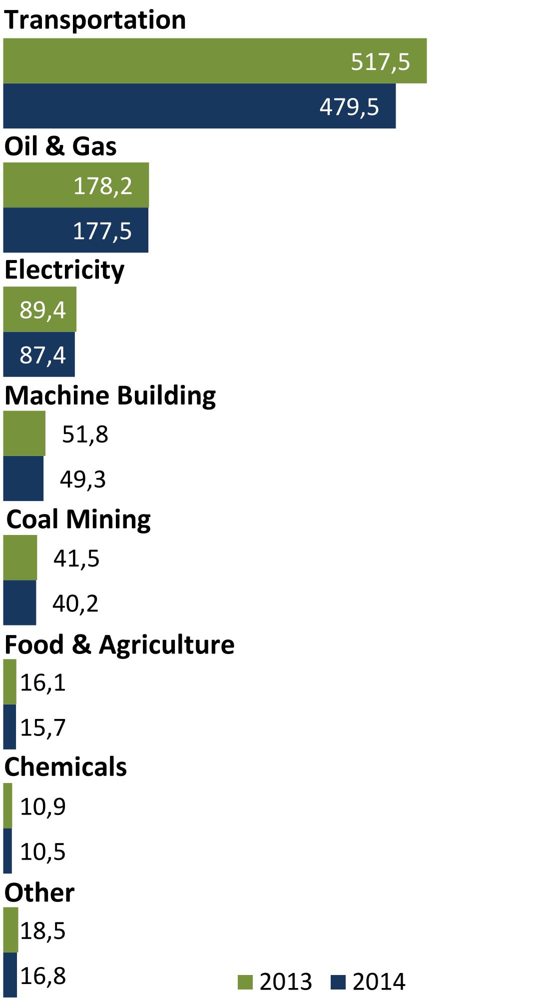

Fig.013. Employees (thousand)
Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine

All SOEs included into the Portfolio are divided into the following eight sectors: electricity, oil & gas, transportation, machine building, food & agriculture, chemicals, coal mining and other enterprises. The last sector includes enterprises operating as large real estate holders as well as enterprises not classified within any of the first seven sectors.

The electricity sector consists of 13 SOEs. In 2014, net sales of the electricity sector accounted for 21.4% of the Portfolio's total net sales. The oil & gas sector represented primarily by Naftogaz of Ukraine and its subsidiaries generated 32.2% of the Portfolio's sales in 2014. Included in the transportation sector are 22 SOEs, which together generated 28.0% of 2014 total net sales. All other sectors cumulatively included 56 enterprises, which together accounted for 18.4% of the Portfolio's sales. The chart on the right

1 Does not include 191 SOEs based in Crimea.

shows the number of enterprises in the sectors and each sector's 2014 net sales (the size of the circles matches net sales).

The average headcount of all SOEs in 2014 constituted about 1.3 million employees, out of which 67.5% (or 877 thousand employees) were employed by the Portfolio SOEs. More than half (54.7%) of the workforce was employed in the transportation sector, with Ukrzaliznytsia being the largest employer representing 37.5% of the Portfolio workforce in 2014.

Compared to 2013, over 2014 the number of employees dropped in almost all sectors (by 47 thousand employees or 5.1% on average). The largest decrease in employment occurred in the transportation sector, driven by Ukrzaliznytsia (22.8 thousand employees or 6.5%), Ukrposhta (7.5 thousand employees or 8.1%) and Roads of Ukraine (4.7 thousand employees or 15.9%). The largest growth of employee headcount — from 6.5 thousand to 8.5 thousand — was observed in the Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (the transportation sector).

The following tables contain summarised financial information of the Portfolio SOEs based on their financial statements.

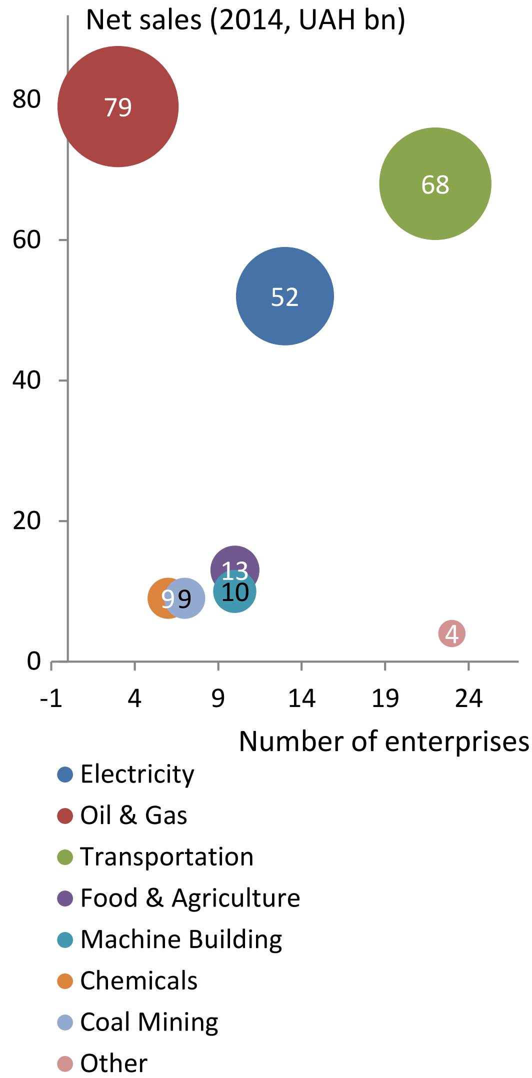

Fig.014. SOEs by Sector *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

Aggregated SOE Financial Information

Profit and Loss Statement (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	**226 834**	**244 212**
Cost of Goods Sold	217 107	236 103
Gross Profit (Loss)	**9 727**	**8 109**
Operating Expenses	10 338	29 458
Operating Profit (Loss)	**(611)**	**(21 349)**
Operating Profit Margin	(0,3%)	(8,7%)
EBITDA	**24 712**	**3 226**
EBITDA margin	10,9%	1,3%
Financial Income (Loss)	(13 716)	(13 730)
Profit (Loss) from other activities	(694)	(67 164)
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	**(15 021)**	**(102 243)**
Corporate Tax	3 531	577
Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations	874	13 786
Net Income (Loss)	**(19 426)**	**(116 606)**
Net Profit Margin	(8,6%)	(47,7%)
Balance Sheet (UAH m)	**31 Dec 13**	**31 Dec 14**
Intangible Assets	11 076	10 784
Construction in Progress	25 977	24 466
PPE	504 168	775 150
Investments	14 508	13 618
Other Non-Current Assets	16 838	16 729
Fixed Assets	**572 567**	**840 747**
Inventories	44 897	44 245
Accounts Receivable	62 550	80 315
Cash & Equivalents	22 849	37 517
Other Current Assets	7 333	6 806
Current Assets	**137 629**	**168 883**
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	24	62
Total Assets	**710 220**	**1 009 692**
Equity	**412 747**	**625 359**
Deferred Tax Liability	43 588	95 309
Long-Term Borrowings	51 756	73 945
Target Financing	6 180	6 090
Other Long-Term Liabilities	20 965	23 837
Non-Current Liabilities	**122 489**	**199 181**
Short-Term Borrowings	60 278	75 577
Accounts Payable	72 852	74 189
Deferred Income	7 150	6 875
Other Current Liabilities	34 704	28 511
Current Liabilities	**174 984**	**185 152**
Total Liabilities	**297 473**	**384 333**
Incl. Debt	128 559	168 709
Total Equity and Liabilities	**710 220**	**1 009 692**
Ratios	**31 Dec 13**	**31 Dec 14**
ROA	(3,0%)	(13,6%)
ROE	(5,2%)	(22,5%)
Debt / Equity	31,1%	27,0%
Employee Information	**2013**	**2014**
Average number of employees	923 964	876 918

Book Value of Assets

As of 31 December 2014, the total book value of the Portfolio assets amounted to UAH 1,010bn — an increase of 42.2% compared to end-2013. The increase was primarily driven by the growth of the reported book value of assets in the oil & gas sector (UAH 277.1bn or 115.4%), food & agriculture sector (UAH 10.8bn or 41.6%) and chemicals sector (UAH 7.0bn or 91.2%), whereas for other sectors there were no major changes. In 2014, in the oil & gas sector, Naftogaz of Ukraine reported UAH 88.4bn of net losses, which was offset by a share capital increase. The state usually covers losses of Naftogaz of Ukraine with regular share capital increases, issuing domestic bonds which the company sells and uses the proceeds to buy gas. The increase of the book value of assets in the oil & gas sector was primarily attributable to revaluation of fixed assets of Naftogaz of Ukraine.

An increase of the book value of assets in food & agriculture sector to UAH 36.7bn in 2014 (vs. UAH 25.9bn as at 31 December 2013) was a result of revaluation of the USD 1.0bn held in cash by the State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine (SFGCU) as an unutilized portion of USD 1.5bn loan. As a result of hryvnia devaluation, the cash balance in hryvnia terms increased by UAH 6.6bn, bringing the SFGCU's book value of assets to UAH 24.3bn (+80% y-o-y). Another contributor was the Agrarian Fund, which boosted assets by UAH 727m (+14%).

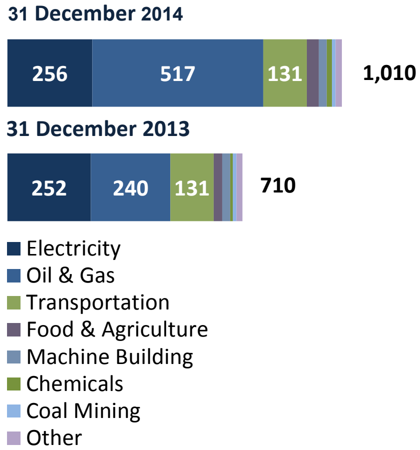

Fig.015. Assets (UAH bn) *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

An increase of the book value of assets in the chemicals sector was due to working capital movements (i.e. accounts receivable and accounts payable), with the Odesa Portside Plant being the main contributor.

Equity and Debt

Apart from the oil & gas sector, all other sectors reported a decrease in the book value of equity during 2014 due to loss-making performances during that period. An increase in the equity of Naftogaz of Ukraine in the oil & gas sector (due to a share capital increase and revaluation of fixed assets) offset the cumulative negative change in other sectors and resulted in an increase of the aggregate equity of the Portfolio by 51.5% as of 31 December 2014 vs. 31 December 2013.

The largest decrease in the equity value in absolute terms (by 19.9% or UAH 16.8bn) was recorded in the transportation sector due to loss-making performance of Ukrzaliznytsia. The company reported net loss of UAH 15.4bn for 2014 the major part of which is UAH 14.2bn loss from revaluation of foreign currency denominated debt. Apart from Ukrzaliznytsia lossmaking bottom line performance in transportation sector was also reported by Ukrkosmos (UAH 2.3bn in 2014), Roads of Ukraine (UAH 209m), and Kyiv Boryspil Airport (UAH 205 m) and due to liquidation of Directorate of Construction and Management of National Project "Air Express" (UAH 401 m).

The second largest decrease in the equity value in absolute terms (by 6.9% or UAH 13.5bn) was recorded in the electricity sector due to loss-making performance of Energoatom,

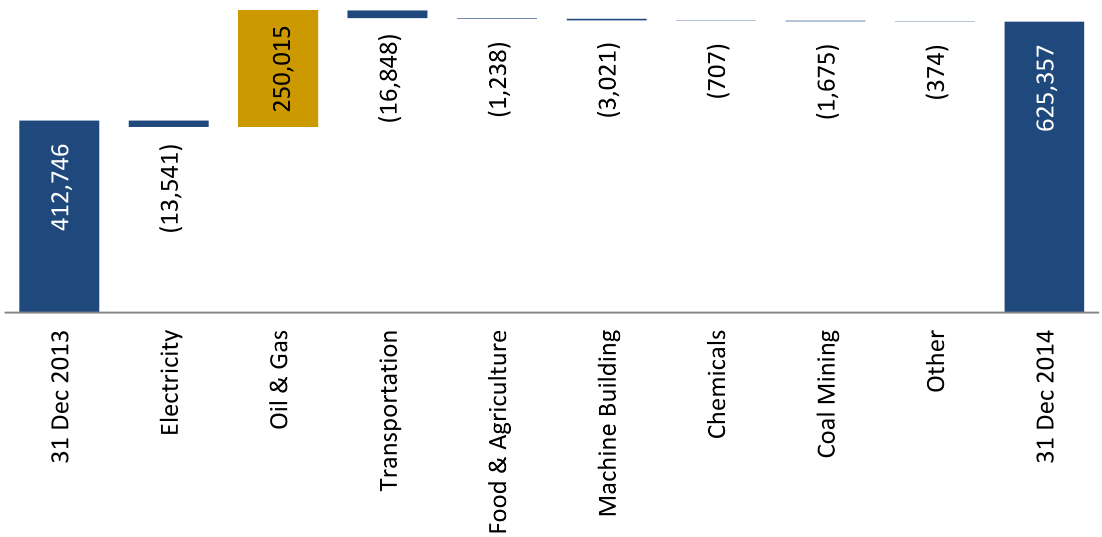

Fig.016. Change in Equty of the SOE Portfolio by Sector (UAH m) *Source: SOEs information, MoEDT*

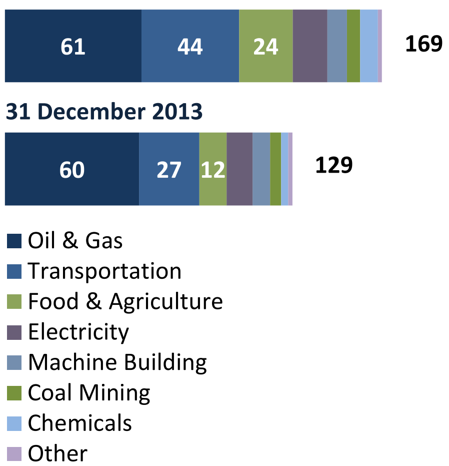

Fig.017. Debt (UAH bn) *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

which reported losses constituted UAH 6.5bn, stemming from UAH 8.4bn depreciation charge (which the company had regularly booked since revaluing its assets in 2011) and UAH 2.9m losses from revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans. Although the performance of the electricity sector was positively influenced by higher tariffs approved for Energoatom and Ukrhidroenergo, the effect was not sufficient to cover the relatively high depreciation charge and F/X losses on the revaluation of USD denominated loans, leading to reported losses of UAH 7.4bn in 2014.

During 2014 the total debt of the Portfolio grew by 31.2% from UAH 128.6bn as of 31 December 2013 to UAH 168.7bn as of 31 December 2014. The aggregate debt-to-equity ratio of the Portfolio decreased from 31.1% to 27.0%. The largest debt was held by enterprises in the oil & gas sector, in particular Naftogaz of Ukraine, with an average sector debt-to-equity ratio of 17.1% as of 31 December 2014.

The debt of Ukrzaliznytsia, in the transportation sector, constituted UAH 34.5bn (a 74.8% increase compared to end-2013) which comprised 20.5% of the aggregate Portfolio debt as of 31 December 2014.

The debt in the food & agriculture sector rose by 96.9% to UAH 23.9bn. This increase was mostly attributable to the revaluation of the USD denominated loan of SFGCU. Leverage in the machine building sector also increased with the aggregated debt going from UAH 7.8bn as of end-2013 to UAH 8.7bn as of 31 December 2014. The increase was associated with long-term financing attracted by Pivdenmash and Pivdenne Design Bureau to replenish their working capital.

Net Sales

In 2014, the total sales revenue of the SOE Portfolio amounted to UAH 244.2bn and increased by c. 7.7% compared to 2013. Sales growth was posted in all sectors except for transportation, which contracted by 1.0% (UAH 673m) and machine building where sales decrease constituted 4.0% (UAH 416m) in 2014 vs. 2013.

In the transportation sector, Ukrzaliznytsia decreased sales by 3.1% to UAH 49.5bn which was the impact of the military conflict in the east. The profit-generating freight business recorded sales of UAH 39.3bn (+1% 2014 vs. 2013), while the loss-making passenger transportation segment had sales of UAH 5.3bn (-26% 2014 vs. 2013) and sales of other services generated UAH 4.9bn (-6% y-o-y).

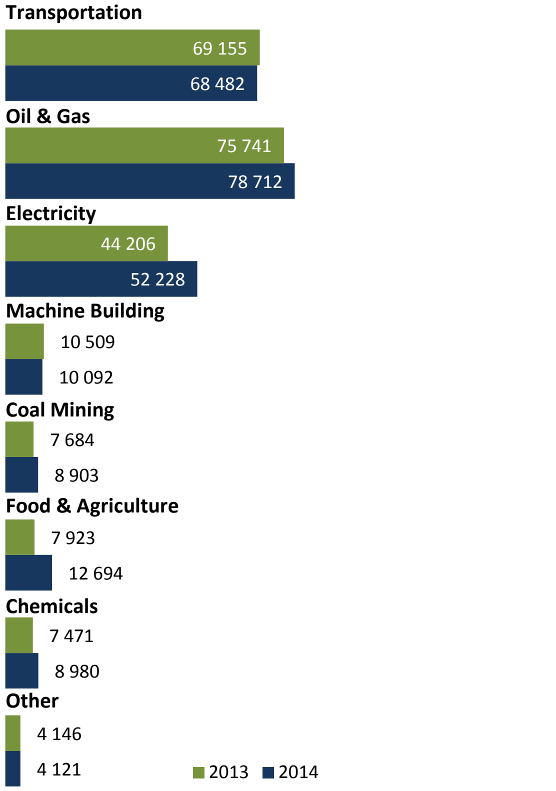

Fig.018. Net Sales (UAH m) *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

Roads of Ukraine decreased sales by UAH 1.1bn to UAH 2.1bn in 2014 suffering losses due to higher costs. The decrease of the reported revenue by 35.3% y-o-y resulted from the decrease in orders for construction and maintenance services. The drop in the sales performance of Ukrzaliznytsia and Roads of Ukraine was substantially offset by UAH 2.1bn growth (+114% y-o-y) in sales of Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (USPA). About 80% of USPA revenues are USD denominated and devaluation of Ukrainian hryvnia against US dollar positively affected the company's top line in UAH terms.

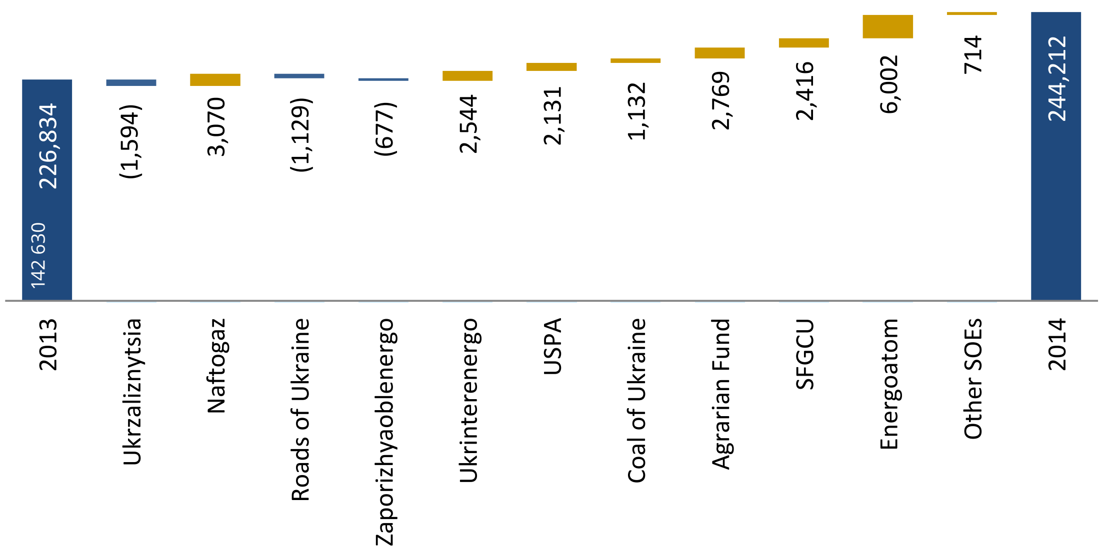

Fig.019. Change in Net Sales of the SOE Portfolio by Enterprise (UAH m) *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

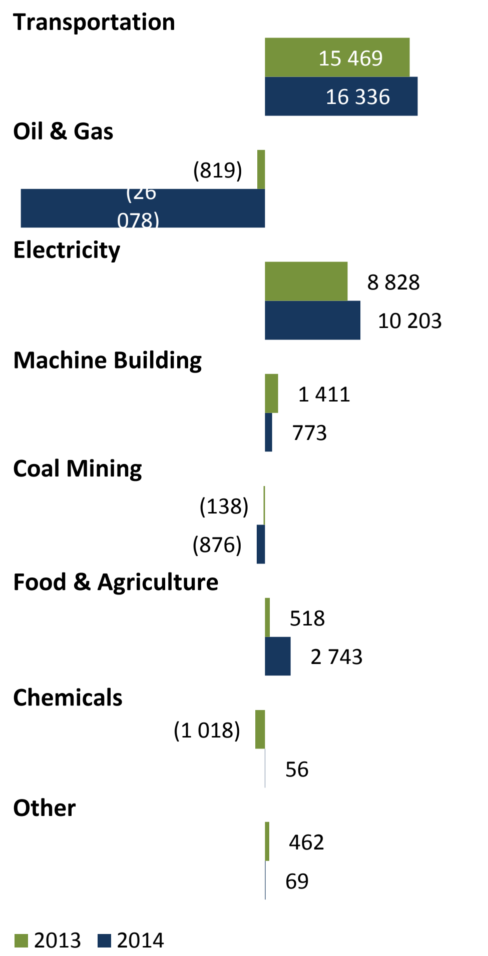

Fig.020. EBITDA (UAH m) *Source: SOEs information, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine*

Transportation sector revenues rose by 18% y-o-y to UAH 52.2bn in 2014 vs. 2013. Three companies dominate the sector: nuclear power producer Energoatom, hydroelectric power producer Ukrhydroenergo and high-voltage transmission operator Ukrenergo. Energoatom increased sales by 34.8% y-o-y to UAH 23.3bn in 2014 due to higher output and an increase in tariffs.

In the food & agriculture sector, the State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine reported 2014 sales of UAH 7.1bn (52.1% increase compared to 2013), benefiting from higher grain export volumes and UAH devaluation. The Agrarian Fund launched its operations in 4Q13 and reported 2014 net sales of UAH 2.8bn.

In 2014, the transportation, electricity, food & agriculture, machine building and chemicals sectors were profitable at the EBITDA level. The chemicals sector improved its EBITDA performance during the period and reported aggregate EBITDA of UAH 56m for 2014 vs. negative UAH 1.2bn in 2013. The overall Portfolio performance in terms of EBITDA was adversely affected by the negative results of Naftogaz of Ukraine in the oil & gas sector, which dropped the Portfolio aggregated EBITDA from 24.7bn in 2013 to 3.2bn in 2014.

Despite the positive performance of certain sectors in terms of EBITDA, in 2014 all sectors were loss-making at the net income level. In machine building, five out of ten enterprises included into the Portfolio reported profits or were breakeven in 2014. Only four enterprises showed positive dynamics on the bottom line. Turboatom, Kommunar and Hartron increased net profit by UAH 54m, UAH 15m and UAH 10m to UAH 637m, UAH 16m and UAH 20m, respectively, in 2014. At the same time, Antonov's net income grew marginally by only 0.6% to 39.3m. However, these were more than offset by Pivdenmash and Pivdenne Design Bureau's losses (more than UAH 3.0bn combined).

In the food & agriculture sector, only two companies (out of the ten included in the Portfolio) recorded a net profit in 2014: the Agrarian Fund — UAH 666m and Artemsil — UAH 144m. The largest loss came from the State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine from the revaluation of the USD denominated loan attracted from the Export-Import Bank of China in 2012. The sector reported a net loss for the period of UAH 826m.

Although the electricity sector reported the second largest (after transportation) EBITDA of UAH 10.2bn for 2014, its net income performance deteriorated by UAH 5.8bn during 2014; the aggregate sector reported loss for the period constituted UAH 7.4bn. The EBITDA performance of the three major players in the sector (Energoatom, Ukrhidroenergo and Ukrenergo) was driven by higher tariffs approved for Energoatom and Ukrhidroenergo, while the bottom line was depressed by Energoatom's UAH 6.5bn net loss caused by a relatively high depreciation charge (UAH 8.3bn in 2014) and losses on the revaluation of USD denominated loans.

The transportation sector, which had the largest positive EBITDA in 2014 (UAH 16.3bn), ended up with a net loss of UAH 15.0bn. The financial performance of Ukrzaliznytsia, by far the largest company in the sector, turned negative in 2014 (demonstrating UAH 15.4bn of losses, compared to a net income of UAH 557m in 2013). The company reported a heavy net loss after booking a non-cash loss of UAH 14.2bn from the revaluation of foreign currency denominated debt. Another contributor to the sector's deteriorated performance was Ukrkosmos which reported a net loss of UAH 2.3bn in 2014 (vs. UAH 10m net loss in 2013).

Operating Efficiency

Being negative in many instances, the Return on Equity (ROE) of SOEs appears to be a signal, indicating that in the current economic environment, citizens of Ukraine, who are indirect owners of all state assets, are losing, rather than gaining, value. The inferior performance of SOEs if judged based on the ROE requires analysis of its underlying factors. Those are likely to be poor management and/or an ineffective governance model of SOEs. The fact that for some of the reviewed sectors, the ROE was positive in 2013 but became negative in 2014 (mainly due to significant F/X losses on the revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans) can be an indicator of a suboptimal asset financing structure of SOEs. In any case, further steps to address the problems of the SOE sector performance are not possible without a comprehensive analysis of individual companies, which is part of the anticipated reform of SOEs.

Sector	Period	Earnings per employee, UAH '000	Assets per employee, UAH '000	EBITDA, UAH million	Net operating expenses, UAH million	D/E	ROE	Net debt/ EBITDA
All SOEs	2014	278	1 151	3 226	29 457	27,0%	(22,5%)	40,6
	2013	246	769	24 712	10 338	31,1%	(5,2%)	4,3
Electricity	2014	597	2 922	10 203	3 306	8,5%	(3,9%)	1,4
	2013	494	2 818	8 828	1 501	5,9%	(0,8%)	1,2
Oil & Gas	2014	443	2 914	(26 078)	22 896	17,1%	(38,0%)	(2,2)
	2013	425	1 347	(819)	6 108	55,6%	(22,9%)	(70,3)
Transportation	2014	143	273	16 336	1 040	64,4%	(19,6%)	2,2
	2013	134	254	15 469	1 244	31,9%	3,0%	1,4
Food & Agriculture	2014	806	2 333	2 743	69	255,3%	(8,3%)	1,6
	2013	492	1 610	518	1 122	114,5%	1,8%	3,3
Machine Building	2014	205	491	773	1 483	235,2%	(52,0%)	7,4
	2013	203	464	1 411	1 068	116,1%	3,3%	3,8
Chemicals	2014	854	1 397	56	833	(2 658,9%)	(517,3%)	131,9
	2013	687	706	(1 018)	695	764,7%	(122,4%)	(2,7)
Coal Mining	2014	222	282	(876)	(827)	(151,3%)	53,1%	(6,7)
	2013	185	260	(138)	(1 869)	(224,7%)	46,9%	(36,0)
Real Estate	2014	160	6 276	85	46	27,2%	(0,8%)	14,4
	2013	190	5 032	83	53	28,4%	(1,3%)	15,4
Other	2014	256	489	(16)	611	23,2%	(11,0%)	(18,7)
	2013	229	402	379	416	20,8%	(12,0%)	1,1

Electricity

Overview of Sector SOEs

The 13 electricity sector SOEs presented below together account for 21.4% of aggregated sales and 25.3% of total assets of the TOP-100 SOEs, making the sector the third largest revenue contributor and the largest in terms of assets. This group also reported the second largest combined EBITDA of UAH 10.2bn in 2014, up 16% y-o-y, trailing only the transportation sector. Its aggregate revenues rose by 18% y-o-y to UAH 52.2bn over the period, yet net losses increased fivefold UAH 7.4bn driven by losses at nuclear power producer Energoatom and high voltage transmission network operator Ukrenergo. ROCE varies widely from company to company, peaking as 9.5% for Ukrinterenergo but averaging a mere 0% for the whole group. The aggregate ratio is heavily influenced by Energoatom, which increased its share of total employed capital to 81% as a result of asset revaluation (disregarding Energoatom, the group's ROCE averages 5.3%).

Both in terms of assets and financial results the sector is dominated by three companies: nuclear power producer Energoatom, hydroelectric power producer Ukrhydroenergo and high-voltage transmission operator Ukrenergo. Their bottom line was negatively influenced by revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans, while Energoatom, which posted UAH6.5bn of losses was also under the influence of relatively high depreciation charge on revalued assets. Overall in 2014 the sector's EBITDA margin went down by 0.5ppt, to 19.5%, while net margin went down by 10.7ppt, to negative 14.2%. Sector leverage as measured by net debt/EBITDA remained at comfortable 1.4x (vs. 1.2x last year).

Top Electricity Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE
Energoatom	Nuclear power generation	23,238	199,514	34,508	100 %	(1.2 %)
Ukrhidroenergo	Hydro power generation	2,582	21,257	2,918	100 %	5.9 %
Ukrenergo	High voltage power transmission	3,097	12,918	14,067	100 %	7.7 %
Regional Electric Network	Electricity distribution	328	6,665	3,224	100 %	nm
Centrenergo	Thermal power generation	7,558	5,281	8,047	78 %	6.3 %
Kharkivoblenergo	Electricity distribution	3,948	2,667	7,086	65 %	2.0 %
Zaporizhyaoblenergo	Electricity distribution	4,070	1,736	5,761	60 %	7.2 %
Ukrinterenergo	Electricity exports	3,543	1,407	664	100 %	9.5 %
Mykolayivoblenergo	Electricity distribution	1,505	1,034	3,547	70 %	5.5 %
Kryvorizka Heating Plant	Thermal power and heat generation	297	896	1,388	100 %	24.1 %
Khmelnytskoblenergo	Electricity distribution	1,101	878	3,559	70 %	3.9 %
Ternopiloblenergo	Electricity distribution	787	752	2,267	51 %	(2.9 %)
Dniprodzerzhynsk Heating Plant	Thermal power and heat generation	176	499	409	100 %	(58.0 %)

Electricity Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014	Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	44,206	52,228	**Total Assets**	**252,048**	**255,504**
Cost of Goods Sold	43,931	48,869	Fixed Assets	221,306	218,513
Gross Profit (Loss)	275	3,359	PPE	204,508	202,772
EBITDA	8,828	10,203	Current Assets	30,740	36,947
Depreciation	10,054	10,150	Accounts Receivable	16,530	22,850
Operating Profit (Loss)	(1,226)	52	Cash & Equivalents	929	1,480
Financial Income (Loss)	(812)	(1,065)	**Total Liabilities & Equity**	**252,048**	**255,504**
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	(1,972)	(6,236)	Total Liabilities	54,937	71,934
Corporate Tax	(445)	1,171	Accounts Payable	12,656	24,478
Net income (Loss)	(1,527)	(7,407)	Debt	11,589	15,632
Dividends paid	*na*	*na*	Equity	197,111	183,570

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(5.4%)	18.1%
EBITDA Margin (%)	20.0%	19.5%
Net income Margin (%)	(3.5%)	(14.2%)
Debt/Equity (%)	5.9%	8.5%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.2	1.4
ROE (%)	(0.8%)	(3.9%)
ROA (%)	(0.6%)	(2.9%)
ROCE (%)	(0.6%)	0.0%

Structure and Regulation

With generating capacity of 54 gigawatts (GW) (excluding Crimea), the Ukrainian power sector ranks 17th globally and 2nd in the CIS/CEE region after Russia. The sector gained its modern form in 1995 after the state broke up vertically integrated energy companies into separate entities responsible for power generation, transmission and distribution, modelling this structure on Great Britain's Power Pool created in the early 1990s. The reform was aimed at encouraging competition in the industry by separating natural-monopoly electricity distributors from generators.

As part of this reform, the Government created nuclear power operator Energoatom, hydropower plant operator Ukrhidroenergo, four thermal power generating companies, 28 regional electricity distribution companies (also called oblenergos) and a high-voltage grid operator. These companies were coordinated by state-owned wholesale market operator Energorynok and regulated by government agencies. In practice, the new system only helped to foster price competition between thermal power generating companies (GenCos) and large combined heat and power (CHP) plants, encouraging them to compete for load volumes awarded by the dispatch centre. Energoatom's power plants, given their much lower production costs, began to operate as base-load producers. Finally, hydropower plants, whose electricity is even cheaper, were mostly used for load regulation and peak shaving.

Virtually all electricity produced in Ukraine is sold via Energorynok. This state-owned intermediary pools electricity from producers, averages its price and sells it to regional distributors and independent suppliers.

Meanwhile, the state continues to exercise heavy control of the electricity sector through the following bodies:

- The **Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine** is the main executive authority overseeing and regulating the power sector. The ministry is a policy-setting body responsible for strategic development and production, consumption, CAPEX and capacity planning for energy and fuels, as well as drafting and implementation of sector reforms.
- The **National Commission for Energy and Public Utilities Regulation (NERC)** is the main licensing and tariff setting body for producers and suppliers of electricity and heat as well as for companies engaged in oil and gas transportation, storage and supply. In the electricity sector, the NERC used to set retail tariffs for all consumers except households based on projected electricity prices for the oblenergos and independent electricity suppliers. Starting from 1 April 2015, the NERC also sets prices for households. Household prices remain heavily subsidized and are not correlated with actual production and delivery costs, but their gradual upward revision is planned during 2015-2017 (the first increase already implemented on 1 April 2015).
- **Energorynok**, the state-owned wholesale electricity market operator, handles over 98% of domestic electricity sales. All electricity produced by power plants with installed capacity of 20 megawatt (MW) and higher (except oblenergo-owned CHP plants) is sold via Energorynok. Energorynok essentially acts as a clearing center that buys electricity from generators, calculates the average market price, sells electricity to distributing companies and independent suppliers, collects payments and distributes them among power producers.

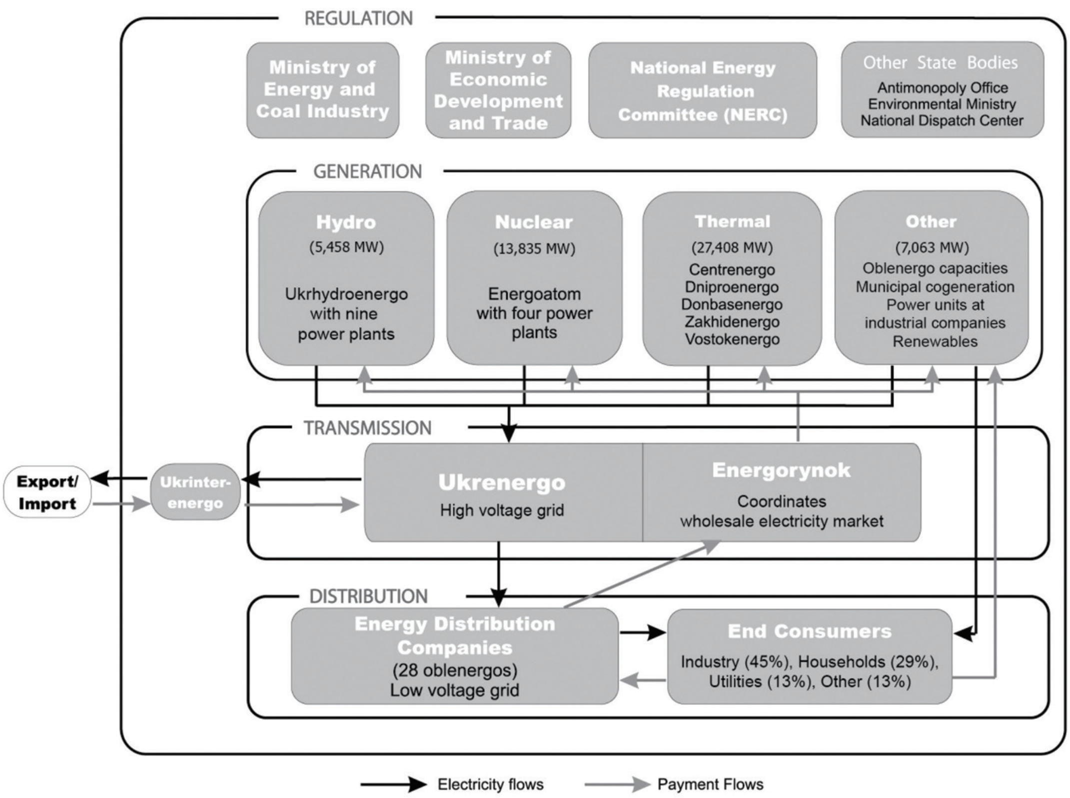

Fig.021. Ukrainian Power Market Structure *Source: Dragon Capital*

- **Ukrenergo** operates the domestic high voltage transmission system and cross-border transmission lines. It controls real-time electricity output and monitors power generators' operational generating units, fuel stocks and production efficiency, balancing electricity consumption with production.

Consumption

Electricity consumption declined at an accelerated pace last year, falling 4.7% y-o-y to 134 terawatt hours (TWh), a level last seen in 2009. Industrial demand shrank 6.7% y-o-y to 61 TWh (45% of total consumption), with the machine-building (–13% to 7.3 TWh), fuel (–16% to 4.3 TWh) and chemical (–16% to 3.8 TWh) sectors responsible for the bulk of the decline, given their output was suffering from Russian trade restrictions and military hostilities in the east. The metallurgical industry cut consumption by a modest 2.7% y-o-y thanks to an almost 25% increase in production of ferroalloys, which requires plenty of electricity to operate electric arc furnaces. At the same time, households increased demand by 1.1% y-o-y to 39 TWh (29% of total consumption).

The pace of decline in consumption accelerated in the second half of 2014 (2H14) as the military conflict in the east of Ukraine escalated. In the fourth quarter of 2014 (4Q14), it was compounded by rolling blackouts caused by growing coal shortages at thermal power plants relying on coal mined in the conflict affected area. Total electricity consumption thus fell 6% y-o-y to 35 TWh in 4Q14, with industrial demand down 8.5%, transportation demand sliding 15% but household consumption strengthening 2% y-o-y.

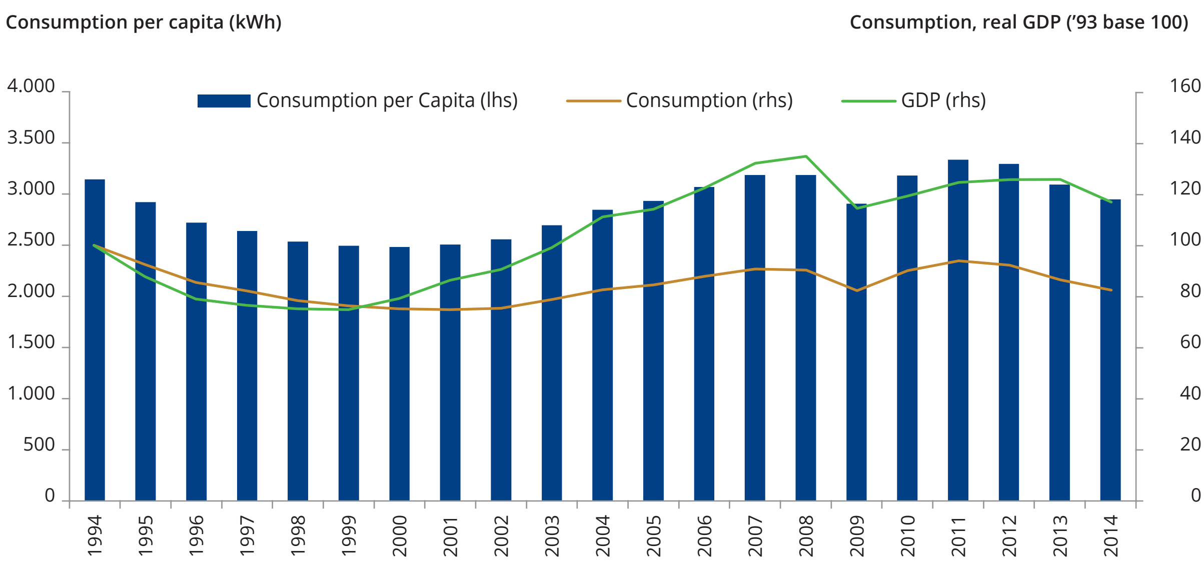

Fig.022. Net Electricity Consumption in Ukraine (1994–2014) Source: *Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine, Dragon Capital estimates*

Generation

GenCos account for the largest share of electricity generating capacity in Ukraine (27.6 GW or 52% of total), followed by nuclear power producers (26%) and hydropower plants (10%). Ukraine also operates several renewable energy sources, including 371 MW of wind power capacity and 563 MW of solar power capacity.

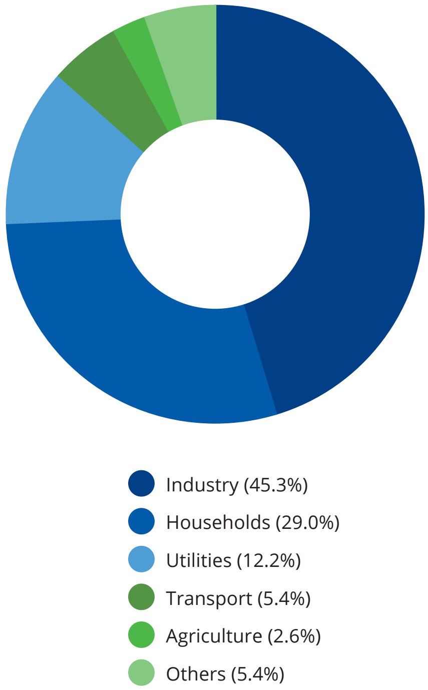

Fig.023. Electricity Consumption (2014) *Source: Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine*

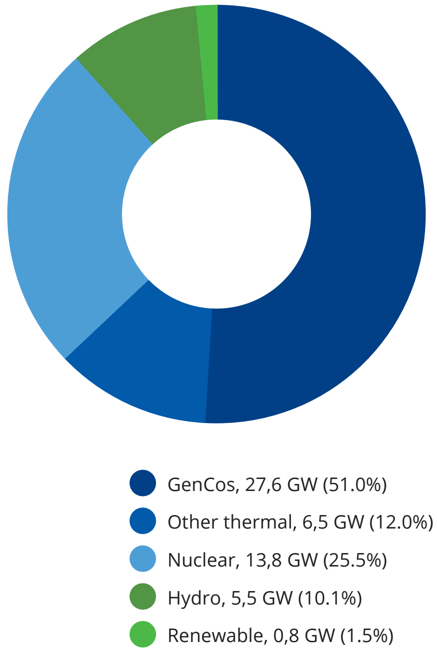

Fig.024. Generating Capacity *Source: Ukrenergo*

In 2014, thermal power plants (coal-fired GenCos and CHP plants, which are mostly gas-fired) accounted for 45.6% of total electricity output (vs. 49.9% in 2013). Prior to the military conflict in the east of the country, thermal GenCos reported solid production figures due to the industry regulator loading them on a priority basis in order to stimulate demand for domestically produced coal and thereby support coal miners. However, this was

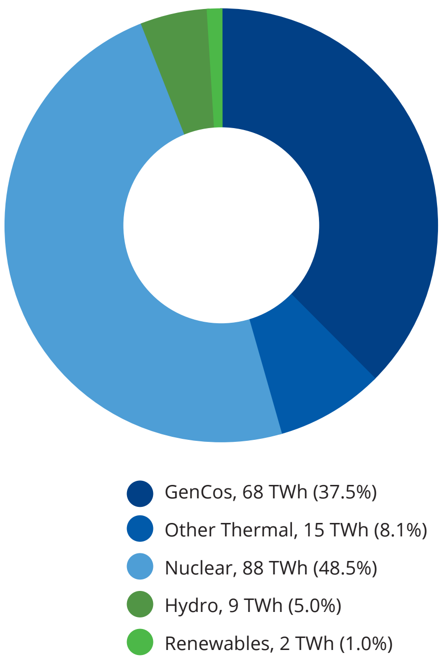

Fig.025. Electricity Production (2014) *Source: Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine*

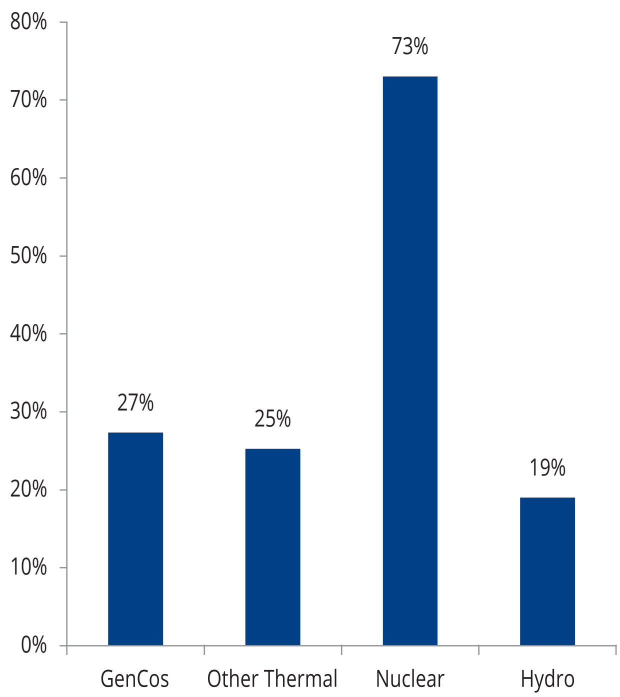

Fig.026. Capacity Utilization (2014) *Source: Dragon Capital estimates*

no longer the case in 2H14 (especially in 4Q14) as military hostilities in the coal-rich east territories led to severe fuel shortages at thermal GenCos.

Ukraine's four nuclear power plants operate 15 reactors with total installed capacity of 13,835 MW. Producing relatively cheap electricity, these plants operate as base-load producers and are not actively regulated on a daily basis. In 2014, their combined capacity utilization increased 4ppt to 73% as they substituted for production losses at coal-fired GenCos. Domestic hydropower generating capacity consists of 101 power units with total capacity of 4,610 MW, built along the Dnipro and Dniester rivers, and pumped storage plants with installed capacity of 862 MW. Their 2014 output slid by 36% y-o-y due to low river water levels.

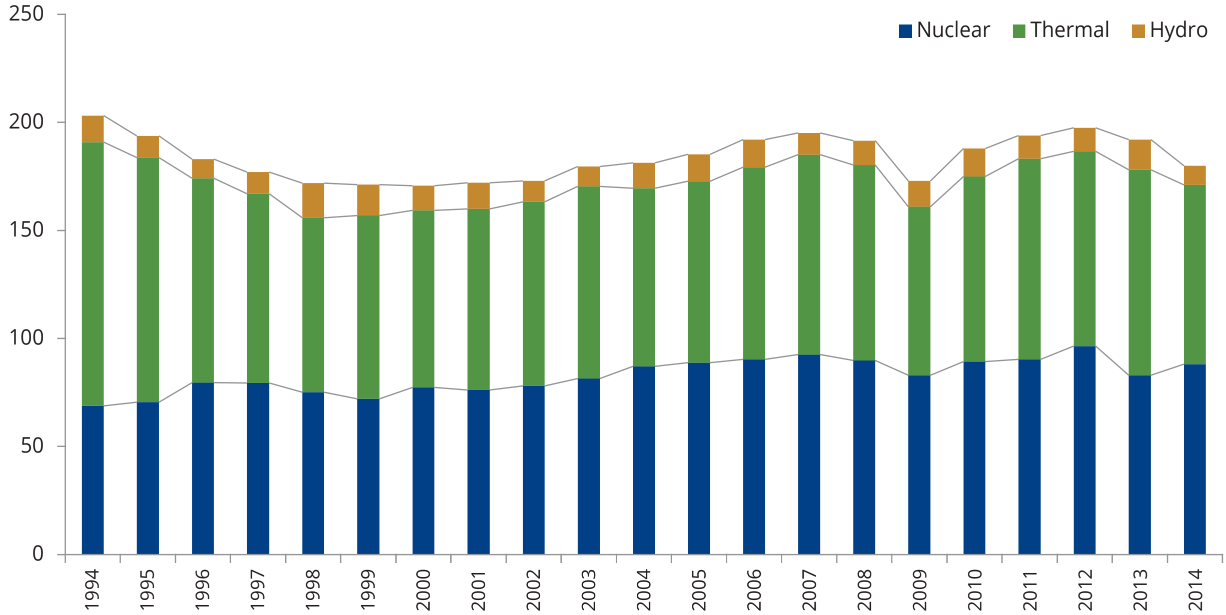

Fig.027. Ukraine's Electricity Production (1994–2014; TWh) *Source: Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine*

The thermal power segment is dominated by five large companies, the Big Five: Dniproenergo, Zakhidenergo and Vostokenergo, all owned by DTEK; Donbasenergo, privatized in 2013; and Centrenergo, the only remaining state-owned GenCo. The Big Five operate 17 coal and gas-fired power plants and account for 81% of total thermal power generating capacity and 79% of thermal power output.

Thermal GenCos and a number of large CHP plants compete for load volumes on a fuel-cost basis, with the industry regulator progressively loading cheaper to more expensive generating units until all current demand is met. Still, the final tariff awarded to GenCos depends largely on their so called «maneuverability» (or flexibility to decrease production on demand) and capacity reserve (ability to increase production during peak hours), with underlying fees set by the NERC.

In addition to the Big Five group, the thermal power segment includes numerous CHP plants as well as Kyivenergo, Ukraine's largest fully integrated utility which operates two CHP plants with installed capacity of 1,200 MW and electricity distribution network in the city of Kyiv. The company's CHP units are mostly gas-fired and operate according to a heating schedule, while their electricity output depends on current demand for heating and hot water.

Electricity production in Ukraine fell 5.8% y-o-y to 182 TWh in 2014 with the decline in domestic consumption (–4.7%) and weaker foreign demand (–11% to 11 TWh). Coal-fired thermal power plants were hit hard by the military conflict in the east of Ukraine, losing access to anthracite coal mines which had been supplying almost half of their generating units. This forced many plants to cut down output to a bare minimum, and some (Centrenergo's Trypilska and Zmiyivska plants) even had to go idle for several weeks in order to replenish their coal stocks. Overall, thermal power plants cut 2014 production by 12.4% y-o-y to 83 TWh (46% of total output), with coal-fired GenCos down 12.6% to 68 TWh (37% share). Another negative factor was the sharp decline in output from hydropower plants (–36% y-o-y to 9 TWh) due to unfavorable weather conditions. Those declines were partly offset by a 6.2% y-o-y increase at nuclear power plants, to 88 TWh (49% share).

In 4Q14, the Ukrainian energy system faced its most severe crisis since the early 2000s, with mounting coal shortages leading to rolling blackouts across the country. Thermal GenCos cut output by 26% y-o-y on average, with Centrenergo down 32% to 2.4 TWh and Donbasenergo –54% to 1.3 TWh. DTEK-Zakhidenergo was the only GenCo to increase output in 4Q14 as its generating units are designed to consume so called high-volatile coal, the type of coal available in Ukraine outside of the military conflict zone.

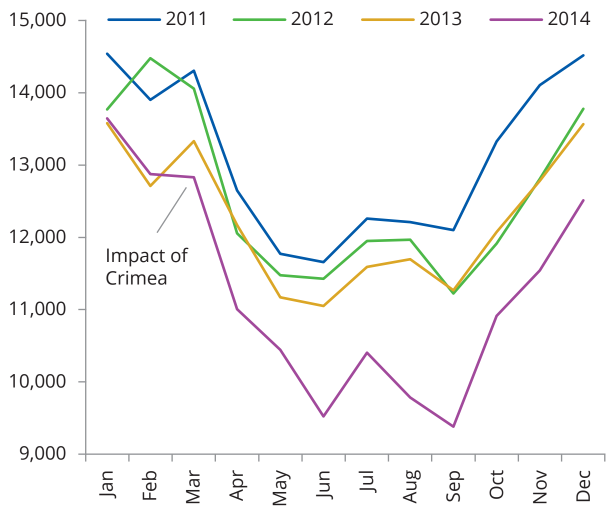

Fig.028. Monthly Electricity Demand in Ukraine (GWh)
Source: Interfax, Dragon Capital

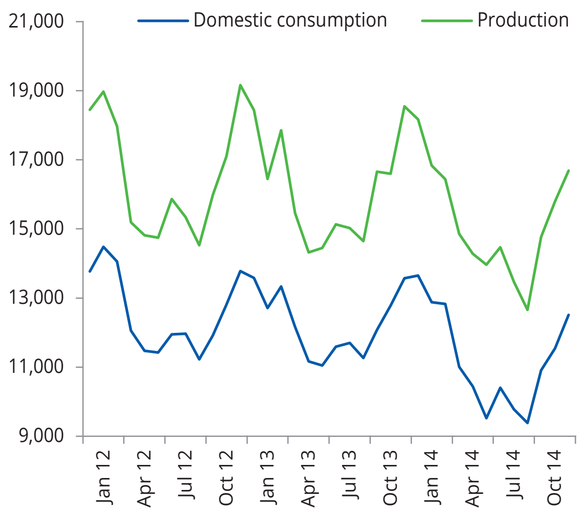

Fig.029. Monthly Electricity Production in Ukraine (GWh)
Source: Interfax, Dragon Capital

Electricity Production in Ukraine *

	2013 (GWh)	2014 (GWh)	Chg. (%,y-o-y)	Share (%)
Production				
Thermal	94,892	83,160	(12.4%)	45.6%
GenCos	78,298	68,470	(12.6%)	37.5%
Centrenergo	13,824	12,514	(9.5%)	6.9%
Donbasenergo	10,054	7,141	(29.0%)	3.9%
DTEK-Dniproenergo	17,507	16,456	(6.0%)	9.0%
DTEK-Zakhidenergo	17,863	17,229	(3.6%)	9.4%
DTEK-Vostokenergo	19,050	15,130	(20.6%)	8.3%
CHP	16,594	14,691	(11.5%)	8.1%
Nuclear	83,209	88,389	6.2%	48.5%
Hydroelectric	14,216	9,093	(36.0%)	5.0%
Renewables	1,247	1,772	42.1%	1.0%
Total	**193,564**	**182,414**	**(5.8%)**	**100.0%**
Exports	**12,294**	**10,907**	**(11.3%)**	**8.1%**
Consumption				
Industry	65,485	61,094	(6.7%)	45.3%
Metals and mining	35,035	34,103	(2.7%)	25.3%
Fuel	8,518	7,391	(13.2%)	5.5%
Machine building	5,176	4,361	(15.7%)	3.2%
Chemicals	4,517	3,802	(15.8%)	2.8%
Food processing	4,559	4,504	(1.2%)	3.3%
Building materials	2,421	2,224	(8.1%)	1.6%
Other	5,260	4,709	(10.5%)	3.5%
Households and utilities	38,735	39,152	1.1%	29.0%
Utilities	17,702	16,502	(6.8%)	12.2%
Transport	8,452	7,322	(13.4%)	5.4%
Agriculture	3,636	3,506	(3.6%)	2.6%
Construction	941	843	(10.5%)	0.6%
Others	6,556	6,435	(1.9%)	4.8%
Net Consumption	**141,507**	**134,854**	**(4.7%)**	**100.0%**

Note: *including renewable power sources. *Source: Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine, Dragon Capital estimates*

Transmission and Distribution

The national high voltage grid with power transmission lines of 220 kV and higher is owned and operated by state-owned Ukrenergo. The grid is approx. 22,300 km long, covering the entire country and including cross-border transmission lines. Ukrenergo balances electricity production with consumption, providing dispatching services to energy system participants, and implements measures to synchronize it with Europe's Union for the Coordination of Transmission of Electricity. The high voltage grid connects to regional low voltage transmission systems owned by distributing companies which deliver electricity to end customers.

Electricity distribution in Ukraine is currently managed by 26 oblenergos, one distributor per oblast (except Donetsk where there are two distributors), and Kyivenergo, which serves the city of Kyiv. Following Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014, two distributors, Krymenergo and Sevastopolenergo, were disconnected from the Ukrainian energy system. The oblenergos own and operate local power grids with 0.4-110 kV transmission lines, transformer substations and switching and metering equipment. They buy electricity from Energorynok for sale to end consumers as well as provide transmission services to independent power suppliers. Effectively operating as natural monopolies, the oblenergos are strictly regulated by the NERC and operate on a «cost plus» basis (i.e. the regulator sets retail tariffs for most oblenergos based on their expected costs, grid losses and CAPEX needs).

The largest regional distributors are Dniprooblenergo, Zaporizhyaoblenergo, Luhansk Energy Alliance, Service-Invest and Donetskoblenergo, all based in the heavily industrialized regions. Other oblenergos have a more diversified customer base with a higher share of households, non-industrial companies and agricultural consumers.

Oblenergos: Key Statistics (2013)

Company (Majority shareholder	State Stake (%)	Customers ('000)	Area ('000 km2)	Low-voltage Grid (km)	Transformer Capacity (MW)	Grid Losses (% of sales)	El. Purchases (GWh)	Market Share (%)	Current payment (%)	Unpaid electricity (UAH m)	Sales (UAH m)	EBITDA (UAH m)	NI (UAH m)
Majority state owned													
Cherkasyoblenergo	46 %	625	20.9	37,915	3,796	11.8 %	2,509	2.1 %	98.6 %	138.5	1,465.5	75.9	4.0
Kharkivoblenergo	65 %	1,224	31.4	46,578	7,660	12.4 %	6,427	5.5 %	99.4 %	63.9	3,947.9	297.4	30.2
Khmelnytskoblenergo	70 %	566	20.6	35,123	3,127	15.0 %	2,098	1.8 %	101.2 %	1.3	1,100.8	108.9	25.9
Mykolayivoblenergo	70 %	492	24.6	29,344	3,361	12.2 %	2,599	2.2 %	100.4 %	376.8	1,504.8	110.8	15.3
Ternopiloblenergo	51 %	410	13.8	23,937	2,099	17.3 %	1,498	1.3 %	89.9 %	73.5	786.7	35.9	(15.7)
Zaporizhyaoblenergo	60 %	783	27.0	40,237	9,161	8.3 %	5,972	5.1 %	94.0 %	1,211.3	4,069.5	185.3	6.5
Minority state owned													
Chernivtsioblenergo	25 %	342	8.1	16,876	1,463	17.6 %	1,529	1.3 %	100.9 %	180.1	743.2	80.8	21.5
Dniprooblenergo	25 %	1,507	31.9	58,700	10,843	4.5 %	20,408	17.4 %	95.0 %	1,449.9	16,042.7	820.5	44.0
Donetskoblenergo	25 %	1,841	15.8	71,555	11,619	17.6 %	7,937	6.8 %	79.4 %	4,607.5	4,423.9	-223.1	(316.4)
Kyivenergo	25 %	1,041	0.8	11,380	5,886	8.0 %	9,512	8.1 %	97.6 %	591.1	13,639.3	764.4	83.8
Krymenergo	25 %	810	25.5	36,246	6,071	14.2 %	1,930	1.6 %	123.0 %	769.3			
Odesaoblenergo	25 %	981	33.6	41,504	5,508	13.6 %	6,390	5.4 %	100.9 %	634.2	3,481.5	561.8	(78.8)
Sumyoblenergo	25 %	536	23.8	34,205	3,352	11.6 %	1,842	1.6 %	98.1 %	0.5	1,112.8	53.4	49.9
Vinnytsiaoblenergo	25 %	774	26.5	46,366	3,722	15.0 %	2,704	2.3 %	100.3 %	315.8	1,334.7	78.9	24.1
Zakarpattyaoblenergo	25 %	432	12.8	17,743	2,454	16.6 %	2,145	1.8 %	100.2 %	178.8	1,015.9	200.1	60.1
Private companies													
Kyivoblenergo	-	889	28.1	45,814	5,296	15.9 %	6,126	5.2 %	99.3 %	58.2	3,653.3	257.3	(14.3)
Rivneenergo	-	414	20.1	26,721	2,378	12.8 %	1,757	1.5 %	99.6 %	6.7	927.7	92.5	(64.9)
Chernihivoblenergo	-	564	31.9	37,768	3,063	13.7 %	1,929	1.6 %	97.6 %	2.0	1,149.3	89.6	57.2
Khersonoblenergo	-	465	28.5	29,632	3,731	15.8 %	2,795	2.4 %	101.0 %	207.2	1,604.6	-98.6	(230.8)
Kirovohradoblenergo	-	464	24.6	31,320	3,608	13.6 %	2,018	1.7 %	98.9 %	28.3	1,137.5	52.5	(112.1)
Lvivoblenergo	-	925	21.8	40,141	4,801	13.6 %	4,153	3.5 %	91.8 %	199.1	2,432.3	221.7	(145.5)
Luhansk Energy Alliance	-	1,083	26.7	46,718	8,830	14.3 %	4,090	3.5 %	58.4 %	1,862.4			
Poltavaoblenergo	-	736	28.8	44,444	3,994	8.3 %	2,996	2.5 %	97.5 %	20.7	3,672.8	309.0	200.9
Prykarpattyaoblenergo	-	526	13.9	22,369	2,759	13.3 %	2,047	1.7 %	90.0 %	130.9	1,134.1	124.3	36.2
Service Invest	-	0.1	26.7	2,571	2,278	1.3 %	9,511	8.1 %	98.0 %	208.1			
Sevastopolenergo	-	164	0.9	2,118	903.5	11.9 %	508	0.4 %	114.4 %	0.0			
Volynoblenergo	-	369	20.1	25,400	2,134	13.2 %	1,577	1.3 %	96.6 %	21.9	842.4	52.5	(0.5)
Zhytomyroblenergo	-	590	29.8	37,176	3,420	14.5 %	2,530	2.2 %	102.2 %	6.7	1,489.6	206.0	(6.9)
Total/Average		**19,551**	**619**	**939,900**	**127,544**	**12.8 %**	**117,540**	**100 %**	**97.3 %**	**13,344.5**	**72,713.0**	**4,457.7**	**(326.4)**

Source: Companies, Energobusiness, Dragon Capital

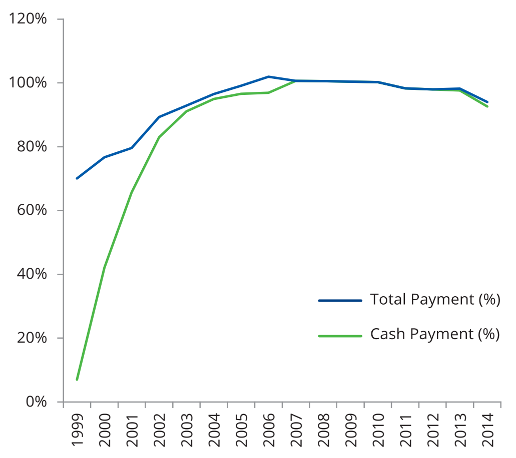

Fig. 030. Oblenergo Payments to Energorynok (1999–2014; %) *Source: Energobusiness*

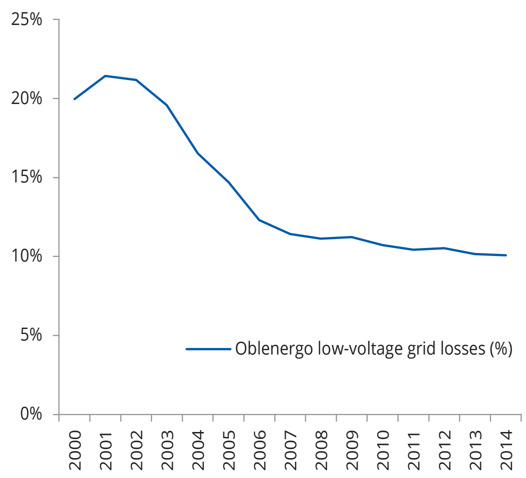

Fig.031. Electricity Transmission Losses (2000–2014; %) *Source: Energorynok, Dragon Capital estimates*

In 2014, the oblenergos bought 125.8 TWh of electricity from Energorynok (–4% y-o-y; 73% of Energorynok's total sales) at an average tariff of UAH 546/MWh (+4% y-o-y). Their debt to Energorynok jumped by 42% to UAH 22bn, mostly due to heavy under-collection in the war-hit Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Independent power suppliers bought 21.8 TWh (+8% y-o-y) at UAH 713/MWh (+28% y-o-y). Overall, the distributors (both regulated and independent) paid 94% of their bills last year.

Oblenergos' combined grid losses remained almost unchanged in 2014 at 10.2%. Total losses (low voltage plus high voltage grids) inched up 0.2ppt to 12.6%.

Tariffs

Electricity pricing in Ukraine originates at Energorynok. The wholesale market operator calculates the price on an hourly basis, factoring in the weighted average tariff paid to generators (with all additional fees), payment for dispatching services and high-voltage transmission, special fees (channelled to the state budget), as well as subsidies to cover below-cost supplies to households.

Tariffs for nuclear and hydropower plants and most CHP producers are fixed for a certain period of time (one year or less) based on their fuel costs, OPEX and CAPEX needs, and some profit margin. These producers do not compete with each other but rather follow instructions from the energy system dispatcher as to how much they need to produce.

Thermal GenCos and selected CHP plants submit hourly price bids to Energorynok (derived mostly from their fuel costs) and report how much operating capacity they can

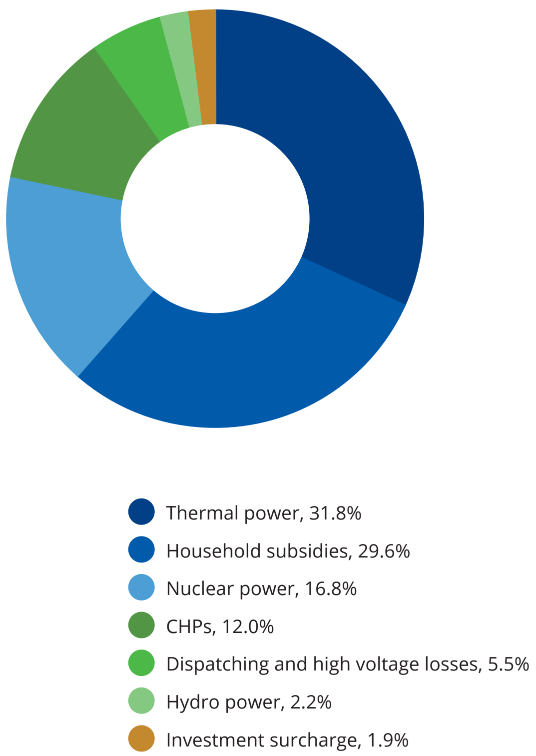

Fig.032. Energorynok Tariff Structure (2014)
Source: Energorynok

switch on or off. The dispatcher then starts loading the least expensive units, proceeding towards more expensive ones until all current demand is met. All loaded units are then paid the cost of the last (most expensive) generator. In addition, the generators are paid the aforementioned «capacity» and «flexibility» fees based on their ability to increase or decrease output. Whereas GenCos' price bids mostly cover their fuel costs, the two fees are supposed to cover all other costs.

In reality, the NERC regularly uses these fees to manipulate GenCo tariffs so as to obtain the desired average Energorynok price and thereby indirectly control inflation. This closely resembles the cost-plus method; moreover, there were precedents of the regulator going as far as to approve below-cost tariffs for power producers.

Energorynok Sales and Tariffs (2013–2014)

	Electricity Sales (2013; GWh)	Electricity Sales (2014; GWh)	Change (%; y-o-y)	Tariff (2013; UAH/MWh)	Tariff (2014; UAH/MWh)	Change (%; y-o-y)
Centrenergo	12,585	11,356	(9.8%)	588.82	661.94	12.4%
Dniproenergo	16,027	15,029	(6.2%)	601.02	641.14	6.7%
Donbasenergo	9,006	6,355	(29.4%)	628.98	766.67	21.9%
Zakhidenergo	16,238	15,646	(3.6%)	690.11	774.08	12.2%
Vostokenergo	17,256	13,645	(20.9%)	647.72	712.81	10.0%
Thermal GenCos Total/Average	**71,112**	**62,032**	**(12.8%)**	**634.08**	**707.11**	**11.5%**
Kyivenergo	2,813	2,451	(12.9%)	862.22	998.67	15.8%
Other Thermal	8,880	7,356	(17.2%)	1131.08	1168.23	3.3%
CHPs Total/Average	**11,693**	**9,807**	**(16.1%)**	**1066.40**	**1125.85**	**5.6%**
Thermal Total/Average	**82,805**	**71,839**	**(13.2%)**	**695.13**	**764.27**	**9.9%**
Energoatom	78,236	83,220	6.4%	219.34	278.27	26.9%
Hydropower plants	13,700	8,639	(36.9%)	199.66	300.24	50.4%
Renewables	1,552	2,033	31.0%	2590.98	2835.90	9.5%

Source: Energorynok

The oblenergos, due to their status as natural monopolies, are subject to strict NERC supervision. They buy electricity from Energorynok for sale to end customers and only receive payment for their distribution and supply services, thus earning no additional margin on the electricity volume sold. The oblenergos also provide distribution services to independent power suppliers, which likewise buy electricity from Energorynok and pay oblenergos for transmitting it to their customers. The oblenergos are also responsible for payment collection and settlements with Energorynok, offsetting any under-collection with their own earnings or booking it as debt to Energorynok.

The market regulator divides oblenergo customers into two distribution classes and two supply groups. Customers connected to transmission lines of 35 kV or higher comprise distribution class 1 and those connected to below-35 kV lines are designated as class 2. In terms of supply groups, households, including rural residents, are considered group 2 and all other customers comprise group 1.

The NERC uses this classification to set individual transmission and supply tariffs for each oblenergo based on its operating costs, electricity losses and CAPEX needs (the latter is also subject to NERC approval) plus a certain profit margin. The tariffs are usually approved for a year but may be revised in the interim.

Retail tariffs for each class of customers are revised monthly based on the expected Energorynok price, natural grid losses and the oblenergos' distribution and supply tariffs. Pricing electricity for sale to the oblenergos, Energorynok factors in the average tariff paid to generators, all infrastructure and dispatch payments, subsidies for households as well as individual discounts/premiums to the Energorynok price intended to equalize tariffs across Ukraine.

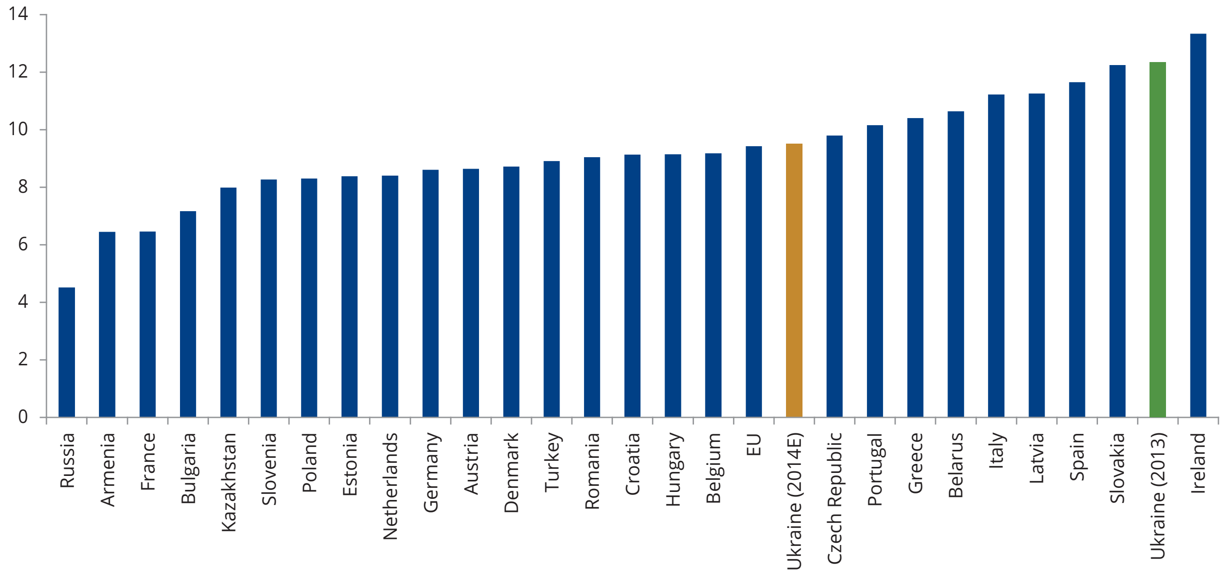

Fig.033. Electricity Tariffs for Commercial Customers (¢/kWh) *Source: Eurostat, Dragon Capital estimates*

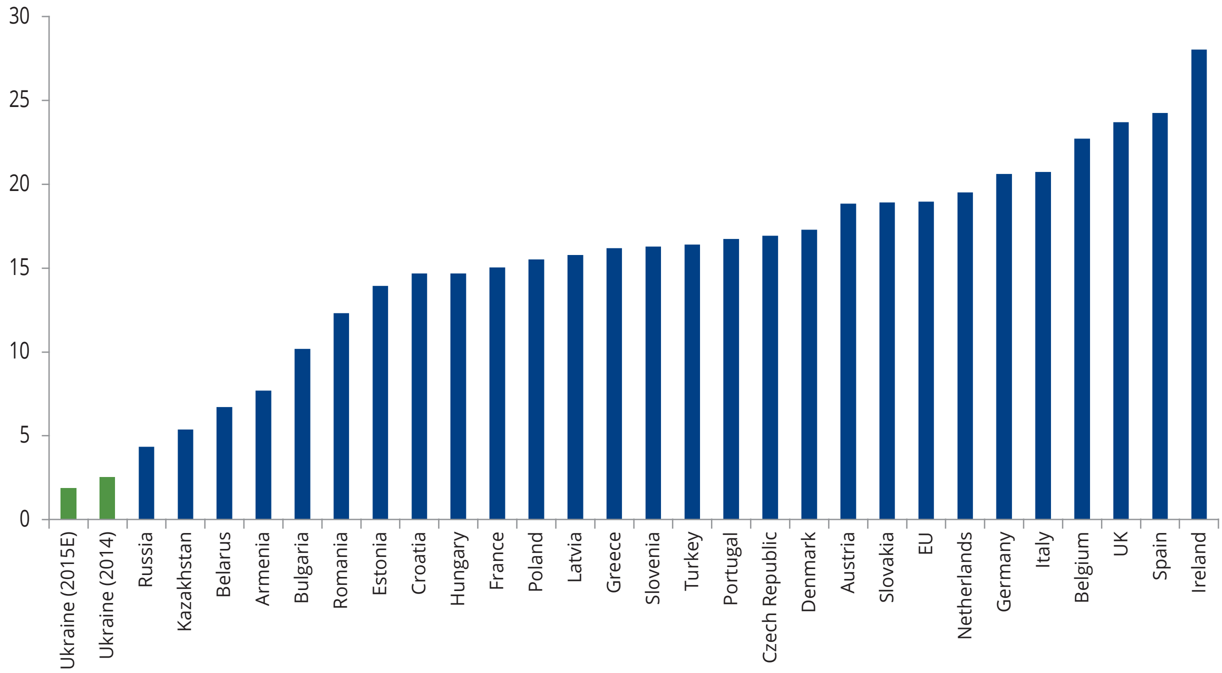

Fig.034. Electricity Tariffs for Household Customers (¢/kWh) *Source: Eurostat, Dragon Capital estimates*

Household electricity prices in Ukraine remain cross-subsidized by industrial customers. With households consuming 40 TWh of electricity p.a., subsidies to keep prices for them low totalled some UAH 41bn in 2014. In February 2015, the energy sector regulator approved five semi-annual increases in household electricity tariffs starting April 2015 and ending April 2017, dividing retail tariffs into three categories depending on monthly consumption: under 100 kWh, 100-600 kWh and over 600 kWh per month. For the first group, the price taking effect in April 2015 was set at UAH 0.366/kWh (1.22 ¢/kWh at end-February 2015 exchange rate), to be followed by 25% semi-annual hikes to reach UAH 0.9/kWh (3 ¢/kWh) by April 2017. The 100-600 kWh and 600-plus kWh tariffs were set at a starting level of UAH 0.66/kWh (2.1 ¢/kWh) and UAH 1.41/kWh (4.7 ¢/kWh), respectively, with subsequent convergence at UAH 1.68/kWh (5.6 ¢/kWh). The average household tariff was thus expected to increase from UAH 0.35/kWh in early 2015 to UAH 1.22/kWh by April 2017. However, with hryvnia devaluation boosting electricity producers' fuel costs (imported natural gas, nuclear fuel and coal), the announced tariff hikes may be too small to bring any significant relief to the sector. Even the projected April 2017 average tariff is lower than current household electricity prices in both the EU and the CIS (e.g. 4.5 ¢/kWh in Russia, 6.7 ¢/kWh in Belarus and 7.7 ¢/kWh in Armenia).

Privatization

Ukraine's most recent energy sector privatizations date back to 2013 when the Government sold a 60.77% stake in thermal GenCo Donbasenergo to a local investor for UAH 719m (USD 87m), or 12% above the starting price of UAH 641m (USD 78m). The winning bid valued Donbasenergo at a 2013E P/E of just 2.1x. In late 2013, the Government also sold a 75% stake in Volynoblenergo, a small regional power distributor in western Ukraine, to a local investor for UAH 462m (USD 56m). The privatization valued Volynoblenergo at USD 75m, almost triple its market cap at the time of the auction, implying 2012 EV/Sales of 0.85x and EV/EBITDA of 16.9x. On EV/EBITDA, the auction became the most expensive compared to earlier oblenergo privatizations, whose EV/EBITDA ranged from 3-8.5x. Also, on an EV/Customer basis, the company was auctioned off at USD 206/customer vs. previous privatizations at USD 59-101/customer.

The state currently holds a 78% stake in Centrenergo, 25% stakes in Donbasenergo, Dniproenergo and Zakhidenergo as well as controlling stakes in six regional power distributors (Cherkasyoblenergo, Kharkivoblenergo, Khmelnytskoblenergo, Mykolayivoblenergo, Ternopiloblenergo, and Zaporizhyaoblenergo) along with 25% stakes in most other oblenergos. The new Government, appointed in December 2014, briefly put privatizations of state-controlled companies on hold in order to review and audit their operations. Also affecting individual companies' privatization prospects is the military conflict in eastern Ukraine (e.g. one of Centrenergo's power plants is located close to the front line of fighting and remains at risk of suffering damage from shelling and having its logistics disrupted).

Sector Reforms

The electricity sector in Ukraine remains under a heavy regulatory burden, particularly with respect to tariff setting for thermal power producers. While the existing tariff system was developed with the aim of fostering competition among GenCos, it was based solely on the cost of fuel as the principal factor for the regulator to determine which generating units to load first. To overcome this and other deficiencies, a new reform was drafted in order to liberalize tariff rules and gradually remove Energorynok's monopoly control of the wholesale electricity market.

The new law on the energy market envisages gradual transition to a fully liberalized market with bilateral contracts, an energy exchange for day-ahead electricity purchases and a balancing market to regulate demand-supply mismatches. During the transition stage, subsidies to households as well as other financial imbalances in the system will be transferred from industrial consumers to two state companies, nuclear power operator Energoatom and hydro power producer Ukrhydroenergo, which will be awarded market-based tariffs (as opposed to their current below-market tariffs totalling merely a third of thermal GenCos' tariffs).

Impact of Military Conflict in Eastern Ukraine

Military unrest in the eastern Donetsk and Luhansk regions, which began in mid-April 2014 and has since escalated into a full-on military conflict, has inflicted serious damage on regional infrastructure.

Donbasenergo shut down its Slovyanska power plant in June 2014 after artillery fire damaged its coal pulverization unit, two transformers and a fuel oil tank and disconnected the plant from high voltage lines. In February 2015, state-owned Centrenergo's Vuhlehirska power plant, located on the border of the military conflict zone, suffered new damage from shelling, with several rockets hitting the plant's main building and deactivating transformers at two of its four power generating units. With total installed capacity of 3.6 GW (four 300 MW coal-fired units and three 800 MW gas-fired blocks), Vuhlehirska accounted for 29% (3.6 TWh) of Centrenergo's 2014 production and was the GenCo's most fuel-efficient power plant with fuel consumption of 380 g/kWh compared to 391 g/kWh and 425 g/kWh reported by Centrenergo's two other plants.

Fighting in the region also disrupted electricity supplies to coal mines, increasing the risk of deadly underground accidents in shafts with high methane content. As a result, several state and private coal mines had to shut down, though their combined output in absolute terms was insignificant (several percent of total production).

More severe problems arose after the separatists started to blow up rail infrastructure, cutting or halting coal supplies to Donbasenergo's Slovyanska power plant (before it was shut down by shelling) and later to DTEK's Luhansk power plant. The latter is responsible for 9% of DTEK's total electricity production and meets 92% of Luhansk region's electricity demand. DTEK temporarily solved the problem by switching the plant to coal supplies from its Russian mines.

Several large high-voltage substations were damaged during the military operation, risking a halt in power supplies to the city of Luhansk, towns and villages around the military zone, and several industrial plants.

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SWOT Analysis

Strengths ▸ Well developed energy infrastructur ▸ Connections with neighboring EU and CIS countries allow for cross-border electricity flows (both exports and imports) and help to ensure stability of electricity supplies	**Opportunities** ▸ Energy market reform and gradual transition to market-based mechanisms ▸ Privatization of the remaining state-owned assets by major European players would bring in international expertise and new investments ▸ Closer integration with the European energy system
Weaknesses ▸ Household subsidies cost the sector UAH 40bn p.a. ▸ Lack of peak capacity results in excessive utilization of coal-fired power plants ▸ Outdated and inefficient equipment ▸ Power transmission imbalances limit output from nuclear power plants	**Threats** ▸ Dependence of half of domestic coal-fired power plants on coal mined in the region currently controlled by separatists, leading to fuel shortages and insufficient electricity supply ▸ Dependence on Russia for supplies of nuclear fuel, natural gas and coal

Oil & Gas

Overview of Sector SOEs

State-owned assets in the Ukrainian oil and gas sector are essentially controlled by one company, Naftogaz of Ukraine, which accounts for almost 100% of the sector SOEs' revenues and is also the largest company in Ukraine (please see the section on SOE profiles for a separate overview of Naftogaz of Ukraine).

Top Oil & Gas Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE (%)
Naftogaz of Ukraine	Oil & gas	75,374	237,918	170,000	100%	(7.5%)
Nadra Ukrainy	Oil & gas	219	1,691	1,198	100%	(0.8%)
Ukrgeofizyka	Oil & gas	147	430	1,328	100%	2.8%

Oil & Gas Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	75,741	78,712
Cost of Goods Sold	76,437	87,139
Gross Profit (Loss)	(696)	(8,427)
EBITDA	(819)	(26,078)
Depreciation	5,985	5,245
Operating Profit (Loss)	(6,804)	(31,323)
Financial Income (Loss)	(8,122)	(7,095)
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	(15,510)	(77,594)
Corporate Tax	1,596	(2,950)
Net income (Loss)	(17,980)	(88,430)
Dividends paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	240,039	517,116
Fixed Assets	196,446	473,339
PPE	181,602	455,173
Current Assets	43,592	43,776
Accounts Receivable	23,896	28,715
Cash & Equivalents	2,369	4,780
Total Liabilities & Equity	240,039	517,116
Total Liabilities	132,167	159,229
Accounts Payable	29,660	14,296
Debt	59,968	61,110
Equity	107,872	357,887

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	n/a	3.9%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(1.1%)	(33.1%)
Net income Margin (%)	(23.7%)	(112.3%)
Debt/Equity (%)	55.6%	17.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	nm
ROE (%)	n/a	(38.0%)
ROA (%)	n/a	(23.4%)
ROCE (%)	(4.1%)	(7.5%)

General Overview

Ukraine's gas transportation system (GTS) consists of high pressure pipelines with a combined length of 39,800 km and nominal capacity to import 290 bcm and export 178.5 bcm of gas annually, including up to 140 bcm to the EU. Ukraine also owns 13 underground gas storage facilities with a total capacity of 32 bcm. Both the pipeline network and storage reservoirs are 100% state-owned and operated by oil and gas monopoly Naftogaz of

Ukrainethrough its fully owned subsidiary Ukrtransgaz. The domestic gas supply network comprises 349,200 km of low pressure pipes, most of which are operated by regional gas distributors.

Naftogaz's of Ukraine gas storage capacity, one of the largest in Europe as well as globally, is used to balance production (relatively flat throughout the year) and consumer demand (which has a significant seasonal component). Gas is pumped into storage from April to September, when consumption is seasonally lower, and reserves are used extensively during the heating season (October-March). Ukraine took advantage of its gas reservoirs during several «gas wars» with Russia over the past decade, including the latest price dispute when Russia halted gas supplies to Ukraine in June 2014.

In 2013, Baker Tilly valued the Ukrainian GTS at USD 26-29bn based on several valuation approaches. The study was commissioned by the Ukrainian Government as part of its talks with Gazprom at the time to create a JV to manage the GTS. Yet no deal was eventually agreed.

Ukraine's annual gas extraction (around 20 bcm) is sufficient to meet household demand only, making imports indispensable. Domestic oil production, likewise, satisfies only about 15% of total consumption.

Naftogaz of Ukraine, established in 1998 to manage state-owned oil and gas assets, controls most of the domestic oil and gas extraction and entire transportation and storage infrastructure. Naftogaz's of Ukraine key assets include Ukrnafta (near-monopoly oil producer majority owned by Naftogaz of Ukraine); Ukrgazvydo-buvannya (largest producer of gas and gas products); Ukrtransnafta (oil pipeline operator); and Ukrtransgaz (gas pipeline operator).

The Ukrainian oil and gas industry remains heavily regulated, as the Government exercises direct and indirect control over hydrocarbon exploration and production and controls access to the pipeline infrastructure. State-controlled gas producers are required to sell their output to Naftogaz of Ukraine at below-market (and often below-cost) prices for further supply to households. Oil refining and retailing are the sector's most liberalized segments.

With Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014, Ukraine lost control of Chornomor¬naftogaz, the Naftogaz of Ukraine subsidiary developing offshore fields in the Black Sea, and 1 bcm of underground storage capacity. It also had to put on hold promising offshore projects, including a 2012 deal with ExxonMobil, Shell and OMV to develop the 16,700 km^2 Skifska field whose prospective output was estimated at 3-4 bcm p.a.

Ukraine has extracted oil for more than 150 years, with record high output of 106 million barrels (MMbl) registered in 1972. Annual production has since slid to approx. 20 MMbbl. Ukraine's oil reserves are estimated at 1.2 billion barrels of oil equivalent (boe) under local standards, implying a reserve life of 40 years. Oil in Ukraine is extracted from the Eastern (largest) and Western (oldest) oil fields.

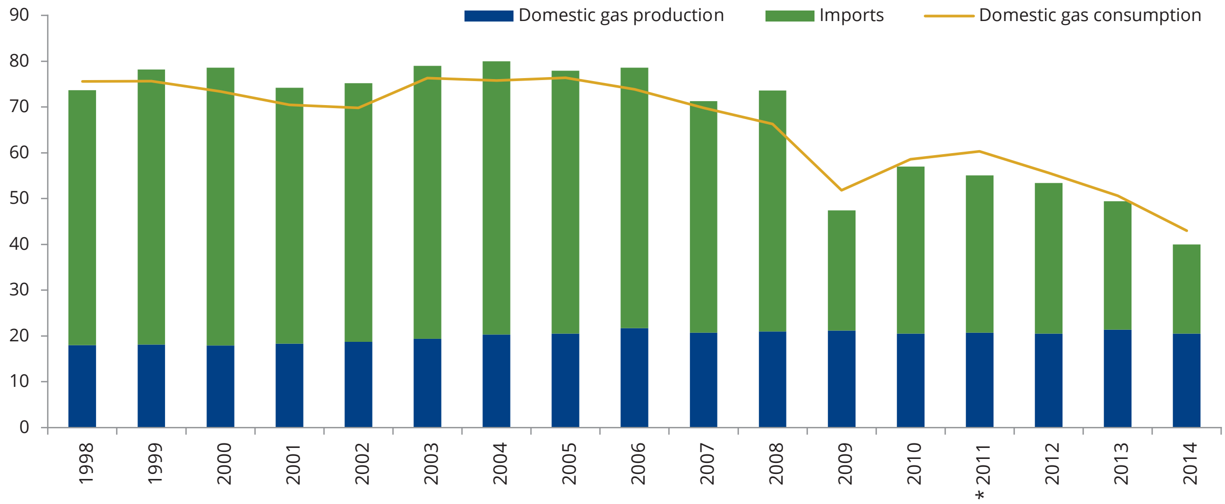

Fig.035. Ukraine's Consumption, Production and Imports of Natural Gas (bcm) Note: *2011 imports disregard 11.4 bcm of gas transferred to RosUkrEnergo. *Source: Naftogaz of Ukraine, Dragon Capital*

Production and Consumption

Oil and gas condensate production in Ukraine declined 8.3% y-o-y to 2.7 Mt (20 MMbbl) in 2014, with Ukrnafta cutting output by 7% y-o-y to 1.9 Mt and Ukrgazvydobuvannya slashing production by 17% to 533 kt. Both companies demonstrate accelerated decline rates as a result of heavy underinvestment into new wells over years. Private producers managed to increase production 1.8% y-o-y to 308 kt, accounting for 11% of total output.

Last year's gas production was undermined by the loss of Chornomornaftogaz, which Naftogaz of Ukraine had to cede control of after Russia annexed Crimea. Still, full-year gas output rose 2.4% y-o-y to 20 bcm, with Ukrgazvydobuvannya keeping production unchanged at 15 bcm (76% of total), followed by Ukrnafta with 1.7 bcm (–8.7% y-o-y and 9% share). Private producers reported a 27% increase in output thanks to significant drilling expansion. The two largest private producers, DTEK-owned Naftogazvydobuvannya and ESKO-Pivnich, boosted production by 48% and 35% y-o-y to 0.75 bcm and 0.38 bcm, respectively.

Oil and Natural Gas Production in Ukraine

	2013	2014	Chg. (%; y-o-y)	Share (%)
Oil and gas condensate (kt)	2,976	2,729	(8.3%)	100.0%
Ukrnafta	2,029	1,888	(7.0%)	69.2%
Ukrgazvydobuvannya	645	533	(17.3%)	19.5%
Private companies	302	308	1.8%	11.3%
Natural gas (bcm)	19.3	19.8	2.4%	100.0%
Ukrnafta	1.9	1.7	(8.7%)	8.8%
Ukrgazvydobuvannya	15.1	15.1	0.0%	76.3%
Private companies	2.3	3.0	26.7%	14.9%

Source: Energobusiness

In July 2014, a new law was enacted that temporarily increased taxes on gas production for August-December 2014, to 55% for reservoirs lying at depths above 5,000 m and to 28% for deeper deposits. The law also increased taxes on oil and gas condensate extraction to 42-45% and 21% depending on reservoir depth. Wells put into operation after Aug. 1, 2014 were awarded a 45% discount to the base rate for two years. The legislation

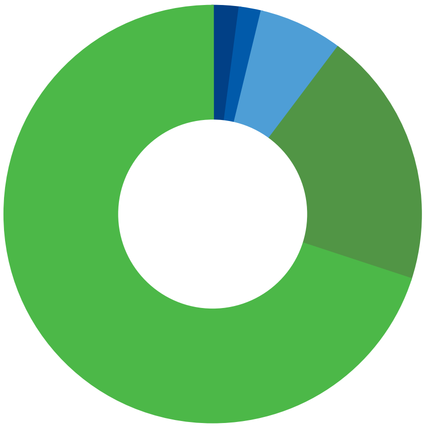

Fig.036. Oil & Gas Condensate Producers in Ukraine (2014) Note: *PPC (Poltava Petroleum Company) is a subsidiary of JKX Oil & Gas. *Source: Energobusiness*

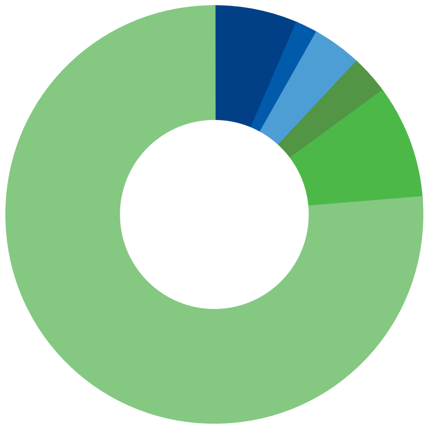

Fig.037. Natural Gas Producers in Ukraine (2014 *Source: Energobusiness***)**

became a negative surprise for the sector, especially for independent gas producers, limiting their ability to develop new wells.

Although initially approved as a temporary measure, the higher taxes were extended into 2015. Moreover, the discount for newly launched wells was removed while production by joint ventures between state and private companies was taxed at an even higher rate of 70%. The legislation was very negatively received by the sector, with the higher tax burden compounded by falling oil prices.

State-controlled gas producers are required to sell their output at below-market prices for further supply to households. These prices ranged from USD 44-69 per 1,000 cubic meters (tcm) in 2010–2013 but have since plunged in dollar terms as a result of hryvnia devaluation, averaging a mere USD 12/tcm (for Ukrgazvydobuvannya) in 1Q15.

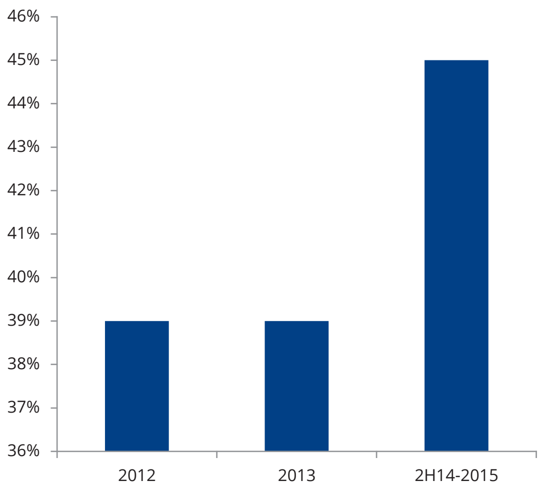

Fig.038. Oil Production Taxes in Ukraine* (%) Note: *for depths of up to 5,000 meters. *Source: Dragon Capital estimates*

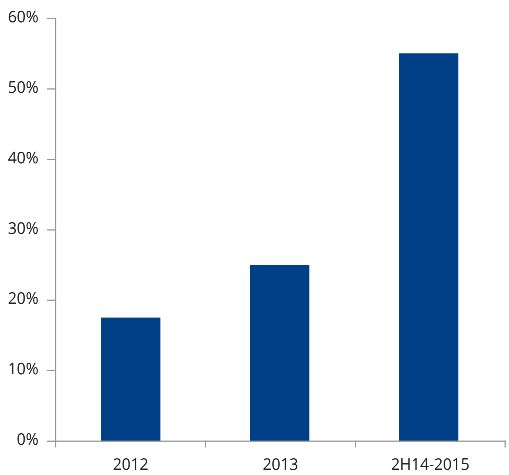

Fig.039. Natural Gas Production Taxes* (%) Note: *for depths larger than 5,000 meters. *Source: Dragon Capital estimates*

In 2014, crude oil sold at domestic auctions (mostly by Ukrnafta) averaged USD 74/bbl (–25% y-o-y), trading with an average 16% discount to Brent. In February 2015, the new Government amended oil auction regulations in order to prevent sales at discounted prices to affiliated entities. With the new rules, domestic oil is expected to trade in line with Brent, which in view of its high quality is a reasonable valuation.

Data for 2013, the latest available, show that coal accounted for 36% of Ukraine's primary fuel consumption, followed by natural gas (34%) and nuclear power (19%). According to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy, Ukraine is the 14th largest gas consumer globally while ranking much lower in terms of purchasing power parity GDP. Even though Ukraine presently consumes half of the gas volume it used in the Soviet time, it still lags far behind CEE peers in this respect. For example, Poland consumes up to 16 bcm of gas annually.

Domestic gas consumption fell by 15% y-o-y to 43 bcm in 2014, following an 11% drop in 2013, as the general economic weakness, compounded by the military conflict in the east, and government-imposed consumption curbs led to a further decline in gas use. Industry slashed gas consumption by 22% y-o-y to 15.7 bcm, followed by a 16% drop in demand from heating utilities (to 7 bcm), and a 10% decline in household consumption (to 15 bcm) — the latter two owing to warmer temperatures and a hike in prices. Technical losses (gas required to operate the transit system) shrank by 14% y-o-y to 3.7 bcm on lower pipeline throughput.

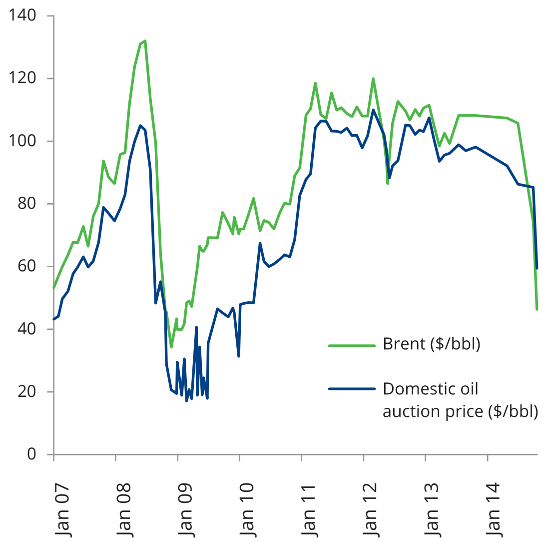

Fig.040. Domestic Oil Price Performance vs. Urals* Note: *Urals Mediterranean spot prices reported on the auction days. *Source: Bloomberg, Energobusiness, UICE, Dragon Capital estimates*

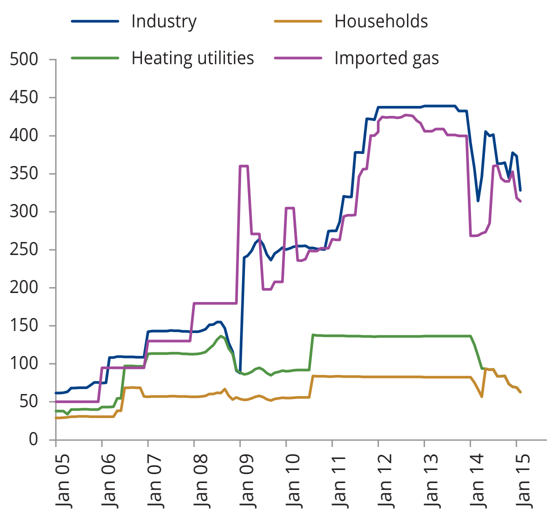

Fig.041. Gas Prices in Ukraine (USD/tcm; net of VAT)* Note: *gas prices for industrial consumers are net of transportation costs. *Source: Government statistics, Energobusiness, Dragon Capital estimates*

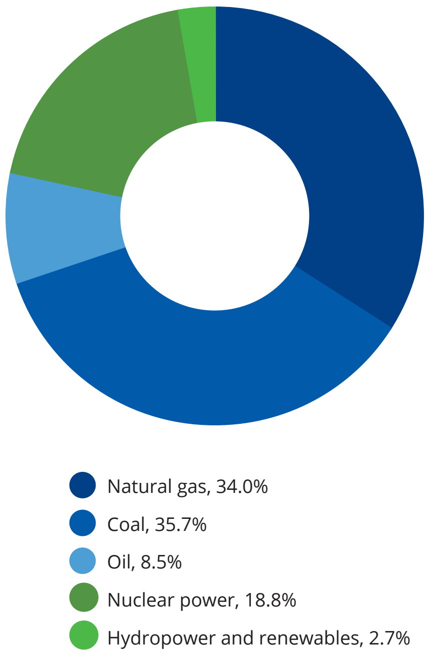

Fig.042. Primary Fuel Consumption in Ukraine (2013)
Source: Naftogaz of Ukraine

In 2014, Ukraine slashed gas imports from Russia by 44% y-o-y to 14.5 bcm and ramped up imports from the EU by 138% to 5 bcm thanks to launching a new pipeline link with Slovakia.

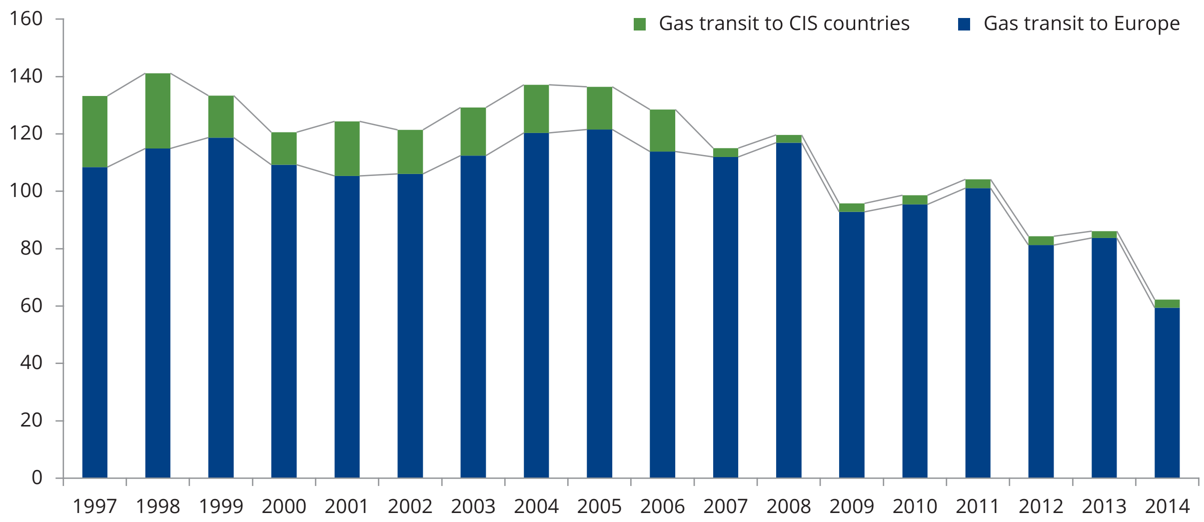

Fig.043. Gas Transit via Ukraine (bcm) *Source: Energobusiness, Naftogaz of Ukraine, Dragon Capital*

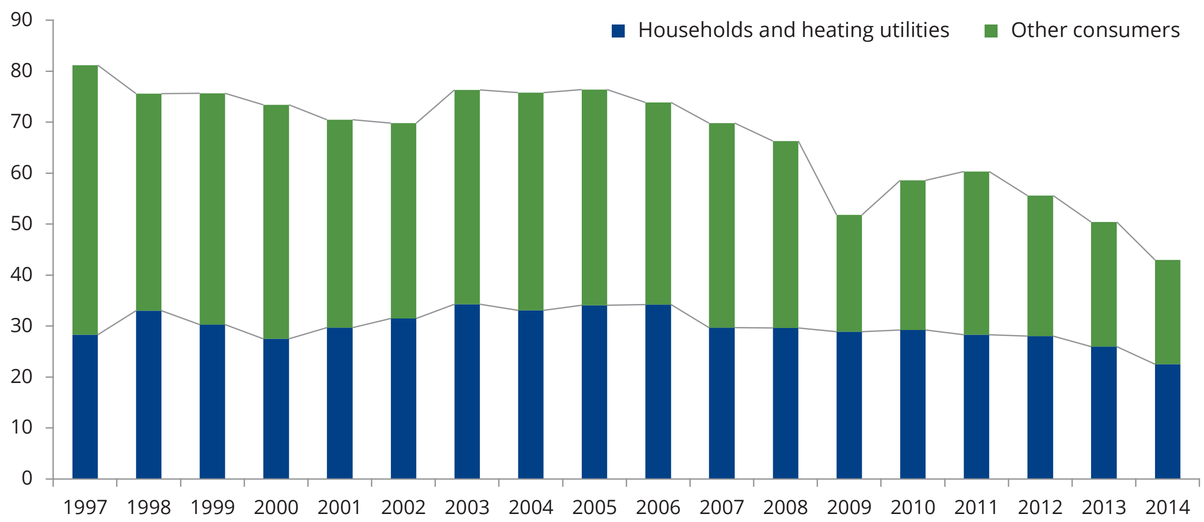

Fig.044. Gas Consumption in Ukraine (bcm) *Source: Naftogaz of Ukraine, Dragon Capital*

The average gas import price declined by 29% y-o-y to USD 292/tcm, with Russian gas priced at USD 273/tcm (–92% y-o-y) and EU imports at USD 346/tcm (–12%). Ukraine's 2014 gas import bill thus declined by 51% y-o-y to USD 5.6bn.

Natural Gas Demand and Supply Balances in Ukraine

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Supply	**159.0**	**170.1**	**174.7**	**153.1**	**148.5**	**114.8**
Domestic extraction	21.3	20.5	20.6	20.5	21.4	20.51
Gas imports, incl.:	122.6	134.4	137.7	117.2	114.1	81.7
for transit	95.8	97.9	92.9	84.3	86.1	62.2
for domestic consumption	26.8	36.5	44.8	32.9	28.0	19.5
Offtake from storage	14.9	14.8	16.2	15.0	12.9	12.6
Demand	**159.0**	**170.1**	**174.7**	**153.1**	**148.5**	**114.8**
Domestic consumption	51.8	58.6	60.3	56.5	50.4	43.0
Households and public sector0	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.4	17.7	15.6
Heating utilities	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.7	8.3	7.0
Industry, incl.:	18.5	24.4	26.8	23.8	20.0	16.1
Metallurgy	5.2	6.4	6.4	4.8	4.1	3.5
Energy	5.0	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.1
Technical losses	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.4
Gas transit to:	95.8	98.6	104.2	84.3	86.1	62.2
Europe	92.8	95.4	101.1	81.2	83.7	59.4
CIS	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.8
Replenishment of storage	11.3	13.4	10.9	13.7	12.0	10.1

Source: Energobusiness

Gas Prices and Sector Reforms

Ukraine's gas tariff setting system has until recently remained very inefficient. While gas prices for industrial and public sector consumers were indirectly linked to the price of imported gas (with Naftogaz of Ukraine adding a c. USD 20/tcm mark-up to the import price), prices for households and municipal heating companies, set by the NERC, remained heavily subsidized as Ukraine's successive governments lacked the political will to act on this socially sensitive issue.

Moreover, expensive imported gas was supplied to heating utilities at below-cost prices, creating a gaping hole in Naftogaz's of Ukraine books (USD 1.8bn in 2014 based on the difference between the price charged by Gazprom and that paid by heating producers). Growing payables of heating producers added to Naftogaz's of Ukraine problems. In 2014 alone, heating companies paid only 61% of their gas bills, increasing their debt to Naftogaz of Ukraine to UAH 16.2bn. Naftogaz of Ukraine continued to rely on the state for covering its deficit, being regularly recapitalized via share capital increases.

Low retail prices served as an incentive for local gas distributors to sell gas intended for households to industrial consumers at a much higher price. This was possible due to the unaccounted gas volumes arising from the lack of proper metering equipment.

Naftogaz of Ukraine Gas Sales (2014; bcm)

	Consumption (bcm)	Change (%,y-o-y)	Price (UAH/tcm)	Change (%, y-o-y)	Collection rate (%)	Debt (UAH m)
Households	15.1	(10.3%)	478	38.8%	86%	2,036
Public sector	0.7	(19.6%)	3,605	3.4%	99%	81
Heating utilities	8.6	(15.5%)	1,643	(12.0%)	61%	16,237
Industry	4.5	52.8%	4,564	20.0%	95%	8,566
Total	28.8	(6.2%)	1,537	21.6%	83%	26,921

Source: Energobusiness, Naftogaz of Ukraine, Dragon Capital

As Ukraine's relations with Russia deteriorated following the change of power in the country in February 2014, the new Government turned to the IMF to cover its funding needs. One of the IMF's key requirements to the authorities was to start phasing out subsidies in the gas sector by increasing prices for households and heating utilities, which had historically represented only a third to fourth of industrial gas tariffs while accounting for more than half of total domestic gas consumption. And while households were supplied domestically produced gas at a price at least covering cash extraction costs, heating utilities used imported gas which cost four times their subsidized price.

As part of Ukraine's deal with the IMF approved in March 2015, new household prices increases were approved effective from April 1, 2015 based on a new system of tariffs. For the period from October through April, i.e. the heating season, the first 200 cubic meters of gas consumed monthly will be priced at UAH 3,500/tcm (incl. VAT) while the remaining volume will cost UAH 7,188 (USD 288)/tcm. During May-September, a flat price of UAH 7,188/tcm will apply. The same price level (UAH 7,188/tcm) was approved for households residing in buildings with centralized heating and consuming gas for cooking and water heating purposes. Finally, the regulator increased the gas price for heating utilities by 2.2x to UAH 2,934/tcm.

The Government's other ongoing reform effort is the so called unbundling of Naftogaz of Ukraine, namely the separation of its competitive segments (gas production and supply) from uncompetitive (transportation and storage). A plan was discussed to set up two «asset-light» JVs with foreign investors to lease out the domestic GTS and underground storage facilities. The reform also envisions a gradual increase in gas prices paid to state-owned gas producers from current UAH 349/tcm to market levels and potentially selling a 15% stake in Naftogaz of Ukraine on a stock exchange in the next few years. The plan to separate Naftogaz's of Ukraine gas production and supply arms from the transportation business is consistent with the EU's Third Energy Package. Yet success of the Government's intentions to boost prices paid to state-owned gas producers within 3-5 years is dependent on the authorities having sufficient political will to concurrently pass on increased costs to households.

Oil Pipelines and Refining

Ukraine operates 4,700 km of oil pipelines with annual throughput capacities of 736 MMbbl (incoming) and 733 MMbbl (outbound). The network consists of three independent pipeline systems: Prydniprovski (2,362 km long) in the east, Druzhba (1,532 km) in the west, and Odesa-Brody (667 km), stretching from the Black Sea coast to western Ukraine. The Prydniprovski system pumps crude oil to refineries in eastern, central and southern Ukraine and the Odesa sea port and can also supply Russia's Novorossiysk port. Druzhba pumps Russian oil to Central Europe. Odesa-Brody, with annual capacity of 330 MMbbl, was built in 2001 to pump light Caspian oil to Europe. The pipeline's throughput peaked at 66 MMbbl in 2007 but has been declining since.

In 2014, Ukraine cut oil transportation by 4% y-o-y to 16.9 Mt. Transit to Europe and supplies to domestic refineries dropped 3.6% and 6.6% y-o-y to 15 Mt and 1.8 Mt, respectively. The main reason behind the rapid decline in oil transportation to Europe since 2012 lies in Russia's increased use of bypass routes, while the domestic oil refining industry failed to recover.

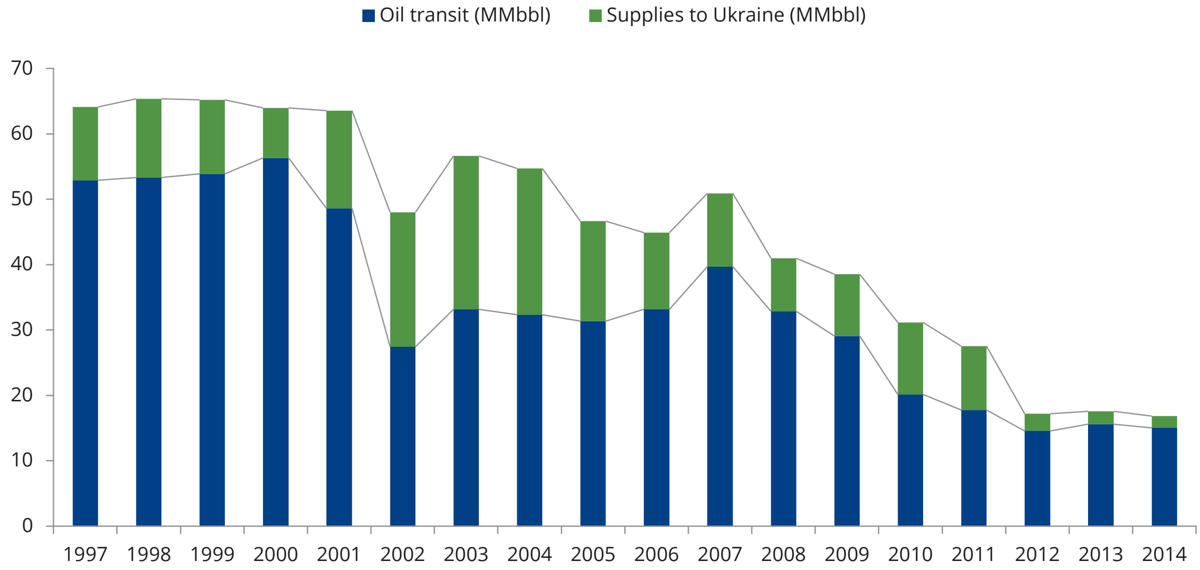

Fig.045. Oil Transportation in Ukraine *Source: Energobusiness, Dragon Capital*

Ukraine's six oil refineries have a total nominal processing capacity of 52 Mt, significantly above the country's current consumption. However, their facilities are very outdated, with only three plants able to produce limited volumes of Euro-3 and Euro-4 fuel. The industry's capacity utilization declined to a mere 7.2% in 2014 (–3ppt y-o-y) as only two refineries operated. Ukrtatnafta had zero idle days for the fourth consecutive year, reporting capacity utilization of 18.5% (–4.8ppt y-o-y). Naftogaz's of Ukraine Shebelynsky gas processing plant operated at 48% of capacity. In total, Ukrainian refineries produced 586 kt of gasoline (–21% y-o-y) and 566 kt of diesel (–17%) last year.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- An extensive gas transit system with 140 bcm of cross-border throughput capacity with the EU
- Large underground gas reservoirs allowing to promptly respond to demand spikes
- Close to 1,000 bcm of proven gas reserves which modern technologies could help to unlock

Opportunities

- Modernization of the domestic gas transit system to allow for unrestricted gas flows to and from the EU
- Further diversification of gas supplies
- Spurring foreign investment by allocating new exploration and production licenses on a transparent basis and easing the regulatory burden
- Phasing out subsidies to households and heating utilities to reduce wasteful energy consumption
- Completing installation of gas meters to eradicate corruption schemes

Weaknesses

- Low energy efficiency, especially in the residential sector, and lack of monetary incentives to improve it
- Subsidized tariffs for households and heating utilities deter investment into drilling
- Unstable regulatory environment discouraging foreign investors
- Oppressive taxation introduced in 2H14 jeopardizes future production growth
- Outdated exploration and production technologies
- Government influence over the sector regulator, manifested by below-market gas prices
- The still pending reform of Naftogaz of Ukraine to split its production, transportation and storage businesses
- Cross-subsidizing among Naftogaz of Ukraine subsidiaries

Threats

- Further dependence on Russian energy supplies
- A potential abrupt drop in output due to heavy underinvestment into drilling over years and oppressive taxation
- Further loss of gas transit revenues as Russia continues to switch to bypass routes
- Vested interests in the hydrocarbon transportation sector, harming other private market players

Transportation

Overview of Sector SOEs

The state controls 21 transportation sector companies among the TOP-100 SOEs, including the national rail monopoly, airports, sea ports, the road company, the postal operator, and others. Based on 2014 data, they accounted for 13.1% of the TOP-100 SOE's assets and 28% of their total revenue over the period. Transportation sector SOEs employed 479,516 people as of end-2014, accounting for 54.7% of state-owned companies' workforce. The table below lists the top 10 transportation sector SOEs.

Top Transportation Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE (%)
Ukrzaliznytsia*	Rail transportation	49,456	73,673	329,177	100	5.2 %
Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration	Sea port management	4,002	17,481	8,454	100	14.2 %
Ukrposhta	Postal and financial services	3,697	5,003	85,487	100	0.8 %
Ukrainian State Air Traffic Enterprise «Ukraerorukh»	Air navigation services	2,385	4,629	5,382	100	11.1 %
Roads of Ukraine	Road and related infrastructure maintenance	2,069	2,819	24,699	100	(17.4 %)
Kyiv Boryspil International Airport	Airports (passenger and freight services)	1,577	9,495	4,338	100	8.4 %
Yuzhny Sea Port	Sea ports (freight handling)	1,297	2,482	2,751	100	27.1 %
Mariupol Commercial Sea Port	Sea ports (freight handling)	902	2,577	3,683	100	19.1 %
Illichivsk Commercial Sea Port	Sea ports (freight handling)	769	2,014	4,090	100	9.1 %
Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company	Sea ports (freight handling)	399	253	2,058	100	9.8 %

Ukrzaliznytsia (UZ) is by far the largest company in the group, its 2014 sales of UAH 49.5bn accounted for 72% of the group's combined revenue in 2014. The Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (USPA) followed with UAH 4bn of revenue (6% of total), demonstrated the highest growth (+UAH 2.1bn). At the same time, Roads of Ukraine's net sales decreased by UAH 1.1bn to UAH 2.1bn.

The transportation sector SOEs' cost of goods sold (COGS) slightly decreased in the period (-2.3% or UAH 1.4bn) mainly driven by declines reported by Roads of Ukraine (-32% or UAH 1bn) and UZ (-1.5% or UAH 600m) were partly offset by a 69% or UAH 570m increase at USPA. Their combined other operating income increased by UAH 2.4bn or 114% y-o-y in 2014, the main contributors being Ukrainian State Air Traffic Enterprise "Ukraerorukh" (+291% or UAH 551m), Ukrkosmos, state-owned operator of satellite communications and broadcasting (+838% or UAH 595m), USPA (+326% or UAH 362m) and UZ (+32% or UAH 170m). At the same time, other operating expenses rose by UAH 2.1bn or 99%. Again, the key contributors were UZ (UAH 994m) and Ukraerorukh (UAH 386m) and Ukrposhta (UAH 131m). As a result, total operating profit increased by 12% to UAH 8.8bn in 2014, thanks to growth in other operating income surpassing growth in operating expenses by UAH 4.3bn.

Combined financial expenses increased by UAH 864m (+23%) to UAH 4.6bn in 2014, drivby a UAH 487m (+695%) and UAH 442m (+14%) increase at Ukrkosmos and UZ, respectively. Other expenses peaked by UAH 17.5bn (up 35x), with Ukrzaliznytsia (UAH 14.2bn), Ukrkosmos (UAH 2.5bn), USPA (UAH 576m) and Kyiv Boryspil Airport (UAH 489m) being the main contributors. Income tax charges declined by 17% or UAH 343m y-o-y to UAH 1.7bn, with a UAH 564m drop in income tax reported by Ukrzaliznytsia. As a result, the sector's bottom line turned negative in 2014, slipping into UAH 15bn losses compared to net income of UAH 2.3bn in 2013.

The largest losses were reported by Ukrzaliznytsia (UAH 15.4bn in 2014), Ukrkosmos (UAH 2.3bn), Roads of Ukraine (UAH 232m) and Kyiv Boryspil Airport (UAH 127m). In con USPA boosted net income by UAH 864m to UAH 1.5bn over the period. As a result, the sector's book value of equity decreased by 19% to UAH 68bn and ROE fell from 3% in 2013 to -20% as of end-2014.

The transportation sector SOEs' total assets decreased by 0.3% to UAH 132bn in 2014. While Ukrzaliznytsia and Ukrposhta reported declines of UAH 1bn (-1.4%) to UAH 73.7bn and UAH 663m (-11.7%) to UAH 5bn, respectively, USPA and Ukraerorukh inassets by UAH 825m (+5%) to UAH 17.5bn and UAH 367m (+8.6%) to UAH 2.8bn, respectively.

With end-2014 total liabilities of the transportation sector SOEs' were at UAH 63.6bn, the share of long-term liabilities decreased to 31% from 50% at end-2013. At the same time, short-term liabilities went up by 86% to UAH 43.6bn by end-2014, their share of total liabilities increased by 18.4ppt to 68.6%. The negative impact on the sector's Net Debt/EBITDA ratio from 1.35x in 2013 to 2.2x 2014 stemmed mostly from Ukrza and Ukrkosmos.

Transportation Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	9M14
Net Sales	69,155	68,482
Cost of Goods Sold	60,053	58,642
Gross Profit (Loss)	9,102	9,840
EBITDA	15,469	16,336
Depreciation	7,611	7,536
Operating Profit (Loss)	7,858	8,800
Financial Income (Loss)	(3,568)	(4,446)
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	4,441	(13,305)
Corporate Tax	2,016	1,674
Net income (Loss)	2,325	(14,979)
Dividends paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	9M14
Total Assets	131,395	131,028
Fixed Assets	113,765	112,245
PPE	97,974	97,408
Current Assets	17,611	18,766
Accounts Receivable	5,482	5,811
Cash & Equivalents	6,107	7,888
Total Liabilities & Equity	131,395	131,028
Total Liabilities	46,741	63,222
Accounts Payable	12,378	12,524
Debt	26,997	43,690
Equity	84,654	67,806

Ratios	2013	9M14
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(1.8%)	(1.0%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	22.4%	23.9%
Net Margin (%)	3.4%	(21.9%)
Debt/Equity (%)	31.9%	64.4%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.35	2.19
ROE (%)	3.0%	(19.6%)
ROA (%)	1.9%	(11.4%)
ROCE (%)	7.0%	7.9%

Railways

With the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, Ukraine inherited one of the largest rail networks and railcar fleets among former Soviet republics, making it one of the largest railway markets in Europe. With 21,600 km of rail tracks, Ukraine ranks 2nd in the CIS and 6th in Europe (excl. Russia), though its rail density is 2-3 times smaller than in the EU. With 4 of 10 pan-European transport corridors crossing Ukraine, the domestic rail network forms a key link between the EU and Russia and Central Asia. Ukraine is the largest market in Europe (excl. Russia) and second largest in the CIS in terms of rail freight turnover. The country ranks 2nd in the CIS and 4th in Europe in terms of passenger transportation. Some 47% of Ukraine's rail tracks are electrified, compared to 51% in Russia, 47% in China, 29% in India and 16% in Belarus.

Ukraine operates a large railcar fleet totalling almost 175,000 freight and 5,300 passenger cars (3,160 passenger cars are currently operating), powered by over 4,000 locomotives (50% diesel and 50% electric).

According to government data, the domestic rolling stock (locomotives and railcars) has a wear rate of up to 90%. Unless a large-scale renovation program is launched soon, Ukraine risks seeing its operating passenger car fleet shrink to about 1,250 cars, as 60% of its passenger cars are already beyond their estimated service life of 28 years. Likewise, the electric and diesel locomotive fleets, averaging 26 years of service, have wear rates of 90% and 96%, respectively. The replacement ratio has been lower than 1 thus far, though the government estimates a modern electric locomotive can substitute for two old vehicles.

Ukraine's state-owned rail monopoly, Ukrzaliznytsia (UZ), was established in 1991 and today manages six regional railway divisions (see details below) and over 100 core and non-core subsidiaries. There are almost 100 hospitals on the UZ balance sheet, with

Fig.046. Pan-European Transport Corridors *Source: Ukzaliznytsia*

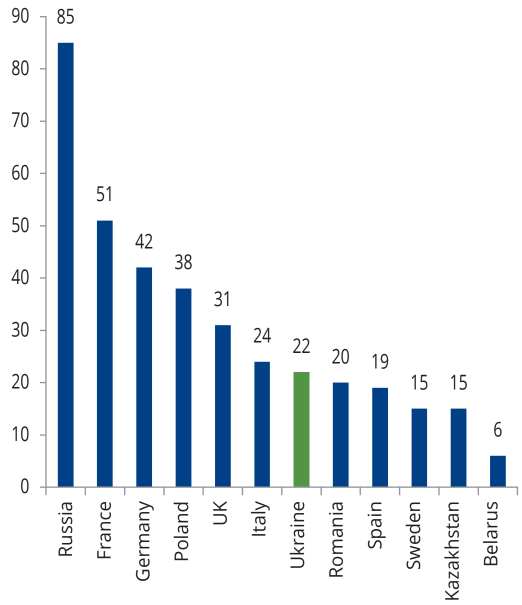

Fig.047. Rail Track Length in Different Countries ('000 km) *Source: Ukzaliznytsia*

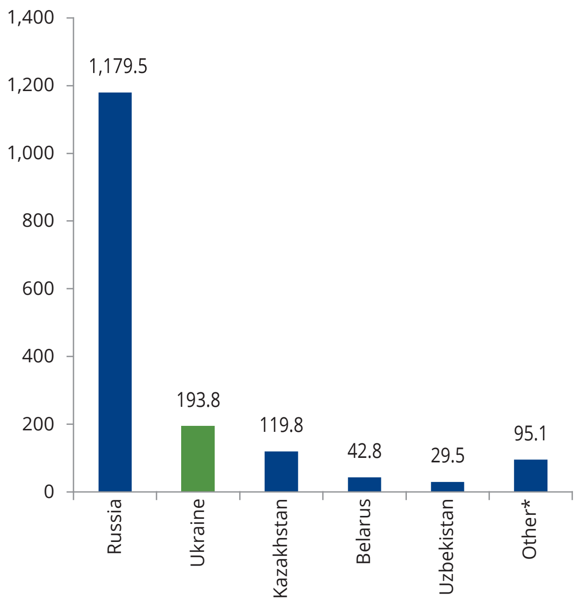

Fig.048. Freight Car Fleet in Different Countries ('000; 2013) Note: *Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. *Source: PG-Online*

approximately 80 of them being divested and transferred to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine; all in all, approximately 50 subsidiaries are expected to be incorporated into a new single entity as a result of UZ's reorganization. UZ owns the infrastructure network, a locomotive fleet and passenger railcars. The company reports to the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, which appoints its management, approves annual financial plans and sets tariffs. UZ operates in all market segments (freight and passenger transportation, transit services, maintenance and repairs).

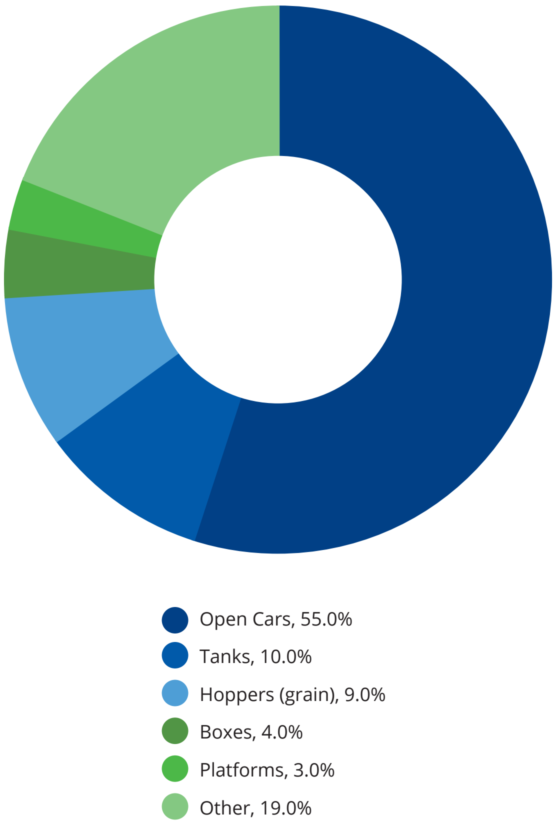

Fig.049. Ukraine Railcar Fleet Breakdown (2014) *Source: Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine*

UZ, having inherited massive rolling stock and infrastructure from the Soviet era, is by far the largest market player. However, private operators have been gradually increasing their market share in different railcar segments, building up fleets that are less outdated than UZ's. The largest private operator is Lemtrans, with a fleet of more than 18,000 open cars. Smaller players, each owning 1,000-2,000 cars in Ukraine (some of them also operate in Russia and other CIS countries) include Poltavskiy GOK (iron ore producer), Investment Railcar Company, InterLeaseInvest, VTB Leasing Ukraine, Azot, Metinvest Shipping, and Transgarant Ukraine. Overall, private companies account for up to 40% of the total freight car fleet, holding a commanding share of 70% in the tank car segment, under 50% in open cars, and a mere 5-10% in hopper, platform and box cars.

Ukrzaliznytsia Regional Divisions

	Donetsk Railway	Lviv Railway	Prydniprovska Railway	Odesa Railway	Southwestern Railway	Southern Railway	Total
Rail track length	2,800 km	4,500 km	3,200 km	4,000 km	4,300 km	2,800 km	21,600 km
Share of total	13%	21%	15%	15%	22%	14%	100%
Freight transportation (2012)	38 bn t-km	19 bn t-km	48 bn t-km	64 bn t-km	48 bn t-km	21 bn t-km	238 bn t-km
Share of total	16%	8%	20%	27%	20%	9%	100%
Passenger transportation (2012)	3 bn pass.-km	5 bn pass.-km	10 bn pass.-km	7 bn pass.-km	16 bn pass.-km	6 bn pass.-km	49 bn pass.-km
Share of total	**7%**	**11%**	**21%**	**15%**	**33%**	**13%**	**100%**

Source: Company

Freight transportation remains UZ's principal revenue and profit generator, accounting for about 80% of its total sales. Based on current tariffs, the most profitable for transportation are metals, machinery, light oil products, alcohol, acids and oxides (for each, a 1.529x coefficient is applied to the base formula), followed by oil and heavy oil products, construction materials, grain, coke, timber and food (0.994x). The least profitable are coal, fertilizers, cement, ores, salt, limestone and sugar beet (0.696x).

Fig.050. Coverage Map of Ukrzaliznytsia Regional Divisions *Source: Company*

Last year, total freight turnover declined by 12% y-o-y to 390 Mt, mostly on account of lower domestic transportation (–20%; 47% of total) and transit (–13% due to Russia; 8% of total). Freight volumes carried for export declined only by 3% (36% share), while imports increased six-fold (9%). Economic weakness, exacerbated by the military conflict in the east, led to significant declines in transportation of a variety of goods. Transportation of metals (including scrap) declined by 15% y-o-y to 31 Mt, coke dropped by 28% to 8 Mt, oil and oil products slid by 56% to 3 Mt, and construction materials fell by 8% to 49 Mt; yet grain transportation rose by 13% to 25 Mt on a bumper harvest. At the same time, the largest declines among exported cargoes (coal –23% y-o-y, chemicals –38%, and metals

–9%) were largely offset by stronger grain and ore exports (+12% and +9%). Import flows rose sharply in y-o-y terms due to a low comparison base and disrupted supplies from eastern Ukraine. Thus, imported coke cargoes surged by 120% y-o-y, coal rose by 7%, and oil and oil products increased by 20%. Overall, the conflict in the east and Russia's annexation of Crimea brought significant changes to the domestic rail transportation landscape last year both geographically and in terms of freights carried.

In terms of passenger transportation, rail accounts for about 40% of total passenger turnover in Ukraine, on par with automotive transport, and plays a much more important role compared to the EU countries (under 10%), the United States (almost zero) or even Russia (30%). Rail's share of passenger transportation in Ukraine has been increasing and is expected to grow further as the recent spike in gasoline prices caused by hryvnia devaluation makes motor vehicles more expensive to use. This does not bring good prospects to UZ from a commercial standpoint, as its passenger transportation segment remains loss-making (cross-subsidies between its cargo and passenger segments totalled USD 500 per million passenger-km in 2012–13). In 1H14, UZ's passenger segment had sales of UAH 2.3bn and an operating loss of UAH 2.8bn (the latter hit UAH 7.9bn for the full year, according to company management).

Reform of UZ, including its incorporation and financial and management centralization, is high on the Government's agenda. Currently, the global experience of railway reforms is being analysed. For example, in the EU vertically integrated railway operators were split based on their core activities such as transportation services (freight vs. passenger) or infrastructure, allowing private access to infrastructure to stimulate competition. Passenger transportation is loss-making in most countries, with subsidies normally covered by the state rather than being cross-subsidized by rail operators' other business segments (as freight transportation does in the case of UZ). In terms of privatization, the UK's experience is often cited as an argument against giving away too much to private investors in this sector, though privately owned rolling stock is a common practice in other countries.

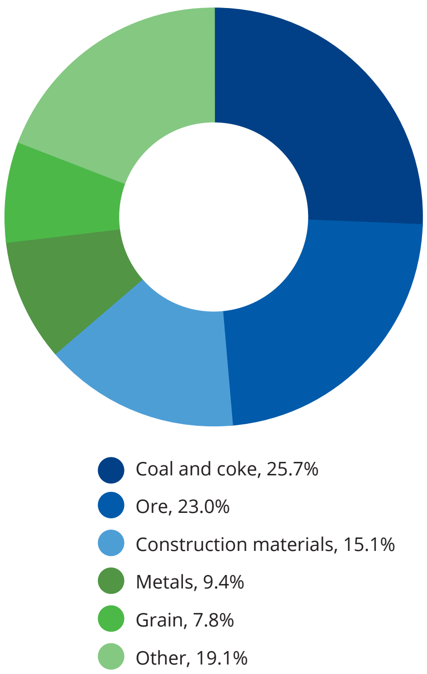

Fig.051. Freight Turnover Breakdown (2014)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

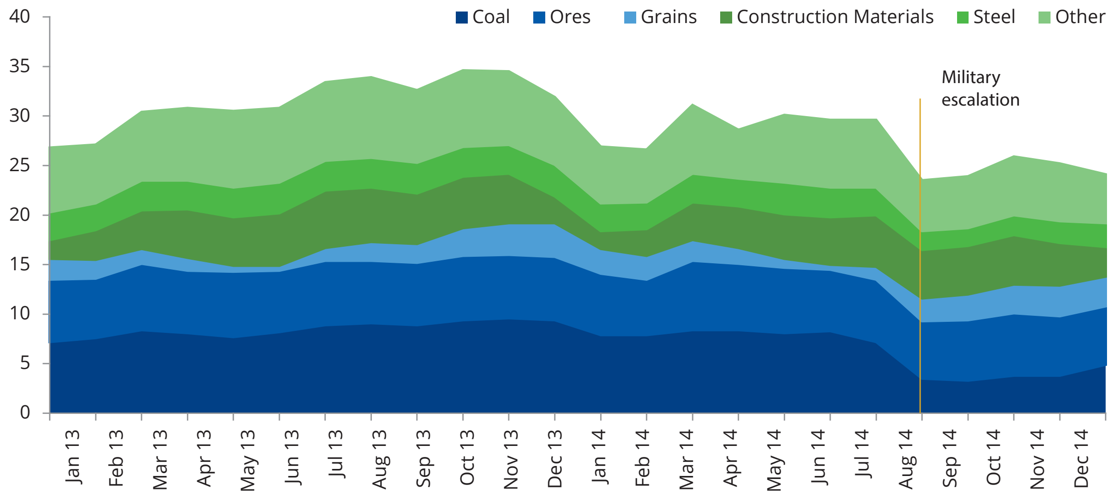

Fig.052. Freight Turnover in Ukraine *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Railway Sector SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Ukraine's key strategic infrastructural asset and a key transport link between the EU and Russia and Central Asia (4 of 10 pan-European transport corridors cross Ukraine)
- The largest railway market by freight turnover in Europe and #2 in the CIS
- The second largest on passenger turnover in the CIS and fourth largest in Europe
- The second longest rail network in the CIS and sixth in Europe

Opportunities

- Incorporation of UZ and streamlining of its management structure
- Increase the transparency of procurement
- Optimize costs (including divesting non-core assets)
- Develop a long-term fleet renovation strategy
- Develop a new tariff system for the freight segment
- Attract foreign investment
- Optimize the passenger transportation segment (especially suburban transportation)

Weaknesses

- Lack of centralized management system
- Artificially complicated and opaque procurement procedures
- Heavily worn-out rolling stock (80-90% of total)
- Inefficient HR management at UZ
- Loss-making passenger transportation

Threats

- Material rolling stock reduction due to aging and failure to attract investment
- Further decline in transit services due to tensions with Russia and the military conflict in the east
- Contraction in freight transportation due to the military conflict and general economic weakness
- Slow or no tariff adjustment in response to cost growth

Roads

Ukraine has significant potential for motorway development due to its location on the intersection of multiple transport corridors, namely Berlin (Dresden)-Wroclaw-Lviv-Kyiv; Trieste-Ljubljana-Budapest (Bratislava)-Lviv; and Helsinki-St. Petersburg (Moscow)-Kyiv-Chisinau (Odesa)-Bucharest-Dimitrovgrad-Alexandropoulos.

The existing road network in Ukraine requires substantial modernization. The total length of domestic roads remained unchanged over the last 15 years at 169,600 km, with 30% classified as roads of state importance. Such roads have a higher standard rate of expenditure for road maintenance of UAH 59,000/km vs. UAH 27,000/km for regional roads.

Ukraine's road network is considered not dense compared to EU countries: in Ukraine, the road sufficiency ratio (kilometres of roads per 1,000 population) is just 3.7, versus 11.3 on average in the EU. When measured by road network length per 100 km2 of land area, Ukraine's ratio is 28 vs. 132 for the EU.

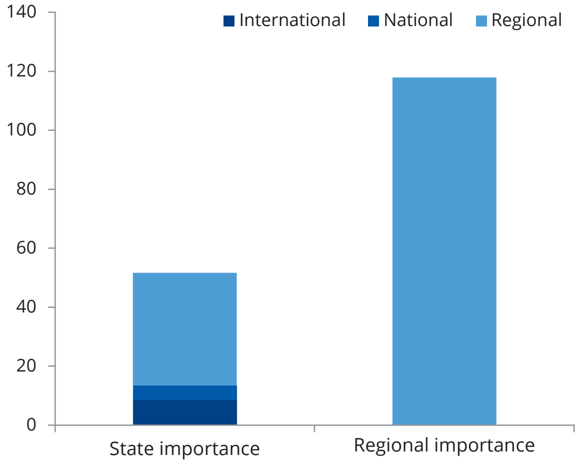

Fig.053. Ukraine Road Network ('000 km; 2014)
Source: Ukravtodor

The technical condition of Ukraine's road network requires significant improvement. Some 98% (166,100 km) of domestic roads have a paved surface, but they mostly do not meet evenness and durability standards. The most important intercity traffic arteries are in relatively good condition, while many secondary roads are of rather poor quality. Traffic throughput capacity is also insufficient, as 80% of all roads in Ukraine were built based on standards applied in the 1960–70s. Only 2% of Ukraine's roads have four or more lanes. There are 16,200 bridges and highway overcrossings, with 60% of them not meeting applicable technical standards and requiring repair.

In 2013, road transportation had a 74% share of total freight transportation in Ukraine in tonnage terms. On average, a tonne of freight was transported to a distance of 47 km in 2013, versus 21 km in 2000.

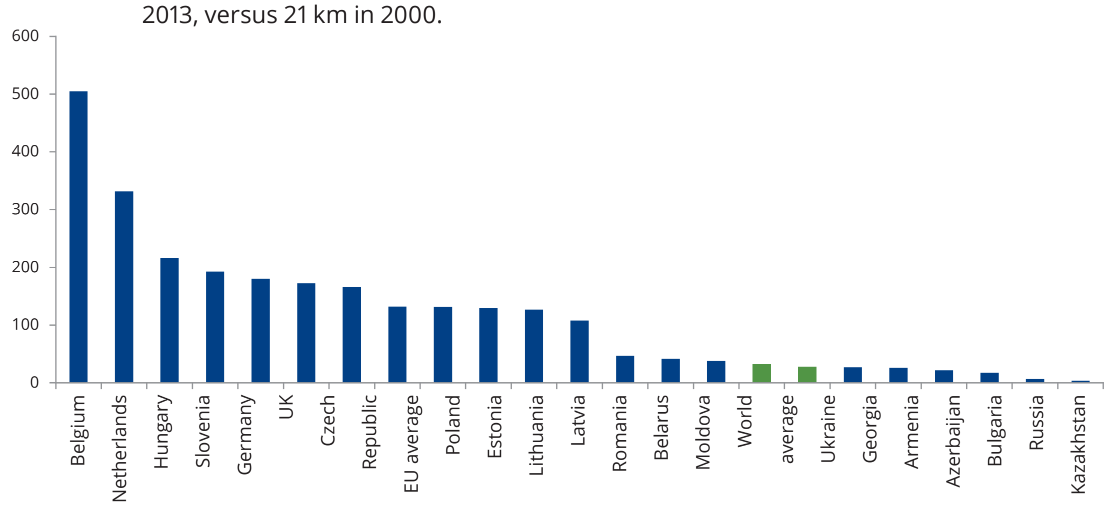

Fig.054. Road Density (km per 100 km² of land area; 2011) Note: including both urban and rural roads.
Source: World Bank

As of 2011 (latest available data), Ukraine had 1.3 m trucks (40% state-owned and 60% privately owned), 250,000 buses (52% state-owned), and 6.9 m passenger cars (6% state-owned). Car ownership is relatively widespread in Ukraine, and this also drives the demand for better roads — the World Bank's 2011 data put car penetration in Ukraine at 186 per 1,000 population, ahead of Moldova (166), Georgia (166) and Turkey (164).

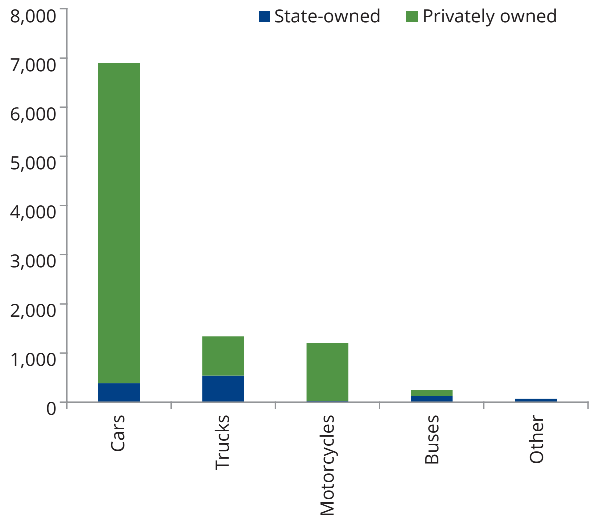

Fig.055. Ukraine Car Fleet Breakdown (millions; 2011)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

In Ukraine, road construction and repairs are managed by Ukravtodor, a state agency subordinate to the Cabinet of Ministers through the Ministry of Infrastructure. The head of Ukravtodor is appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine based on submission of the Prime Minister and proposal of the Minister of Infrastructure. Ukravtodor's structure comprises 24 regional subsidiaries which hold roads on their balance sheets; State JSC Automobile Roads of Ukraine, in charge of road construction and repairs; and several state-owned companies engaged in R&D, engineering, design and other road-related services. Ukravtodor subsidiaries own 12,700 vehicles for road cleaning and maintenance, with the bulk of this equipment already at the end of its useful life.

In previous years, road construction and repairs were financed from a special fund of the state budget. There are no toll roads in Ukraine, thus revenue sources for this special budget fund were not related to road use and consisted of import taxes and excise duties on goods. Starting from 2015, road construction and maintenance is to be financed from the General Fund of the state budget, with funding to Ukravtodor to be allocated only after other (higher-priority) budget items have been financed. This means Ukravtodor may from time to time experience brief liquidity gaps. Also, the General Fund of the state budget stipulates no fixed sources of revenue to finance spending on roads (as opposed to the aforementioned special fund of the budget), thus actual expenditures may fluctuate widely from year to year.

The 2015 state budget law approved on Dec. 28, 2014 allocated UAH 20.8bn for Ukravtodor, of which UAH 17.4bn is supposed to go towards repaying the company's debts and UAH

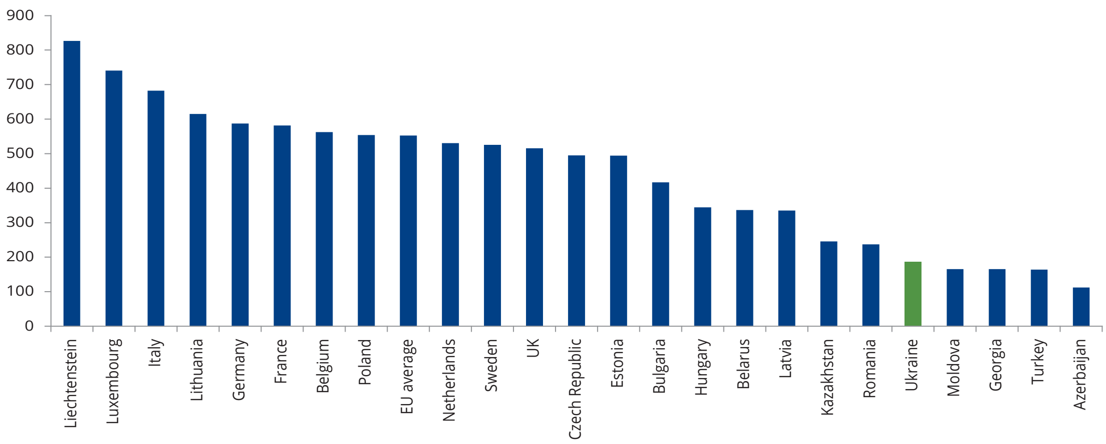

Fig.056. Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population (2011) *Source: World Bank*

3.4bn spent on road construction and maintenance (Ukravtodor is responsible for distributing this funding among its regional subsidiaries based on maintenance needs, type of roads and their length, traffic density and weather conditions).

Ukravtodor estimates minimum required expenses on road maintenance at UAH 6.5bn p.a., and their desired annual level at UAH 30bn. However, actual spending from the state budget was much lower in previous years (see chart below).

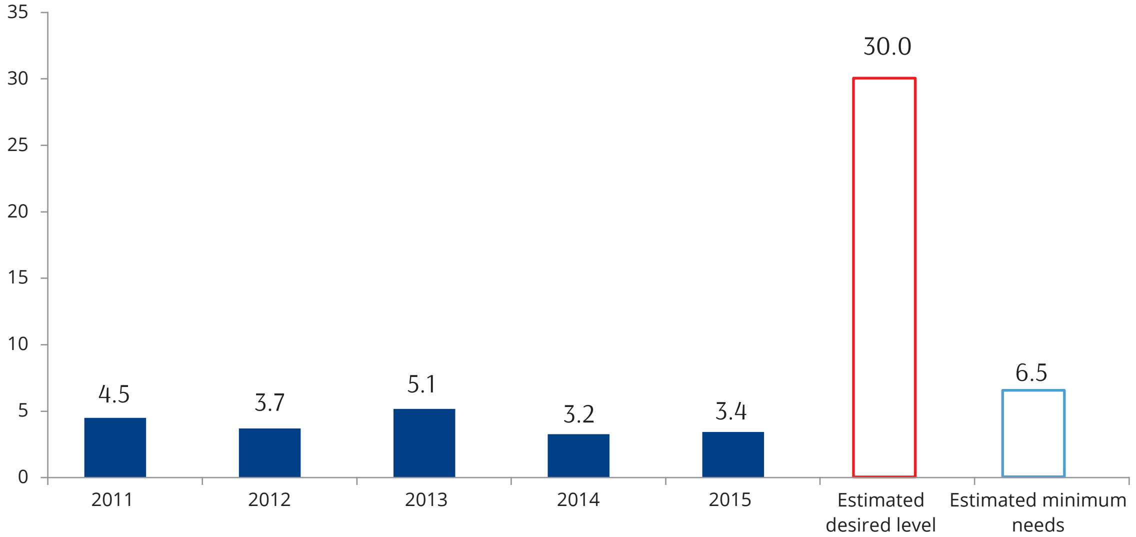

Fig.057. Ukravtodor Annual Spending on Road Maintenance from State Budget (UAH bn) Note: does not include transfers to regional budgets for communal roads. *Source: Ukravtodor*

Over the last several years, Ukravtodor completed multiple road construction projects financed by IFIs, and several more projects are currently ongoing. Ukravtodor is also preparing projects for prospective public-private partnerships.

Ukravtodor aims to finalize its road sector reform by the end of 2015. The reform, for which parliament needs to approve relevant amendments to the Law on Automobile Roads, calls for transferring management of regional roads from Ukravtodor to regional authorities. The length of regional roads is about 120,000 km, or 70% of the domestic road network. The rationale behind this reform is that regional authorities can monitor local roads more effectively and are better positioned to manage the repair and maintenance works.

Road Sector SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
▸ Ukraine's favorable location on the intersection of multiple transportation routes including three international transport corridors ▸ Relatively large population, comparatively widespread car ownership and potential for larger freight flows support the demand for better roads	▸ Develop transparent investment projects and raise financing, including through public-private partnership and concessions ▸ Streamline Ukravtodor's corporate structure to ensure higher efficiency and transparency, including improvements to cash flow management, procurements, IT systems and HR ▸ Develop a long-term strategy to cut Ukravtodor's debt burden
Weaknesses	**Threats**
▸ Poor technical condition of roads and bridges, high wear ratio of Ukravtodor's road maintenance equipment ▸ Damage to roads and bridges caused by the military operation in the east of Ukraine, loss of infrastructure in Crimea ▸ Large funding needs for road construction and maintenance, limited financing from the state budget ▸ Opaque internal policy at Ukravtodor for distributing funding for road maintenance among regional subsidiaries ▸ Ukravtodor's significant liabilities entailing sizable interest payments from the state budget ▸ Lack of toll roads in Ukraine	▸ Protracted economic weakness ▸ Limited financing from the state budget ▸ Damage to road infrastructure from the military conflict in the east ▸ Further deterioration of road quality jeopardizing transport flows

Airports

Ukraine's air transportation policy is developed by the Ministry of Infrastructure and implemented by the State Aviation Service. Air traffic management, arrangement and provision of CNS, provision of airspace users with aeronautical information and other air navigation services are provided by the Ukrainian State Air Traffic Services Enterprise (UkSATSE). Flights are organized by privately owned Ukrainian and international airlines via state-owned, municipal and private airports around the country. Ukraine is a full-fledged member of such major international aviation bodies as ICAO, ECAC, Eurocontrol and a number of other air traffic control organizations.

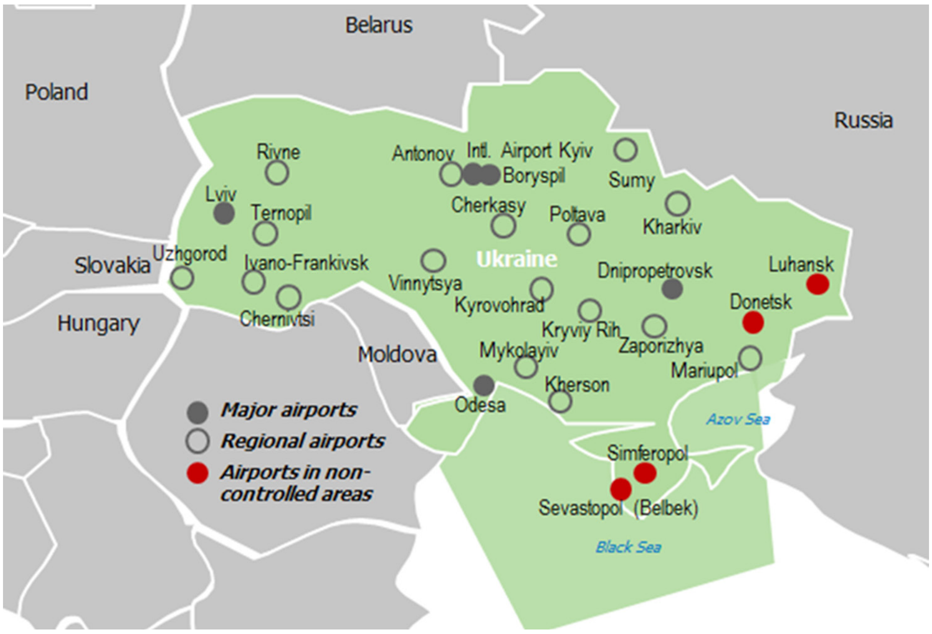

Fig.058. Ukrainian Airspace and Airport Facilities *Source: airports' public reports, Boryspil airport*

The number of flights in Ukrainian airspace dropped 35% y-o-y in 2014 due to the military conflict in eastern Ukraine, Russia's annexation of Crimea, and the challenging economic situation in the country.

Following the tragedy on July 17, 2014, in which a Malaysian Airlines plane with almost 300 people on board was shot down in the Donetsk region, most international airlines made a decision to avoid Ukrainian airspace, which caused a 40% decline in transit traffic (216,000 flights in 2014 vs. 352,000 2013).

The maps below show Ukrainian air traffic flow distribution before and after the start of the conflict in the east of Ukraine. While the number of flights in Ukrainian airspace in November 2013 was around 35,000, it decreased to 32,000 in May 2014 following Crimea's secession and shrank further to 15,000 in November 2014. Losses from the Crimea annexation and the military conflict in the east of the country are currently estimated at UAH 2.8bn, including UAH 1.7bn of lost revenue from air navigation services and the loss of infrastructure assets in Crimea (UAH 0.5bn) and the eastern regions (UAH 0.6bn).

Total passenger traffic fell by 28% in 2014 (to 11 million people from 15 million in 2013). The number of passengers travelling with domestic airlines plummeted by 45% y-o-y following the suspension of air connections with Crimea (Simferopol) and the eastern Ukrainian

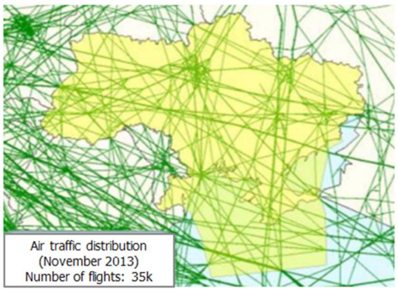

Fig.059. Ukrainian air traffic flow distribution (November 2013)

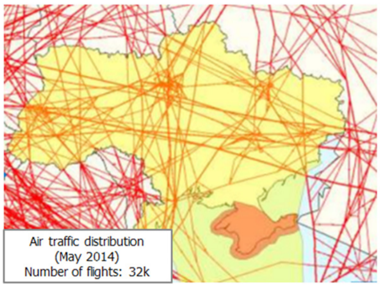

Fig.060. Ukrainian air traffic flow distribution (May 2014)

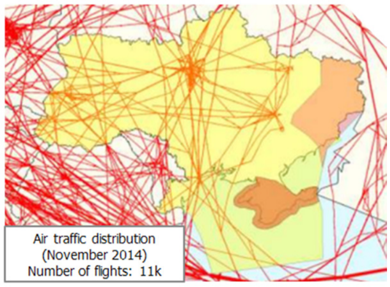

Fig.061. Ukrainian air traffic flow distribution (November 2014)

cities of Donetsk and Luhansk. Passenger traffic on international flights also decreased (–25% y-o-y in 2014).

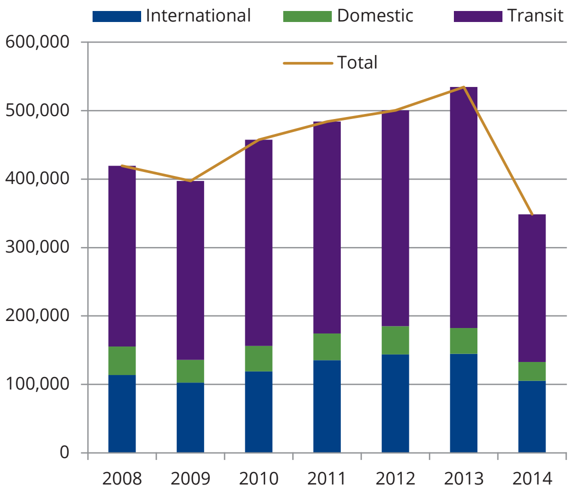

Fig.062. Number of Flights in Ukrainian Airspace
Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine

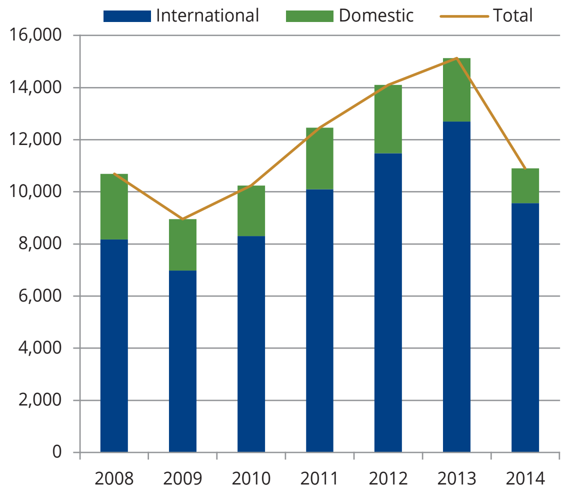

Fig.063. Passenger Traffic ('000) *Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine*

Falling household disposable income also affected the aviation industry's results. The traditional summer high season did not bring much activity in 2014 (the number of flights in the summer of 2014 dropped by 41% y-o-y). The pace of decline accelerated on the back of hryvnia devaluation, reaching –54% y-o-y in December 2014.

There are 26 airport facilities[2] in Ukraine, yet only five major international airports are actively operating (Kyiv Boryspil, International Airport Kyiv, Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk and Lviv), jointly accounting for 87% of total flights and 91% of total passenger flow in 2014. Other airports are mostly used for a limited number of domestic regular flights or charter flights. Of the

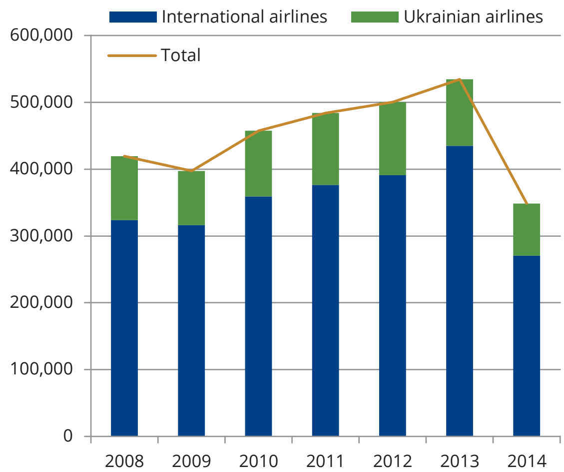

Fig.064. Number of Flights by Airline *Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine*

2 Out of the 26 airports, two are located in Crimea (Simferopol and Belbek) and are currently not controlled by Ukraine. Donetsk and Luhansk airports are located in the military conflict zone and have been destroyed by fighting

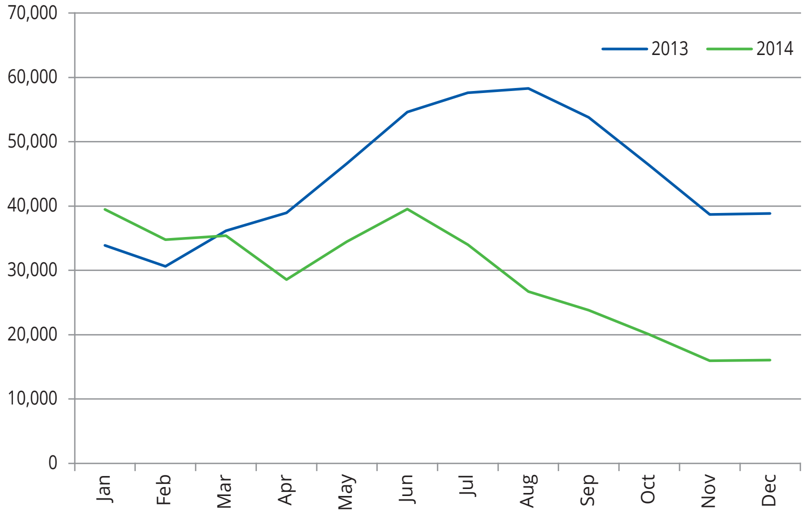

Fig.065. Monthly Number of Flights *Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine*

top-5 airports, two are state-owned (Kyiv Boryspil and Lviv), two airports are managed as private-public partnership (Kyiv International Airport and Odesa) and one is privately owned (Dnipropetrovsk).

Kyiv Boryspil is by far the largest airport in Ukraine, responsible for organizing air transportation for 63% of total passengers or 6.9 million people last year (–13% y-o-y). The airport serves over 50 Ukrainian and international airlines, which operate flights to over 100 destinations worldwide, and is the only Ukrainian airport capable of serving transcontinental flights. Boryspil also accounts for almost 80% of total air freight and postal traffic in Ukraine (30 kt in 2014, down from 33 kt in 2013).

The second largest airport in Ukraine, International Airport Kyiv, primarily serves low-cost airlines (incl. Wizz Air, UTair, FlyDubai and others). The airport handled 1 million passengers in 2014 (–41% y-o-y) and served 23,000 flights (vs. 40,000 flights in 2013).

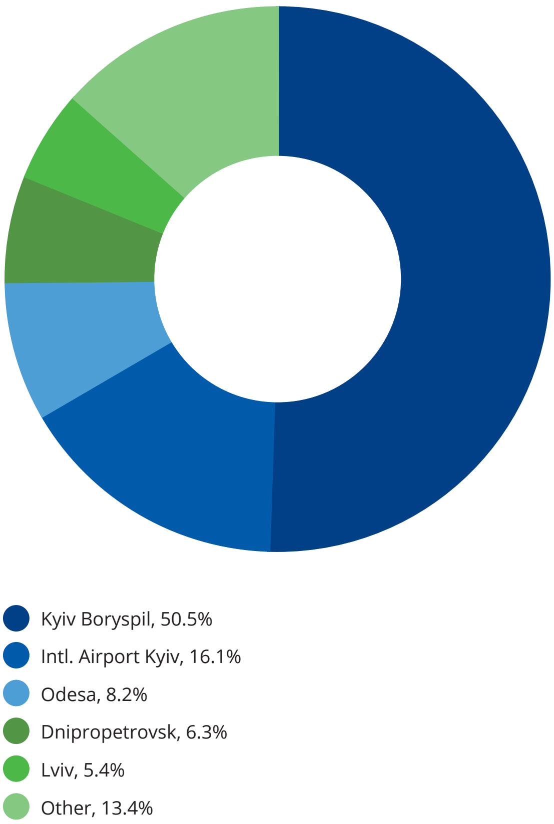

Fig.066. Key Airports by Number of Flights (2014)
Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine

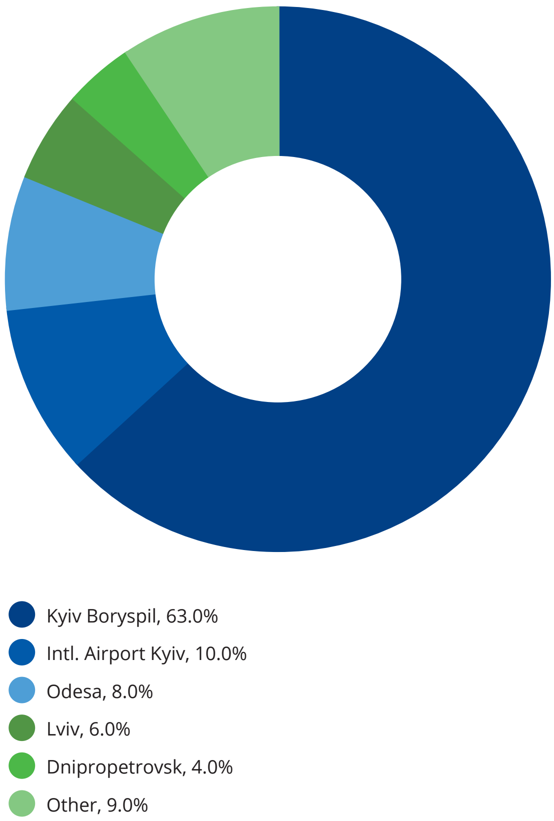

Fig.067. Key Airports by Passenger Flow (2014)
Source: State Aviation Service of Ukraine

Odesa International Airport is a joint stock company created in 2011 by the City of Odesa and a private investor, Odesa Airport Development, which invested USD 45m into a new terminal. In 2014, the airport served 865,000 passengers (–19% y-o-y) travelling with 11,745 flights.

Dnipropetrovsk International Airport became the main air hub in eastern Ukraine following the destruction of Donetsk International Airport in the course of the military conflict. The number of flights served by Dnipropetrovsk remained stable in 2014 at 8,900, which made it the only Ukrainian airport resilient to the crisis.

Lviv Danylo Halytskyi International Airport is the largest airport in western Ukraine, serving 7,700 flights (–19% y-o-y) and 585,000 passengers (–16% y-o-y) in 2014. The airport currently provides services to 18 airlines operating flights to 32 destinations (30 international and 2 domestic).

Passenger traffic in Kyiv Boryspil, the largest Ukrainian airport, is at least 30% below the average for the similar airports in the region but the share of the population it can serve is at least double the respective average. The second impediment to sustainable growth is the lower than average revenue per passenger (USD 19.0 in Boryspil vs. USD 23.7 in Warsaw, USD 36.1 in Budapest and USD 36.8 in Vienna).

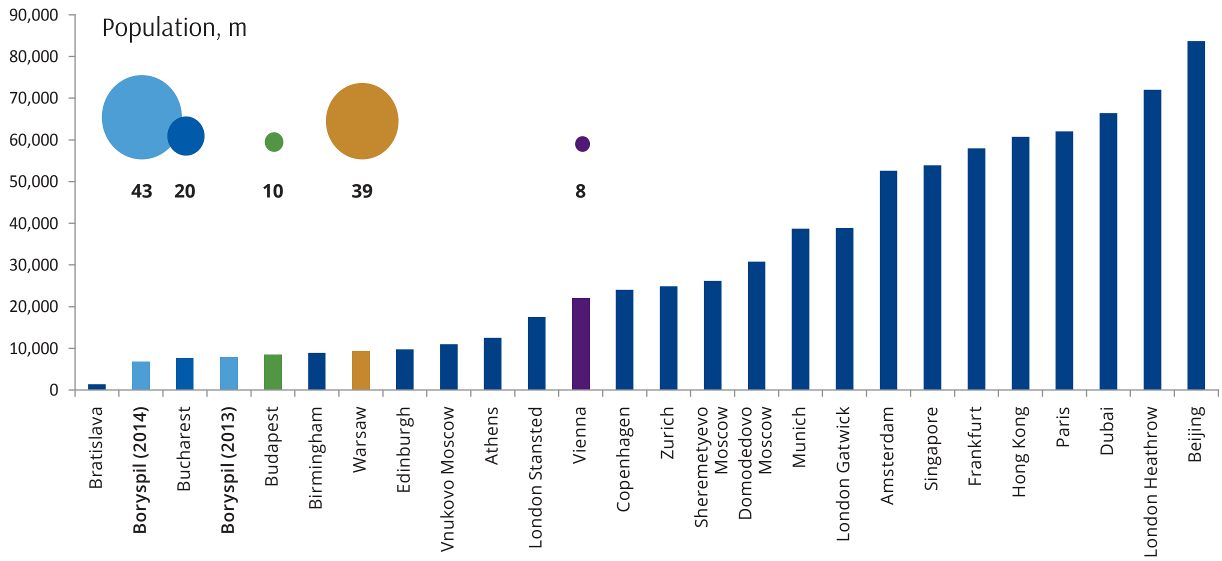

Fig.068. Passenger Turnover by Airport (2013) *Source: airport data*

Boryspil's low revenue per passenger is primarily attributable to weak non-aviation revenue (USD 4.1/passenger compared to the peer group average of USD 11.7). While leading airports' non-aviation fees account for 40-50% of their total revenue, Boryspil's non-aviation fees generated only 20% of its total revenue in 2014.

Retail space in Kyiv Boryspil is currently underutilized, generating only USD 2,630 per square meter annually as opposed to USD 10,000-11,000 per square meter at leading global airports. At the same time, retail space per passenger at Kyiv Boryspil is one of the highest around the world, making room for further improvement in management of the airport.

Ukraine started negotiations with the EU on joining the European Common Aviation Area (ECAA) in November 2013. The signing of the ECAA was scheduled for June 2014 but was

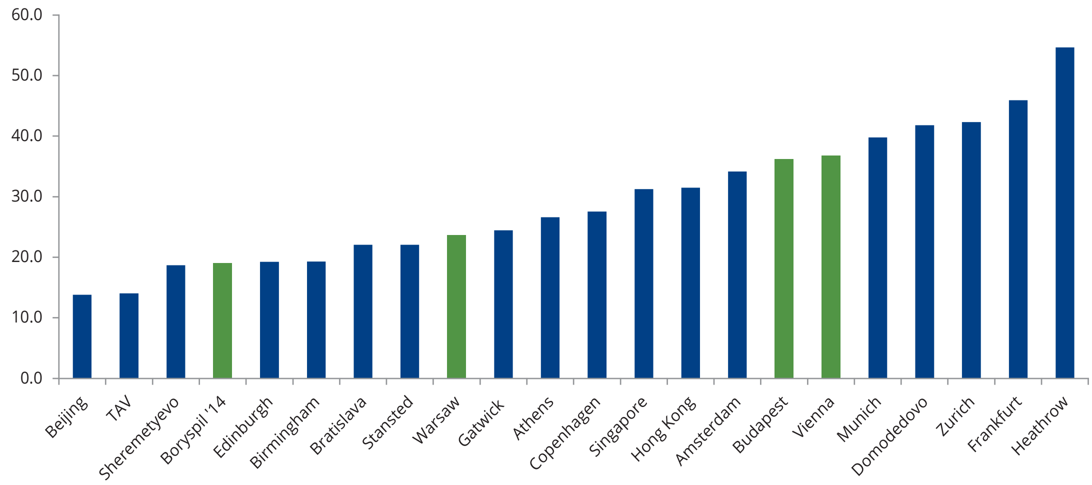

Fig.069. Revenue per Passenger (USD; 2013) *Source: airport data*

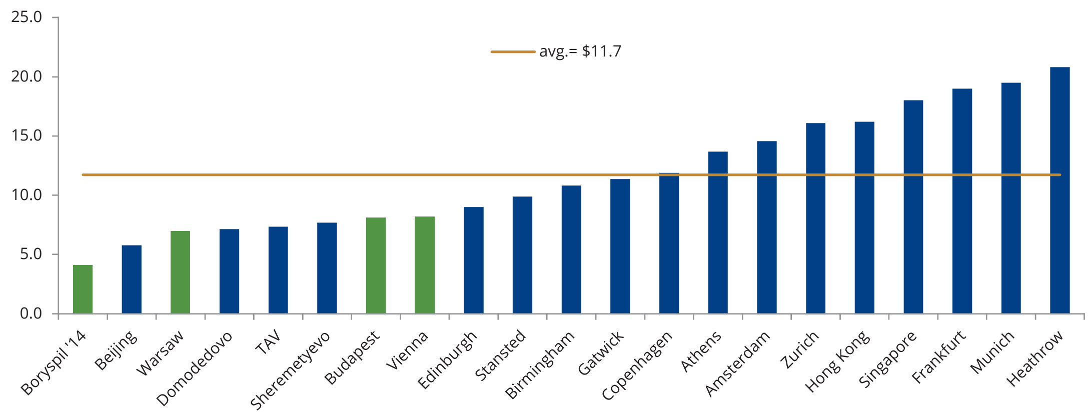

Fig.070. Non-Aviation Revenue per Passenger (USD; 2013) *Source: airport data*

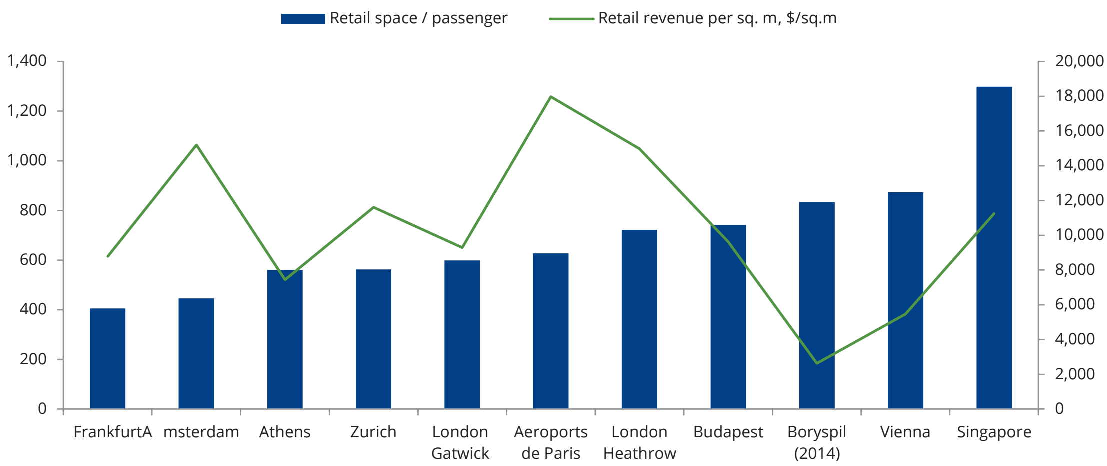

Fig.071. Retail Space per Passenger and Retail Revenue per Square Meter (2013)
Source: media reports, Boryspil Airport

postponed by the European party due to objections voiced by Spain and the United Kingdom over formulation of the article on territorial application with respect to Gibraltar. At the same time, the Agreement remains an important issue on the agenda for EU-Ukraine relations in the transport sector following signing of the Association Agreement, including provisions on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, in June 2014.

According to the latest available information, the ECAA is expected to be signed in 2015. The key objectives of the Agreement are gradual liberalization of the aviation market in Ukraine, introduction of common rules in Ukraine and the EU in the field of civil aviation, and promotion of industrial and operational cooperation between the sides. Implementation of the Agreement will allow any airline from an ECAA member state to operate flights in Ukraine, thus increasing competition and providing for higher utilization of Ukrainian airports.

Airports SWOT Analysis

Strengths ▸ Large local market with over 40 million population ▸ Diverse landscape makes aviation a structurally necessary mode of transportation ▸ Favorable location in Eastern Europe ▸ Sufficient network of airfields ready for further development ▸ Qualified human resources engaged in aviation-related services	**Opportunities** ▸ Signing the European Common Aviation Area to facilitate aviation market liberalization ▸ More efficient management of Kyiv Boryspil to make it an important transportation hub in Eastern Europe ▸ Improving operational efficiency of Ukrainian airports ▸ Creating conditions to attract more low-cost companies to the Ukrainian market ▸ Prospects for a visa-free regime with the EU that would boost travel volumes
Weaknesses ▸ Investments required to restore destroyed infrastructure in eastern Ukraine (incl. Donetsk and Luhansk airports) ▸ Low capacity utilization of the existing airport facilities ▸ Low income level of population makes air travel costly ▸ Lack of low-cost airlines	**Threats** ▸ Further drop in transit via Ukrainian airspace due to military conflict ▸ Loss of considerable share of passenger transportation with the start of the military conflict ▸ Economic turmoil and sharp decrease in travel expenses ▸ Threats to financial stability of Ukraine's key airports: unsustainable debt, large share of doubtful accounts receivable

Sea Ports

Ukraine has 13 sea ports with the total handling capacity of 149 Mt of mixed and bulk cargoes, 42 Mt of liquid cargoes, 40 Mt of container cargoes (3.5 million twenty-foot equivalent units), and 1 million passengers.

- The largest ports are Odesa, Illichivsk and Yuzhny, all located in the north-western part of the Black Sea. In 2014, they accounted for 63% of Ukraine's total seaport cargo turnover.
- Three other ports (Mykolayiv, Kherson and smaller Oktyabrsk) are located at the estuaries of the Dnieper and Pivdenniy Buh rivers.
- In the Azov Sea region, Ukraine has two ports, Mariupol and Berdyansk. In previous years, these ports benefited from their proximity to the industrialized Donbas region, shipping coal, iron ore and steel. However, in 2014 cargo turnover at Mariupol declined by 16% y-o-y due to the ongoing military conflict in Donbas.

Another five sea ports are located in Crimea, which Russia annexed in March 2014. These ports are much smaller compared to those in mainland Ukraine. In 2013, they accounted for a mere 5% of total freight turnover at Ukrainian sea ports.

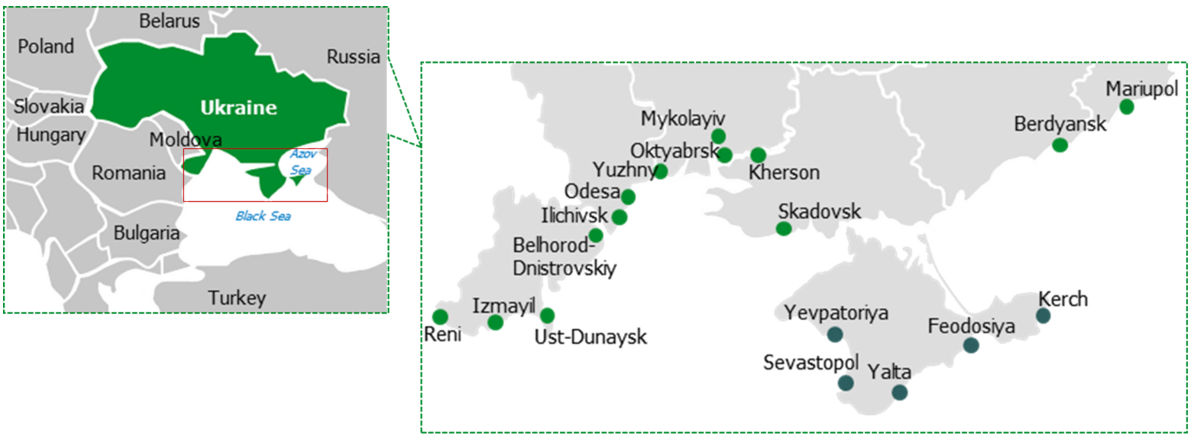

Fig.072. Map of Ukrainian Sea Ports *Source: Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration*

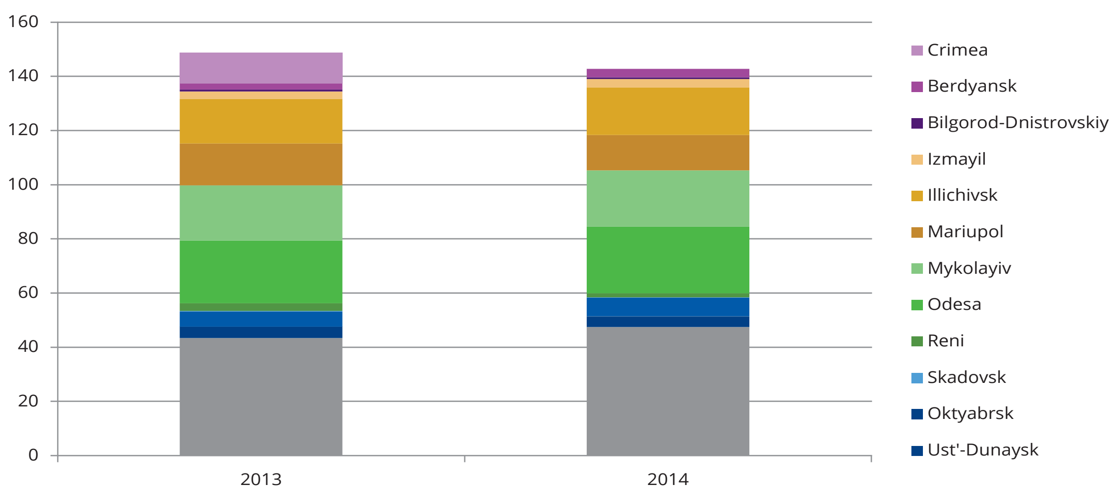

Fig.073. Ukraine Port Freight Turnover (Mt) Note: *2013 data includes Crimea, 2014 data is ex-Crimea.
Source: Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration

In 2014, Ukrainian ports handled 143 Mt of cargoes, up from 137 Mt in 2013 (both figures exclude Crimean ports). The share of exports increased from 68% in 2013 to 72% in 2014 (primarily due to higher exports of grain and iron ore), while the share of transit continued to decline due to oil and oil product flows shifting to Russian ports.

Yuzhny was the largest Ukrainian port by cargo turnover in 2014 with 47 Mt handled (33% of Ukraine's total). Yuzhny is the deepest port in Ukraine (draft up to 18.5 meters) and the only one capable of accommodating Capesize vessels. Other relatively deep-water ports are Odesa, Illichivsk and Mykolayiv — they can accommodate Panamax vessels. Odesa and Illichivsk are also home to the main container terminals in Ukraine.

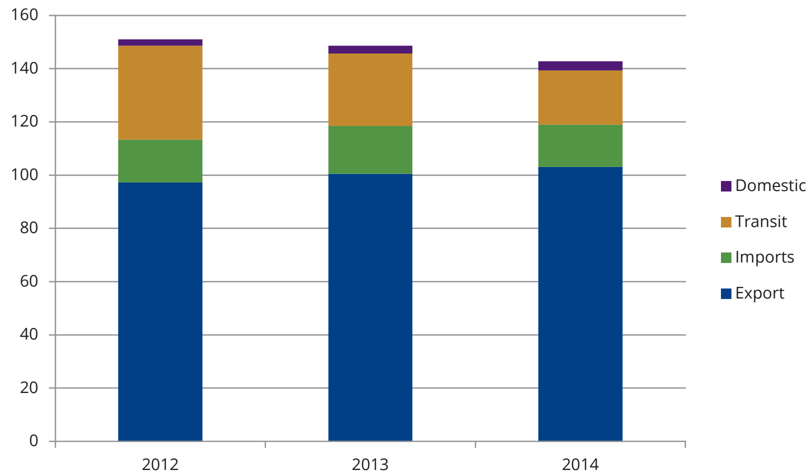

Fig.074. Ukraine Port Turnover Structure (Mt) Note: *2013 data includes Crimea, 2014 data is ex-Crimea. *Source: Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration*

The domestic port management system was transformed in 2013, following the enactment of a law that separated the administrative and commercial functions of sea ports:

- Ukraine established a new governing body for its sea ports, the Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (USPA). USPA took control of the ports' strategic infrastructure, namely the water zone, coast-protecting structures, berths, and general-use infrastructure such as access roads and utility connections. USPA is a management authority and is not engaged in stevedoring operations, thus it does not compete with state-owned and private stevedoring companies for revenue.
- State-owned ports (now called «state stevedoring companies») own the infrastructure required for stevedoring operations, namely buildings, vessels, equipment for handling and other operations, as well as social and non-core assets. The state stevedoring companies no longer have administrative influence on port operations, which helps to foster competition between state-owned and private stevedoring companies. As of 2013, state stevedoring companies employed about 20,000 people. The depreciation rate of their fixed assets was estimated at 75-80% in 2013.

Legally, USPA is structured as a state-owned enterprise. It has a subsidiary in each of the 13 sea ports in mainland Ukraine (these subsidiaries serve as port administrations), and two other subsidiaries engaged in support operations, Delta Lotsman (harbour pilot services) and marine rescue service. USPA's main office is located in Kyiv, yet the bulk of operations are conducted by the Odesa office. USPA is managed by the Cabinet of Ministers through the Ministry of Infrastructure and the State Inspection for Sea and River Transport Safety. As of 2014, USPA employed about 8,000 people. USPA revenues consist of harbour fees (tonnage, wharfage, anchor, sanitary), ice passing dues, pilotage fees and other charges. USPA collects revenues through its subsidiaries and distributes part of this money back to the subsidiaries to finance their expenses. About 80% of USPA revenue is

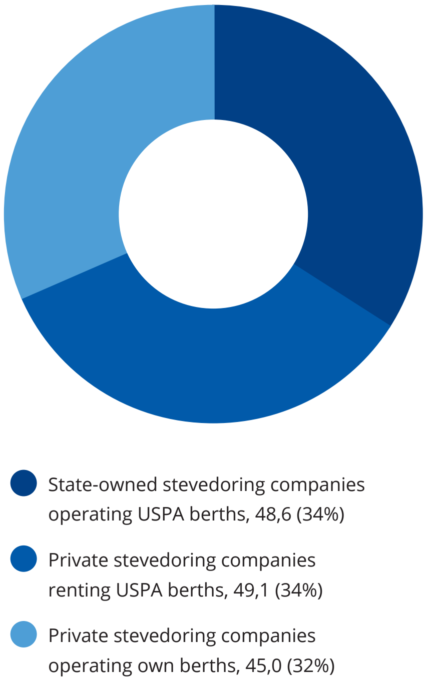

Fig.075. Port Freight Turnover by Berth Ownership (Mt) *Source: Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration*

USD denominated, while expenses are primarily UAH denominated.

At each of the ports, in addition to the USPA subsidiary (which acts as the port administrator), there is a state-owned stevedoring company. At the Odesa and Mykolayiv ports, the state-owned stevedoring companies are engaged primarily in storage operations and some additional services (they are not active in transhipment), while state-owned stevedoring companies at other ports perform transhipment operations and thus compete with private stevedores.

State-owned stevedoring companies use USPA berths for their operations. Private stevedoring companies can either rent berths from USPA or build their own berths. Private stevedoring companies operate in all ports except Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy, Ust-Dunaysk, and Mariupol.

The share of state-owned stevedoring companies in total freight transhipment went down from 100% in 1991 to 34% in 2014, as more private companies became engaged in stevedoring operations. For example, the state-owned stevedoring company at Yuzhny port accounted for 32% of the total turnover in 2014, while 60% of the turnover was attributable to privately owned transhipment terminals (such as TIS, Borivage and others), and the remaining 8% was contributed by nitrogen fertilizer producer Odesa Portside Plant.

State-owned stevedoring companies primarily transhipped ore (36% of total volume in 2014), metals (20%) and coal (14%), while grain accounted for only 9%. Grain is mostly handled by private stevedores (see chart below). Dry cargo transhipment facilities at most ports can be used for both packaged and bulk cargoes.

Below we provide a brief overview of the six largest state-owned stevedoring companies.

Mariupol

- The largest port by turnover in the Azov Sea region
- Handling: 13 Mt (2014), incl. 12 Mt by the state stevedoring company
- 18 berths; port area: 77.7 ha
- Main products: ferrous metals, coal, ore, construction materials, grain
- Outdoor storage: 240,900 m^2; indoor storage: 11,800 m^2

Yuzhny

- The largest and deepest port in Ukraine
- Handling: 47 Mt (2014), incl. 15 Mt by the state stevedoring company
- Anchorage: 24 vessels at outer port water area
- Main cargoes: ore, grain, coal, chemicals, vegetable oil
- Outdoor storage: 185,500 m^2; indoor storage: 2,000 m^2

Illichivsk

- Handling: 17 Mt (2014), incl. 11 Mt by the state stevedoring company
- Main products: grain, ore, ferrous metals, oil products, containers

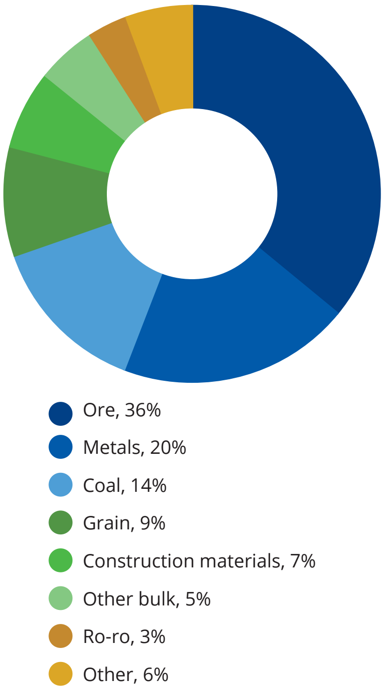

Fig.076. State-owned stevedores (USPA berths)

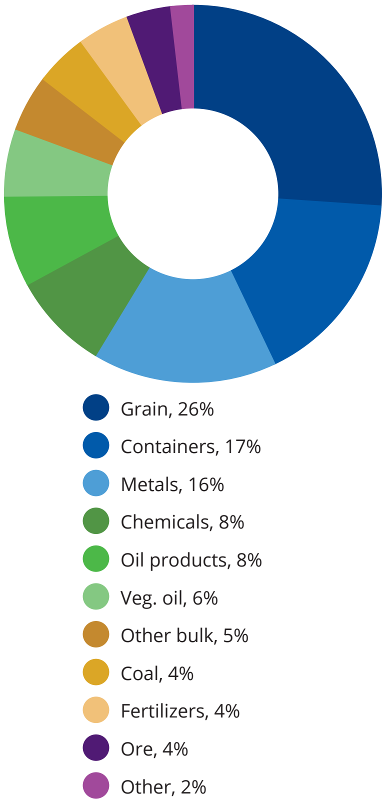

Fig.077. Private stevedores renting USPA berths

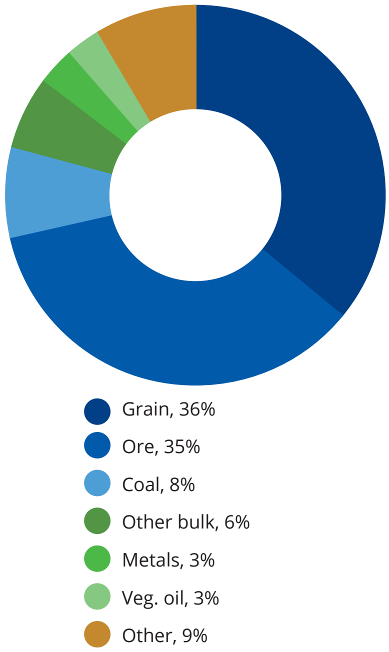

Fig.078. Private stevedores operating own berths

Breakdown of Freight Turnover at Ukrainian Ports by Berth Ownership and Product Type *Source: Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration*

- Outdoor storage: 575,000 m²; indoor storage: 27,000 m²

Odesa

- Handling: 25 Mt (2014), all by private stevedores (the state-owned stevedoring company provides storage services)
- Main cargoes: grain, containers, ferrous metals, oil products, ore, chemicals
- The container terminal is designed to handle 900,000 TEU p.a.
- Berthing line: over 8 km
- Outdoor storage: 425,000 m²; indoor storage: 60,000 m²
- In 2000, the Ukrainian parliament passed a law designating part of the Odesa Port as a special (free) economic zone, named Porto-Franco. It occupies an area of 32.5 ha, and was established for the period of 25 years. This territory enjoys a special customs and tax regime, including certain benefits for investors committing at least USD 1m and approved by the Odesa Region Administration.

Izmayil

- Handling: 3 Mt (2014), mainly by the state stevedoring company
- 24 berths, total berth length: 2.6 km
- Main products: coal, ore, ferrous metals
- Outdoor storage: 201,000 m²; indoor storage: 19,700 m²

Oktyabrsk

- Handling: 7 Mt (2014), incl. 2.4 Mt by the state stevedoring company
- 7 berths, total length: 1.9 km

- Main cargoes: grain, ferrous metals, chemicals, coal
- Outdoor storage: 264,800 m²; indoor storage: 40,000 m²

Sea Ports SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
▸ Ukraine has significant potential for port development, given it has access to two seas and has inherited large port infrastructure from the Soviet Union ▸ Private agricultural, industrial and logistics companies have built port terminals for their own use. Other private companies rent berths from the Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (USPA)	▸ Attract more private capital ▸ Invest in new facilities and equipment to increase cargo handling speed ▸ Streamline tariff policy ▸ Improve and streamline operational processes at USPA, create integrated financial reporting and IT systems covering all ports ▸ Cut costs, especially those related to non-core (social) infrastructure ▸ • Improve marketing and customer service
Weaknesses	**Threats**
▸ Limited water depths at many ports ▸ Aging buildings and equipment, poor customer service ▸ State-owned stevedoring companies are gradually losing market share to private companies ▸ USPA is the only state authority in charge of maintaining port depths and conducting necessary dredging works — but there is no clear system in place to manage the quality and timing of such works ▸ USPA tariff policy needs to be adjusted towards greater transparency and flexibilityy	▸ Decline in cargo transhipment on the back of general economic weakness ▸ The military conflict increases risks to Mariupol portt

Overview of Ukrainian Sea Ports

Ports	Main goods transshipped (2014)	Turnover (2013; Mt)			Turnover (2014; Mt)			Draft (meters)	Vessels (type)	Max. deadweight (kt)
		Total	State-owned terminals	Share of state-owned terminals	Total	State-owned terminals	Share of state-owned terminals			
Odesa region		**83.7**	**25.9**	**31%**	**90.2**	**25.9**	**29%**	**4.5-15.5**	**Panamax**	**60-80**
Odesa	Grain, containers, ferrous metals, oil products, ore, chemicals	23.2	No transshipment	-	24.6	-	-	13.5	Panamax	60-80
Illichivsk	Grain, ore, bulk cargo, ferrous metals, oil products, containers	16.5	10.1	61%	17.6	10.5	60%	13.5	Panamax	60-80
Yuzhny	Ore, grain, coal, chemicals, vegetable oil, bulk cargo	43.4	15.2	35%	47.4	14.8	31%	13.5-18.5	Capesize	80-160
Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy	Wood	0.7	0.7	100%	0.6	0.6	100%	4.5	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Mykolayiv and Kherson regions		**30.3**	**4.5**	**15%**	**31.7**	**3.9**	**12%**	**9-12.5**	**Panamax/ Handymax**	
Mykolayiv	Grain, ore, ferrous metals, coal, vegetable oil	20.3	No transshipment	-	20.8	-	-	9.0-12.5	Panamax	60-80
Oktyabrsk	Grain, ferrous metals, chemicals, coal, bulk cargo	5.6	1.8	33%	7.0	2.4	0.35	11	Handysize	<60
Kherson	Grain, bulk cargo, ferrous metals, construction materials, chemicals	4.1	2.3	57%	3.9	1.4	37%	6.0-7.6	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Skadovsk	Construction materials	0.3	0.3	98%	0.1	0.1	93%	4	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Danube ports		**5.6**	**3.3**	**60%**	**4.6**	**3.7**	**81%**	**4.0-5.0**		
Reni	Grain, chemicals, bulk cargo, oil products	2.8	0.6	21%	1.5	0.6	44%	5	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Ust-Dunaysk	Grain	0.04	0.04	100%	0.1	0.1	100%	5	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Izmayil	Coal, ore, ferrous metals	2.8	2.7	99%	3.1	3.0	98%	4	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Azov Sea ports		**17.7**	**16.6**	**94%**	**16.2**	**15.1**	**93%**	**4.0-5.0**		
Berdyansk	Grain, ore, construction materials, coal, coke	2.2	2.0	90%	3.2	3.0	93%	5.0-8.0	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Mariupol	Ferrous metals, coal, ore, construction materials, grain	15.5	14.6	95%	13.0	12.1	93%	8.5-9.8	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Total for mainland Ukraine		137.3	50.3	37%	142.8	48.6	34%	4.0-15.5	Panamax	60-80
Crimea ports		**11.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.2-14**	**Panamax/ Handymax**	
Sevastopol	Ferrous metals, grain	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	14	Panamax	60-80
Kerch	Oil products, coal	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Feodosiya	Oil products, construction materials	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Yalta	Primarily for passengers; cargo: construction materials	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.5-9.75	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Yevpatoriya	Primarily for passengers; cargo: construction materials	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	5-8.25	Handysize/ Handymax	<60
Total (with Crimea)		**148.6**	**-**	**-**	**142.8**	**-**	**-**			

Note: data as of 2014 unless otherwise noted. *Source: USPA, port websites, media reports*

Postal Services

The mix of items within Ukraine's notional mailbag of parcels, periodicals and letters has changed over time. The number of letters sent within Ukraine decreased at a CAGR of 5% in 2008–2013 as electronic documents started to prevail. The periodicals segment also demonstrated a steep decline (CAGR –6% in 2008–2013) as customers switched to Internet-based media and social networks.

In 2008–2013, the number of parcel deliveries in Ukraine went up at a CAGR of 2%, driven by e-commerce development. However, this segment remains underdeveloped in Ukraine, comprising only up to 1% of the total mailbag, as opposed to developed markets (for instance, the share of parcels in the UK mailbag is around 12%), which leaves a lot of potential for future growth.

The number of money transfers and pension payments conducted via postal braches also decreased over the last six years (CAGR –6%), suffering from competition with rapidly developing bank branches and the growing penetration of bank cards.

Postal connections between mainland Ukraine and Crimea were disrupted following Russia's annexation of the peninsula in March 2014, which (as well as the Donbas military conflict later) caused a significant across-the-board contraction in the postal services market last year. Letter deliveries dropped by 17% y-o-y to 256 million units , periodicals went down to 678 million units (–26% y-o-y), the number of parcels sent declined by 13% y-o-y to 16.9 million and the number of money transfers and pension payments fell by 13% to 100 million.

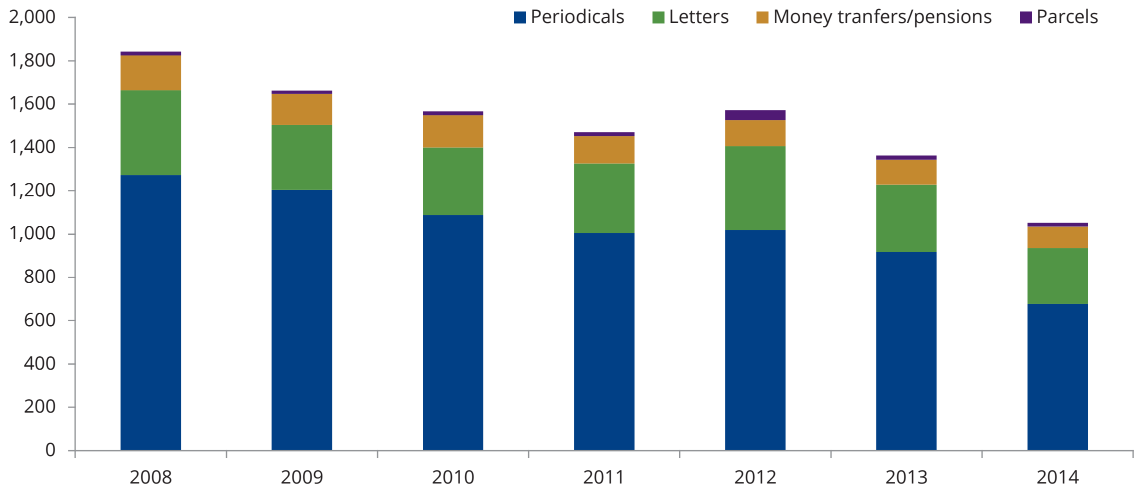

Fig.079. Number of Postal Deliveries (millions) Note: 2014 data exclude Crimea. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

The market for postal services is currently dominated by the state-owned operator Ukrposhta, which holds a 42% market share (2013 data). At the same time, Ukrposhta's share saw a steady decline in 2010–2013 (CAGR –5%), overtaken by smaller private companies.

Ukrposhta's loss of market share can primarily be attributed to inefficient management of key processes inside the company and consequently low quality of services provided. Outdated IT systems and low level of automation compared to private operators also contributed to delays in service and declining customer demand.

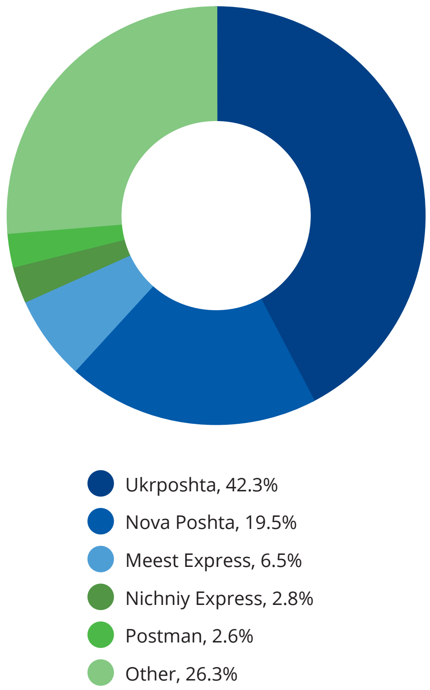

Fig.080. Key Players in Postal Services Market (2013)
Source: Ukrainian Direct Marketing Association

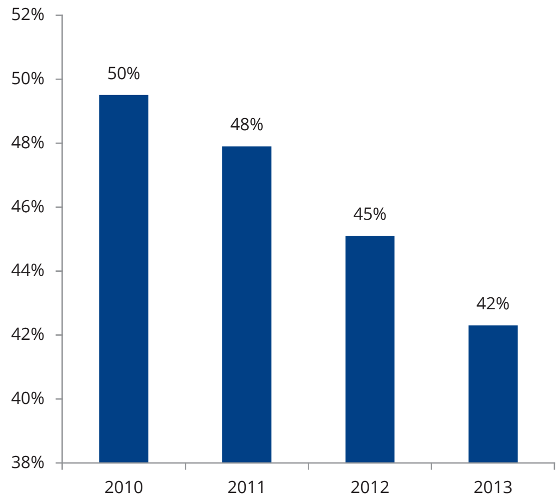

Fig.081. Ukrposhta Share of Postal Services
Source: Ukrainian Direct Marketing Association

Ukrposhta has operated as a separate state-owned enterprise since 1994. Its core business today is the collection, sorting, transportation and delivery of parcels and letters across Ukraine. The company has all required infrastructural assets to provide a full range of postal services, including 109 sorting centres, 32,000 post-boxes, a fleet of over 3,500 cars, and 32 management units (incl. two in Crimea). Ukrposhta employs 85,000 people and offers over 50 types of different services to customers.

Ukrposhta operates over 12,600 branches across Ukraine, by far the largest network of postal offices in the country. Current legislation in the field of postal services mandates Ukrposhta to perform the social

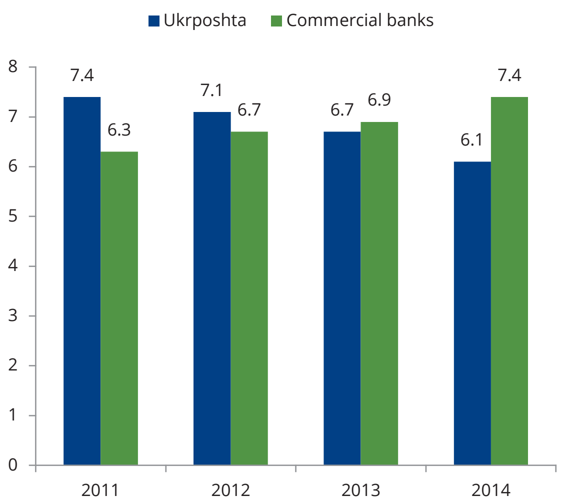

Fig.082. Number of Retirees Served (millions)
Source: Ukrposhta

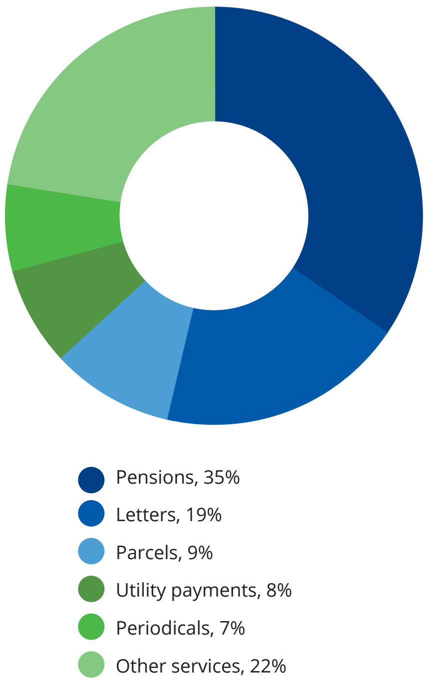

Fig.083. Ukrposhta Revenue Structure (2014)
Source: Ukrposhta

function of operating a certain amount of branches in all regions, incl. small towns and villages, which is a loss-making activity.

Another social function performed by Ukrposhta is the processing and delivery of pension payments. Ukrposhta served 6.1 million retirees in 2014 (down from 7.4 million in 2011). Its market share in this segment also declined as a result of banking system development.

Proceeds from pension services comprise the largest share of Ukrposhta revenue (35% in 2014). Other important revenue sources include delivery of letters and parcels (19% and 10%, respectively), processing of utility bills (8%), and distribution of periodicals (7%).

Ukrposhta's financial results deteriorated in 2014 (revenue fell by 10% as a result of lost connections with Crimea and eastern Ukraine). At the same time, the net margin remained close to zero, in line with previous years.

Ukrposhta spent almost UAH 900m on CAPEX in 2010–2014 (incl. UAH 400m for computer hardware and software). While further analysis is required, these expenses seem to be higher than market levels for similar products.

The action plan to improve Ukrposhta's efficiency should include introduction of quality control systems; optimization of technical and logistical processes to speed up customer service; new front-office systems in the post offices, and integration with a centralized database; improvement in transparency and accountability of the management, especially with respect to CAPEX decisions.

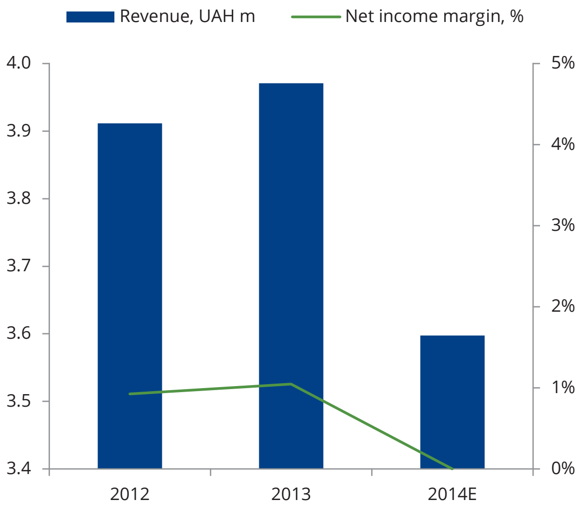

Fig.084. Ukrposhta Key Financial Indicators
Source: Ukrposhta

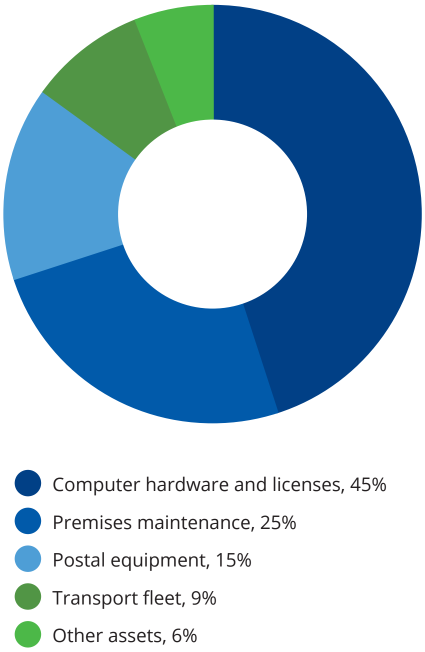

Fig.085. Ukrposhta CAPEX (2010–14) *Source: Ukrposhta*

Ukrposhta SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Opportunities
▸ Large market with over 40 million population ▸ Near-monopoly position in many segments and nationwide coverage ▸ Member of Universal Postal Union, licensed to perform international shipments ▸ Significant other income from financial services (pension payments, processing and delivery)	▸ Introduction of advanced IT systems and centralized database ▸ Upgrades to existing technical and logistical processes to speed up customer service and try to recover market share ▸ Development of new high margin product lines ▸ Further development of Ukrposhta's financial arm (with possible future spinoff) ▸ Optimization of regional network where possible in order to increase profitability ▸ Convergence with European standards of postal services
Weaknesses	**Threats**
▸ Only basic IT systems and low automation level ▸ Lack of high value added services and low quality of existing services ▸ Overstaffing ▸ Considerable social load and need to keep extended branch network ▸ Non-transparent financial operations (procurements, CAPEX)	▸ Growing market share of competitors such as Nova Poshta and Meest Express (due to both market growth and Ukrposhta losing market share) ▸ Further development of banking services and increasing use of bank debit cards for pension payments ▸ Decreasing volumes of letters distribution due to implementation of electronic document turnover

Machine Building

Overview of Sector SOEs

Machine-building is one of Ukraine's largest industrial sectors with a 7.9% share of 2014 industrial production. Its share declined from 9.8% in 2013 due to the military conflict in the east of the country, Russian restrictions on Ukrainian imports (particularly machinery products) and overall economic recession. Although many sub-industries, including production of railcars, automobiles, aircraft engines and partly power machinery, are mostly privatized, the state's role is still significant. Ten companies out of the TOP-100 SOEs represent the machine-building sector, accounting for for about 4% of the TOP-100's 2014 net sales, and are leaders in their respective business segments. Antonov is Ukraine's major producer of airplanes, Pivdenmash is a world-known company capable of manufacturing rockets and space launch vehicles. Hartron develops and produces control systems for rockets and missiles. Turboatom is a unique manufacturer of turbine equipment for power plants, while Electrovazhmash producers electric generators and hauling equipment competitive on a global scale.

Machine Building Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE
Antonov	Aerospace	3,348	6,068	12,698	100 %	2.8 %
Pivdenne Design Bureau	Aerospace	840	4,696	4,837	100 %	35.1 %
Pivdenmash	Aerospace	617	4,085	8,708	100 %	(91.7 %)
Turboatom	Power	1,842	4,015	5,811	75.2 %	24.4 %
Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise	Aerospace	331	2,344	3,852	100 %	(24.1 %)
Elektrovazhmash	Power	1,865	1,425	6,471	100 %	7.6 %
Hartron	Aerospace	399	565	1,546	50 %+1 share	(2.5 %)
Kommunar	Aerospace	299	379	2,832	100 %	10.4 %
Civilian Aviation Plant #410	Aerospace	378	363	1,202	100 %	16.0 %
Elektrovozobuduvannya	Railway	173	269	1,318	100 %	(5.7 %)

The aforementioned 10 companies reported combined sales of UAH 10.1bn in 2014 (-4% y-o-y), with growth led by Pivdenne Design Bureau (+UAH 147m), Hartron (+UAH 131m) and Turboatom (+UAH 101m). These three companies accounted for 31% of the group's total revenue. At the same time, Elektrovazhmash, Aviation Plant #140 and Pivdenmash experienced harsh declines in sales by UAH 340m, UAH 241m and UAH 222m, respectively.

The group's combined EBITDA slid by 45% y-o-y to UAH 773m in 2014 resulting in the EBITDA margin decline to 7.7% from 13.4% in 2013. Turboatom's EBITDA was mostly stable at UAH 674m, Pivdenne Design Bureau boosted its EBITDA more than threefold to UAH 793m, while Pivdenmash recorded negative EBITDA of UAH 1.1bn. Kommunar doubled EBITDA to UAH 47m.

Only four enterprises showed positive dynamics on the bottom line. Turboatom, Kommunar and Hartron increased net profit by UAH 54m, UAH 15m and UAH 10m to UAH 637m, UAH 16m and UAH 20m, respectively, in 2014. At the same time, Antonov's net income grew marginally by only 0.6% to 39.3m. However, these were more than offset by Pivdenmash and Pivdenne Design Bureau's losses (more than UAH 3.0bn combined).

Other 2014 financial indicators were little-changed from 2013 except total debt, which rose by 11% y-o-y to UAH 8.7bn over the period as Pivdenmash and Pivdenne Design Bureau attracted long-term debt to replenish their working capital. Thus, even accounting for available cash, the 10 companies saw their combined Net Debt/EBITDA ratio rise to 7.4x in 2014 from 3.8x in 2013, facing some of them with the prospect of urgent liability management.

Despite economic recession and other negative factors on the sector and company levels, the machine-building sector SOEs' aggregate ROCE remained positive. Pivdenne Design Bureau and Turboatom demonstrated the strongest performance (35% and 24% in 2014, respectively), while aerospace enterprises, Pivdenmash (-92%) and Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise (-24%), found themselves in the list of worst performers.

Machine Building Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	10,509	10,092
Cost of Goods Sold	8,515	8,307
Gross Profit (Loss)	1,993	1,785
EBITDA	1,411	773
Depreciation	485	471
Operating Profit (Loss)	925	302
Financial Income (Loss)	(458)	(570)
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	466	(2,284)
Corporate Tax	246	421
Net income (Loss)	220	(2,705)
Dividends paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	24,027	24,209
Fixed Assets	6,737	6,686
PPE	3,296	3,311
Current Assets	17,290	17,524
Accounts Receivable	6,036	5,305
Cash & Equivalents	2,362	2,944
Total Liabilities & Equity	24,027	24,209
Total Liabilities	17,317	20,520
Accounts Payable	8,179	8,338
Debt	7,788	8,678
Equity	6,710	3,689

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	3.3%	(4.0 %)
EBITDA Margin (%)	13.4%	7.7 %
Net Margin (%)	2.1%	(26.8 %)
Debt/Equity (%)	116.1%	235.2 %
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	3.85	7.42
ROE (%)	3.3%	(52.0 %)
ROA (%)	0.9%	(11.2 %)
ROCE (%)	6.4%	2.4 %

Railcar Market

Ukraine operates a sizable rolling stock consisting of almost 200,000 freight cars, 5,300 passenger cars (3,160 operating) and over 4,000 locomotives (split equally between diesel and electric vehicles). According to the Ministry of Infrastructure estimates, the fleet's wear rates range from 80 to 90%.

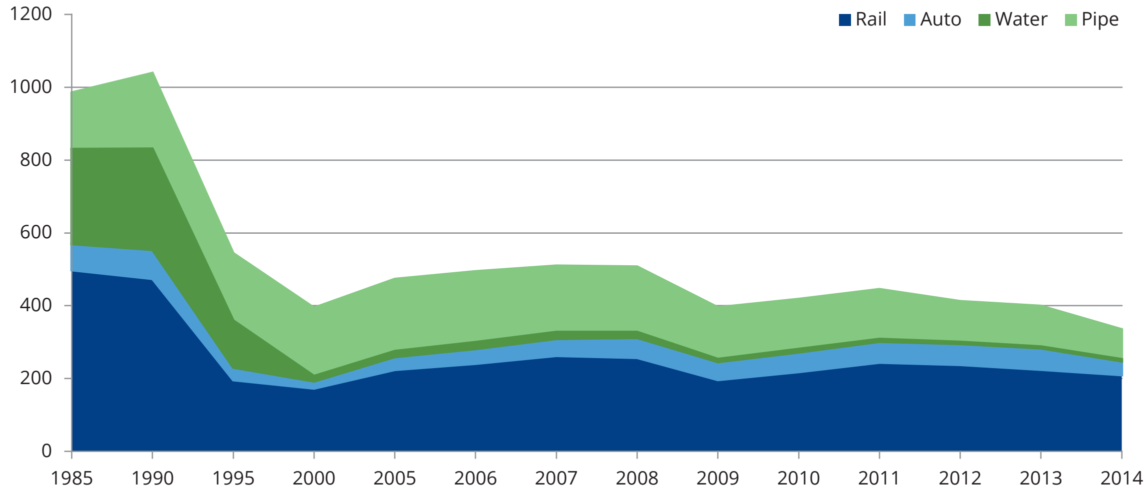

Fig.086. Ukraine Freight Turnover by Mode of Transport (Mt/km) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

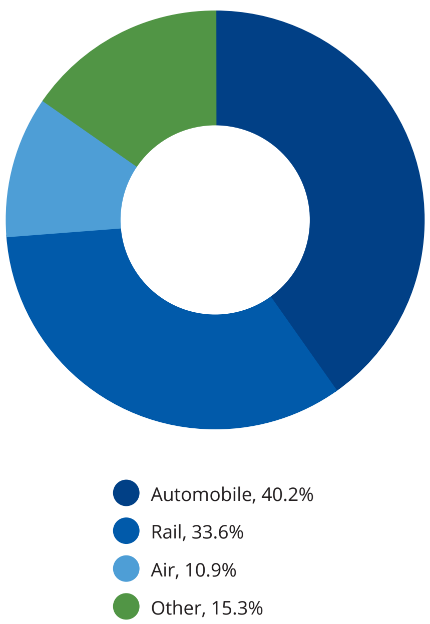

Fig.087. Passenger Turnover in Ukraine by Mode of Transport (2014; millions of passenger-km)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Rail is the primary mode of transportation in Ukraine, accounting for 63% of total freight turnover in 2014. In the passenger transportation segment, rail accounted for 34% of total turnover, close to automobiles (44%).

Record freight cars production levels in the CIS in 2011–2012 (115,000-122,000 cars p.a.) created a surplus on the market, particularly in the open car segment which accounted for 70% of total output over the period. This was compounded by new Russian import curbs on Ukrainian producers, leaving domestic railcar makers grappling with a sharp drop in demand. As the chart below shows, Russian producers also suffered from sluggish demand (2013 output –17% y-o-y, with no improvement seen in 2014), while Ukrainian railcar production has continued to shrink at an alarming rate.

In 2Q14, freight car production in Ukraine stood at 1,894 cars, almost matching the industry's previous production trough of 2Q09 (1,496 cars). But while the 2008–09 slump was caused by global economic downturn, last year's drop in production was aggravated by Ukraine's increasing political and economic tensions with Russia and the military conflict in the east. In the current situation, the prospects for the railcar industry to bottom out in the near future are dim. Former industry leader Azovmash is currently unutilised, as well as Stakhaniv Railcar, located in the area not controlled by Ukrainian government. Kryukiv

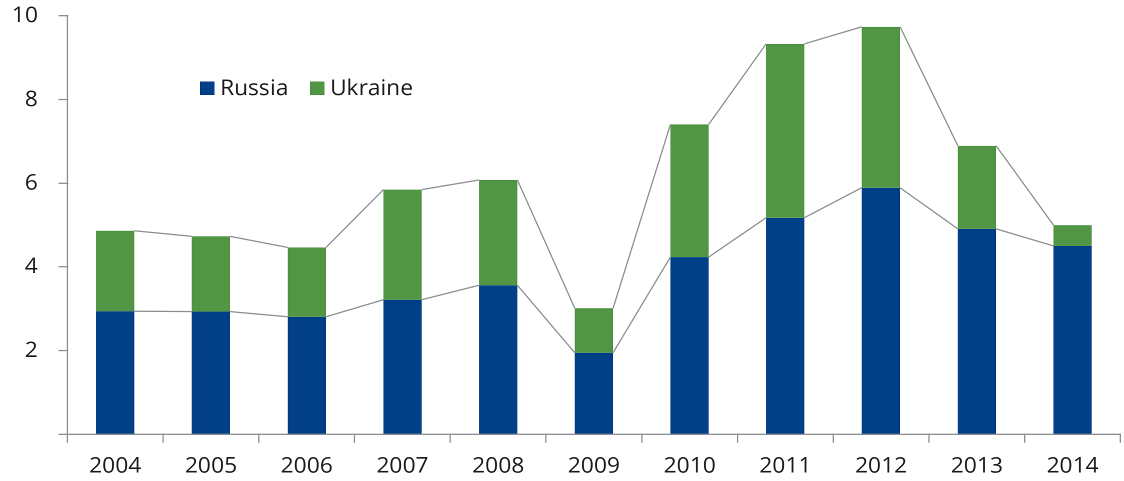

Fig.088. Average Monthly Railcar Output: Ukraine vs. Russia (2004–2014; '000)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, PG-online

Railcar was able to preserve production of freight cars at minimum levels and additionally benefited from a side project to modernize metro cars and selling a speed train to state rail monopoly Ukrzaliznytsia.

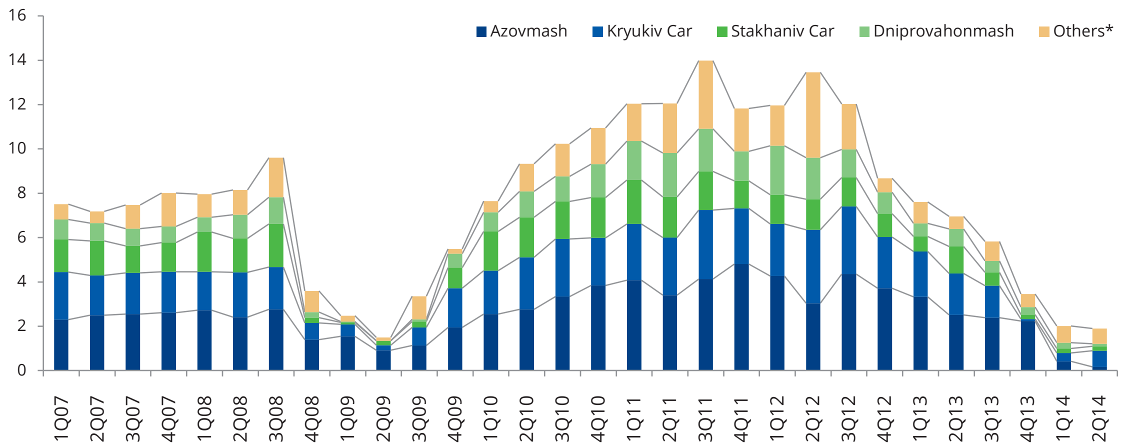

Fig.089. Quarterly Railcar Output in Ukraine (2007–1H14; '000) Note: *mostly Diesel Plant and Ukrzaliznytsia subsidiaries.
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, PG-online, Companies

Solid production of multi-purpose open (gondola) cars in Ukraine in 2009–2012 (72% of total freight car output in 2011) was followed by an abrupt drop in demand. Lower lease rates also contributed to depressing open car production. As a result, open cars accounted for only 18% of total freight car output in 2013, while hoppers increased their share to 32% (from 10% in 2012 and 2% in 2011). This production shift, which was peculiar to Ukraine only, demonstrated how urgently local producers had to reorient themselves to find new demand after Russia closed its open car market to exports from Ukraine. The share of gondola cars in total output CIS-wide was still the largest at 43% (vs. 25% for hoppers) in 2013.

Ukraine's leading locomotive producer Luhanskteplovoz, one of the largest companies of its kind in the CIS, boosted production several years ago after it was privatized by a Russian investor. Given it is now located on the territory not controlled by Ukrainian government, its economic prospects are very difficult to forecast.

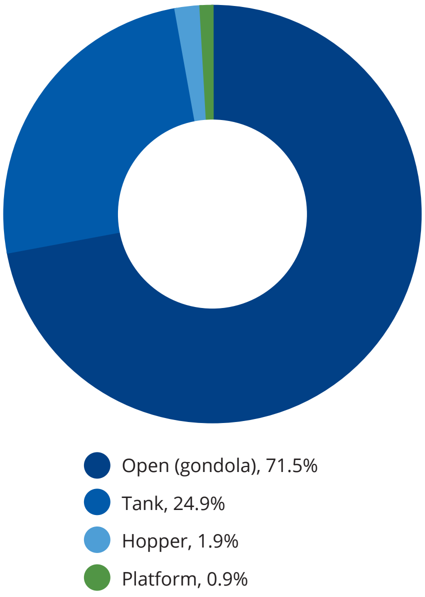

Fig.090. Ukrainian Railcar Output Structure (2011)
Source: PG-online, Companies

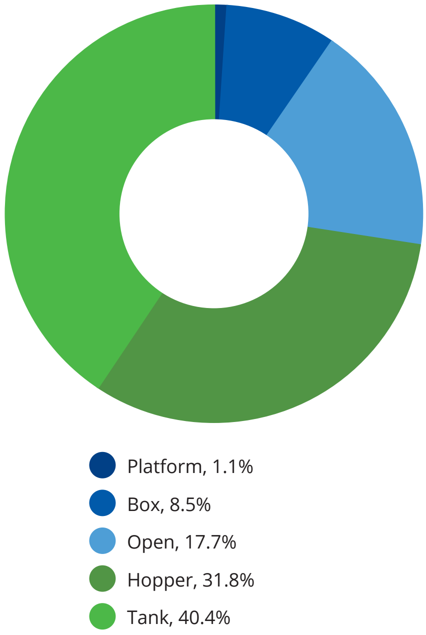

Fig.091. Ukrainian Railcar Output Structure (2013)
Source: PG-online, Companies

Although many Ukrainian railcar and locomotive producers are already privatized, the industry remains of significant importance for the state. Rail monopoly Ukrzaliznytsia is exposed to the industry as a key customer of railcar and locomotive manufacturers and direct owner of repair plants. In addition, a number of enterprises in the sector remain state-owned. Ranking among the TOP-100 SOEs is Elektrovozobuduvannya, a unique producer of electric locomotives for mining and mainline applications designed for using both direct and alternating current. Other SOEs include close to ten Ukrzaliznytsia subsidiaries involved in the production and repair of railcars and locomotives (e.g. Darnytsya, Stryy and Ukrspetsvagon railcar repair plants and locomotive repair plants based in Poltava, Kyiv and Lviv).

Railcar and Locomotive Market SWOT Analysis

Strengths ▸ Large capacities to produce all types of railcar and selected locomotive models; most component parts (bogies, wheels, metals) can be sourced locally ▸ Extensive domestic rail network, strengthening demand potential	**Opportunities** ▸ Potential sizable local orders to renovate aging rolling stock ▸ Diversification into the defense sector and expansion into other segments (metro railcars, passenger trains) ▸ Joint projects with foreign partners ▸ Reform of rail monopoly Ukrzaliznytsia to foster modernization of its asset base
Weaknesses ▸ Production has virtually stopped due to Russian import bans and slow diversification into other markets ▸ Some capacities located on occupied territory in the east are idling or damaged	**Threats** ▸ Unless domestic and foreign demand recovers, domestic manufacture of railcars, locomotives and trains may find themselves at risk of continuing as a going concern in a few years ▸ Failure to diversify supplies and meet modern technical/quality requirements

Aircraft Market

Ukraine succeeded in preserving its aerospace industry after the Soviet Union collapse, with all major producers remaining in state ownership to date. Top enterprises in this industry include aircraft manufacturers Antonov, Civilian Aviation Plant #410, and Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise, and producers of launch vehicles, spacecraft and high-tech control systems for the aerospace, defense and other sectors Pivdenmash, and Pivdenne Design Bureau, Hartron and Komunar. Aerospace is one of the few industries in Ukraine remaining competitive regionally and even globally despite its very complex and capital intensive production processes.

Ukraine's Soviet-era-built production capacities were originally intended to serve the entire Soviet Union and its allies, meaning the Ukrainian market alone is too small to provide sufficient demand to keep the industry afloat nowadays. The sector's global diversification efforts have had limited success so far, with Russia remaining its major counterparty to date — a legacy of close Soviet-era production links, on the one hand, and a reflection of tight competition in this high-tech segment globally, on the other. However, with Ukraine's trade relations with Russia continuing to deteriorate in the view of Russia's annexation of Crimea and the military conflict in the east, sales to the Russian market are unstable. Local projects (especially demand from the defense sector) could potentially generate sizable revenue but Ukraine's current financial difficulties and lack of information about potential defense sector orders make the outlook for domestic demand uncertain. The above increases importance of global expansion for local aircraft manufacturers.

Mirroring world economic trends, global air passenger traffic grew by 5.9% y-o-y in 2014, to 6.2 trillion revenue passenger kilometres (RPK; a measure of passenger traffic calculated by multiplying the number of fare-paying passengers by the number of kilometres they fly) with a record 3.3 billion passengers registered (+170 million y-o-y). World traffic surged by over 70% in the last decade and is up almost six-fold since 1980 despite multiple recessions, financial crises, oil price shocks, military conflicts, and risks of global pandemics. In the long term, major aircraft producers estimate air traffic may double in the next

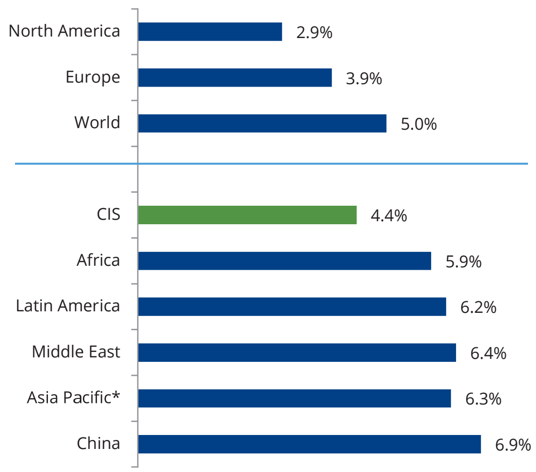

Fig.092. Average Annual Passenger Air Traffic Growth (2014–2033F) *Source: Airbus, Boeing*

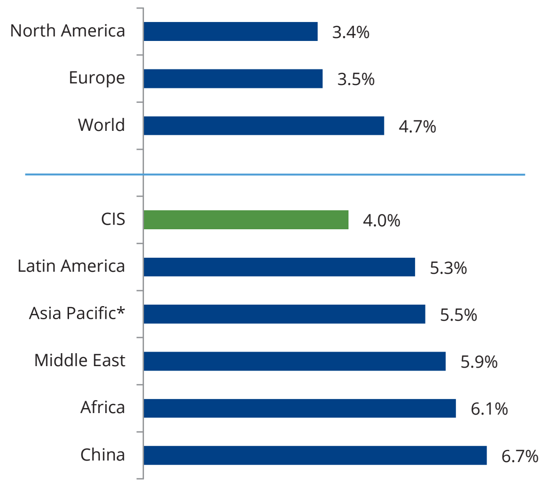

Fig.093. Average Freight Growth Rate (2014–2033F) *Source: Airbus, Boeing*

15 years, with 20-year CAGR forecasts averaging 5% and significantly outpacing the long-term world economic growth forecast of c. 3% p.a.

Similarly, freight air traffic has expanded at a CAGR of 5.7% since 1980, accounting for about a third of total world trade by value. In the next 20 years, global freight traffic is expected to grow almost 5% p.a.

These optimistic forecasts are supported by both historical dynamics and a range of favourable factors expected to play out going forward. Global economic growth is forecast to continue in the long term despite the risk of slowdown in separate countries or regions. Higher GDP and wealth per capita along with growth in labour force and global trade all should stimulate demand for air services. Other factors to affect the sector include market liberalization, airplane capabilities, the opening up of new markets, fuel price trends, development of low-cost carriers, and indirect competition (e.g. high-speed rail). All in all, the market for long-distance passenger transportation is expected to reach USD 4.5-4.9 trillion in 20 years, with RPK of c. 15 trillion in 2033.

While developed countries still account for more than half of total traffic, emerging economies (China, India, Latin American and CIS countries) continue gaining the market share, benefiting from better access to air transportation due to increasing availability of air transport services, construction of new hubs and growth in international business and tourism travel. According to Airbus, while in 1970 air travel within and between developed countries (USA, Canada, Western Europe and Japan) accounted for 76% of total global passenger traffic, in 2010 their share declined to 45-55%, mostly due to Chinese, Indian, Latin American and Middle Eastern development. It is expected that the share of the middle class will increase from 33% now to almost two-thirds in 20 years. Importantly, virtually entire new growth is expected to come from emerging markets (almost 3bn people out of

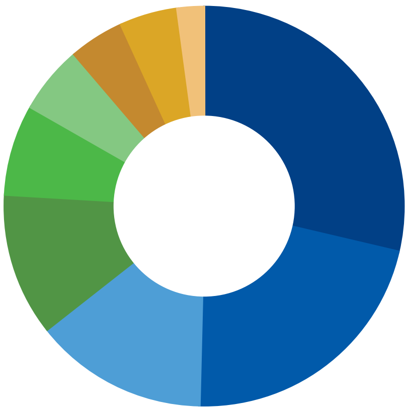

Fig.094. World Passenger Air Traffic Breakdown (2014; RPK*) Note: *Revenue Passenger Kilometers, a measure of passenger traffic. *Source: IATA*

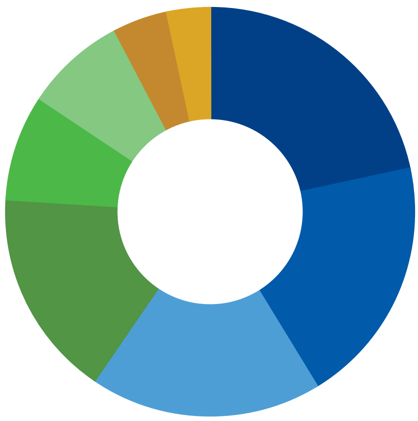

Fig.095. World Air Fleet Forecast for 2033 (units)
Source: Airbus, Boeing

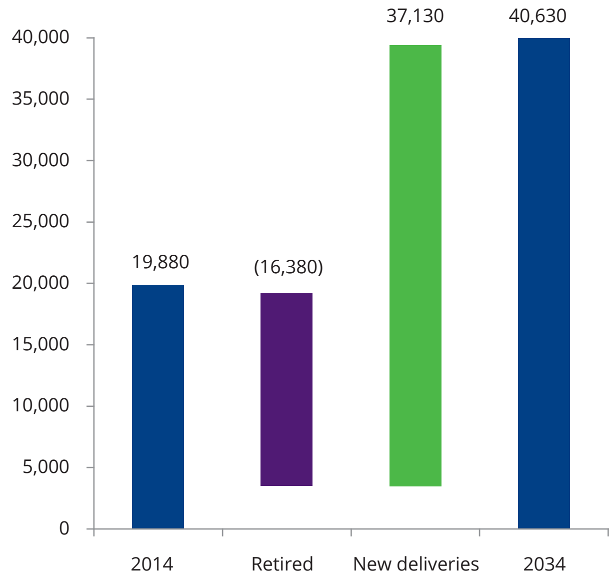

Fig.096. Passenger Fleet Development Forecast (units)
Source: Boeing

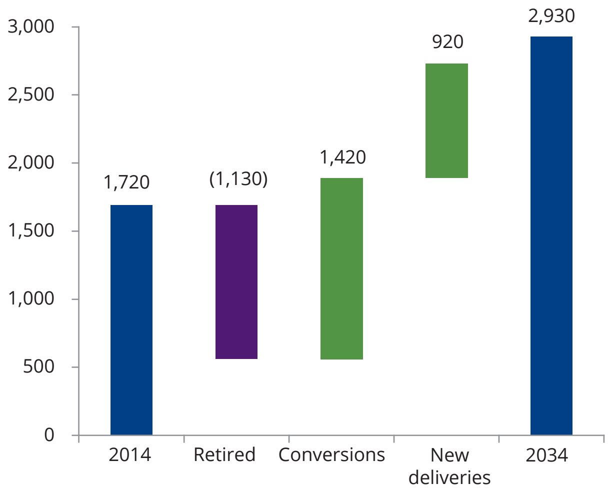

Fig.097. Freighter Fleet Development Forecast (units)
Source: Boeing

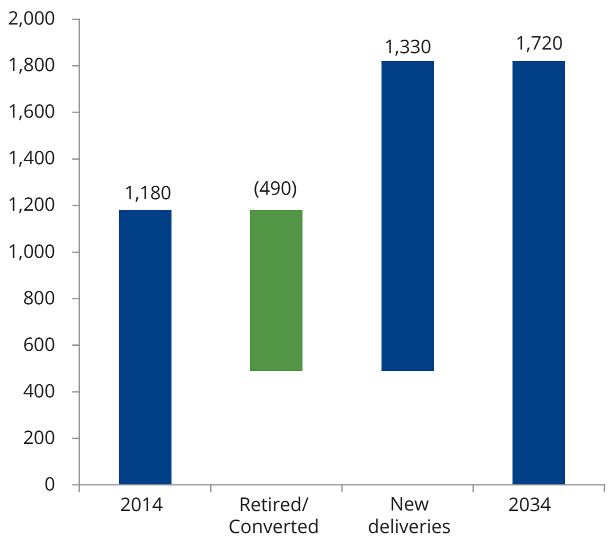

Fig.098. CIS Regional Aircraft Fleet Development Forecast (2014–2034) *Source: Boeing*

8.5bn projected by the end of the forecast period). With growth in incomes, demand for air travel will increase, which explains the difference in long-term growth projections (+4% for developed markets vs. +6% for emerging markets).

Due to continued growth in transportation volumes, the number of new airplane deliveries in the past few years tended to be larger than the number of replacements, amid increased aircraft utilization and growing average aircraft size. The consensus forecast among major aerospace industry producers is that the existing global aircraft fleet will double by 2033, with 30,500-35,900 regional, single-aisle and twin-aisle aircraft and freighters (worth over USD 5 trillion at current prices) to be produced over 2014–2033 to meet new demand and provide better passenger comfort. The passenger segment will obviously account for the bulk of new demand (about USD 5 trillion vs. c. USD 200bn for the freight segment).

The CIS market accounted for 5% of total passenger air traffic in 2014 but its share is expected to decline in the next 10-20 years due to more robust growth in other regions. Moreover, these projections were made before the recent onset of economic recession in Russia and Ukraine and elevated risks for other economies in the region, implying more modest growth prospects and little upside for domestic producers (even if one discounted further Russian trade curbs against Ukraine). Still, Ukraine cannot afford to fully discard the CIS market for the time being, and it is likely to remain a key export destination for local companies at least in the next several years.

Meanwhile, the more promising new markets for Ukraine to compete for lie outside the CIS, with much stronger growth in both the passenger and transport segments forecast for Asia (particularly China in view of its huge

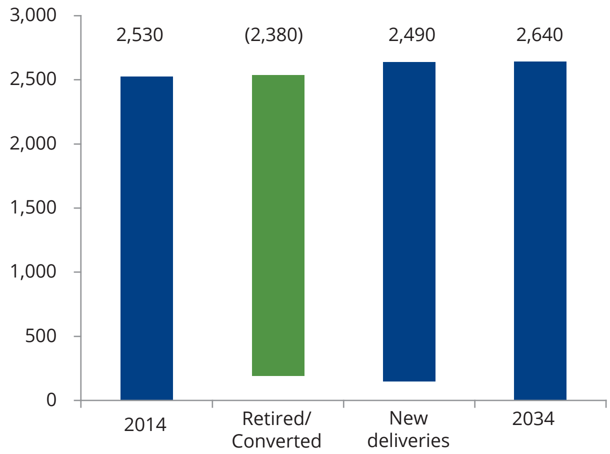

Fig.099. Regional Jets Fleet Global Forecast (2014–2034)
Source: Boeing

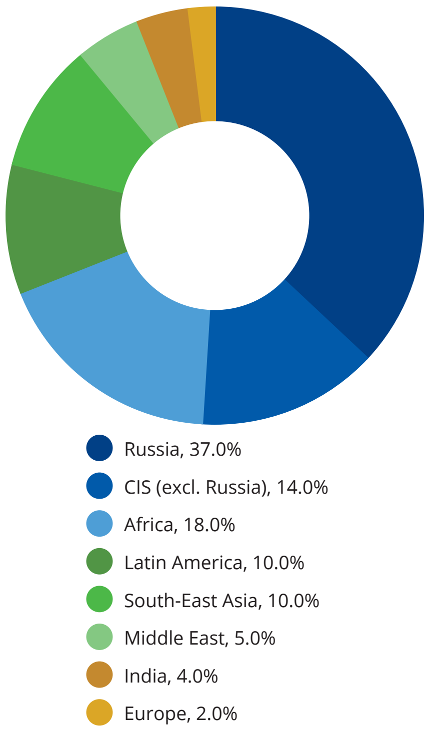

Fig.100. Global Distribution of Operating Antonov Aircraft *Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Trade*

intra-country travel potential), Africa and the Middle East.

In terms of individual market segments, single-aisle aircraft are forecasted to account for the dominant share of new orders (estimates range widely from 22,000-30,000 planes), followed by small wide body planes (c. 4,000-5,000), medium (3,000), regional (2,000-2,500) and large wide body planes (below 1,000). In the cargo segment, the strongest demand is forecast for large (over 80 t) and medium (40-80 t) planes, though the share of standard carriers (<45 t) is projected to remain high and even increase (to c. 40%) due to conversion of passenger planes.

Antonov aircraft remain in active use globally, with estimated 4,100 planes currently in operation (more than 50% of them in Russia and other CIS countries). However, the An-2 light utility transport plane accounts for about half of the operating fleet (almost 15,000 An-2s have been manufactured since 1950). The second largest group (est. 1,200 planes) is composed of cargo ramp airplanes, Antonov's principal market niche in which its famous heavy lifters An-124 Ruslan and An-225 Mriya operate. Before the Soviet collapse, An

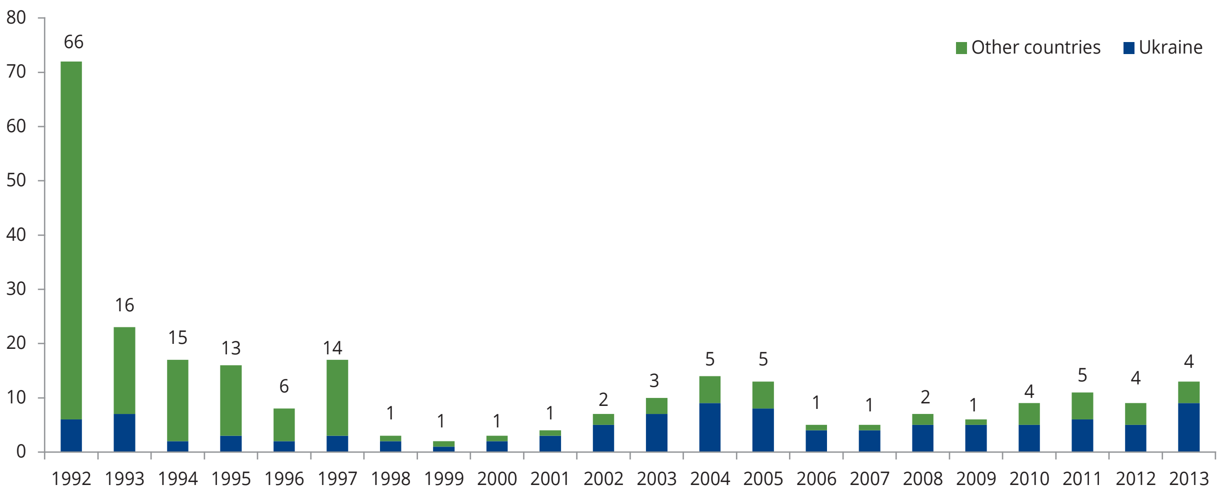

Fig.101. Production of Antonov Aircraft (1992–2014) *Source: Ministry of Economic Development and Trade*

models accounted for up to 30% of operating freighters globally. Historically, Antonov's production was almost equally split between the civilian and defence sectors.

Analyzing Ukraine's current aircraft model range and capacity through the prism of the aforementioned long-term projections for the global aircraft market suggests Antonov could successfully compete in a number of market segments. Its most promising models include regional passenger jets An-148/An-158; regional freighter An-178; military transport plane An-70 (for which Ukraine needs to find a sales niche globally, as joint assembly and sales plans with Russia are no longer feasible); An-140 regional mixed-use turboprop jet; An-124 Ruslan, one of the largest cargo planes; and regional transport jet An-74.

Prior to last year's worsening of relations with Russia in 2014, local aircraft production estimates included Russia and other Customs Union countries. Still, even disregarding Russia/CIS for the time being, estimated potential demand for some of Antonov planes is high enough. For example, non-CIS demand for the An-140 and An-158 passenger jets was previously estimated at about 300 planes for each model (or USD 5-7bn and USD 8bn, respectively, in value terms). Factoring in the An-148 (and assuming it can also be equipped with foreign-made engines in addition to motors currently supplied by local producer Motor Sich), total demand may theoretically reach 500 aircraft. Total demand for the An-70 transport plane was initially estimated at 100 units (with total value in excess of USD 6bn), including Russia and India.

In order to meet this global demand, Antonov needs to address a number of obstacles that have hampered its international sales to date, including poor marketing strategy that has so far resulted in very limited sales of the An-148 to a few markets with low potential such as North Korea or Cuba. Another potential issue in the passenger transportation segment for Antonov is the diversification of engine purchases (its current sole supplier is Motor Sich). Besides, sector research shows the average aircraft size is converging towards approx. 160 seats, while the An-148/158 can carry 70-100 passengers. Also the An-148/158 face strong competition from Russia's SSJ-100 as well as the Embraer ERJ-170-190 and Bombardier CRJ-700/900/1000, not to mention the global leaders Boeing and Airbus. In the air freight market, demand is currently oriented towards large sizes (>45 t), which is more fitting for the An-70 rather than Antonov's newly designed An-178 (est. 15-20 t).

Aircraft Market SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Globally competitive production and R&D base for passenger and transport aircraft, helicopters, and space launchers
- Large presence (over 4,000 An aircraft globally) in different market segments
- Still solid market position in cargo aircraft transportation (especially ramp cargo)
- Valuable know-how in one of the most advanced and technologically complex segments of the manufacturing industry

Opportunities

- Local orders, particularly from the defense sector
- Divestment of non-core assets
- Diversification of input supplies along with streamlining certification
- Focus on core and most demanded products in crisis years
- Cost optimization (but careful approach is needed to personnel costs given the sector's critical dependence on skilled labor)
- Joint projects with foreign partners to attract investment and facilitate entry into new promising markets in Asia, MENA, Africa
- Harmonization of relevant standards with those of the EU to gain access to new markets and potentially cooperate on EU projects
- Corporatization of Antonov to create one major aircraft company involved in production, maintenance, lease, freight transportation and provision of other services

Weaknesses

- Inability to produce aircraft on a large scale due to input supply bottlenecks, including imports from Russia
- Generally weak marketing capabilities in terms of promoting aircraft independently from Russia
- Cooperation with Russia is now mostly frozen
- Lack of working and investment capital compounds short and long-term risks for many enterprises
- Persistently low R&D spending to develop new aircraft
- Weaker activity in historically strong market segments (e.g. ramp cargo aircraft)
- High debts and losses at several companies
- Complicated and inefficient organizational structure of selected companies (in terms of subsidiaries))

Threats

- Lack of financing may further constrain production and increase bankruptcy risk in the medium term
- Failure to diversify input supplies
- Failure to diversify sales and gain access to new markets
- Attempts to allocate limited financial, human and other resources for too many aircraft upgrade or construction projects without thorough analysis of their potential to generate sustainable cash flows
- Concentration on projects facing severe regional or global competition (e.g. An-148/158)
- Corporate governance issues at selected companies

Power Machinery Market

Power machinery is one the industrial sub-sectors that have succeeded in preserving its production capacity post-Soviet Union collapse, both in terms of fixed assets and qualified labour, and retaining its status as a regional and global player. In view of limited demand in Ukraine (partly due to the industry's sizable capacities surpassing domestic demand and partly due to the impact of domestic economic crises), most power machinery producers remain export-oriented, with Russia being until recently the major contractor.

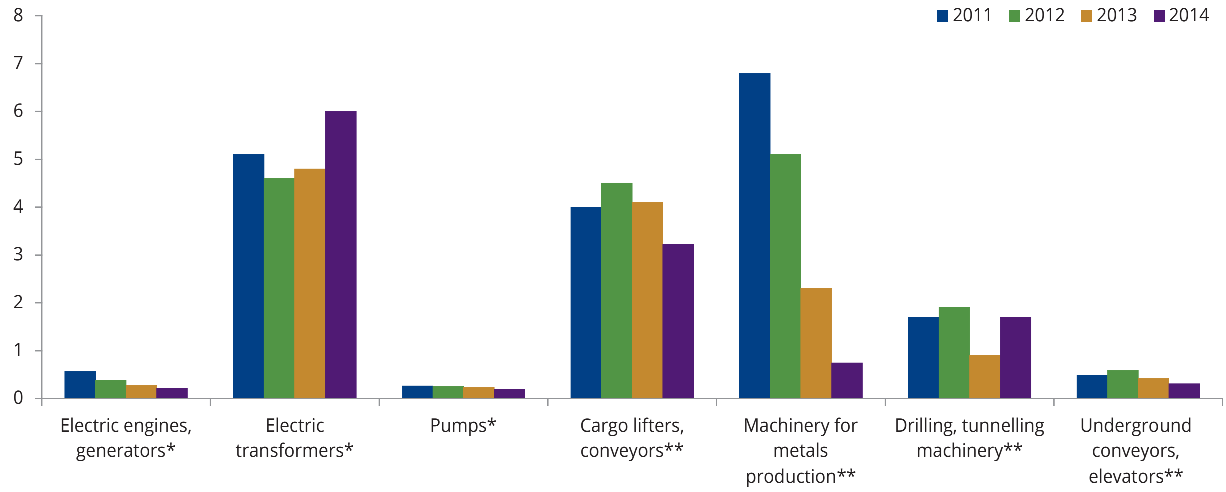

Fig.102. Production of Selected Heavy Machinery Items Note: *millions of units; **'000 units. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

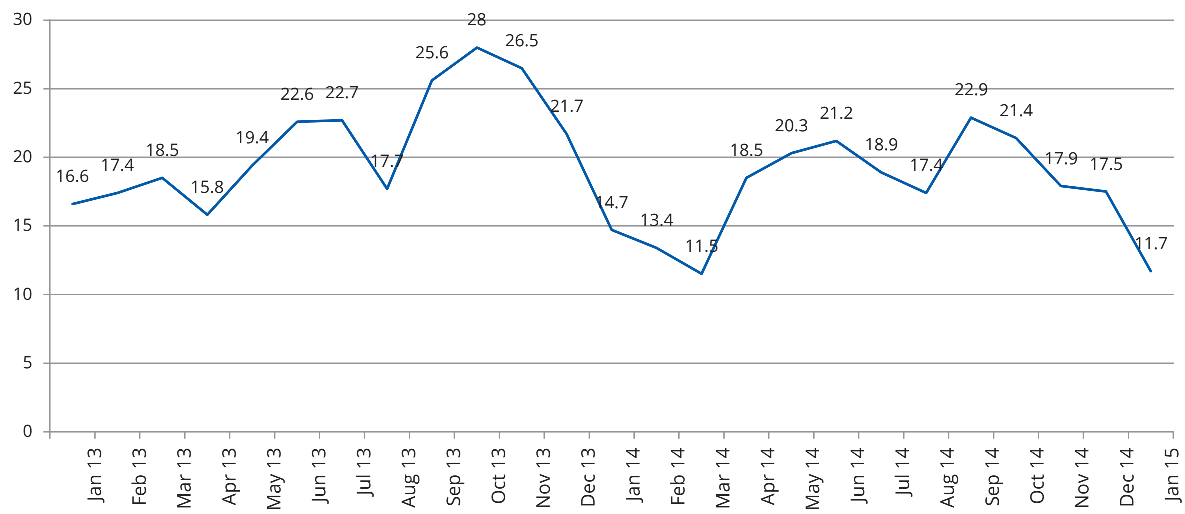

Fig.103. Production of Electric Engines and Generators ('000 units) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

The largest power machinery producers among top state-owned companies are Turboatom and Electrovazhmash.

Turboatom produces turbine equipment for thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power generating plants, supplying over 10% of the world's nuclear power generating capacity, which makes it the world's fourth-largest turbine producer. In Ukraine, the company's turbines operate at 40% of thermal power plants, 85% of nuclear power plants and 95% of hydro power plants. Turboatom's current capacity allows for annual production of steam and hydro turbines with total generating capacity of 8 GW and 2 GW, respectively. The company has supplied its produce to 45 countries globally. Since its founding in 1935, Turboatom has delivered over 165 turbines with total capacity of 65 GW to 110 nuclear plants; 400 turbines for thermal power plants (63 GW); and 530 turbines for 115 hydro power plants (39 GW). Its major competitors are Russian Power Machines, Siemens, Alstom, ABB, Shanghai Electric.

Electrovazhmash was spun off from Turboatom due to its core business being electric machinery. The plant produces hauling equipment for mines and railways (c 60-70% of revenues) as well as turbo and hydro generators (up to 30%). The company has limitations in terms of producing large-capacity generators.

Domestic power machinery producers face largely identical challenges. Historically close ties with Russia and other CIS countries, which helped the companies survive post-Soviet Union collapse, have now become a major obstacle. Considering that producing turbines or other heavy machinery product takes several years, contracts signed in previous years still support production at a reasonable level. But an associated issue is that highly capital-intensive production of this type of equipment usually requires prepayment. However, with the start of the military conflict in eastern Ukraine, many buyers (especially from Russia) have grown reluctant to make prepayments. Companies have also been working to increase local sales, but their potential is still quite limited. Moreover, the weak hryvnia does not make domestic sales an attractive option, as power machinery manufacturers partly rely on imported inputs.

In terms of diversifying and expanding into new markets, the most realistic are those where the companies are already present (CIS ex-Russia, India or Mexico). This would require additional investments into sales and marketing force to bid for new contracts and find partners outside of Russia. Exports to the EU are also potentially feasible but will take more time to establish due to certification issues. The EU, however, is itself a net exporter of machinery, thus local demand could be limited and competition could be tight.

While these revenue-generating measures are yet to bring positive results, cost cutting has become a priority. Some companies have reduced the number of working shifts or workdays but stopped from laying off qualified personnel. They are also exploring opportunities to source local inputs (e.g. from Novokramatorsk Machinery Plant, Energomashspetsstal and others).

Power Machinery Sector SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Competitiveness on a global scale
- Global customer base
- Broad product range
- Price competitiveness vs. emerging market peers
- Long production cycle provides a partial hedge against short-term economic or political volatility
- Export focus mitigates F/X risk

Opportunities

- Broad client base and global awareness allow for exploring new business opportunities despite pressure from Russia and the risk of losing access to this market in the future. As many contracts last for years, local producers have additional time to adjust
- Joint projects with foreign partners (potentially including privatizations)
- Further benefits from UAH devaluation

Weaknesses

- Significant exposure to Russia resulted in a plunge in revenues after Russia's restrictions on imports of Ukrainian goods and services
- Limited sales capabilities globally

Threats

- Slow diversification away from Russia may imply negative consequences including difficulties with financing even maintenance CAPEX and layoffs of qualified personnel
- Further curbs on imports of inputs from Russia

Food & Agriculture

Overview of Sector SOEs

Agriculture remains one of Ukraine's major economic drivers, accounting for about 10% of domestic GDP, the fourth largest share. At the same time, the sector's performance is heavily influenced by weather conditions, fluctuations in global soft commodities prices, and the overall economic situation in Ukraine. The State currently controls 734 companies in segments such as grain production and trade, animal husbandry, alcohol production, salt production, and others. Based on 2014 data, the 10 largest SOEs shown in the table below reported a combined ROCE of 7.7%, comparing favourably with state-controlled companies in other sectors such as oil and gas (–60.5%) or the median for all sectors (+0.03%).

Top Food & Agriculture SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE (%)
State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine	Grain trade	7,054	24,296	5,231	100 %	8.0 %
Agrarian Fund	Grain trade	2,772	6,097	120	100 %	8.9 %
Doslidne Hospodarstvo Proskurivka	Various	1	1,332	23	100 %	(0.0 %)
Khlib Ukrainy	Grain trade	19	1,277	430	100 %	(21.3 %)
Ukrspyrt	Alcohol production	1,692	1,236	5,047	100 %	96.2 %
Artemsil	Salt production	978	985	3,151	100 %	19.3 %
Doslidne Hospodarstvo Sharivka	Various	1	598	6	100 %	0.0 %
Konyarstvo Ukrainy	Horse breeding	90	366	840	100 %	(1.6 %)
Seeds and Planting Materials Certification Center	Seed and plant certification	48	300	836	100 %	(1.3 %)
State Seed Reserve Fund of Ukraine	Seed reserve	41	249	60	100 %	(1.6 %)

The State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine (SFGCU) is one of the largest grain exporters with a national network of grain silos, two port terminals in Odesa and Mykolaiv, and grain processing facilities. In July–December 2014, the SFGCU was the second largest grain exporter in Ukraine (est. 8.2% of total grain exports).

The Agrarian Fund is a not-for-profit organization whose main role is to provide loans to farmers on behalf of the state via forward grain purchases and forming inventories for market interventions in order to regulate domestic food prices subject to state regulation.

The state is also the largest agricultural land operator in Ukraine, currently owning 10.6 Mha or 27% of total agricultural land in the country. This land is directly owned by regional subsidiaries of the State Agency of Land Resources. About half of the total area is planted with crops annually.

The aforementioned SOEs recorded total revenues of UAH 12.7bn in 2014 (+60% y-o-y), driven by the State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine (SFGCU) with UAH 7.1bn (+52% y-o-y) and the Agrarian Fund with UAH 2.8bn. At the same time, Ukrspyrt experienced a decline in sales of UAH 342m to UAH 1.7bn due to lower domestic consumption of alcoholic beverages and weak exports.

The companies' cost of goods sold (COGS) increased by by 56% or UAH 10.1bn. The main contributors were the SFGCU (COGS +33%) and the Agrarian Fund (UAH 2.3bn; the company began operations in 4Q13, thus no comparison with 2013 can be made). Total operating costs decreased by 11% (UAH 119m), with a 201% y-o-y increase at the SFGCU (UAH 323m) and a UAH 27m contribution from the Agrarian Fund offset by declines of 58% at Ukrspyrt (UAH 370m) and 38% at Artemsil (UAH 86m). Other operating activities resulted in a gain of UAH 903m up from UAH 32m loss in 2013. The key contributor was the SFGCU (+UAH 1.0bn y-o-y), more than offsetting a UAH 129m increase in losses at Khlib Ukrainy. That said, the combined operating profit increased by 642% to UAH 2.6bn in 2014 as growth in revenues and other operating results outpaced cost growth. 2014 EBITDA thus stood at UAH 2.7bn, up by 430% y-o-y.

Only two companies recorded net profit in 2014: the Agrarian Fund with UAH 666m and Artemsil with UAH 144m. The bulk of losses came from the SFGCU (UAH 1.4bn on a UAH 3.2bn non-cash F/X loss from revaluation of a USD 1.5bn loan attracted from the Export-Import bank of China in 2012), which resulted in an aggregate loss of UAH 826m in 2014. At the same time, combined income tax expenses grew by 2.6x y-o-y in 2014 to UAH 220m, with UAH 133m paid by the Agrarian Fund.

The companies' aggregate book value of equity decreased by 12% (UAH 1.2bn) y-o-y to UAH 9.4bn in 2014, mainly due to reported net losses and other comprehensive losses caused by currency devaluation. The biggest declines were experienced by the SFGCU (equity declined by UAH 1.4bn and turned negative UAH 398m as of end-2014) and horse breeder Konyarstvo Ukrainy (-79% or UAH 352m), partially offset by a UAH 624m gain booked by the Agrarian Fund and UAH 82m from Artemsil. The combined ROCE thus totalled 7.7% vs. +1.5% in 2013.

The combined asset book value rose by 42% (UAH 10.8bn) YTD to UAH 36.7bn in 2014 on revaluation of the USD 1.0bn held in cash by SFGCU as an unutilized portion of USD 1.5bn loan. As a result of hryvnia devaluation, the cash balance in hryvnia terms increased by UAH 6.6bn, bringing the SFGCU's book value to UAH 24.3bn (+80% y-o-y). Another contributor was the Agrarian Fund, which boosted assets by UAH 727m (+14%).

While the companies' short-term liabilities went up by 57% in 2014, their share of total liabilities remained unchanged as long-term liabilities increased by 97% to UAH 23.7bn (87% of total liabilities), mainly due to revaluation of USD 1.5bn SFGCU loan. Total net debt stood at UAH 4.3bn (+153%), as about USD 1.0bn of the USD 1.5bn SFGCU loan was held in cash as of end-2014. Thanks to the material EBITDA improvement, the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio decreased to 1.6x from 3.3x at end-2013, with the SFGCU cutting its ratio from 9.3x to 3.7x over the period. The Net Debt/Equity ratio slightly deteriorated (0.5x vs. 0.2x at end-2013), also on account of the SFGCU (as company's equity was hit by accumulated losses and turned negative as of end-2014).

Food & Agriculture SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	7,923	12,694
Cost of Goods Sold	6,454	10,056
Gross Profit (Loss)	1,469	2,639
EBITDA	518	2,743
Depreciation	171	174
Operating Profit (Loss)	346	2,569
Financial Income (Loss)	(231)	148
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	208	(606)
Corporate Tax	61	220
Net income (Loss)	147	(826)
Dividends paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	25,943	36,735
Fixed Assets	7,399	4,946
PPE	1,684	1,686
Current Assets	18,543	31,788
Accounts Receivable	5,012	7,267
Cash & Equivalents	10,446	19,608
Total Liabilities & Equity	25,943	36,735
Total Liabilities	15,332	27,361
Accounts Payable	1,973	1,948
Debt	12,154	23,933
Equity	10,612	9,374

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	107.6%	60.2 %
EBITDA Margin (%)	6.5%	21.6 %
Net Margin (%)	1.9%	(6.5 %)
Debt/Equity (%)	114.5%	255.3 %
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	3.3	1.6
ROE (%)	1.8%	(8.3 %)
ROA (%)	0.6%	(2.6 %)
ROCE (%)	1.5%	7.7 %

Agricultural Land Market

Land reform in Ukraine, as in many other former Soviet republics, has progressed very slowly after the country declared its independence in 1991. Restructuring of Soviet-era farms did not begin until 1999, when farms started signing lease contracts based on land deeds (certificates) distributed among employees of former state and collective farms. Each deed was allocated a land parcel and delimited. The size of land plots allocated in a given region depended on land availability and the region's population, ranging from 1.1 ha in the mountainous Ivano-Frankivsk region to 8.7 ha in Luhansk, with the national average totalling 4 ha. Some 30.1 Mha, or 73% of total agricultural land, is currently privately owned and the remaining 27% or 10.5 Mha is state-owned.

Ukraine's new Government appointed in December 2014 indicated land reform among its top priorities. First steps include drafting and approving new laws on the

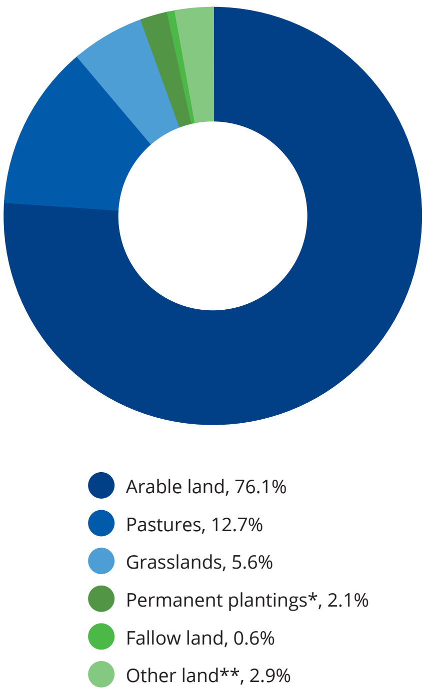

Fig.104. Breakdown of Agricultural Land (January 2015) Note: *orchards and vineyards; **incl. land under farm and administrative buildings. *Source: State Agency for Land Resources*

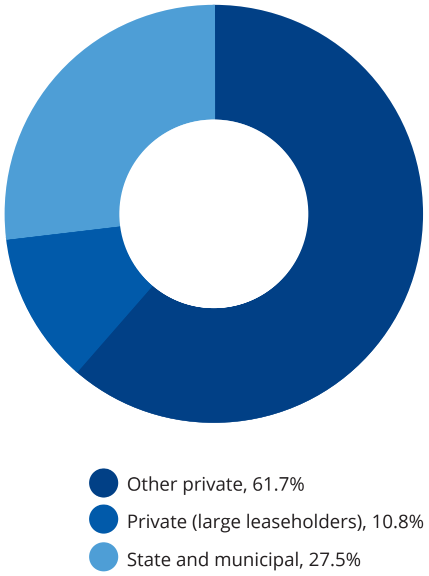

Fig.105. Agricultural Land Ownership Structure (March 2015) *Source: State Agency for Land Resources*

land market and long-term land leases (from 7 years) and finalising the state land cadastre. The Government also plans to focus on supporting small and medium-sized farming businesses, considering large farming companies to be competitive enough.

Some 4.8 million lease contracts for 17.2 Mha of farmland were registered in Ukraine as of April 2015 (-0.2% y-o-y; 40% of national total and 53% of total arable land). Most of these contracts (82%) had a term of 4 to 10 years, though the maximum allowed term is 50 years. The share of 10-year-plus contracts rose 0.9ppt y-o-y to 14.8% in 2014. With the aforementioned framework legislation for land reform yet to be approved, local farmers are expected to continue expanding through lease in the short to medium term.

Based on December 2014 data, farmers leased about 2.0 Mha of state-owned farmland, or 19% of the total area (excluding land allocated to the state reserve).

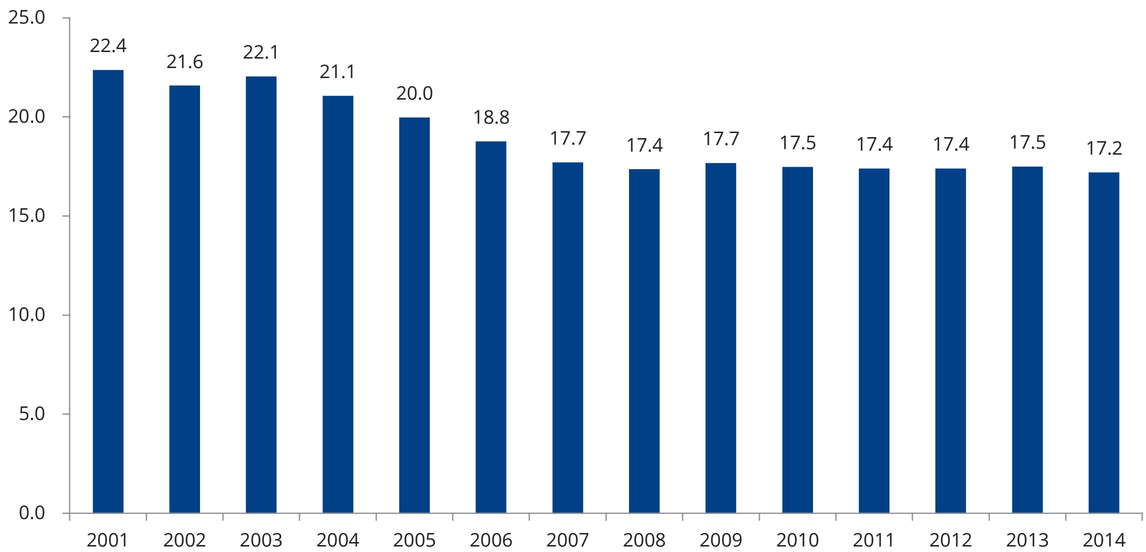

Fig.106. Arable Land Under Lease in Ukraine (Mha; 2001–14) *Source: State Agency for Land Resources*

More than half of farmland lease payments in Ukraine are made in kind. The share of in-kind payments decreased from 77% in 2001 to 55% in 2014 and is likely to continue shrinking in the long run. The new Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food has voiced his support for gradually phasing out in-kind leases (a related problem is that farmers seek to make in-kind settlements based on inflated grain prices).

Ukrainian legislation uses three approaches to valuing agricultural land including: (i) bonitation, which is part of the state land cadastre and mostly reflects soil's fertility; (ii) economic evaluation of land as a basis for comparing it with other natural resources; and

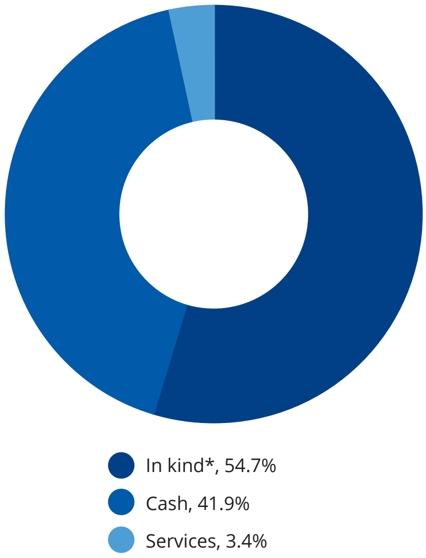

Fig.107. Types of Land Lease Payments (as of Apr. 1, 2014) Note: *agricultural produce grown on leased land.
Source: State Agency for Land Resources

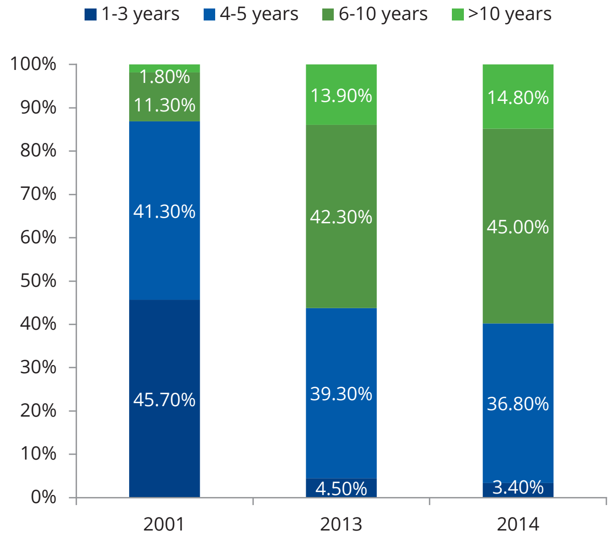

Fig.108. Breakdown of Land Lease Contracts by Term (April 2014) *Source: State Agency for Land Resources*

(iii) monetary appraisal, consisting of so called «expert» and «normative» appraisals. The minimum lease payment is set based on the land's adjusted normative appraisal. The latter is calculated by multiplying the appraisal value as of Jul. 1, 1995 by an inflation-linked coefficient. As plans were to allow transactions with farmland starting from 2013, the authorities sharply increased the normative land valuation to UAH 20,983 (USD 2,610)/ha in 2012 from UAH 11,949 (USD 1,496)/ha in 2011 (1.756x coefficient). In 2013 and 2014, the appraisal level remained unchanged y-o-y.

For 2015 the normative land valuation increased by almost 25% in hryvnia terms to UAH 25,773/ha (yet down 16% y-o-y to USD 1,121 in dollar terms based on the end-2015 official exchange rate forecast of UAH 23:USD , as lease payments are mostly made at year-end). The official appraisal value is unlikely to be treated as the minimum price benchmark for future market transactions with land, as local market players currently value arable land at below USD 1,000/ha.

Agricultural Land Appraisal in Ukraine

Period	1996	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Evaluation index	1.703	1.035	1.000	1.028	1.152	1.059	1.000	1.000	1.756	1.000	1.000	1.249
Agricultural land ($/ha)	3,674	9,053	9,053	9,369	9,632	11,096	11,751	11,751	20,635	20,635	20,635	25,773
Agricultural land ($/ha)	3,219	1,722	1,747	1,796	2,015	1,393	1,426	1,419	2,489	2,445	1,331	1,121
Arable land ($/ha)	3,388	1,812	1,839	1,891	2,124	1,468	1,503	1,496	2,610	2,575	1,331	1,121
Permanent plantings ($/ha)	10,465	5,598	5,681	5,840	4,328	4,497	4,520	4,475	4,475	4,475	2,435	2,085
Grassland ($/ha)	1,409	754	765	787	583	606	609	602	602	602	328	281
Pasture ($/ha)	1,072	574	582	599	444	461	464	459	459	459	250	214

Source: State Agency for Land Resources, Dragon Capital calculations

A 2008 Presidential Decree set the minimum annual lease payment at 3% of the normative appraisal valuation. The normative land appraisal is also used to calculate land tax, lease payments for state-owned land as well duties on swapped, inherited or gifted land. Large and medium-sized farming companies normally offer to pay more than 3% of the normative appraisal level in order to establish loyal and long-term relationships with land owners. According to the State Agency for Land Resources, almost 80% of active lease contracts paid a 3%-plus annual rate in 2014 (+5.2ppt y-o-y), with the remainder slightly below 3% (this breakdown is based on the number of contracts rather than the land area leased). The highest lease payments were reported in the Poltava, Cherkasy, Rivne, Kirovohrad Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernihiv and Zhytomyr regions (see chart below), which reflects the greater concentration of modern farming businesses and higher land fertility in these regions.

In annual value terms, the aforementioned 3% lease payment threshold currently translates into USD 22-43/ha across different regions, averaging USD 34/ha (–56% y-o-y in

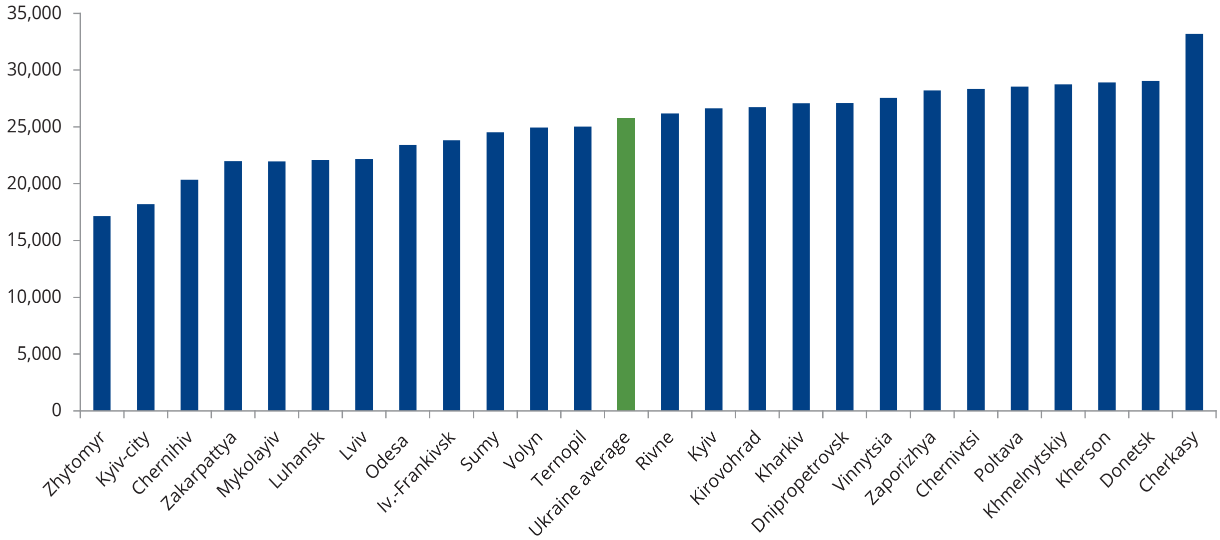

Fig.109. Arable Land Appraisal Values in Ukraine (Jan. 1, 2015; UAH/ha) *Source: State Agency for Land Resources*

dollar terms due to hryvnia devaluation). The value of lease payments does not directly correlate with land fertility in a particular region, implying that climate conditions also play a role in addition to soil quality.

According to the latest available official statistics, there were 42,949 farming companies in Ukraine as of end-2014 (mostly privatized Soviet-era farms), their combined land bank totalling 21.0 Mha, out of which 19.5 Mha were leased (-2% y-o-y). Large holding companies account for an est. 28.7% of total arable land (-5.2ppt y-o-y), with the smallest company in this group leasing over 10,000 ha.

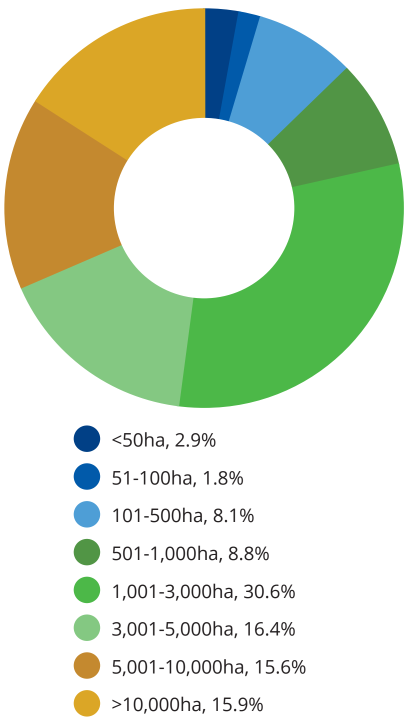

Fig.110. Breakdown of Leased Land by Operated Acreage (Jul. 1, 2013) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Agricultural Production

Ukrainian farmers planted 6.1 Mha with wheat for the 2014 harvest (–4% y-o-y), or 22.5% of the total planted area (–1.3ppt y-o-y; absolute data and y-o-y comparisons hereinafter exclude Crimea). Corn plantings shrank by 4% y-o-y to 4.7 Mha (17.3% of total cropland; –0.2ppt y-o-y), while sunflower plantings increased by 1% to 5.5 Mha

(20.3%; +0.7ppt y-o-y). Total winter plantings stood at 8.4 Mha (–4.4% y-o-y), including 6.3 Mha under wheat (–5% y-o-y), 1.25 Mha under barley (+13%) and 0.9 Mha under rapeseed (–14%). For the 2015 harvest, winter plantings increased by 7% y-o-y to 9.0 Mha, with 6.8 Mha (76%) planted with winter wheat (+12% y-o-y), 1.1 Mha with barley (–3%), and 0.9 Mha with rapeseed (–5% y-o-y).

Wheat yields in Ukraine are heavily dependent on weather conditions and as such are volatile, with low fertilizer application and scarcity of modern equipment and farming techniques continuing to constrain yield growth. Still, Ukraine enjoyed record harvests in 2013 and 2014 thanks to exceptionally favourable weather. Last year, wheat yielded 3.9 t/ha on average (winter wheat (95% of total acreage) at 4.0 t/ha and spring wheat at 3.1 t/ha). This was close to the 1990 (late Soviet era) level of 4.0 t/ha when fertilizer consumption was some 30% higher.

Ukraine harvested a record 63.0 Mt of grain in clean weight terms in 2013, up 36% y-o-y, reporting an average yield of 4.0 t/ha, according to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food data (62.3 Mt without Crimea). In 2014, the harvest hit a new record high of 63.8 Mt (+2.4% y-o-y), including 24.1 Mt of wheat (+10% y-o-y), 28.5 Mt of corn (–8%) and 9.0 Mt of barley (+23%).

Ukraine's winter and spring crop plantings for the 2015 harvest total 14.9 Mha, down only 0.2% y-o-y (net of Crimea) as an 18% y-o-y reduction in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions was offset by a 1.5% y-o-y increase in plantings in other regions. This year's crop mix shifted towards winter wheat, with the area under the crop up 12% y-o-y to 6.8 Mha (46% of total grain crop plantings), while barley and corn plantings declined 10% and 14% y-o-y, respectively. Despite varying soil moisture levels

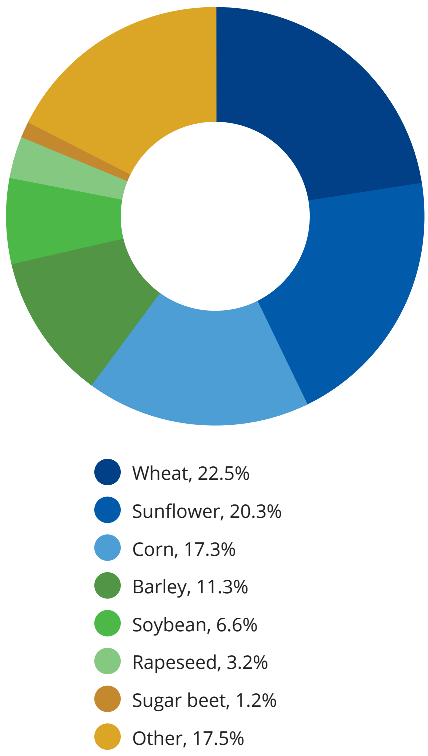

Fig.111. Arable Land Distribution in Ukraine (2014 harvest) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

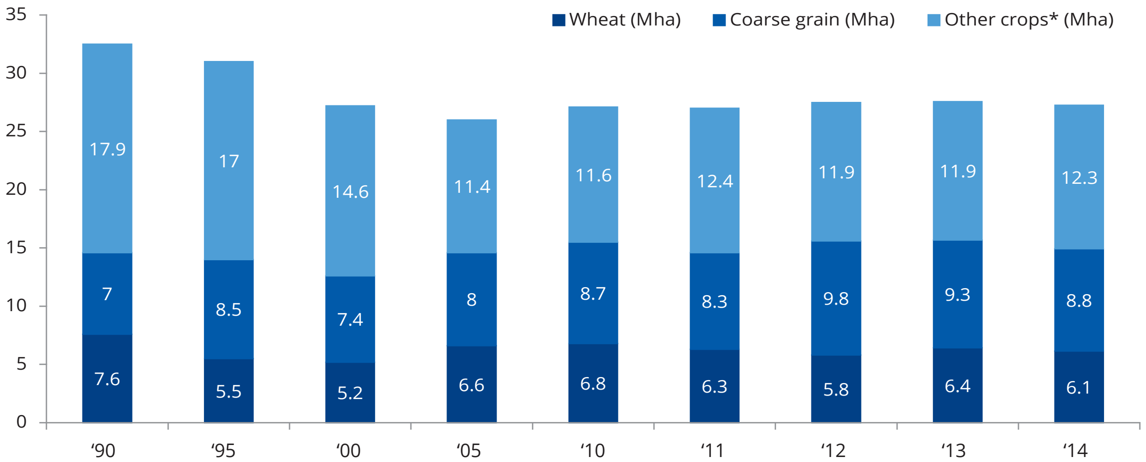

Fig.112. Breakdown of Major Crops by Area (Mha) Note: *sugar beet, sunflower, potatoes and vegetables.
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

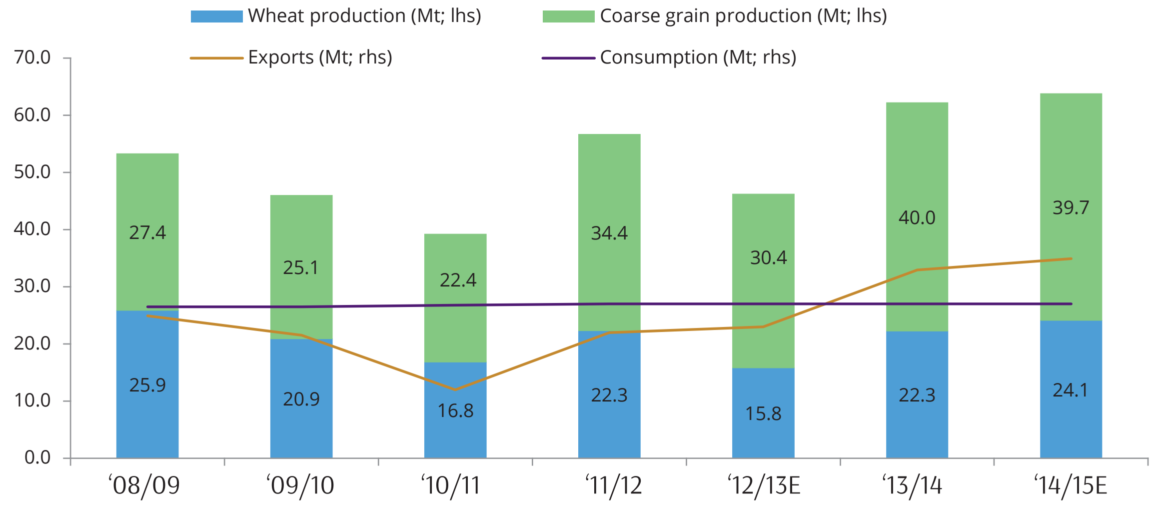

Fig.113. Grain Production, Exports and Consumption in Ukraine (Mt) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, UkrAgroConsult, Dragon Capital estimates*

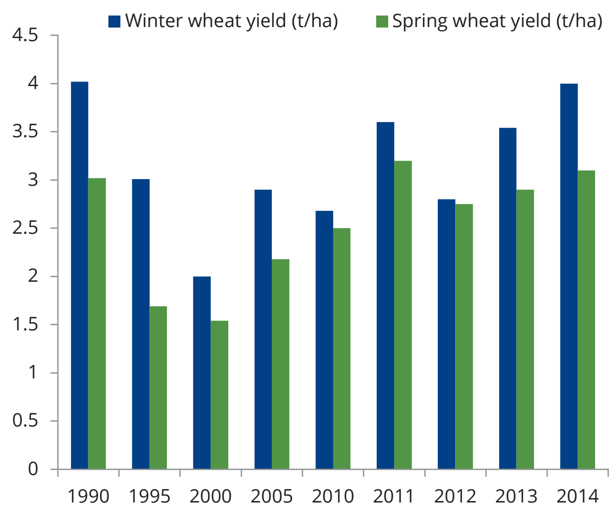

Fig.114. Wheat Yields in Ukraine (t/ha)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

across the country, most grain plantings remain in good to satisfactory condition.

We forecast the 2015 grain harvest at 60.5 Mt, down 5.2% y-o-y, in line with 60 Mt projected by Agriculture Ministry. Our projection assumes lower wheat and barley yields based on the two crops' slightly worse condition as of end-May (91% reported in good or satisfactory condition vs. 94% a year before).

Grain Storage Capacity

Ukraine's certified grain storage capacity totalled 32.6 Mt as of mid-2014 (vs. 29.0 Mt a year before; both figures exclude Crimea).

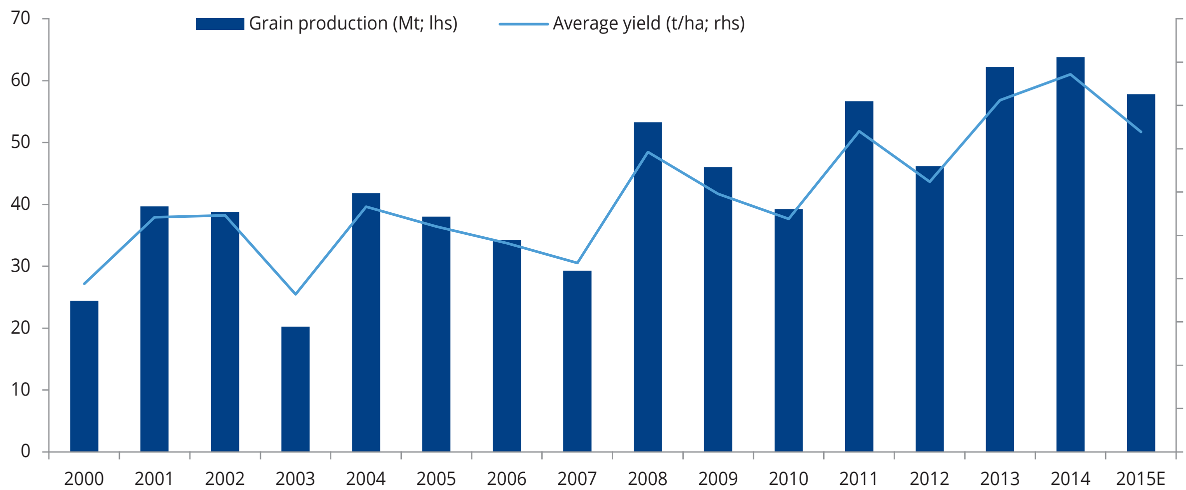

Fig.115. Grain Production and Yields in Ukraine* Note: *in clean weight terms (after cleaning and drying).
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Considering that Ukraine's grain and oilseed harvests have ranged from 40-60 Mt and 10-12 Mt, respectively, over the past five years, the existing certified storage capacity can provide for immediate storage of 45-65% of annual production. This implies Ukraine needs an additional 15-40 Mt of capacity to secure immediate storage of its entire grain and oilseed harvest. At the same time, local experts put Ukraine's actual storage capacity at 40-50 Mt, including the aforementioned 33.5 Mt of certified silos (both modern silos made of hot rolled steel coils and Soviet-era concrete silos and floor-type granaries) and 10-20 Mt of uncertified (and mostly outdated) capacity.

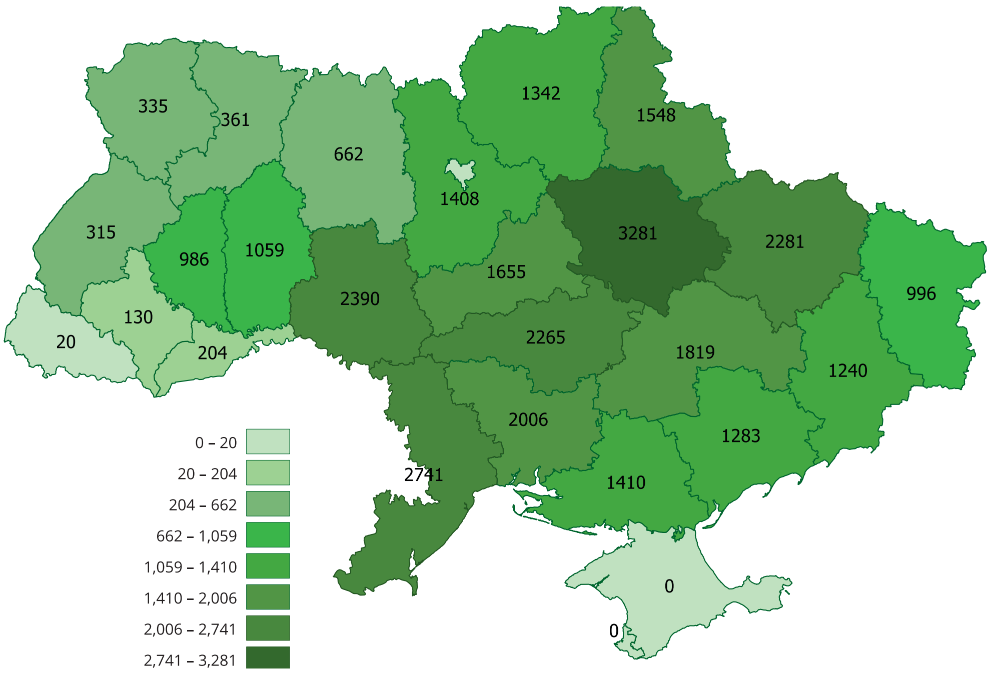

Fig.116. Certified Grain Storage Facilities in Ukraine (March 2014) *Source: Agriculture Ministry*

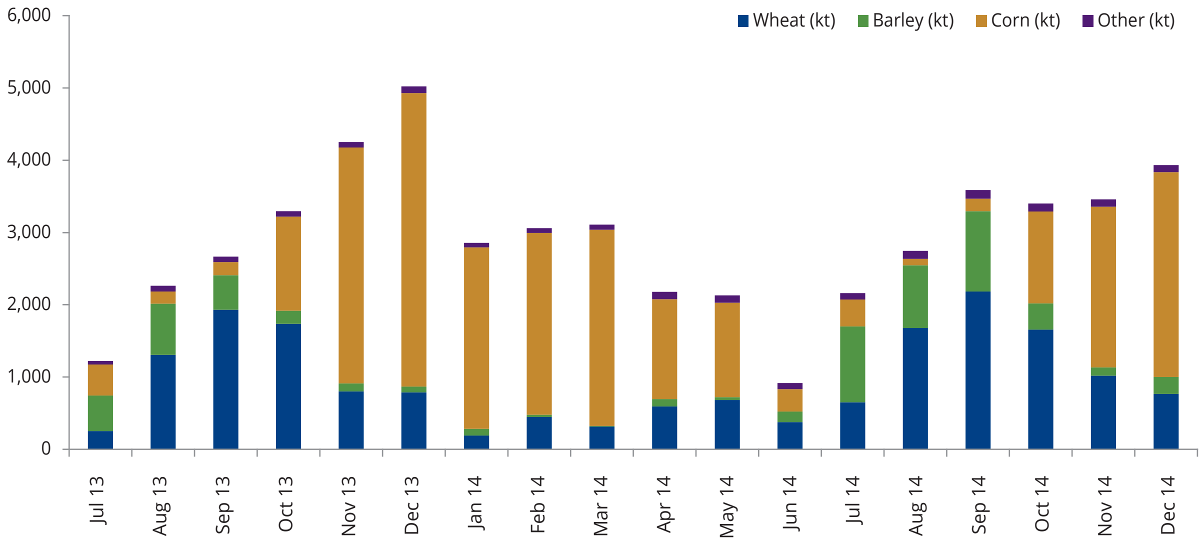

Fig.117. Monthly Grain Exports from Ukraine (kt; 2013/14 MY and 1H14/15 MY) *Source: UkrAgroConsult, State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

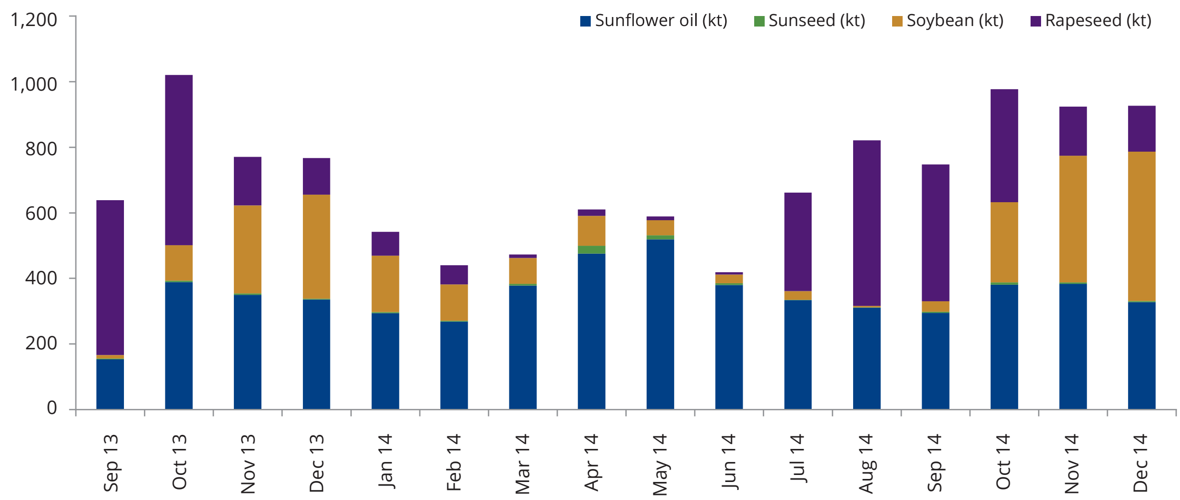

Fig.118. Ukraine Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Exports (kt; Sep. 2013–Dec. 2014)
Source: UkrAgroConsult, State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Grain and Oilseed Exports

Ukraine exported 33.0 Mt of grain in 2013/14 MY (July 2013–June 2014), up 40% y-o-y, after harvesting a record 63.0 Mt in 2013. In the first six months of 2014/15 MY (July-December 2014), Ukraine exported 19.3 Mt of grain (+3% y-o-y) as lower corn exports (7.0 Mt; –26% y-o-y) were offset by strong sales of wheat (7.9 Mt; +17%) and barley (3.7 Mt; +82%). Corn accounted for 61% of 2013/14 MY grain exports (+3ppt y-o-y), wheat for 28% (–1ppt y-o-y), and barley for 8% (–1ppt y-o-y).

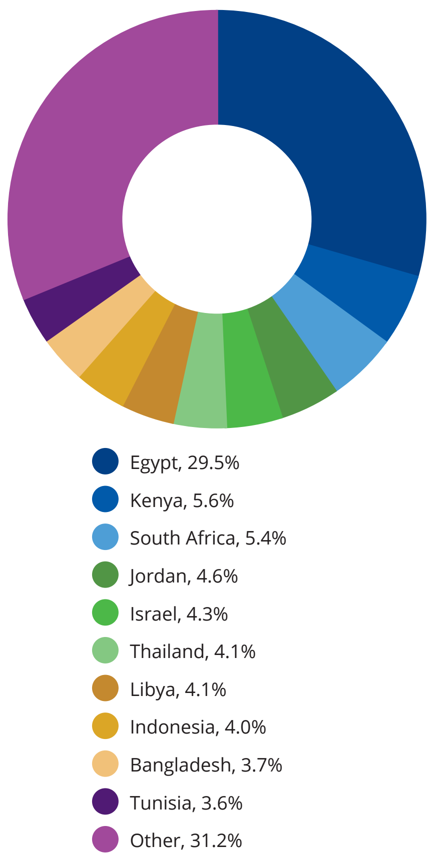

Fig.119. Ukraine Wheat Exports (volume; 2013/14 MY*)
Note: *July-June. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

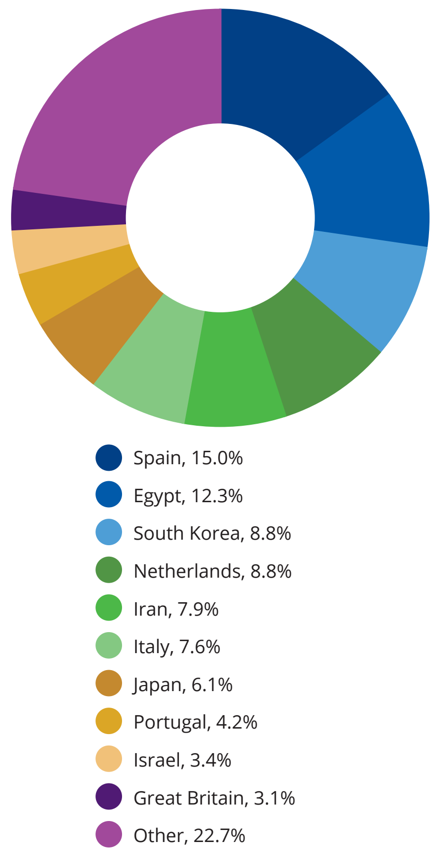

Fig.120. Ukraine Corn Exports (volume; 2013/14 MY*) Note: *October-September. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Sunflower oil exports from Ukraine rose by 28% y-o-y to 4.2 Mt in 2013/14 MY (September 2013–August 2014), while sunflower seed exports fell sharply for the third year in a row (–45% y-o-y to 70 kt after a 55% y-o-y decline in 2012/13 MY). In 4M14/15 MY (September-December 2014), Ukraine exported 1.4 Mt of sunflower oil (+13% y-o-y), while sunseed exports reached 19 kt (+28% y-o-y).

Rapeseed exports totalled 2.24 Mt (+77% y-o-y) in 2013/14 MY (July-June), while soybean exports amounted to 1.26 Mt (–5% y-o-y; MY: September-August). In July-December 2014, rapeseed exports totalled 1.9 Mt (–10% y-o-y). Soybean exports reached 1.1 Mt in 4M14/15 MY (September-December 2014), up 59% y-o-y.

Total grain exports are forecast to reach 35.0 Mt in 2014/15 MY (+6% y-o-y), including 20.0 Mt of corn (–1% y-o-y), 11.0 Mt of wheat (+17%) and 3.0 Mt of barley (+22%). 2014/15 MY sunflower oil exports are forecasted at 4.1 Mt (–3% y-o-y), reflecting a lower sunflower seed harvest last year of 10.1 Mt (–13% y-o-y).

Egypt remained the largest importer of Ukrainian wheat in 2013/14 MY, accounting for 30% of total exports, while Spain was the largest corn importer with a 15% share in 2013/14 MY (October-September).

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecasts Ukraine will export 11.0 Mt of wheat in 2014/15 MY, accounting for 6.9% of projected global wheat exports over the period (+1.2ppt y-o-y). The EU is forecast to be the largest global wheat exporter (30 Mt; 19% of total exports) and Egypt and Indonesia to be the largest importers (10.0 Mt or 6.3% of total imports each).

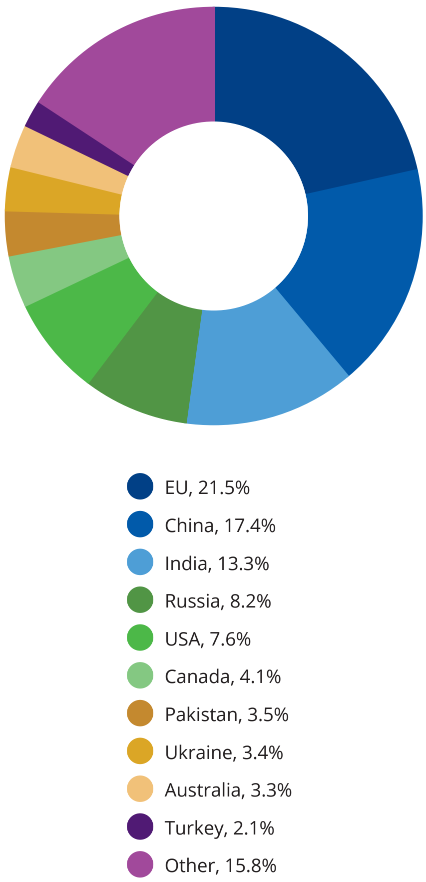

Fig.121. Global Wheat Producers (volume; 2014/15E MY)
Source: FAS, USDA

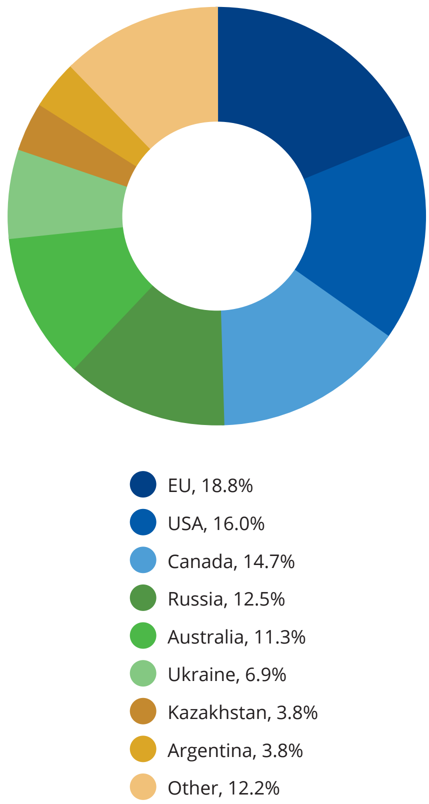

Fig.122. Global Wheat Exporters (volume; 2014/15E MY)
Source: FAS, USDA

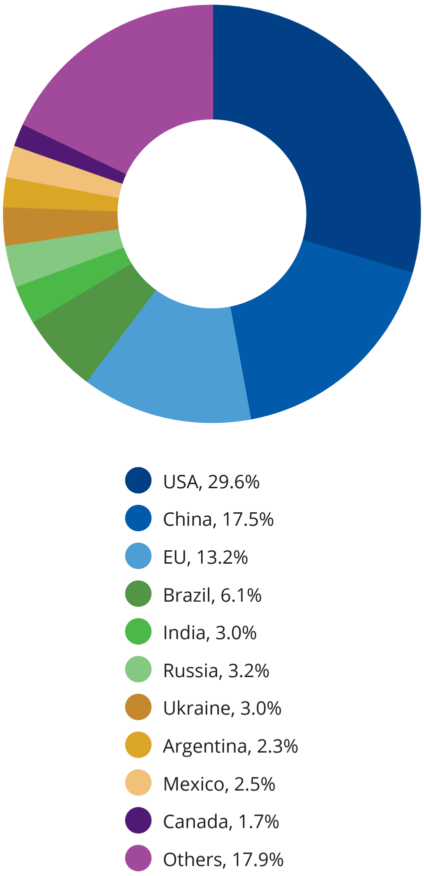

Fig.123. Global Coarse Grain Producers (volume; 2014/15E)
Source: FAS, USDA

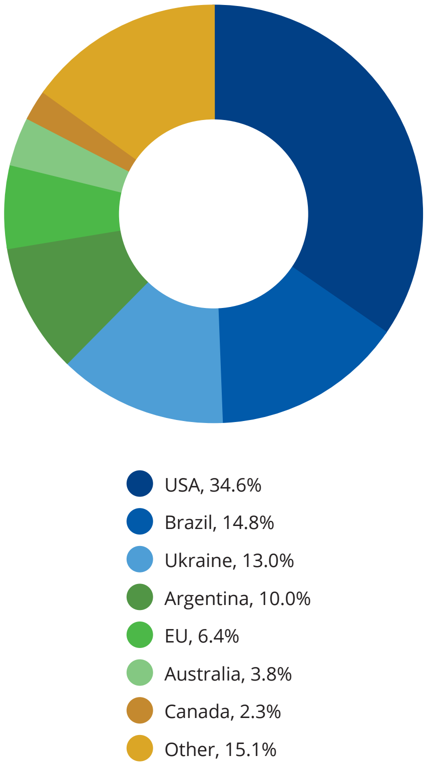

Fig.124. Global Coarse Grain Exporters (volume; 2014/15E)
Source: FAS, USDA

According to the USDA, global coarse grain exports will hit 149.0 Mt in 2014/15 MY, with Ukraine projected to account for 13.0% of the total (19.4 Mt; –20% y-o-y on a lower corn harvest), becoming the third largest exporter (up from 4th place in 2013/14 MY). Japan is forecast to be the largest importer of coarse grains (12% of total imports).

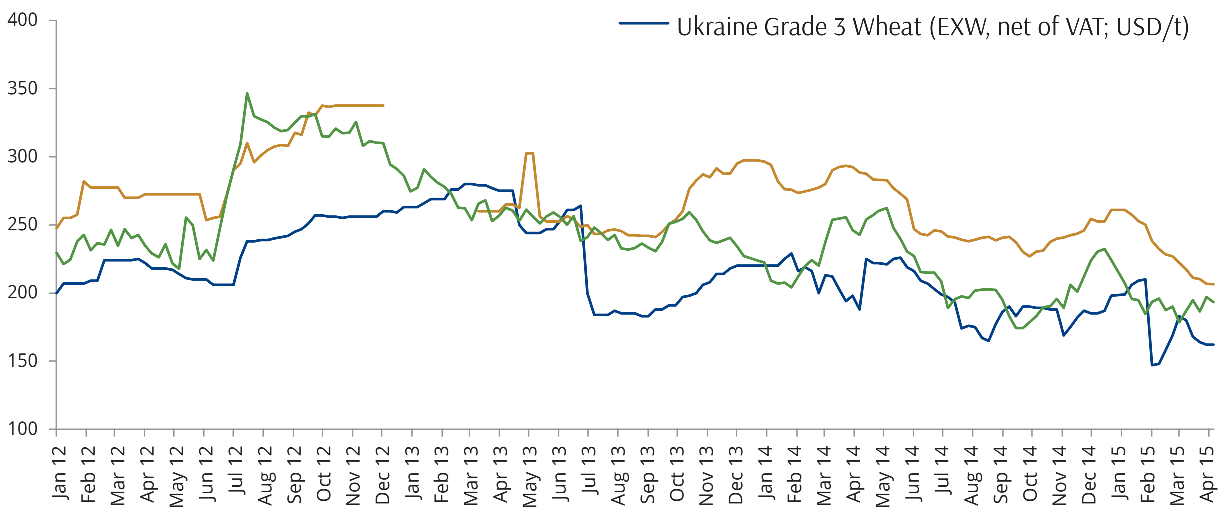

Fig.125. Wheat Prices in Ukraine vs. CBOT Futures* Note: *line breaks if no FOB trades were reported. *Source: UkrAgroConsult*

Domestic and Export Grain Prices

Export prices of grains in Ukraine normally fluctuate in line with respective Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) quotes, with a time lag of 1-2 weeks. In 1H14, domestic wheat prices declined by 19% y-o-y to USD 215/t EXW (incl. VAT; +9% half-year-on-half-year or h-o-h) and USD 276/t FOB Black Sea (+4% h-o-h and +5% y-o-y). In 2H14, a further 14% h-o-h decline was observed in local EXW prices, to USD 184/t, reflecting a bumper wheat harvest of 24.1 Mt (+10% y-o-y), and a 13% h-o-h decline in FOB Black Sea quotes, to USD 241/t. For the full year, prices averaged USD 199/t EXW (–14% y-o-y) and USD 259/t FOB Black Sea (–2%). In

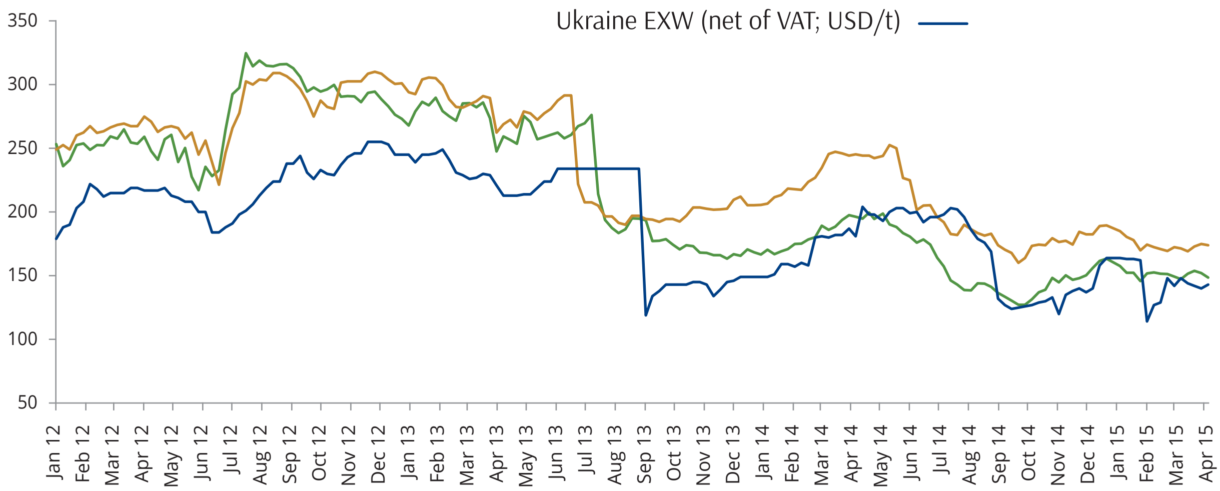

Fig.126. Corn Prices in Ukraine vs. CBOT Futures* Note: *line breaks if no FOB trades were reported. *Source: UkrAgroConsult*

1H15, EXW prices are projected to average USD 175/t (–5% h-o-h and –18% y-o-y), implying a 2014/15 MY average of USD 180/t (–13% y-o-y). For 2H15, given potential upward price pressure stemming from Russian export curbs and expectations of lower harvests in the Black Sea region, a 6% h-o-h increase is forecast in local EXW quotes, to USD 185/t. This implies 2015 averages of USD 180/t EXW (–10% y-o-y) and USD 240/t FOB (–7% y-o-y).

Ukrainian corn export prices recovered by 15% h-o-h to USD 230/t on average in 1H14 (still –19% y-o-y), demonstrating an unusually high USD 45/t premium to CBOT corn futures, which owes to Ukrainian corn being marketed as a GMO-free product and enjoying high demand in China (as opposed, for example, to U.S. corn). Also supporting the price premium were concerns about potential export disruptions fuelled by Ukraine's tensions with Russia. Local EXW prices averaged USD 181/t in 1H14 (+4% h-o-h and –21% y-o-y). In 2H14, corn export prices fell by 21% h-o-h to USD 180/t FOB Black Sea on average, driving local EXW prices lower to USD 146/t (–19% h-o-h). This put the respective 2014 averages at USD 167/t EXW (–17% y-o-y) and USD 204/t FOB (–15% y-o-y). Forecasts for 1H15 are less than optimistic, with global players expecting corn futures to remain depressed due to projected large 2014/15 MY U.S. ending stocks. In 1H15, Ukrainian corn is forecast to trade even lower h-o-h at USD 140/t (EXW; –9% h-o-h and –23% y-o-y), implying a 2014/15 MY average of USD 147/t (–17% y-o-y). For 2H15, flat h-o-h prices are projected (USD 140/t EXW; –9% y-o-y), implying full-year averages of USD 140/t EXW and USD 180/t FOB.

Dietary Salt Production

Ukraine produced 2.5 Mt of salt in 2014 (–31% y-o-y), with state-owned Artemsil accounting for 94% of total production.

Ukraine exported 1.6 Mt of salt in 2014 (–39% y-o-y), mainly to Russia, but the latter banned imports of Ukrainian dietary salt in January 2015. Salt imports to Ukraine were negligible in 2014, totalling 33 kt (–11% y-o-y).

Artemsil is the largest salt producer in Ukraine with total annual capacity of 7.5 Mt. Its current capacity utilization, however, is slightly over 30%. The company targets 2015 production of 3.2 Mt (+33% y-o-y) but faces the challenge of redirecting exports from Russia to other markets. Artemsil did not achieve its 2014 output target by 22% due to the domestic economic downturn and the company's proximity to the military conflict zone in the east of Ukraine.

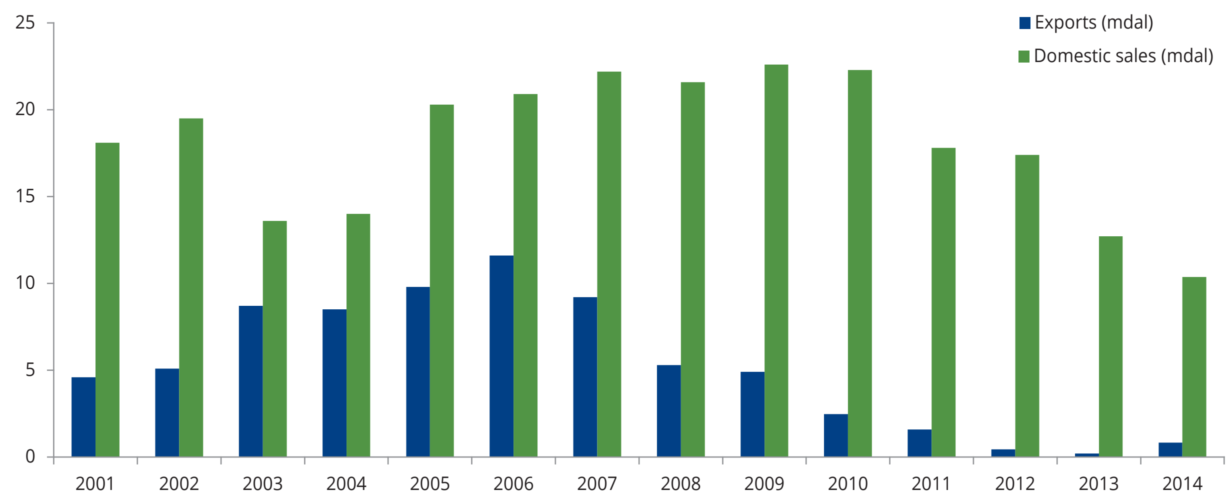

Fig.127. Ukrspyrt Ethyl Alcohol Sales *Source: Ukrspyrt*

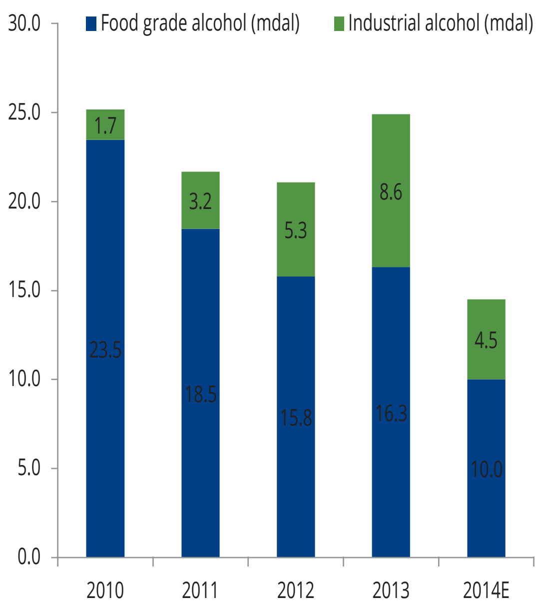

Fig.128. Ukrspyrt Ethyl Alcohol Output Breakdown
Source: Ukrspyrt, Dragon Capital estimates for 2014

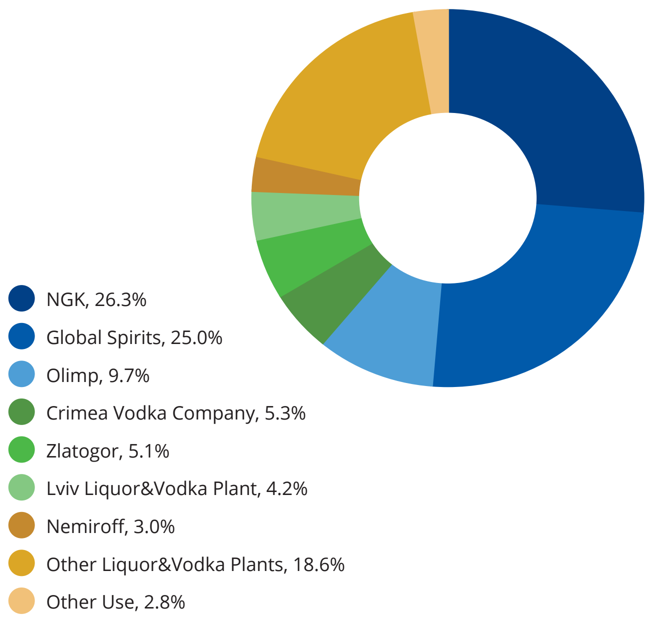

Fig.129. Ukraine Food Grade Alcohol Consumers (volume; 2014) *Source: Ukrspyrt*

Ethyl Alcohol Production

Ukraine's ethyl alcohol market is monopolized by the State, with 41 domestic distilleries operated by holding company Ukrspyrt. As of the end of 2014, 30 distilleries were operating (producing sufficient volumes to meet local demand), while 11 other plants suspended production.

In 2014, Ukrspyrt distilleries produced 11.9 million decalitres (mdal) of ethyl alcohol (–25% y-o-y), exporting 0.9 mdal (+309% y-o-y). Food grade alcohol accounted for 70% of Urkspyrt's total production, the remainder being industrial spirits.

Ukraine produced 32.1 mdal of alcoholic beverages (excluding wine) in 2014, down 4% y-o-y, with vodka distillers being Ukrspyrt's major customers. The National Vodka Company (NGK) was the largest ethyl alcohol consumer last year, accounting for 26% of Ukrspyrt's total sales.

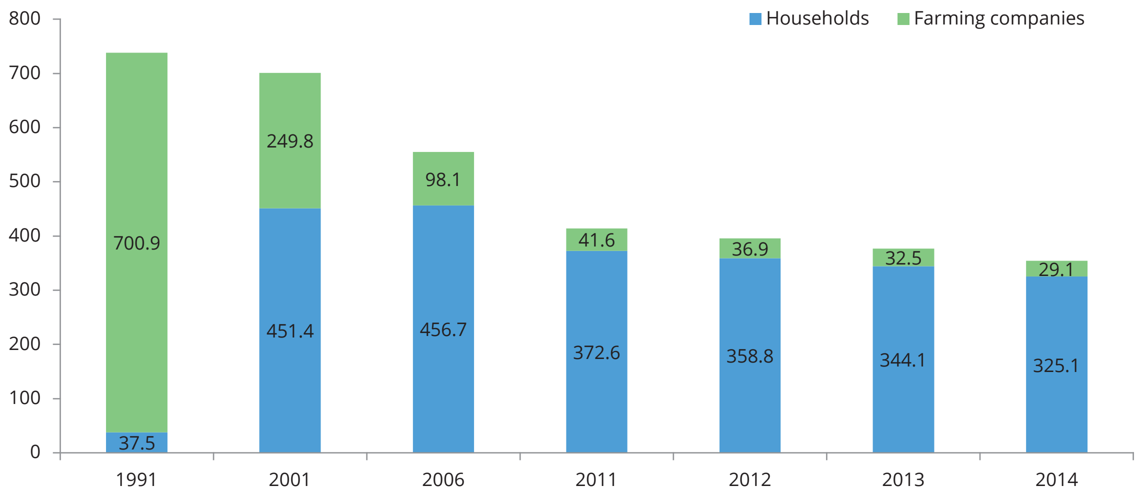

Fig.130. Horse Population in Ukraine ('000) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Horse Breeding

Ukraine's horse breeding industry has been in decline since the Soviet collapse. In 2014, the domestic horse population totalled 354,200 heads (–6% y-o-y), with 92% of the total kept by households and the remaining 8% by farming enterprises. Some 65% of the total headcount was located in the rural areas of western Ukraine where farming households are widespread. About 90% of the domestic horse herd is represented by draft breeds.

State-owned company Konyarstvo Ukrainy operates 14 subsidiaries collectively raising 1,657 horses or 5.7% of Ukraine's industrial horse headcount (March 2015 data).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- High land fertility (black soil accounts for 54% of total farmland)
- Top sunflower oil exporter and leading grain exporter globally
- Self-sufficiency in nitrogen fertilizer production for farming
- Developed transportation and storage infrastructure
- Own sea ports and proximity to key export markets (EU, MENA)
- Low production costs

Opportunities

- Ongoing consolidation in the grain growing business, with large farming companies already operating 30% of total farmland
- Land reform focused on encouraging long-term lease and prospectively allowing transactions with farmland and its use as collateral
- Implementation of new farming techniques to boost yields, with potential to increase annual harvests to 80 Mt
- Relatively low domestic per capita consumption of various food products
- Further streamlining of the regulatory environment to encourage exports

Weaknesses

- Low exports of value added products
- Low state support for the sector — no direct subsidies
- High dependence on weather in grain growing due to underinvestment and low inputs of fertilizers and crop protection..

Threats

- Financial difficulties faced by farmers in the wake of hryvnia depreciation
- Lack of cheap bank financing
- Potential elimination of tax preferences currently enjoyed by farmers
- Further negative impact of tensions with Russia and the military conflict in the east
- Volatility in global soft commodities prices

Chemicals

Overview of Sector SOEs

Chemical enterprises account for 4% of Ukraine's total industrial production. Below we analyse the six largest state-owned companies in the sector, which together account for 2% of state-owned enterprises' total assets and 4% of total revenues based on 2014 data. Three enterprises are involved in production and transportation of fertilizers and accounted for 77% of the group's total assets and 95% of revenues in 2014. The sector is highly dependent on gas supplies to Ukraine (gas being the key input in nitrogen fertilizer production) and global and domestic demand for fertilizers. Based on 2014 data, the group's return on capital employed remained negative at -2.3% (vs. the median for all sectors of +0.03%).

Top Chemical Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE (%)
Odesa Portside Plant	Production of nitrogen fertilizers	5,428	8,827	3,786	99.6 % %%	(3.6 %)
Sumykhimprom	Production of complex fertilizers and titanium dioxide	1,960	1,376	4,497	100 %	nm
Oriana	Property lessor (produced potash fertilizers before 2001)	0	1,249	27	100 %	nm
Ukrkhimtransamiak	Ammonia transportation	1,146	1,145	781	100 %	16.4 %
Pavlohrad Chemical Plant	Production of explosives	441	1,083	1,387	100 %	8.0 %
Ukrmedpostach	Supplies to medical institutions	4	1,004	34	100 %	0.1 %

The Odesa Portside Plant (OPP) is one of the largest nitrogen fertilizer producers in Ukraine focusing on production of ammonia, urea and certain chemical by-products. It accounts for 17% of Ukraine's ammonia production capacity and 19% of urea capacity. Based in the Yuzhny sea port, the OPP operates a transhipment terminal that handles ammonia, urea, methanol, and urea ammonium nitrate produced by the OPP and supplied from other fertilizer plants in Ukraine and Russia, including via the Togliatti-Horlivka-Odesa ammonia pipeline. The OPP exports about 85% of its output to more than 30 countries.

Sumykhimprom is the largest Ukrainian producer of complex fertilizers (a wide range of granulated NPK and NP fertilizers), titanium dioxide, and other inorganic chemicals. Sumykhimprom's complex fertilizer production capacity totals 500 kt p.a., accounting for 40% of Ukraine's total.

OPP's sales increased by 11% y-o-y in 2014 to UAH 5.4bn, Sumykhimprom reported a 38% increase to UAH 2.0bn, and Ukrkhimtransamiak increased revenues by 60% to UAH 1.1bn — these three companies accounting for 95% of total sales of the group analyzed. In 2014 Pavlohrad Chemical Plant reported only modest 4% y-o-y increase in revenues to UAH 441m, while Ukrmedpostach experienced a decline in sales by 40% y-o-y to UAH 4m.

The companies' combined cost of goods sold (COGS) increased by 4% y-o-y (UAH 319m) over the period, driven by Sumykhimprom (+34% or UAH 471m) and Ukrkhimtransamiak

(+18% or UAH 102m) and partly offset by OPP (UAH -248m). Total operating costs were up slightly by 3% y-o-y to UAH 384m. Other operating activities resulted in a loss of UAH 448m (vs. UAH 320m loss in 2013), with Ukrkhimtransamiak increasing other operating losses by UAH 290m (up 19x y-o-y) and OPP and Sumykhimprom reducing their losses by UAH 125m and UAH 47m, respectively. Overall, the companies' aggregate operating loss decreased from UAH 1.2bn in 2013 to UAH 172m in 2014, as revenue growth outpaced costs. Combined EBITDA turned positive in 2014 to UAH 56m (vs. negative UAH 1.0bn in 2013) as OPP and Sumykhimprom cut EBITDA losses by UAH 902m and UAH 113m, respectively.

Three companies out of analysed group recorded a positive bottom line in 2014, Ukrkhimtransamiak (UAH 64m, +40% y-o-y), Pavlohrad Chemical Plant (UAH 57m, +22% y-o-y) and Ukrmedpostach (UAH 0.4m, up 7x y-o-y). The state-owned companies' combined net loss totaled UAH 290m in 2014, falling from UAH 1.3bn in 2013 thanks to lower operating losses and a UAH 30m increase in other financial income reported by Pavlohrad Chemical Plant (UAH 18m) and OPP (UAH 13m).

The companies' book value of equity turned negative in 2014 of UAH 297m (vs. positive UAH 409m as of end-2013) as a result of losses. The main contributors were OPP (UAH 270m net loss in 2014) and Sumykhimprom (UAH 99m loss). End-2014 ROE also remained negative at -517% (vs. -122% in 2013).

The combined book value of assets rose by 91% y-o-y (UAH 7.0bn) to UAH 14.7bn, with a UAH 2.2bn increase in accounts receivable, to UAH 3.8bn, balanced out by a UAH 2.5bn increase in accounts payable, to UAH 4.1bn. The main contributor was OPP, which accumulated additional UAH 1.6bn of accounts receivable and UAH 2.2bn of accounts payable in 2014.

The companies' end-2014 total debt stood at UAH 7.9bn, up by 152% y-o-y, and was mostly UAH denominated (including OPP's debt for natural gas supplies of UAH 1.8bn and UAH 5.0bn loan from state-owned Oschadbank). Long-term bank debt stood at UAH 1.3bn (17% of total debt vs. 33% in 2013) and short-term loans accounted for 60% or UAH 4.8bn (vs. 2% in 2013). OPP was the largest contributor to debt growth over the period (+216% to UAH 6.4bn), followed by Ukrmedpostach (+49% to UAH 981m). At the same time, combined net debt came up to UAH 7.4bn (+168%), with Net Debt/Equity slipping into negative value due to negative equity. The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio deteriorated turned positive to 131.9x in 2014 amid marginal positive EBITDA negative value at end-2013 due to high negative EBITDA.

Chemical Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014	Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	7,471	8,979	**Total Assets**	7,680	14,685
Cost of Goods Sold	8,000	8,319	Fixed Assets	4,566	4,720
Gross Profit (Loss)	(530)	660	PPE	2,442	2,391
EBITDA	(1,018)	56	Current Assets	3,113	9,965
Depreciation	206	228	Accounts Receivable	1,677	3,838
Operating Profit (Loss)	(1,225)	(172)	Cash & Equivalents	387	541
Financial Income (Loss)	(70)	(111)	**Total Liabilities & Equity**	7,680	14,685
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	(1,291)	(287)	Total Liabilities	7,270	14,982
Corporate Tax	13	3	Accounts Payable	1,590	4,055
Net income (Loss)	(1,304)	(290)	Debt	3,131*	7,903
Dividends paid	na	na	Equity	409	(297)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(13.6%)	20.2 %
EBITDA Margin (%)	(13.6%)	0.6 %
Net Margin (%)	(17.4%)	(3.2 %)
Debt/Equity (%)	764.7%	nm
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	131.9
ROE (%)	(122.4%)	(517.3 %)
ROA (%)	(17.5%)	(2.6 %)
ROCE (%)	(34.6%)	(2.3 %)

Note: incl. Odesa Portside Plant's debt for natural gas supplies

Nitrogen Fertilizer Consumption and Prices

Ukraine's average fertilizer usage was virtually unchanged y-o-y in 2014 at an est. 80 kg/ha. However, it is expected to fall sharply to 73 kg/ha in 2015 due to the impact of the military conflict in the east, where 40% of domestic nitrogen fertilizer capacity is located, and hryvnia devaluation, which sharply increased the USD -linked fertilizer prices. Ukraine's fertilizer rate is higher than Russia's (33 kg/ha) but much lower than in the EU (120 kg/ha).

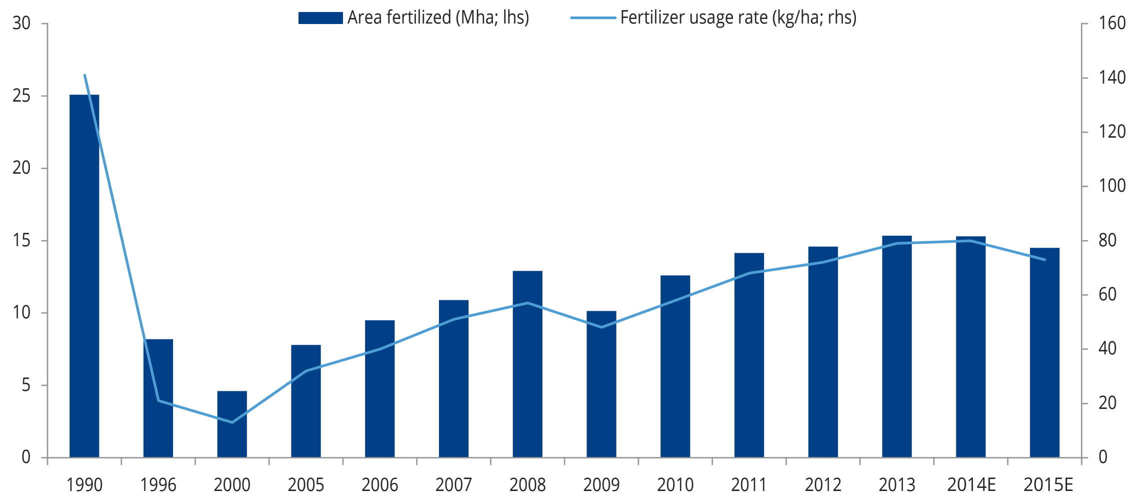

Fig.131. Area Fertilized and Fertilizer Usage Rates in Ukraine
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Dragon Capital estimates

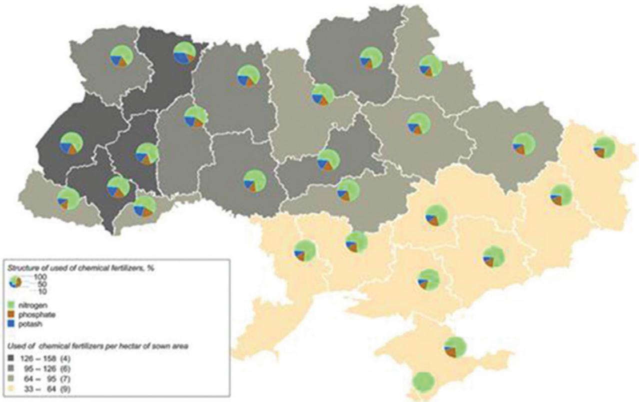

Fig.132. Fertilizer Usage Across Ukraine (2014) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

Ammonium nitrate (AN), historically the most popular fertilizer in Ukraine, accounted for 39% of total fertilizer consumption in 2014, or 1.4 Mt in volume terms (–15% y-o-y), with 164 kt (–25% y-o-y) or 12% of this volume imported, mostly from Russia. AN imports have declined since 2010 (from 25-30% of total consumption) after Ukraine imposed and subsequently increased import duties (to 20.5-36.0% from July 2014). In 2014, AN prices in Ukraine averaged USD 330/t (–6% y-o-y). The product traded at USD 340/t in mid-January, up by 24% since November, reflecting expectations of shortages ahead of the spring planting season amid uncertainty about the viability of imports from Russia due to both the military conflict in the east and high import duties.

Compound (NPK) fertilizers, which are mainly imported, accounted for 25% of total domestic fertilizer consumption in 2014, or 844 kt in volume terms (–28% y-o-y). Last year's imports fell by 29% y-o-y to 760 kt (90% of total consumption) and were delivered mainly from Russia (85% of total or 644 kt) and Belarus (13% of total or 102 kt). Domestic NPK prices averaged USD 420/t last year (–18% y-o-y) and were quoted at USD 375/t in mid-January (–25% y-o-y).

In 2014, domestic fertilizer plants produced 3.0 Mt of ammonia (–30% y-o-y), 2.2 Mt of urea (–26%; 997 kt in nutrient equivalent) and 1.6 Mt of ammonium nitrate (–27%; 566 kt in nutrient equivalent). As a result, the industry's capacity utilization dropped to an est. 45% in 2014 from 56% in 2013 as the military conflict in the east left two plants, Stirol and Severodonetsk Azot, accounting for 40% of the industry's total capacity, shut down for much of the year (Severodonetsk Azot resumed

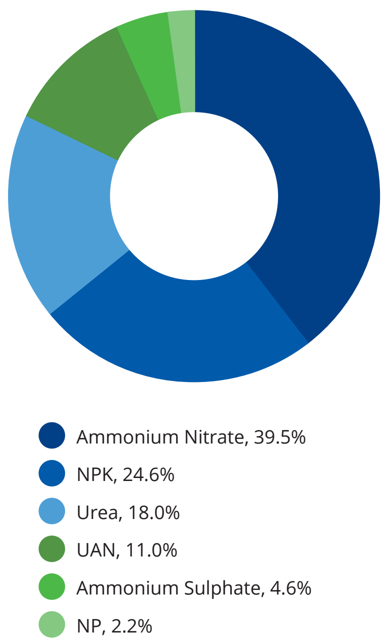

Fig.133. Ukraine Fertilizer Consumption (volume terms; 2014) Note: NPK — complex fertilizers of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium; UAN — urea ammonium nitrate. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Ostchem, Dragon Capital estimates*

Fig.134. Ammonium Nitrate Price Dynamics (EXW, USD/t; Jan'11–Jan'15) *Source: Cherkasy Fertilizer Research Institute*

production in late December when the city it is based in returned under the control of the Ukrainian Government, while Stirol is still idle). In addition, Ukraine's four other fertilizer plants were constrained by a shortage of natural gas, the key input in nitrogen fertilizer production.

Ukraine consumed an est. 3.9 Mt of organic and non-organic fertilizers in 2014, or 1.5 Mt in nutrient equivalent, down 7% y-o-y. Nitrogen fertilizers accounted for 64% of total consumption, in line with the global consumption breakdown. Last fall, domestic farmers bought 1.7 Mt of fertilizers or 0.7 Mt in nutrient equivalent, down 22% y-o-y but almost fully satisfying their immediate needs. For the spring planting season, farmers are expected to require 2.1 Mt of fertilizers (0.8 Mt in nutrient equivalent, –25% y-o-y).

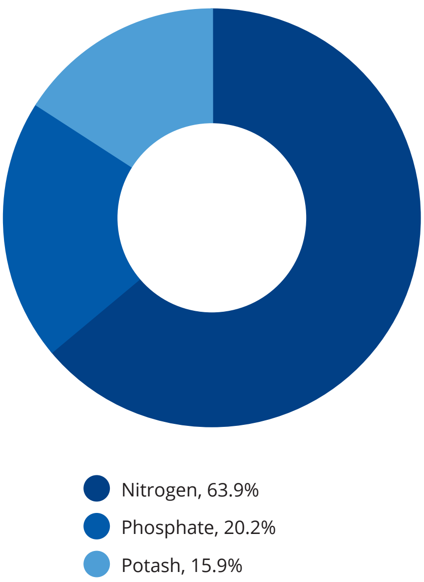

Fig.135. Ukraine Fertilizer Consumption (volume terms; 2014) *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Cherkasy Fertilizer Research Institute*

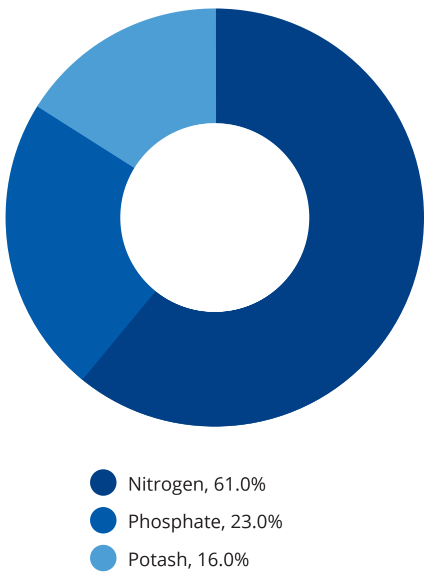

Fig.136. World Fertilizer Consumption (volume terms; 2013) *Source: Business World Agency*

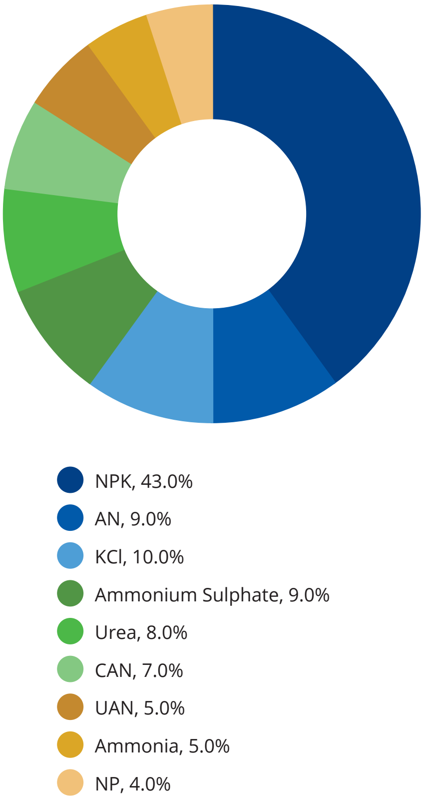

Fig.137. Ukraine Fertilizer Imports (volume terms; 2014)
Note: KCl — potassium chloride, CAN — calcium ammonium nitrate, UAN — urea ammonium nitrate. *Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Cherkasy Fertilizer Research Institute*

A shortage of ammonium nitrate of about 350-370 kt is expected in 1H15, as one of the four AN producing plants (Stirol with 24% of total AN capacity) remains idle and the other three face gas shortages. Its undersupply, however, is likely to be offset by urea or UAN.

Urea's share of domestic fertilizer consumption surged in the past two years, from 7% in 2012 to an est. 18% in 2014. Its 2014 consumption totaled an est. 618 kt (+95% y-o-y), with production of 2.0 Mt (–28%) and exports of 1.5 Mt (–37%). In 2015, given the forecast AN shortage, urea consumption may rise by 70% y-o-y to 1 Mt.

NPK accounted for the bulk of fertilizer imports to Ukraine in 11M14 (40%), followed by ammonium nitrate with 10%. Both products were imported mainly from Russia.

In 2014, domestic fertilizer prices fell by 6-22% in dollar terms, in line with global price dynamics, but surged by 30-50% in hryvnia terms as the local currency depreciated. Since domestic farmers sell their produce at dollar-linked prices, the spike in fertilizer prices in hryvnia terms should not be critical for them.

Average Fertilizer Prices for Farmers in Ukraine (incl. VAT; $/t; 2011–14)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	Chg. '14/'13, %
Ammonium Nitrate*	373–389	375–390	340–360	330	(6%)
NPK	450	550	515	420	(18%)
Urea	486	520	460	360	(22%)
Urea Ammonium Nitrate	314	362	344	315	(8%)

Note:*wholesale and retail prices shown for AN. *Source: Cherkasy Fertilizer Research Institute, Dragon Capital estimates*

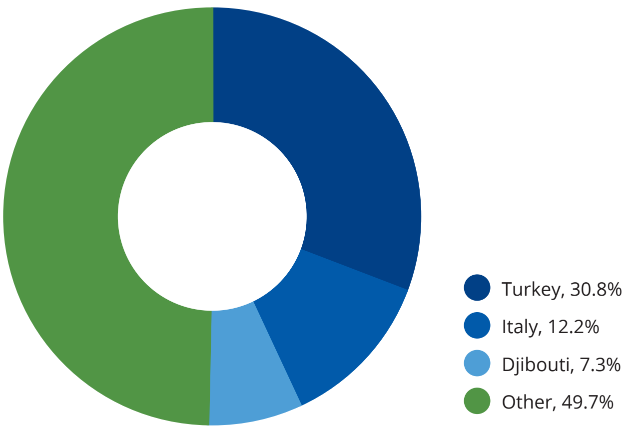

Fig.138. Ukraine Fertilizer Exports (value terms; 2014)
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Cherkasy Fertilizer Research Institute

In 2014, Ukraine's fertilizer exports fell by 43% in dollar terms to USD 648m. The major importers were Turkey (31% of total exports in volume terms), Italy (12%) and the African state of Djibouti (7%). Fertilizer imports in value terms fell by 17% y-o-y to USD 176m last year due to lower AN imports from Russia. Russia accounted for 91% of Ukraine's 2014 fertilizer imports (–6ppt y-o-y).

Nitrogen Fertilizer Production Asset Base

Ukraine's six fertilizer plants can produce 5.3 Mt of ammonia, 3.4 Mt of urea and 2.8 Mt of ammonium nitrate p.a. The largest ammonia and urea producer by capacity is Stirol (see charts below). OPP, the only state-owned producer in this sector, accounts for 17% of the ammonia capacity and 19% of the urea capacity.

Ukraine's major ammonia export route is a 2,417 km pipeline stretching from Russian nitrogen fertilizer producer TogliattiAzot to OPP facilities at the Black Sea port of Pivdenniy (Yuzhny) and connecting to Stirol on its way. Transhipment facilities at Pivdenniy are operated by OPP. The pipeline was built in the 1970s by an American investor, who held concession rights to it until 1997. Currently the pipeline is state-owned. Its annual throughput capacity is 2.5 Mt and the length of its Ukrainian section totals 807 km.

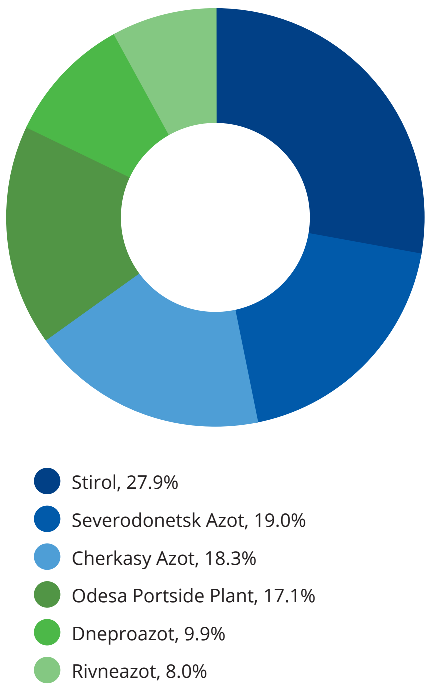

Fig.139. Ukraine Ammonia Capacity Breakdown (%; 2014)
Source: Companies, Cherkasy Research Institute for Fertilizers

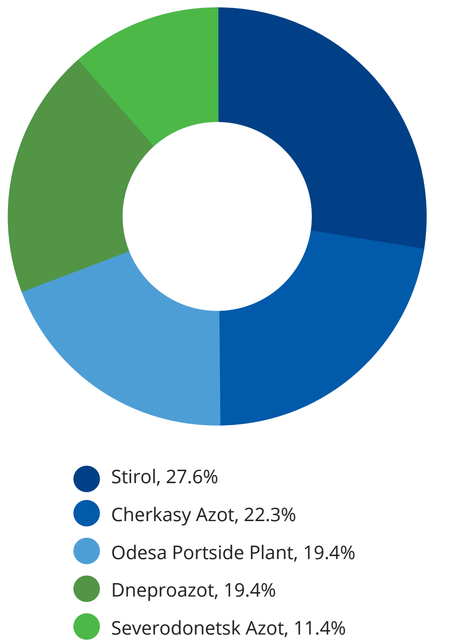

Fig.140. Ukraine Urea Capacity Breakdown (%; 2014)
Source: Companies, Cherkasy Research Institute for Fertilizers

The Ukrainian Government held a privatization auction to sell its 99.6% stake in OPP in 2009 but canceled its results shortly afterwards, with the company remaining state-owned since. At the time, the company was offered for privatization without the ammonia transhipment unit.

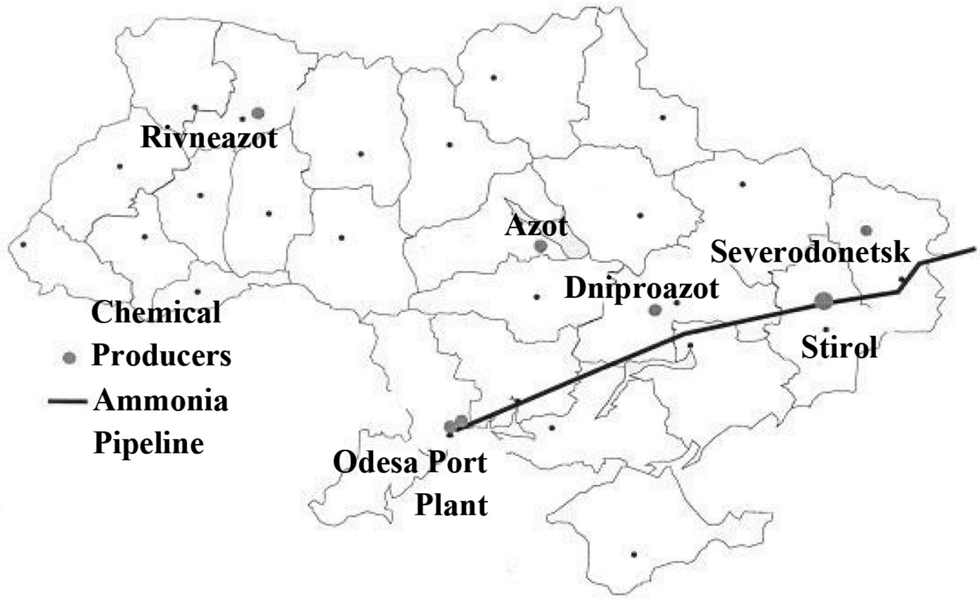

Fig.141. Ammonia Pipeline and Major Ukrainian Fertilizer Producers *Source: Dragon Capital*

SWOT Analysis

Strengths
- Solid global position (5-7% of global ammonia exports)
- Sizable and partly modernized nitrogen fertilizer production capacitiesIndustry consolidation — four of six plants are controlled by one business group

Opportunities
- Diversification of natural gas supplies
- Further modernization to reduce gas usage
- Construction of complex-fertilizer production facilities

Weaknesses
- Growing prices of imported complex fertilizers such as NPK due to hryvnia depreciation
- Reduced demand for nitrogen fertilizers due to their dollar-linked prices growing in response to hryvnia depreciation

Threats
- Uncertainty over natural gas supply due to tensions with Russia
- Reduction in ammonia supplies through the pipeline from Russia
- Volatile soft commodities prices affecting farmer demand for fertilizers
- Liquidity shortages experienced by Ukrainian farmers, depressing their demand for fertilizers
- Adverse gas price dynamics making production loss-making

Coal Mining

Overview of Sector SOEs

Coal mining is a key sector of the Ukrainian economy, both as a supplier to other industries (power and heat generation, metallurgical coke production) and a major employer (300,000 jobs). Coal mining accounted for 3.2% of Ukraine's industrial production in 2014, down from 4.3% in 2013 due to the impact of military conflict in the coal-rich eastern region of Ukraine. In volume terms, production by state-owned mines accounted for 36% of last year's total coal output.

Seven companies out of the TOP-100 SOEs represent the coal mining sector, accounting for 4% of the group's total revenues and a mere 1% of total assets. State-owned coal mining assets have a long history of loss making operations and 2014 wasn't an exception. The companies in the sector reported combined negative EBITDA of UAH 876m and net losses of UAH 1.6bn. Their total equity was negative at UAH 3.9bn. Combined ROCE was likewise negative at 65% in 2014.

Top Coal Mining Sector SOEs (2014 data)

Name	Core activity	Net sales (UAH m)	Assets (UAH m)	Number of employees	State stake	ROCE(%)
Coal of Ukraine	Coal trade	6,508	4,513	158	100 %	14.0 %
Selidovvuhillya	Coal mining	470	1,543	9,647	100 %	74.1 %
Lysychanskvuhillya	Coal mining	144	1,407	5,334	100 %	(178.3 %)
Krasnolymanska	Coal mining	382	1,246	3,518	100 %	16.5 %
Krasnoarmiyskvuhillya	Coal mining	352	1,138	6,458	100 %	250.5 %
Lvivvuhillya	Coal mining	901	887	10,241	100 %	61.3 %
Dzerzhynskvuhillya	Coal mining	147	593	4,802	100 %	28.3 %

Coal Mining Sector SOEs' Aggregated Financials

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014	Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	7,684	8,903	**Total Assets**	10,784	11,327
Cost of Goods Sold	10,091	11,032	Fixed Assets	7,394	5,335
Gross Profit (Loss)	(2,407)	(2,128)	PPE	4,070	3,788
EBITDA	(138)	(876)	Current Assets	3,390	5,992
Depreciation	399	426	Accounts Receivable	2,412	4,925
Operating Profit (Loss)	(537)	(1,302)	Cash & Equivalents	30	33
Financial Income (Loss)	(399)	(529)	**Total Liabilities & Equity**	10,784	11,327
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	(878)	(1,611)	Total Liabilities	13,008	15,226
Corporate Tax	(16)	15	Accounts Payable	5,222	6,183
Net income (Loss)	(861)	(1,626)	Debt	4,999	5,901
Dividends paid	na	na	Equity	(2,224)	(3,899)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(0.2%)	15.9%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(1.8%)	(9.8%)
Net income Margin (%)	(11.2%)	(18.3%)
Debt/Equity (%)	(224.7%)	(151.3%)
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	nm
ROE (%)	nm	nm
ROA (%)	(8.2%)	(14.7%)
ROCE (%)	(19.4%)	(65.0%)

Structure and Regulation

Ukraine carries the seventh-largest proven coal reserves in the world, estimated at 34 billion tonnes (4% of the world total). Bituminous coal and anthracite account for 45% of Ukraine's coal reserves. In 2013, the country ranked 12th globally in terms of coal production and consumption (see chart below).

Global Coal Reserves and Production (2013)

	Reserves ('000 Mt)	Share of total (%)	Output (Mt)	Share of total (%)	Consumption (Mt)	Share of total (%)
United States	237	26.6%	893	11.3%	813	10.4%
Russia	157	17.6%	347	4.4%	197	2.5%
China	115	12.8%	3,680	46.6%	3,851	49.5%
Australia	76	8.6%	478	6.1%	80	1.0%
India	61	6.8%	605	7.7%	858	11.0%
Germany	41	4.5%	190	2.4%	359	4.6%
Ukraine	34	3.8%	88	1.1%	82	1.1%
Kazakhstan	34	3.8%	115	1.5%	71	0.9%
South Africa	30	3.4%	257	3.3%	156	2.0%
Indonesia	28	3.1%	421	5.3%	88	1.1%
Others	80	8.9%	823	10.4%	1,230	15.8%
World total	892	100.0%	7,896	100.0%	7,785	100.0%

Source: BP

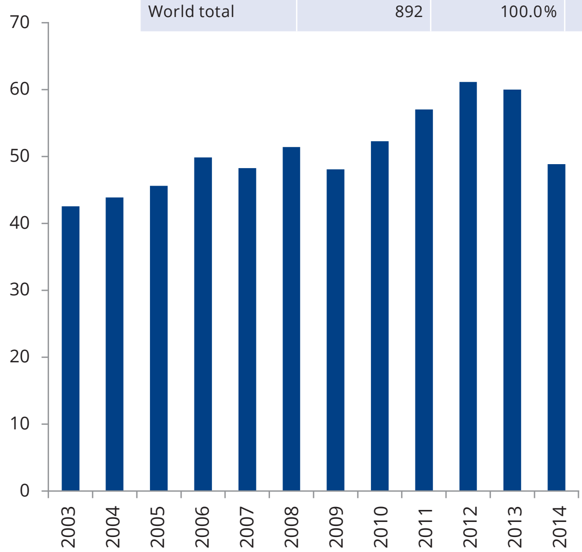

Fig.142. Thermal Coal Production in Ukraine (Mt)
Source: Energobusiness

Coal in Ukraine is mined mostly in the eastern Luhansk and Donetsk regions bordering with Russia and, on a much smaller scale, the western Lviv and Volyn regions bordering with Poland. Unlike most North American and Australian coal producers, Ukrainian companies mine coal underground. With about 160 operational mines, domestic coal production increased at a CAGR of 3.2% in 2009–13, reaching 83.7 Mt in 2013.

Domestic coal production slumped by 22% y-o-y to 65 Mt last year due to the military conflict in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. This volume included 49 Mt of thermal coal (–19% y-o-y) and 16 Mt of coking coal (–32%). Output from state-owned coal mines fell by 27% y-o-y to 18 Mt (36% share, –4ppt y-o-y).

The military conflict in the east disrupted production and logistics at numerous mines. A number of mines had to shut down for security reasons while others halted work due to destroyed power supply lines, facing the risk of being flooded by underground waters. Those still operating had to stockpile mined coal on their premises as destroyed or

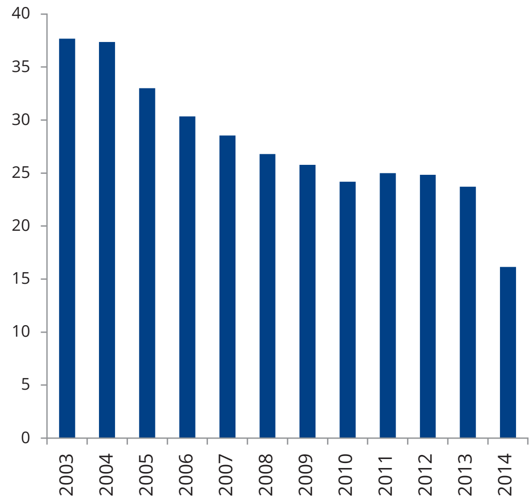

Fig.143. Coking Coal Production in Ukraine (Mt)
Source: Energobusiness

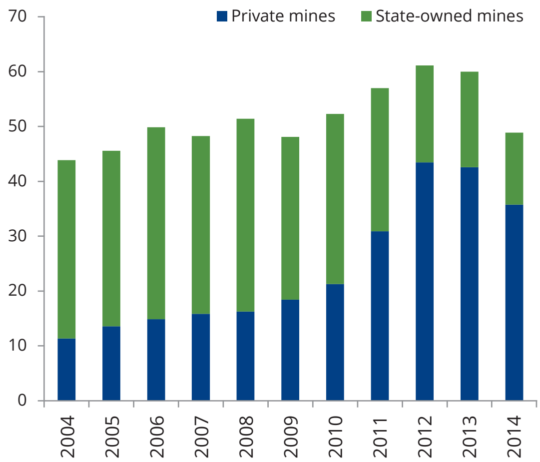

Fig.144. Breakdown of Thermal Coal Production (Mt)
Source: Energobusiness

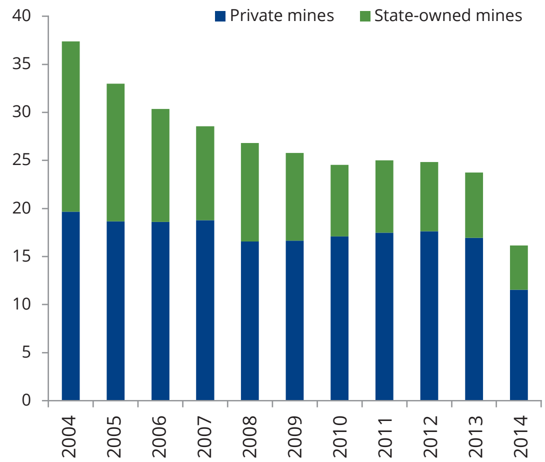

Fig.145. Breakdown of Coking Coal Production (Mt)
Source: Energobusiness

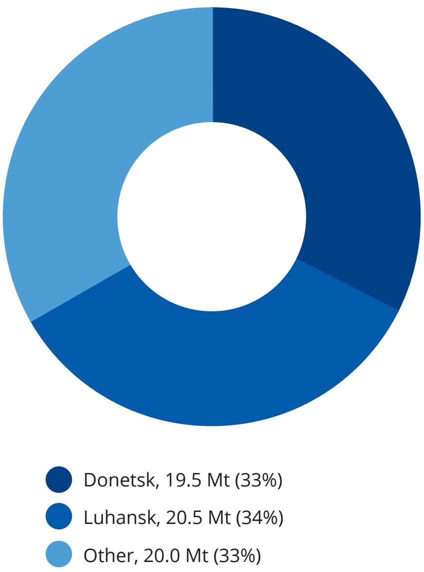

Fig.146. Breakdown of Thermal Coal Output by Region(2013) *Source: Energobusiness*

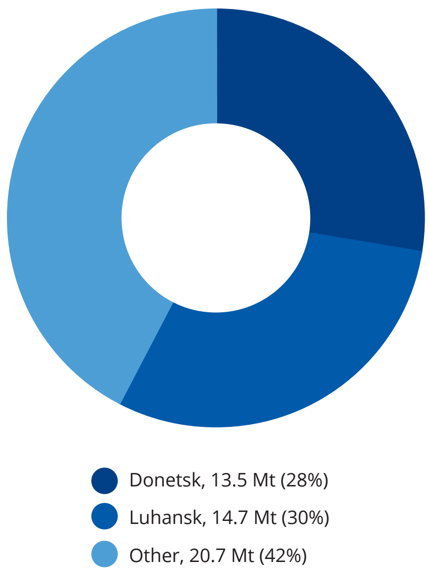

Fig.147. Breakdown of Thermal Coal Output by Region(2014) *Source: Energobusiness*

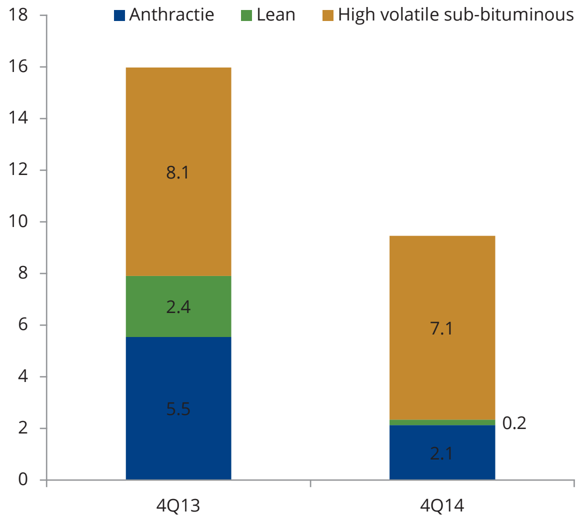

Fig.148. Breakdown of Thermal Coal Production by Type (Mt, 4Q14) *Source: Energobusiness*

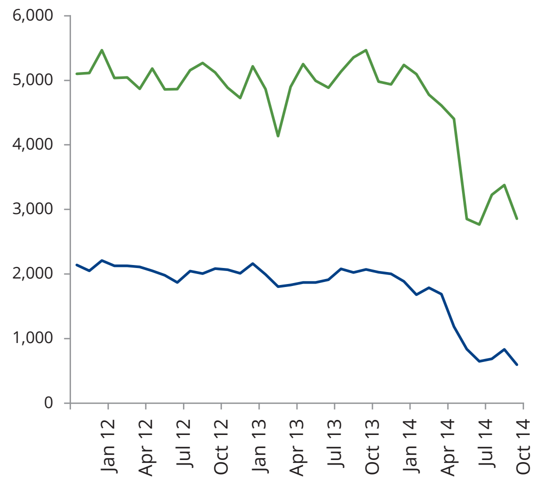

Fig.149. Monthly Coal Production (2012–2014, kt) *Source: Ministry of Energy and Coal of Ukraine*

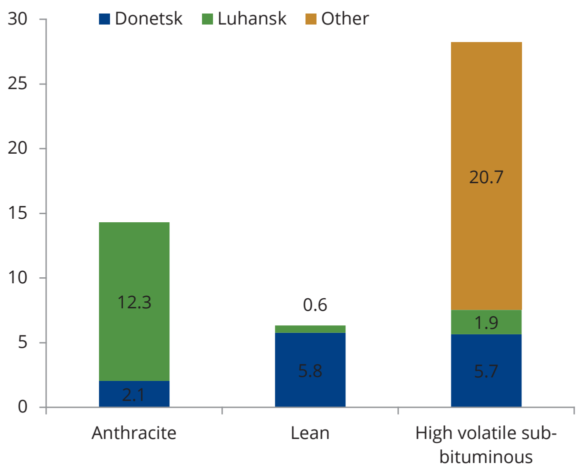

Fig.150. Thermal Coal Production by Grade and Region (Mt, 2014) *Source: Energobusiness*

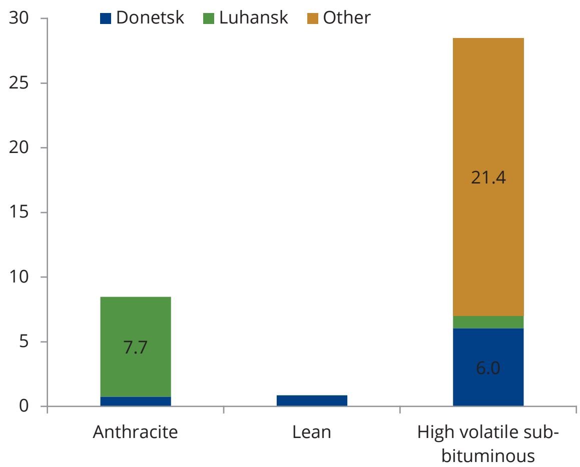

Fig.151. Thermal Coal Production by Grade and Region (Mt, 2015E) *Source: Energobusiness*

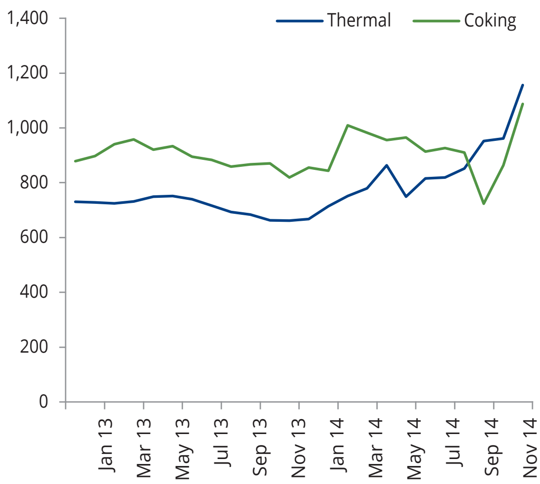

Fig.152. Thermal and Coking Coal Prices (UAH/t, 2013–2014) *Source: Energobusiness*

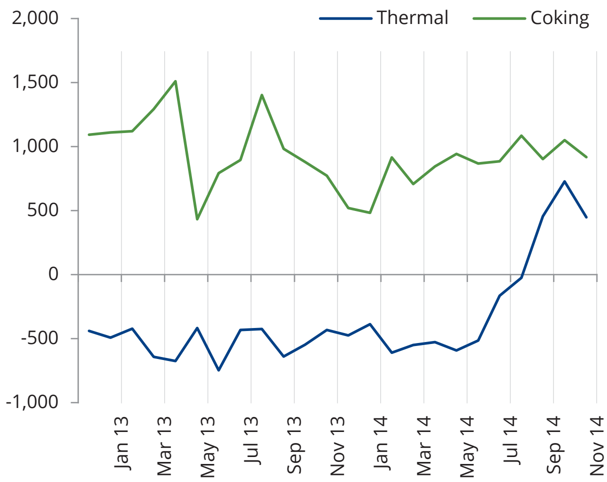

Fig.153. Net Imports of Thermal and Coking Coal (kt, 2013–2014) *Source: Energobusiness*

blockaded railways prevented delivery to consumers. Some 48 state-owned mines operated at a fraction of their capacity.

As a result, coal production in Ukraine halved y-o-y in August 2014 and continued to decline for the rest of the year. In 4Q14, thermal coal output slumped by 41% y-o-y to 16 Mt, with anthracite production down by 62% to 2.1 Mt and lean coal output plunging by 91% to 212 kt. Production of high-volatile coals declined by a moderate 12% as relevant production assets (DTEK's Pavlohrad Coal and mines in the western Lviv and Volyn regions) were not affected by the military hostilities.

Production of coking coal, which is mined solely in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, was hit even harder, falling from 2 Mt in January 2014 to a mere 600 kt in December.

As a result, in September 2014 Ukraine turned from a net exporter into a net importer of thermal coal and increased imports of coking coal (it had been a net importer historically). For the full year, net exports of thermal coal were still positive at 2.2 Mt, down from 6.3 Mt in 2013, with net imports in 2H14 totaling 923 kt (vs. net exports of 3.2 Mt in 2H13). Coking coal imports totaled 10.1 Mt in 2014, down by 18% y-o-y and in line with the decline in pig iron production.

Coal Production Costs (UAH/t, 2014)

	Total (UAH/t)	Change (%, y-o-y)	Materials (UAH/t)	Personnel (UAH/t)	Depreciation (UAH/t)	Other (UAH/t)	SG&A (UAH/t)	Sales and Distribution (UAH/t)
Donetsk region								
Donetskvuhillya	1,716.8	12.2%	520.3	843.5	115.3	157.1	72.0	8.8
Donbas	730.9	3.8%	231.6	374.5	42.0	53.8	21.4	7.6
Pivdenno-Donbaske #1	1,258.9	41.6%	314.5	697.0	115.6	76.7	45.3	9.8
Mospinska	764.9	na	534.9	116.5	(92.5)	195.1	10.9	0.0
Makiyivvuhillya	1,583.0	13.5%	481.5	767.7	85.0	123.9	116.1	8.9
Krasnoarmiyskvuhillya	2,053.7	(25.7%)	582.1	1004.5	157.5	185.2	108.7	15.8
Krasnolimanskaya	708.7	(5.9%)	197.0	333.6	98.1	50.3	24.5	5.3
Selidovvuhillya	1,837.3	118.6%	388.4	1097.5	142.8	109.0	93.9	5.6
Artemvuhillya	2,242.1	40.7%	830.8	1040.3	64.5	171.2	127.4	8.0
Dzerzhinskvuhillya	2,843.2	70.6%	1248.2	1152.9	102.2	161.2	173.0	5.7
Ordzhonikidzevuhillya	2,867.5	21.2%	998.7	1343.9	47.6	280.7	172.9	23.7
Shahtarskantratsyt	1,332.3	33.9%	396.9	676.1	79.2	96.8	79.1	4.3
Torezantratsit	893.5	60.4%	262.2	422.2	85.9	62.7	55.5	5.1
Snezhnoeantratsyt	1,480.0	0.0%	441.3	742.8	79.1	122.1	89.8	4.9
Donetsk region average	1,098.4	29.9%	345.7	508.5	107.0	78.8	53.4	5.0
Luhansk region								
Luhanskvuhillya	1,406.4	7.2%	386.8	761.2	93.4	83.6	68.4	12.9
Bilorechenska	1,171.8	12.7%	233.8	638.9	129.5	81.7	52.1	35.9
Pervomayskvuhillya	4,359.4	24.3%	1050.3	2452.6	214.4	293.8	327.4	21.0
Lysychanskvuhillya	2,979.9	(21.7%)	606.1	1688.7	358.6	198.1	101.8	26.6
Donbasantratsyt	1,719.5	2.1%	404.3	944.3	79.8	153.6	123.9	13.5
Antratsyt	968.7	1.5%	350.9	401.1	101.8	51.1	49.2	14.6
Luhansk region average	1,624.1	5.4%	426.2	853.8	128.5	108.9	89.6	17.1
Lvivvuhillya	1,610.5	(21.4%)	375.8	928.7	52.1	144.5	97.6	11.8
Nadiya	803.1	(22.6%)	199.0	478.5	15.3	41.9	52.7	15.7
Volynvuhillya	3,362.0	66.0%	670.1	1952.7	133.6	298.3	276.7	30.7

State owned mines	1,513.3	17.3%	430.0	778.2	96.5	114.1	83.6	10.8
Ukraine average	1,219.5	22.8%	360.4	594.1	106.5	88.1	62.9	7.5

Source: Energobusiness

State-owned coal mines remain highly inefficient and heavily reliant on state subsidies. In 2014, their average production costs increased by 17% to UAH 1,513 per tonne of mined coal, almost double the government-set average sale price of UAH 850/t. The difference was financed by the state, with subsidies amounting to UAH 7.7bn for the full year, down from UAH 13bn in 2013 as the Government stopped supporting mines on uncontrolled territory.

Reforms in the coal mining industry have been very slow to date, partly due to the political and social sensitivity of closing down loss-making mines and partly due to vested interests trying to preserve intransparent subsidy distribution schemes. The military conflict in the east left 35 state-owned mines under central Ukrainian Government control, of which five have been considered for closure, seven for conservation, and the remainder for privatization.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Sizable coal reserves sufficient for many years of active production

Opportunities

- Privatization would ease the burden of subsidies carried by the state budget
- Higher utilization of lignite coal, which is available in regions not affected by the military conflict
- With coal imports priced at USD 80/t and higher, domestic production becomes more attractive

Weaknesses

- High production costs due to outdated mining equipment and widespread manual labor
- Low coal quality hinders exports
- Large shaft depths increase extraction costs

Threats

- Potential social tensions due to underfinancing of state-owned mines and reforms leading to mass lay-offs
- Damaged transport infrastructure in the coal-rich east hampers deliveries from mines
- Potential loss of control over mines located in the area not controlled by the Ukrainian Government

Banking

Overview

Ukraine has a two-tier banking system composed of a central bank and commercial banks, including subsidiaries of foreign banks. The central bank is the National Bank of Ukraine (the NBU), vested in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine with the primary function to support the stability of the national currency. The NBU is also authorized to regulate and supervise activities of the banking system participants.

The main assets of the state-owned banks are loans provided to customers and securities (primarily, state bonds, corporate bonds and bonds issued by SOEs).

The gross loan book of the state banks increased by 43% as of 31 December 2014 as compared to the prior year at the account of new loans to customers and also as a result of the UAH depreciation inflating foreign currency denominated loans.

In 2014, the quality of the loan portfolio of the state-owned banks, as well as privately owned banks, was significantly hit by the annexation of Crimea, military conflict in eastern Ukraine and political and social instability resulting in a substantial increase of the share of non-performing loans (categories 4 and 5, according to the NBU classification).

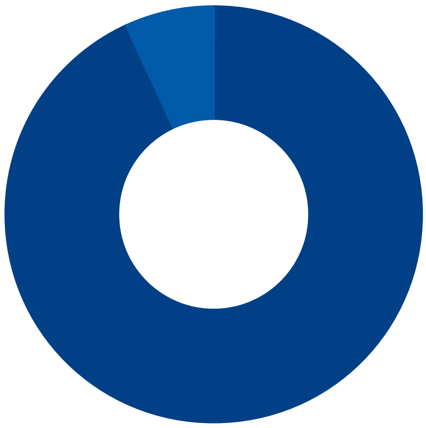

Fig.154. Structure of Loans to Customers as of 31 Dec 2014 (gross), %

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Cash & Equivalents	16,555	30,974
Balances with NBU	1,400	2
Due from other banks	7,703	4,890
Loans to customers, net	105,134	131,774
››Gross amount	136,558	156,406
››LLP	31,824	64,632
Securities	77,177	95,176
PPE& intangible assets	7,288	7,610
Otherassets	17,528	14,827
Total assets	232,786	285,254
Funds of banks	50,651	48,952
Funds of customers	98,631	128,408
Other borrowed funds	27,068	53,953
Other liabilities	4,943	4,731
Subordinated debt	3,937	7,778
Total liabilities	185,231	243,832
Share capital	60,124	77,789
Accumulated loss	(17,257)	(41,205)
Other reserves	4,699	4,839
Total equity	47,555	41,422

Source: NBU data

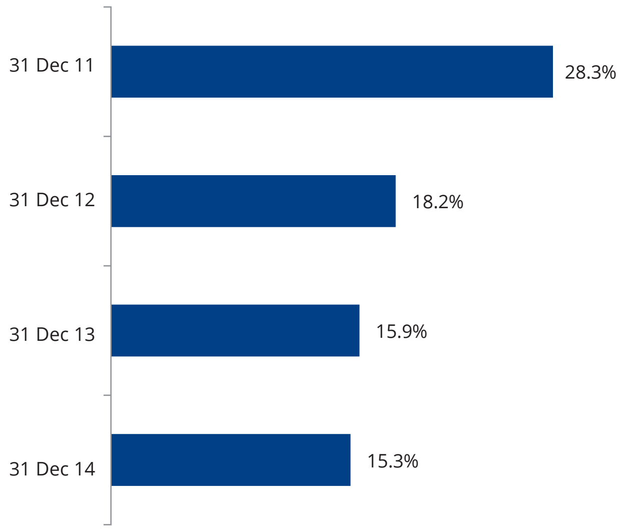

Fig.155. Share of NPLs in the gross loan portfolio of state-owned banks *Source: quarterly reports of the state-owned banks*

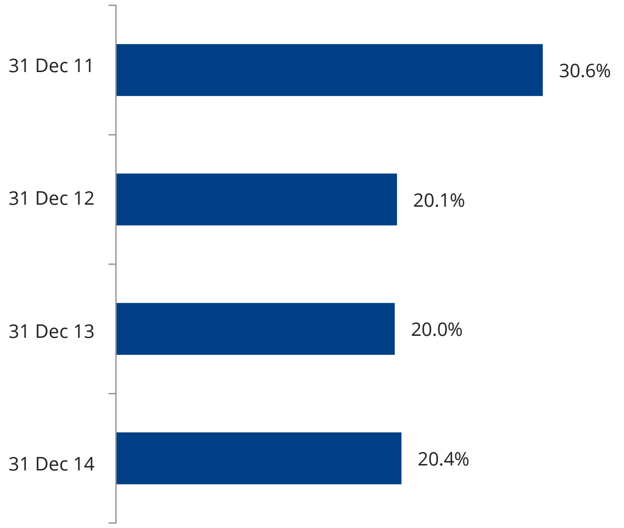

Fig.156. LLP rate — state-owned banks, % *Source: quarterly reports of the state-owned banks*

The deteriorating quality of the loan portfolio resulted in recognition of significant impairment charges, being the main factor of the total loss of the state-owned banks of UAH 22bn in 2014.

To offset the negative impact of such losses on the stability of the state-owned banks, UAH 16.5 bn of additional capital was injected by the state in 2014, resulting in the capital adequacy ratio of these banks being significantly above the minimum required level of 10%.

In 2014, in addition to the assets quality deterioration, Ukraine's financial system was undermined by a sizable bank deposit outflow. The domestic banking system lost 13% of its local currency deposits and 37% of its foreign currency deposits in 2014.

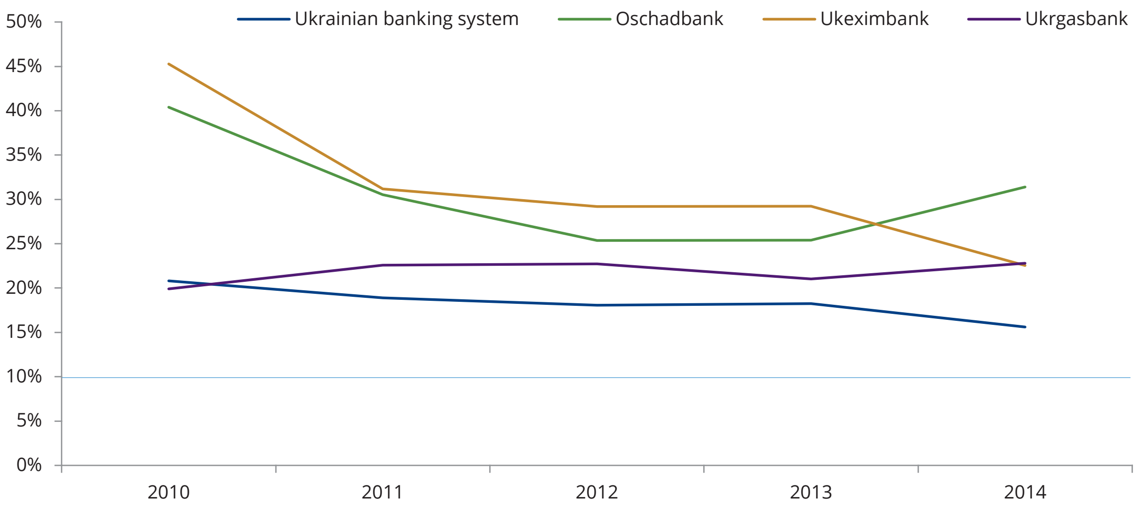

Fig.157. Capital adequacy ratio (N2)

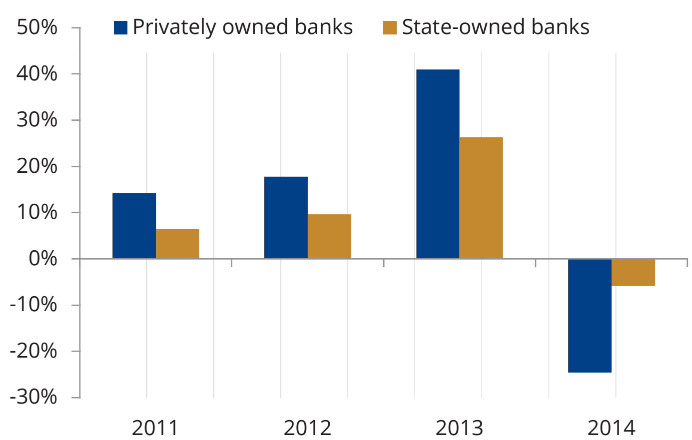

Fig.158. Growth rate of UAH denominated deposits of private individuals, % *Source: NBU data*

While underperforming the market in terms of attracting customers' deposits in 2011–2013 (because of the lower interest rates offered), the state-owned banks demonstrated a much better deposit retention rate in 2014, reflecting the customers' perception of higher financial stability of the state-backed banks if compared to privately owned banks.

As of 31 December 2014, funds of private individuals placed with state-owned banks amounted to UAH 65bn (or 16% of the total banking system), while funds of legal entities were UAH 62bn (or 21% of the total banking system).

As shown in the table to the right, losses reported by the state-owned banks in 2014 were driven by significant impairment charges.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Interest income	23,235	29,805
Interest expenses	(12,902)	(17,859)
Net interest income	10,333	11,946
Commission income	2,353	2,600
Commission expenses	(435)	(550)
Trading with securities	(1)	3,731
FOREX gain/(losses)	220	3,338
Revaluation of investment property	(35)	(1,718)
Other operating income/expenses	479	308
Provision for impairment	(5,038)	(35,738)
Administrative expenses	(5,707)	(6,908)
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss)	2,173	(22,989)
Tax expenses	(360)	793
Net profit (loss)	1,813	(22,196)

During the period of 2011–2014, net interest margin of the major state-owned banks, Oschadbank and Ukreximbank, (calculated as a ratio of net interest income to the average annual balance of interest-bearing assets) was steadily declining due to an increasing cost of funding (primarily, the cost of the customers' deposits).

At the same time, a relatively low cost to income ratio of Oschadbank and Ukreximbank allows these banks to maintain quite solid levels of pre-provision operating profit.

For the purposes of this report, the cost to income ratio was calculated as a ratio of administrative expenses to the sum of net interest income and net fee and commission income.

Bank Profiles

As of 31 December 2014, 163 commercial banks had licenses from the NBU to perform banking activity. The total assets of commercial banks amounted to UAH 1.3bn million.

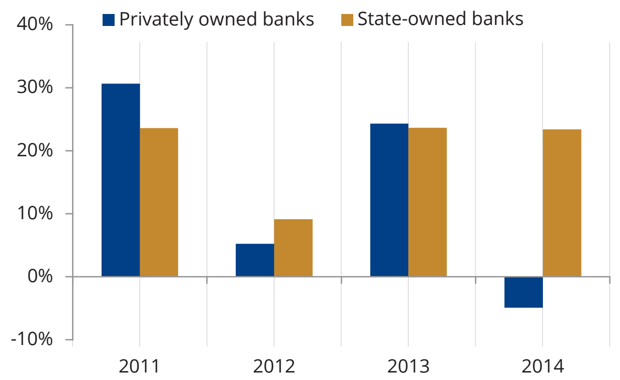

Fig.159. Growth rate of UAH denominated deposits of legal entities, % *Source: NBU data*

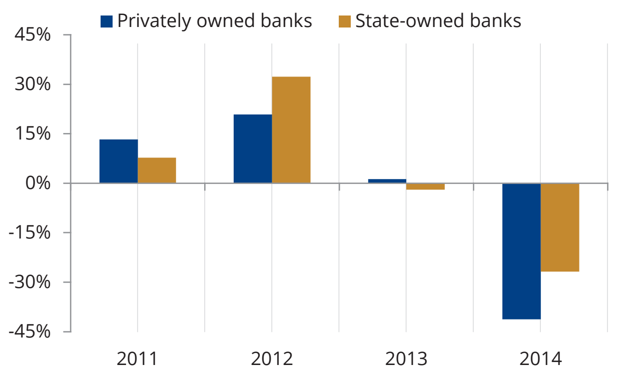

Fig.160. Growth rate of foreign currency denominated deposits of private individuals, % *Source: NBU data*

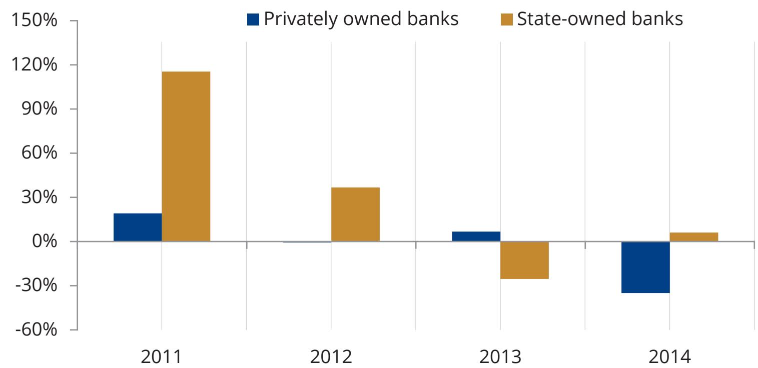

Fig.161. Growth rate of foreign currency denominated deposits of legal entities, % *Source: NBU data*

As of 31 December 2014 the state controlled 6 banks, including:

- 3 banks established by the state — PJSC State Savings Bank of Ukraine (Oschadbank), PJSC State Export-Import Bank of Ukraine (Ukreximbank), and PJSC Ukrainian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (UBRD), and
- 3 banks nationalised by the state following the financial meltdown in 2008–2009 — PJSB Ukrgasbank (Ukrgasbank), JSC Rodovid Bank (Rodovid) and PJSC JSB Kyiv (Bank Kyiv).

Name	Interest and fee and commission income for 2014 (UAH m)	Assets as of 31 December 2014 (UAH m)	Ranking by total assets as of 31 December 2014	Equity as of 31 December 2014 (UAH m)	Capital adequacy ration (N2) as of 31 December 2014	State stake
Oschadbank	16,272	128,104	2	22,749	31,4%	100
Ukreximbank	12,800	126,000	3	13,536	22.6%	100
Ukrgasbank	3,044	21,028	16	1,570	22,8%	93
Rodovid	109	8,531	27	3,331	35.2%	100
Bank Kyiv	173	1,485	67	165	7.9%	100
UBRD	8	106	158	70		100

Oschadbank was established in 1999. As of 31 December 2014, it was the second largest bank in Ukraine in terms of total assets. Being historically oriented on providing services to the population, Oschadbank is widely represented across all regions of the country (over 5,000 offices) serving over 4 million individuals (disbursement of pension, social aid, processing of utility payments and other banking transactions).

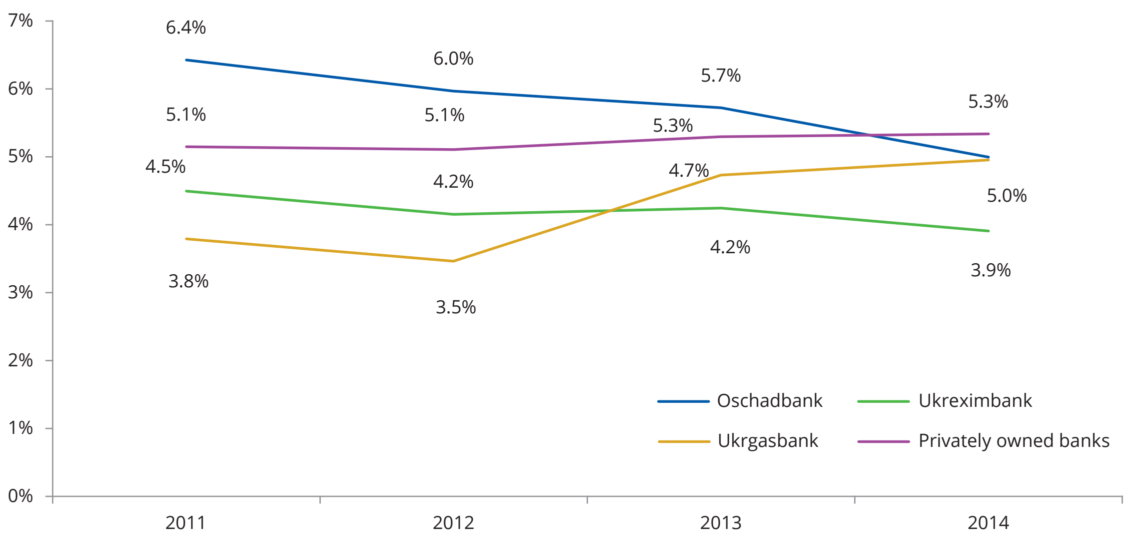

Fig.162. Net interest margin *Source: NBU data*

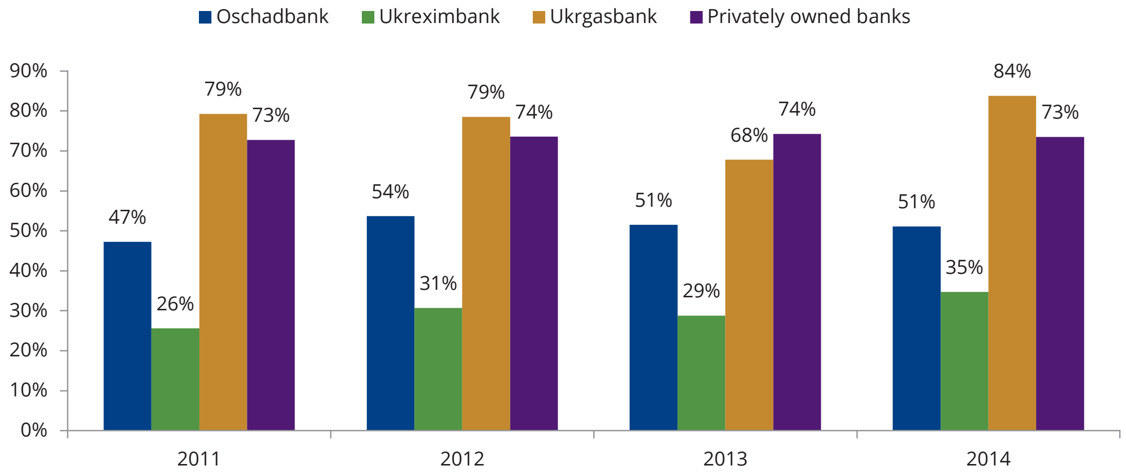

Fig.163. Cost to income ratio *Source: NBU data*

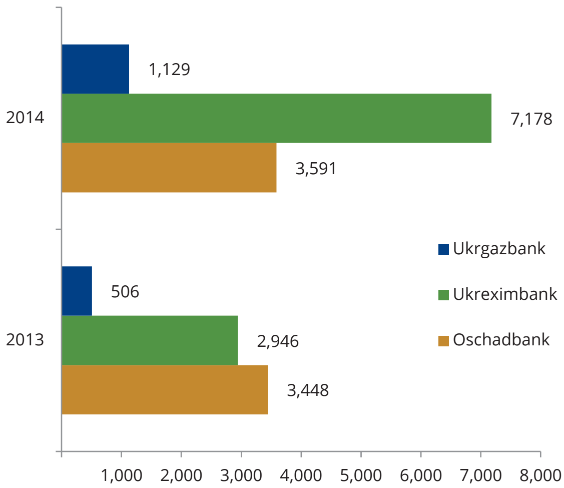

Fig.164. Pre-provision operating profit*, UAH m * — net profit less loan impairment charges *Source: NBU data*

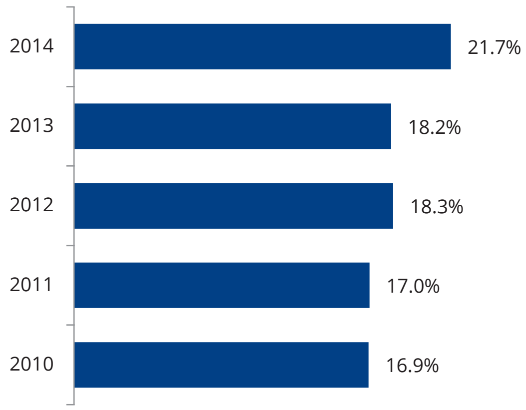

Fig.165. % of state-owned banks in the total assets of the Ukrainian banking system

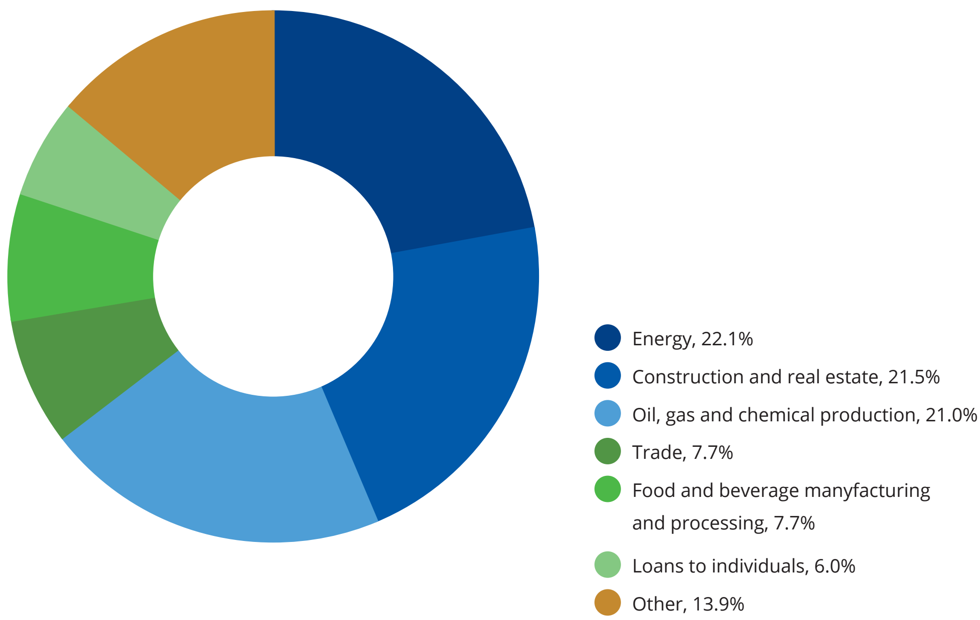

Fig.166. Portfolio of loans provided to customers as of 30 June 2014 — Oschadbank *Source: the bank's IFRS financial statement as of 30 June 2014*

Oschadbank is the only Ukrainian bank where all deposits and other valuables of customers are fully guaranteed by the State.

The bank is actively working in almost all sectors of the Ukrainian financial market; it provides banking services to large corporate clients, such as offices of the Pension Fund of Ukraine, Ukrposhta, members of the wholesale electrical energy market, etc.

Oschadbank intends to expand the products and services offered to its clients in the food and agricultural business, energy, retail, production of natural resources such as mineral sands and clays, and other export-oriented sectors with growth potential, as well as to small and medium enterprises (SME)

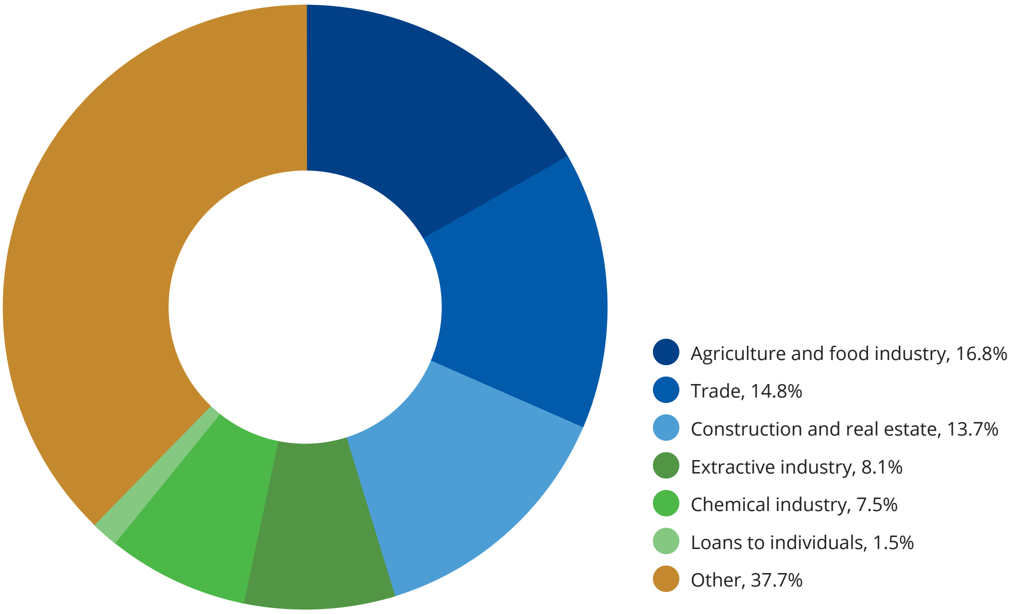

Fig.167. Portfolio of loans provided to customers as of 31 December 2013 — Ukreximbank *Source: the bank's IFRS financial statement as of 31 December 2013*

Ukreximbank was established in 1992, and as of 31 December 2014, it was the third largest bank in Ukraine in terms of assets. Ukreximbank operates 27 branches and 93 outlets in all regions of Ukraine.

The bank services a considerable share of export and import activities of Ukrainian enterprises, providing specialised services in various areas of export-import banking.

Ukreximbank acts as the sole financial agent of the Government of Ukraine with respect to loans from foreign financial institutions, which are originated, borrowed or guaranteed by Ukraine. The bank is a partner of the World Bank under the largest Export Development Project in Ukraine, a partner of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the EBRD) under the EBRD Trade Facilitation Programme and the EBRD Energy Efficiency Programme, a partner of Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (the KfW) under the SME Program.

Ukreximbank is favoured with over 100 clear credit lines from global financial institutions for short-term uncovered documentary and trade finance transactions and is the only Ukrainian bank recognised by over 30 primary Export Credit Agencies as a direct borrower/guarantor on medium and long term financing.

Such credit resources are primarily used to finance imports of industrial and agricultural equipment, chemicals for crop protection and other related supplies from numerous international providers, as well as to continue to promote export activities of leading Ukrainian companies.

Ukrgasbank was established in 1993 as a privately owned bank under the name of Hadjibei bank and since its inception was focused, mainly, on corporate lending. In 2008–2009,

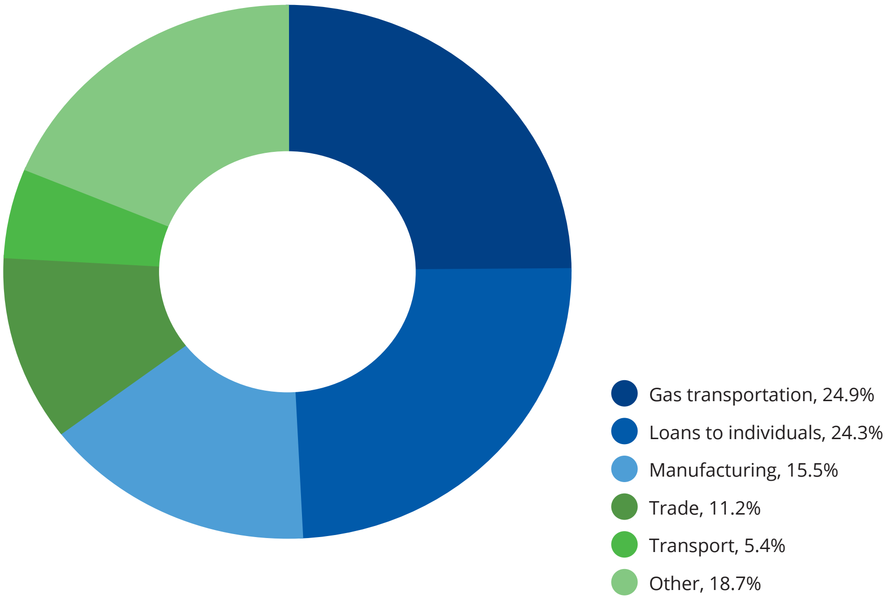

Fig.168. Portfolio of loans provided to customers as of 31 December 2013 — Ukrgasbank *Source: the bank's IFRS financial statement as of 31 December 2013*

the bank suffered from liquidity and asset quality constraints leading to nationalisation of the bank in 2009.

During the period of 2009–2011, UAH 7.4b were injected by the state into the bank's capital.

Following the nationalization, Ukrgasbank underwent a transformation from a corporate lending institution focused on financing and servicing the oil & gas sector to a bank with a diversified business model. Being a universal bank, it provides a full range of services for both retail and corporate customers. The bank's branch network includes c. 270 outlets covering all regions of the country.

Rodovid was established in 2004 as the successor of the commercial bank «Personal computer». In 2009, the bank was nationalised by the State, following the financial crises of 2008–2009.

In 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decided to focus Rodovid's activities on the collection of its own loans and work out the problematic assets of other state-owned banks, nationalised by the State. As of 31 December 2014, out of UAH 8.5 bn of total assets of the bank, UAH 7.7 bn were represented by investment property, fixed assets and other financial assets, while the net amount of loans to customers constituted only UAH 40m.

Bank Kyiv was established in 1993. In 2009 the bank was nationalised by the State, following the financial crises of 2008–2009.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 11 February 2015, Bank Kyiv was declared insolvent. The Deposit Guarantee Fund introduced a provisional administration at the bank to prepare a register of the bank's assets and liabilities for their further transfer to Ukrgasbank.

UBRD was established in 2004. The strategy of the bank is to support corporate businesses, and SMEs through financing innovation projects. It is the smallest state-owned bank with a gross loan book as of 31 December 2014 amounting to UAH 34 m (including interbank loans provided).

Reform Perspective

One of the key priorities of the Government of Ukraine is to address the financial challenges and ensure the stability in the banking sector. In 2014, Ukraine complied with its obligations under the IMF Stand-By Program to monitor liquidity levels and ensure financial resilience in the banking sector by upgrading the regulatory and supervisory framework, as well as taking steps to facilitate the restructuring of non-performing loans.

In its Letter of Intent to the IMF dated 27 February 2015, Ukraine confirmed its commitment to drive financial reform under the new IMF Extended Fund Facility Program (EFF) and launched a number of initiatives, including strengthening the system of banking regulation and supervision with a particular focus on loans to related parties, upgrading the banks' capitalization strategy, enhancing the quality asset recovery and official investigations of bank failures, bankruptcy procedure, and improving the capacity of banks to deal with problematic loans.

The reform of the financial sector is built into the Strategy of Sustainable Development «Ukraine-2020», published by Presidential Decree No. 5 on 12 January 2015. The Government of Ukraine intends to take steps to strengthen consolidated prudential regulation and supervision by transferring control over all credit history bureaus from the State Commission for Regulation of Financial Services Markets of Ukraine to the NBU. In this regard, the respective legislation has to be developed in accordance with international standards to protect the creditor's rights, liberalize the foreign currency market, address taxation issues, and account for infrastructure and trans-boundary movement of capital.

To meet the IMF requirements, as well as the 20th Principle (Transactions with related parties) of the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision of the Basel Committee, the Parliament of Ukraine passed the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legal Acts of Ukraine over Responsibility of Bank Related Parties» in March 2015. The purpose of this Law is to strengthen the liability of bank-related persons (primarily managers and beneficial owners of the banks) who make decisions that affect the financial positions of banks, improve banking supervision and protect the interests of depositors and creditors.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Ukraine is a country with one of the highest branch coverage ratios (number of banking branches per 100,000 people) — 47 in Ukraine; 39 in France; 38 in Russia; 35 in the US; and 34 in Poland. As of January 2014, the total number of branches in Ukraine was 19,500.
- Relatively accessible funding is available for top banks — 11 out of the 16 largest Ukrainian banks, representing 69.5% of the total assets of the Ukrainian banking system as of 31 December 2014, are either state-owned or members of large international banking groups.
- The market is not consolidated (a large number of small players) providing potential for rapid growth through mergers and acquisitions.

Opportunities

- The launch of the new IMF EFF Program for Ukraine shall help stabilize the situation in the financial market.
- Legislative initiatives planned for 2015 are expected to bring improvements in creditors' rights protection, enhancing investment attractiveness of banks and resolving tax issues related to non-performing loans.
- The ratio of banking assets to GDP is still relatively low (approximately 90%) if compared to developed countries, which indicates opportunities for further growth of lending volumes.

Weaknesses

- The risk-profile of current borrowers remains quite high.
- The Ukrainian banking system is undercapitalized.
- The customers' deposit base is highly vulnerable and volatile.
- Underlying financial information may not always reflect a reliable financial position and performance of the banks.
- High level of borrowing costs poses a barrier to attract new customers and expansion of lending.

Threats

- Continuing economic and political destabilisation, in particular the decline of GDP, accelerating inflation and the military conflict in eastern Ukraine remain major risks for the banking sector.
- Lack of confidence in the national currency and a high level of dollarization of the economy threaten the stability of the country's financial system.

Company Profiles

The Agrarian Fund

www.agrofond.gov.ua

General Information

The PJSC Agrarian Fund was established in mid-2013 to take over the functions of the state-financed Agrarian Fund and circumvent the limitations of a not-for-profit organization. The original Agrarian Fund was tasked, in particular, with providing loans to farmers on behalf of the state via forward grain purchases and forming inventories for market interventions in order to regulate domestic food prices subject to state regulation (i.e. bread, flour, sugar, dry milk and butter). Yet both Funds currently exist in parallel as Ukrainian legislation bans transferring some of the aforementioned functions to a corporation. The PJSC Agrarian Fund (the Agrarian Fund) operates via two subsidiaries, Agrofond-Zerno (storage of state-owned grain, market interventions, and production of flour) and Agrofinfond (funding of investment projects).

Operating Results

In 2014, the Agrarian Fund bought forward 850 kt of grains, providing local farmers with UAH 1.2bn (USD 99m) of upfront money during the planting season and UAH 0.6bn (USD 50m) of cash settlement at time of harvest, as well as purchased 24 kt of crops worth UAH 55m (USD 5m) on the spot market. In September-December 2014, the company prepaid 780 kt of crops from the 2015 harvest (+155% y-o-y) for a total of UAH 1.3bn (USD 96m). Last year, the Agrarian Fund processed 440 kt of grains into flour (+57% y-o-y) and delivered 314 kt of flour to bakeries (+45%) at fixed prices in order to limit price inflation.

Financial Results

The Agrarian Fund reported 2014 net sales of UAH 2.8bn (the company began operations in 4Q13, thus no y-o-y comparison can be made). EBITDA and net income totaled UAH 506m and UAH 666m, respectively, inflated by UAH 219m of other financial income, yielding EBITDA and net margins of 18.3% and 24%. Part of the company's statutory capital, or UAH 2.8bn out of UAH 5.0bn (initially contributed in the form of government bonds) was deposited in the Fund's bank accounts as of end-2014. The Agrarian Fund lost over UAH 2bn last year due to the bankruptcy of Brokbusinessbank in 2014 (this amount was reported as other financial investments). The company has no debt on its balance sheet.

Reform Targets

- Relevant legislation needs to be amended to remove overlapping with the state-financed Agrarian Fund and transfer all its functions to PJSC Agrarian Fund.
- Based on current regulations, the Agrarian Fund can buy or sell agricultural produce only on an organized market (i.e. state-owned Agrarian Exchange). This platform remains very illiquid, leading to non-market price quotes and inefficient spot purchases. A more reliable price benchmarking system needs to be developed, possibly utilizing OTC prices provided by industry consultancies or CBOT quotes.
- Forward crop purchases constitute one of the Agrarian Fund's core activities, meaning the company is exposed to weather risk, namely the risk of harvest losses and farmers' failure to supply contracted crops. This necessitates proper insurance of the harvest being purchased and selection of reputable insurance companies capable of handling the risk.
- Hryvnia devaluation poses a major obstacle to signing new forward contracts between the Agrarian Fund and local farmers. To mitigate F/X risk, fixing crop prices in USD or developing F/X hedging mechanisms could be considered.
- Transparency of operations and oversight from a professional supervisory board need to be ensured in order to improve the company's corporate governance profile and prevent new cases of fraud similar to those currently being investigated.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3	2,772
Cost of Goods Sold	3	2,335
Gross Profit /(Loss)	–	437
EBITDA	(1)	506
Depreciation	–	–
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(1)	506
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	–	219
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	94	799
Corporate Income Tax	10	133
Net Income/(Loss)	84	666
Dividends Paid	–	42

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	5,370	6,097
Fixed Assets	2,210	15
PPEz	–	5
Current Assets	3,160	6,082
Accounts Receivable	1,754	1,496
Cash & Cash Equivalents	233	2,756
Total Liabilities & Equity	5,370	6,097
Total Liabilities	285	388
Accounts Payable	17	229
Debt	–	–
Equity	5,084	5,709

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	nm
EBITDA Margin (%)	(46.1%)	18.3%
Net Margin (%)	3,068.6%	24.0%
Debt/Equity	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA	nm	(5.4)
ROE (%)	3.3%	12.3%
ROA (%)	3.1%	11.6%
ROCE (%)	(0.0%)	8.9%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Forward Crop Purchases (kt)	–	850
Growth (%, y-o-y)	–	nm
Spot Crop Purchases (kt)	–	24
Growth (%, y-o-y)	–	nm
Grain Volume Processed (kt)	280	440
Growth (%, y-o-y)	–	57.1%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	31	120
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	2,894	7,378
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Imona-Audit"

Antonov

www.antonov.com

General Information

Antonov is a leading airplane producer in Ukraine, established almost 70 years ago. It has developed over 100 airplane models, including the world's largest transport aircraft, the An-124 (Ruslan) and the An-225 (Mriya). In 2009, Antonov was merged with Kyiv-based Aviation Plant Aviant, adding serial production capacities to its design bureau. Antonov's current principal customers are Cuban, North Korean and Russian airlines. Its portfolio includes passenger planes (the An-38, An-74, An-140, and the An-148) and transport aircraft (the An-3, An-70, An-124-100 Ruslan, and the newly designed An-178).

Operating Results

Antonov produced seven airplanes in 2013 (five An-158s for Cubana De Aviacion and two An-148s for Air Koryo) but only two airplanes in 2014 (out of five planned). The Ukrainian-Russian conflict took a toll on the company, and was compounded by liquidity shortages and problems with third-party suppliers (Antonov blamed the local producer Pivdenmash for delaying supplies of chassis), which even forced Antonov to sign a contract with a Russian producer in 2H14. Five airplane kits were produced and delivered under an agreement with Russian aircraft manufacturer VASO. Antonov also repaired 21 aircraft for the Ukrainian army last year. Currently, joint projects with Russia are mostly on hold. The company completed tests on its new transport aircraft, the An-178, this year, with total demand estimated at 200 planes until 2032.

Financial Results

In 2014, net sales increased 2.4% y-o-y to UAH 3.3bn while EBITDA shrank 16% y-o-y to UAH 343m and net income remained unchanged at UAH 39m. The top line was inflated by the hryvnia devaluation, as aircraft are normally priced in hard currency. Antonov has UAH 580m of outstanding local bonds maturing in May 2015 and paying 10.5-11.0% p.a. Antonov issued the bonds in 2009 to refinance its bank debt and replenish its working capital. Its ongoing contracts with the Cuban and North Korean airlines are financed via the Russian leasing company Ilyushin Finance, which Antonov continues to rely on due to the lack of its own leasing capabilities. In 2014, Antonov lost over UAH 200m due to the bankruptcy of the local bank Brokbusinessbank (this amount remains included in accounts receivable).

Reform Targets

- An enhanced marketing strategy is needed to improve Antonov's sales capabilities and promote Ukrainian-made aircraft worldwide, which should include exploring new opportunities for leasing and expanding its global service network. A steady flow of new orders would drive economies of scale and improve the financial position and liquidity (e.g. in 2013 Boeing produced up to 200 planes, Embraer – 80 planes, and Russian OAK – 111 planes). Antonov estimates its working capital requirements at USD 100m, for which it needs to secure orders for at least 6-7 aircraft p.a. with a 50% down payment.
- Investment is badly needed and could be provided by the state via a share capital increase or a preferential long-term loan. Alternatively, the state could consider selling a minority stake to a reputable foreign strategic investor to aid Antonov's expansion in the highly competitive global markets.
- Additional support to Antonov could come from domestic orders, both civilian and, especially, defense, given Ukraine's current security challenges.
- Production bottlenecks (both one-off and those caused by severed ties with Russia) could be tackled by setting up or expanding local production capacities (in-house or via investment in other state-owned companies such as Pivdenmash) or securing foreign (non-Russian) suppliers.
- Antonov should optimize costs through divesting non-core assets and reviewing the portfolio of aircraft in order to focus on promising models including the An-158 and, potentially, the An-178 and An-70.
- The Company should optimize the management structure and address corporate governance risks that arose in 2014 (including criminal cases launched against former managers).

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3,269	3,348
Cost Of Goods Sold	2,840	3,004
Gross Profit/(Loss)	429	343
EBITDA	419	351
Depreciation	268	235
Operating Profit/(Loss)	151	116
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(65)	(18)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	89	120
Corporate Income Tax	50	81
Net Income/(Loss)	39	39
Dividends Paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	6,381	6,068
Fixed Assets	2,658	2,486
PPE	1,602	1,466
Current Assets	3,723	3,581
Accounts Receivable	646	896
Cash & Cash Equivalents	577	461
Total Liabilities & Equity	6,381	6,068
Total Liabilities	2,504	2,222
Accounts Payable	1,010	852
Debt	997	279
Equity	3,877	3,845

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	1.5%	2.4%
EBITDA Margin (%)	12.8%	10.5%
Net Margin (%)	1.2%	1.2%
Debt/Equity (%)	25.7%	7.3%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.0x	(0.5)x
ROE (%)	1.0%	1.0%
ROA (%)	0.6%	0.6%
ROCE (%)	3.1%	2.8%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Production of Airplanes (units)	7	2
Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	(71%)
Services and Repairs (units)	na	na
Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	na

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	13,182	12,698
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	5,304	5,503
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** PwC (UA GAAP audit for 2014)

Centrenergo

www.centrenergo.com

General Information

Centrenergo is Ukraine's second-largest thermal generator by capacity (7,660 MW), operating three power plants in the industrialized regions of Kyiv, Kharkiv and Donetsk. Centrenergo has three 800 MW gas-fired units at its Vuhlehirska plant and two 300 MW gas-fired units at its Trypilska plant, implying a total gas-fired capacity of 3,000 MW. The remaining 17 power units with total capacity of 4,660 MW are coal-fired. However, only four of them (1,200 MW combined) operate on so called high volatile coal while the remaining units require anthracite, which became in short supply in Ukraine in 2014 as a result of the ongoing military conflict in the coal-rich eastern regions. The company's generating capacities were built in the 1960's-70's. In 2014, it accounted for 7% of total electricity production in Ukraine (18% of the total production by thermal power generations).

Operating Results

Centrenergo cut electricity output by 9.8% y-o-y to 11.4 TWh in 2014 as supplies of anthracite coal, on which most of the company's power generating units rely, dwindled in the second half of the year after the military conflict in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions left many coal mines languishing on separatist-controlled territory. The company tried to make up for the shortage by importing coal from South Africa and Russia, yet imports of South African coal by sea proved limited in volume and more expensive while deliveries from Russia were unstable, reflecting broader Ukrainian-Russian tensions. Centrenergo's average tariff increased 12.4% y-o-y to UAH 662/MWh in hryvnia terms last year.

Financial Results

The company posted net sales of UAH 7.6bn (+1.4% y-o-y) as declining production was offset by increased electricity tariffs. Still the company's 2014 EBITDA fell by 60% y-o-y, to UAH 311m on higher coal prices and increased average fixed costs (due to lower output) and net income shrank seven times, to UAH 71m, which implies EBITDA margin of 4.1% (-6.2ppt y-o-y) and net margin of 0.9% (-5.6ppt). While the company managed to reduce its bank debt three times, to just UAH 182m as of end 2014 it did so by increasing amount of prepayments (from Energorynok) by 49% y-o-y, to UAH 753m and doubling accounts payables to UAH 906m. The company's inventories (mostly coal) reduced three times, to UAH 385m. The outlook for 2015 remains very weak. In 1H15 Centrenergo cut electricity production by half due to absence of coal and coal accumulation ahead of heating season is impaired by lack of liquidity. We thus expect that the government will have to provide the company with some sort of support in from of direct or indirect (through Energorynok) loans.

Reform Targets

- Centrenergo's current tariffs are far below the cost recovery level, threatening rapid financial deterioration. Unless the power sector regulator interferes promptly, the company may find itself even lacking funds to make current coal purchases.
- The company's generating equipment, while still relatively durable, is outdated and requires extensive modernization, which the company is not capable of financing on its own.
- Centrenergo tops the government's near-term privatization list. Attracting a private investor would help the company solve its most urgent funding needs (i.e. coal purchases for the 2015/16 heating season) and, going forward, upgrade its production assets, increase efficiency, and improve corporate governance.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	7,454	7,558
Cost of Goods Sold	6,674	7,264
Gross Profit /(Loss)	780	294
EBITDA	770	311
Depreciation	127	145
Operating Profit/(Loss)	643	166
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(32)	(35)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	564	125
Corporate Income Tax	77	55
Net Income/(Loss)	487	71
Dividends Paid	70	123

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	5,027	5,281
Fixed Assets	2,940	3,227
PPE	2,026	2,088
Current Assets	2,086	2,054
Accounts Receivable	823	1,144
Cash & Cash Equivalents	27	396
Total Liabilities & Equity	5,027	5,281
Total Liabilities	2,523	2,853
Accounts Payable	1,505	2,188
Debt	564	192
Equity	2,503	2,428

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(17.8%)	1.4%
EBITDA Margin (%)	10.3%	4.1%
Net Income Margin (%)	6.5%	0.9%
Debt/Equity (%)	22.5%	7.9%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	0.7	(0.7)
ROE (%)	21.2%	2.9%
ROA (%)	10.2%	1.4%
ROCE (%)	21.0%	6.3%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Output (GWh)	12,585	11,356
Growth (y-o-y)	(24.5%)	(9.8%)
Tariff (UAH/MWh)	589	662
Growth (y-o-y)	8.7%	12.4%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	8,226	8,047
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	6,065	6,618
Audit of FS**	na	yes
State Stake (%)	78%	78%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "UPK-Audit"

Coal of Ukraine

www.dpvu.com.ua

General Information

Coal of Ukraine is a 100% state-owned company established in 2003 and operating as a trading intermediary between state-owned coal producers and their final customers – heat and power stations. It has a key role in regulating coal retail prices in the model of centralised coal purchase from state mines and coal distribution to five Ukrainian energy generating companies (i.e. Zapadenergo, Dneproenergo and Vostokenergo owned by – DTEK; Donbassenergo owned by Energoinvest Holding B.V.; and Centrenergo owned by the State) at the average selling price. By regulating prices, it determines the level of state subsidies required by state-owned coal mines to cover their costs. State-owned coal mines have high cost of production (due to low efficiency) and low quality of coal produced, thus, are loss-making and heavily reliant on state subsidies.

Operating and Financial Results

In 2014, coal production by state-owned coal mines (c. 36% of Ukraine's total coal output in 2014) dropped by 27% y-o-y to 18 Mt (with forecasted further decrease to 9 Mt in 2015) due to armed conflict in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

In 2014, Coal of Ukraine's net sales increased by 21.1% y-o-y to UAH 6.5bn while gross profit increased by 7.4% y-o-y to UAH 0.5bn, leading to gross profit margin deterioration by 1.1ppt y-o-y to 8.5%. Export share in net sales is more than a half. Cost of goods sold consists of two components: cost of coal (more than 90%) and transportation costs. In 2014, the company reported net income of around zero and its EBITDA increased by 8.3% y-o-y to UAH 406m (EBITDA margin fell by 0.7ppt y-o-y, to 6.2%). Other operating income increased by UAH 36m y-o-y in 2014, while other operating expenses increased only by UAH 6m, respectively.

Fixed assets decreased by 76.1% to UAH 0.5bn, while current assets increased by 114.2% to UAH 3.9bn. As of 31 December 2014, the total amount of short-term bank loans increased by 14.9% y-o-y to UAH 2.7bn. Net Debt/EBITDA ratio increased to 6.8x as of 31 December 2014 (compared to 6.4x as of 31 December 2013).

Reform Targets

- Analyse the company's current role in setting selling prices acting as a wholesale trader of the state coal in Ukraine, including its role in ensuring economic and social stability at state owned coal mines, taking into account political and social sensitivity of closing down loss-making mines.
- Enhance control system over the quality of the coal produced.
- Perform modernization of state-owned mines to improve production efficiency.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	5,376	6,508
Cost of Goods Sold	4,859	5,953
Gross Profit /(Loss)	517	555
EBITDA	375	406
Depreciation	0.4	0.4
Operating Profit/(Loss)	375	406
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(384)	(404)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(9)	–
Corporate Income Tax	–	–
Net Income/(Loss)	(9)	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	4,103	4,513
Fixed Assets	2,246	537
PPE	0.4	0.4
Current Assets	1,856	3,975
Accounts Receivable	1,832	3,939
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	21
Total Liabilities & Equity	4,103	4,513
Total Liabilities	3,974	4,384
Accounts Payable	1,082	833
Debt	2,405	2,762
Equity	129	129

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	2.7%	21.1%
EBITDA Margin (%)	7.0%	6.2%
Net Income Margin (%)	(0.2%)	0.0%
Debt/Equity (%)	1,864.9%	2,142.8%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	6.4	6.8
ROE (%)	(6.8%)	0.0%
ROA (%)	(0.2%)	0.0%
ROCE (%)	14.8%	14.0%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Coal Production (Mt)	24.2	17.6
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(2.6%)	(27.3%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Average Number of Employees	141	158
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	13,657	13,221
Audit of FS	na	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees

Electrovazhmash

www.spetm.com.ua

General Information

Electrovazhmash (EVM) was established almost 70 years ago. Part of a joint manufacturing unit with power turbines producer Turboatom during Soviet times, Electrovazhmash was subsequently spun off due to its core business being electric machinery. The company produces hauling equipment for mines and railways (c. 60-70% of revenues) as well as turbo and hydro generators (though there are limitations on production of large-capacity generators) and direct-current electric machinery (up to 30%). EVM's equipment is used in over 40 countries globally. The company has recovered strongly since the 2008 crisis, with net sales surging to UAH 2.2bn (2013) from a meager UAH 0.1bn (2008).

Operating Results

Exports accounted for over 50% of EVM's 2013 sales. Russia was the company's largest customer historically (EVM's market share in Russia used to be as high as 70%), but exports to Russia fell in 2014 as Ukraine's relationship with Russia broke down. This was compounded by the military conflict in eastern Ukraine, which forced the company to sever cooperation with the domestic locomotive producer Luhanskteplovoz in 2H14.

For 2015, the company estimated its order book at UAH 1.5bn or higher (the hryvnia devaluation in early 2015 will facilitate meeting this target, inflating the hryvnia value of exported equipment). Power machinery companies usually have a long production cycle (up to 3 to 5 years), which implies EVM should be able to maintain its presence in the Russian/Customs Union markets in the medium term. The company sees potential to expand in Central Asia, particularly Kazakhstan, as well as find deals in India, China and Latin America. The EU, in contrast, is not viewed as a major opportunity. Domestically, EVM plans to continue supplying power plants, in particular, the nuclear power plant operator Energoatom, in the framework of its import substitution program, and thermal power plants in the east damaged by military hostilities.

Financial Results

EVM reported 2014 net sales of UAH 1.9bn, down 15% y-o-y. However, as the company has a significant share of export sales, the result in UAH terms is not fully representative. In USD terms, sales plunged 43% y-o-y to USD 157m last year due to lower deliveries to Russia and the military conflict in the east. Starting from September 2014, the company reduced its working week from 5 to 4 days (though even the shorter week included three shifts per day). Provisional net income for 2014 was reported at UAH 22.4m, down from UAH 79m in 2013 (-72% y-o-y; -81% in USD terms). Based on 2014 results, EVM's ROCE lagged Turboatom's (7.6% vs. 24%) but significantly outperformed other industry SOEs (the average for the machine building sector SOEs in this report is 2.4%).

As of the end-2014, the company had UAH 379m of debt (up UAH 139m YTD on revaluation of foreign currency denominated debt) and UAH 205m of cash (up UAH 7m YTD). CAPEX totaled UAH 49m in 2014 (vs. UAH 81m in 2013).

Reform Targets

- In view of the newly arisen risks of sustainable cooperation with customers in Russia/the Customs Union, EVM needs to target further sales diversification globally, for which more focused marketing efforts may be required (the latter should be feasible for the company, considering it overhauled its marketing team in recent years). Also pertinent in this respect is the issue of diversifying away from Russian input supplies, including through greater production localization.
- The company should enter new niches such as diagnostics, services, supervision in installation and maintenance of equipment, etc.
- A long-term development program should be developed to ensure that EVM maintains its competitive edge technologically on the regional/global levels regardless of its relationship with Russia, potentially including harmonization of technical standards with those of the EU in the framework of the Ukraine-EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	2,205	1,865
Cost of Goods Sold	1,827	1,552
Gross Profit /(Loss)	378	314
EBITDA	163	114
Depreciation	40	51
Operating Profit/(Loss)	123	63
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(23)	(33)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	100	31
Corporate Income Tax	21	8
Net Income/(Loss)	79	22
Dividends Paid	na	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,517	1,425
Fixed Assets	319	353
PPE	265	314
Current Assets	1,198	1,072
Accounts Receivable	352	398
Cash & Cash Equivalents	198	205
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,517	1,425
Total Liabilities	1,089	979
Accounts Payable	799	576
Debt	240	379
Equity	428	446

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	51.9%	(15.4%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	7.4%	6.1%
Net Margin (%)	3.6%	1.2%
Debt/Equity (%)	56.1%	85.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	0.3	1.5
ROE (%)	19.7%	5.1%
ROA (%)	5.5%	1.5%
ROCE (%)	18.4%	7.6%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	6,467	6,479
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,587	4,149
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees; 9M13 data provided for 2013

Energoatom

www.energoatom.kiev.ua

General Information

Energoatom is a fully state-owned company operating Ukraine's four nuclear power plants with total installed capacity of 13.8 GW (25% of Ukraine's total electricity generating capacity) and supplying almost half of domestic electricity production. 13 of Energoatom's 15 nuclear power generating units are Russian-made VVER-1,000 and two are VVER-440. The company also operates the Tashlyk pumped storage hydroelectric power plant with installed capacity of 302 MW (with planned expansion to 900 MW). Energoatom supplies the cheapest electricity in Ukraine, yet its current tariffs do not factor in the cost of reprocessing and disposing of nuclear fuel waste and decommissioning of nuclear reactors.

Operating Results

Energoatom increased 2014 electricity sales by 6% y-o-y to 83 TWh as domestic thermal power plants, facing severe coal shortages caused by the military hostilities in eastern Ukraine, cut production. In January 2015, the company accounted for 54% of domestic electricity output (vs. 46% in January 2014). Its 2014 tariffs averaged UAH 278/MWh (up 26% y-o-y). Energoatom has UAH 63bn worth of CAPEX programs in progress.

Financial Results

In 2014 Energoatom increased net sales by an impressive 35% y-o-y to UAH 23bn, thanks to both higher capacity utilization (nuclear power partially substituted coal fired generation which suffered due to coal shortage) and higher tariffs. Energoatom's 2014 EBITDA during the period went up by 52% y-o-y, to UAH 6.4bn, yielding EBITDA margin of 27.7% (+3.0ppt y-o-y). The company's reported losses went up by 59% y-o-y, to UAH 6.5bn, stemming from UAH 8.4bn depreciation charge (which the company had regularly booked since revaluing its assets in 2011) and UAH 2.9m losses from revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans. The company's Net Debt/EBITDA decreased slightly (-0.4ppt) to comfortable 1.0x, yet ROE, ROA and ROCE remained negative.

Reform Targets

- The company suffers from chronic underpayment from state enterprise Energorynok. As of end-2014 the total debt stood at UAH 7.2bn further increasing to above UAH 10bn in 1H15.
- The current tariffs are not economically viable and need to be adjusted to factor in the full costs associated with the life cycle of nuclear fuel as well as include costs related to decommissioning or extending the service life of nuclear reactors.
- The company is dependent on Russia for supplies of nuclear fuel and equipment, meaning it is vulnerable to political risk. Energoatom has been working to increase supplies of Westinghouse fuel rods, but their share is still negligible.
- The Zaporizhya, Rivne and Khmelnytskiy power plants are constrained by power transmission bottlenecks, leaving them underutilized. Construction of new transmission lines could add some 1.8 GW of new capacity.
- Construction of a dry cask storage site for spent nuclear fuel at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant would allow for the storage of fuel waste from three power plants.
- Similar to Ukrhydroenergo, Energoatom buys electricity from Energorynok to power its pumped storage plant at UAH 408/MWh but sells the electricity the plant produces at UAH 278/MWh, thus overpaying UAH 132m for its own electricity.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	17,236	23,238
Cost of Goods Sold	21,120	22,838
Gross Profit/(Loss)	(3,884)	400
EBITDA	4,256	6,437
Depreciation	8,453	8,365
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(4,197)	(1,928)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(696)	(897)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(4,791)	(5,373)
Corporate Income Tax	(715)	1,122
Net Income/(Loss)	(4,076)	(6,494)
Dividends Paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	203,277	199,514
Fixed Assets	184,225	177,529
PPE	177,925	171,458
Current Assets	19,051	21,965
Accounts Receivable	7,300	10,205
Cash & Cash Equivalents	356	402
Total Liabilities & Equity	203,277	199,514
Total Liabilities	36,686	44,770
Accounts Payable	3,160	9,661
Debt	6,373	6,844
Equity	166,591	154,744

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(6.2%)	34.8%
EBITDA Margin (%)	24.7%	27.7%
Net Margin (%)	(23.6%)	(27.9%)
Debt/Equity (%)	3.8%	4.4%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.4	1.0
ROE (%)	(2.4%)	(4.0%)
ROA (%)	(2.0%)	(3.2%)
ROCE (%)	(2.4%)	(1.2%)

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Output (GWh)	78,242	83,220
Growth (% y-o-y)	(7.9%)	6.4%
Tariff (UAH/MWh)	219	278
Growth (% y-o-y)	1.8%	25.7%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	34,821	34,508
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	8,803	9,407
Audit of FS**	na	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
**Grant Thornton (IFRS audit for 2014)

Illichivsk Sea Commercial Port

www.ilport.com.ua

General Information

The Illichivsk Commercial Sea Port is one of the largest ports in Ukraine. It is located on the north-western shore of the Black Sea at the Sukhy estuary, 19 km to the south-west from Odesa. The berthing line totals about 6 km. The length of the port's approach channel is 1.4 km, width – 160 meters and depth – 17 meters. The port is capable to accommodate vessels with the draft of up to 13 meters and having a length of up to 275 meters (in some cases up to 300 meters). Open storage yards cover 575,000 square meters, sheltered warehouses – 27,000 square meters. The port has facilities enabling to handle more than 32 Mt of cargo a year. The port specializes in handling of ore, sulfur, grain, containers, and storage and handling of liquid vegetable oil. The port's grain terminal storage capacity is 4 Mt, its ore bulk cargo storage capacity is 3 Mt, and its sulfur bulk cargo capacity – 2 Mt. The port also has a fuel terminal for transshipment and storage of petroleum products (diesel fuel, petrol, heating oil, and crude oil) and a complex for handling of liquefied gases.

Operating Results

Given that the Sevastopol, Yevpatoria, and Kerch ports in Crimea are no longer part of Ukraine's transport system, a part of their cargo flows was redirected to the Illichivsk Commercial Sea Port. As a result, the port eventually obtained a monopolist position in handling cargos which arrive on Ro-Ro vessels not only in the region, but on the country level as well (the Ro-Ro cargo handling complex of the port of Illichivsk is one of the largest in the Black Sea region). In 2013 and 2014 the Illichivsk port handled 10.1 Mt and 10.5 Mt of cargo respectively. Transhipment of grains and vegetable oil accounted for about 25% of the port's total cargo turnover in 2013 and 2014. The share of cargo turnover attributable to handling of containers and ferry/vehicles constituted c. 20% in both periods; ore and sulfur – 42% in 2013 and 33% in 2014.

Financial Results

In 2014, the port generated UAH 769m (+16.7% y-o-y) in revenues and reported net income of UAH 117m (compared to 2013 reported loss of UAH 76m). EBITDA margin increased from 13.3% in 2013 to 36.3% in 2014. Net income margin improved from negative 11.5% in 2013 to positive 15.3% in 2014. Given the fact that cargo turnover did not change significantly in 2014 vs. 2013 improvement in financial performance was mainly due to the appreciation of USD against UAH. About 80% of the company's sales are USD denominated (e.g. transhipment fees) whereas major costs are incurred in hryvnia (e.g. payroll costs accounting for 40% to 48% of cost of goods sold and 61% to 69% of administrative expenses). Optimisation of operating expenses also contributed to improvement of the company's performance at the bottom line level. The company optimized the headcount of its commercial department which allowed saving UAH 3.3m in selling expenses in 2014.

Reform Targets

- Attract additional cargo flows and expand the range of cargoes handled.
- Optimise staff headcount to increase operating efficiency and bring costs down to an economically justified level.
- Attract private investors for concession projects.
- Use dredging to increase port capacity to serve large (e.g. Capesize) vessels. The main reason is that cargo owners are trying to optimize their costs and prefer large-capacity vessels for cargo transportation.
- Invest in new facilities and equipment, utilize energy-efficient technologies.
- Improve marketing and customer service.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	659	769
Cost of Goods Sold	728	655
Gross Profit /(Loss)	(69)	114
EBITDA	88	279
Depreciation	147	118
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(60)	161
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(68)	159
Corporate Income Tax	8	41
Net Income/(Loss)	(76)	117

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,879	2,014
Fixed Assets	1,549	1,451
PPE	1,487	1,397
Current Assets	330	563
Accounts Receivable	216	269
Cash & Cash Equivalents	44	169
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,879	2,014
Total Liabilities	171	293
Accounts Payable	78	221
Debt	71	53
Equity	1,709	1,721

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(24.6%)	16.7%
EBITDA Margin (%)	13.3%	36.3%
Net Income Margin (%)	(11.5%)	15.3%
Debt/Equity (%)	4.2%	3.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	0.3	(0.4)
ROE (%)	(4.4%)	6.8%
ROA (%)	(3.9%)	6.0%
ROCE (%)	(3.4%)	9.1%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Cargo Turnover (Mt)	10.1	10.5
Grains and Vegetable Oil	2.4	2.7
Ores (nickel and iron)	2.8	2.4
Sulfur	1.5	1.1
Other (containers, coal, etc.)	3.4	4.3

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	5,195	4,090
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,709	5,424
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees

Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise

www.ksamc.com

General Information

The Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise (KSAE) is a part of the Antonov's state aviation concern and one of the oldest aircraft manufacturers in Ukraine with almost 90-year production track record. KSAE manages four subsidiaries located in the city of Kharkiv and nearby towns, which are capable of setting up full-cycle aircraft production and maintenance. Most recently the company was involved in the manufacture of the regional passenger plane, the An-140-100 and the multipurpose aircraft, the An-74 as well as production of components and spare parts for the An-140, An-148 and L-410 planes.

Operating Results

KSAE has manufactured only seven aircraft since 2009, including three in 2009, one each in 2010-2013, and none in 2014, falling far short of its targeted production capacity of 24 planes p.a. amid mounting liquidity shortages that in turn reflected the lack of government support. With Antonov recently announcing completion of its tests on its new An-178 cargo aircraft (with potential demand estimated at up to 200 units by 2032), the production outlook for KSAE may improve somewhat.

Financial Results

In 2014, total revenue declined by 6% y-o-y to UAH 331m while cost of goods sold dropped 9% in UAH terms. As a result, gross profit rose to UAH 51m from UAH 3m in 2013. Growth of gross profit was more than offset by the sharp increase in expenses. Specifically, other operating expenses and administrative expenses rose by 40% y-o-y, to UAH 157m and by 37% y-o-y, to UAH 69m, respectively. As a result, net losses widened to UAH 390m from UAH 330m in 2013. The overall debt level slumped by UAH 0.4bn y-o-y to UAH 1.5bn. At the same time, total liabilities rose 14% y-o-y in 2014 to UAH 3.2bn. In October 2014, KSAE defaulted on UAH 440m worth of bonds.

Reform Targets

- KSAE, as a key production facility of Antonov, clearly requires a new strategic development program.
- Debt restructuring should be another priority, as the company has UAH 1.2bn of government-guaranteed bonds maturing in 2015 along with outstanding tax arrears and accounts payables.
- The management structure needs to be streamlined and remuneration for executives tied to performance.
- Capital investments are needed to improve efficiency, increase capacity utilization and enhance quality standards.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	311	331
Cost of Goods Sold	309	280
Gross Profit /(Loss)	3	51
EBITDA	(111)	(107)
Depreciation	40	41
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(152)	(148)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(176)	(186)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(330)	(390)
Corporate Income Tax	–	–
Net Income/(Loss)	(330)	(390)
Dividends Paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,336	2,344
Fixed Assets	1,092	1,048
PPE	254	226
Current Assets	1,244	1,295
Accounts Receivable	187	164
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	20
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,336	2,344
Total Liabilities	2,783	3,184
Accounts Payable	408	500
Debt	1,859	1,455
Equity	(447)	(840)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(12.9%)	6.3%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(35.8%)	(32.2%)
Net Income Margin (%)	(106.0%)	(117.6%)
Debt/Equity (%)	(415.9%)	(173.1%)
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	nm
ROE (%)	nm	nm
ROA (%)	(14.1%)	(16.7%)
ROCE (%)	(10.7%)	(24.1%)

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Airplane Production (units)	1	na
Growth (%, y-o-y)	0.0%	na

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	4,229	3,852
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	2,509	2,791
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** 2013 - Audit Firm "Artiya"; 2014 - Audit Firm "Goryzontal"

Kharkivoblenergo

www.oblenergo.kharkov.ua

General Information

Kharkivoblenergo, one of the largest power distributors in Ukraine, serves the highly industrialized Kharkiv region (area: 31,400 km2; population: 2.8 million). It owns a 47,273 km grid with 8,162 MVA of transformer capacity. The oblenergo has a well-diversified customer base including 1.2 million households and 3,000 industrial customers (mostly machine-building plants). Those two groups account for 40% and 23% of oblenergo's energy sales, followed by commercial consumers (18%), and municipal users (3%). The company's largest consumers are water and heating utilities, the Kharkiv metro operator, and the power machinery plants Turboatom and Elektrovazhmash. The state holds a 65% stake in the company.

Operating Results

Last year Kharkivoblenergo sold 5.6T Wh (5.5% market share) of electricity to its customers, or -1% y-o-y. Being outside of the most impacted Donetsk and Luganks regions the company managed to keep its sales relatively stable. The company's 2014 grid losses stood at 12.4% (-0.6ppt y-o-y) – comparable to country's average of 12.8%. The company has paid 99.4% of its electricity purchases and total debt to Energorynok slightly increased to UAH 64m (close to 14% of monthly sales). Its largest debtors are public companies such as the Kharkiv water utility.

Financial Results

Kharkivoblenergo's 2014 net sales increased by 8% y-o-y in 2014 mostly driven by 9.4% y-o-y increase in average tariffs (to UAH 682/kWh), which offset 1% y-o-y drop in electricity consumption. The company's 2014 EBITDA and net income remained unchanged in y-o-y terms at UAH 297m and UAH 30m respectively, which implies EBITDA margin of 7.5% (-0.6ppt y-o-y) and net margin of 0.8% (flat y-o-y). In 2014, company's ROE remained unchanged at 1.4% and ROCE fell down by 3.4ppt y-o-y, to 2.0%. The company's bank debt stood at just UAH 2m as of end-2014.

Reform Targets

- In terms of tariff setting, a gradual shift should be implemented from the currently employed «cost plus» method to performance-based tariffs dependent on the quality of electricity supply and invested capital.
- Transmission tariffs for the company also need to include a fair investment component in order to finance, in addition to current operations, modernization of outdated substations, transformers and transmission lines (their wear rate averages 60%).
- The company should unbundle its electricity transmission and supply business segments in order to prevent the conflict of interest between the distribution company and its independent suppliers.
- Further investment into cutting grid losses should be made in order to bring them closer to the EU average of 7%.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3,656	3,948
Cost of Goods Sold	3,528	3,881
Gross Profit /(Loss)	128	67
EBITDA	294	297
Depreciation	185	252
Operating Profit/(Loss)	109	46
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(87)	(1)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	32	49
Corporate Income Tax	3	19
Net Income/(Loss)	29	30
Dividends Paid	8.6	5.5

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,376	2,667
Fixed Assets	1,924	1,998
PPE	1,852	1,956
Current Assets	452	669
Accounts Receivable	306	515
Cash & Cash Equivalents	70	83
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,376	2,667
Total Liabilities	369	419
Accounts Payable	325	337
Debt	3	2
Equity	2,007	2,247

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	7.6%	8.0%
EBITDA Margin (%)	8.1%	7.5%
Net Income Margin (%)	0.8%	0.8%
Debt/Equity (%)	0.1%	0.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.2)	(0.3)
ROE (%)	1.4%	1.4%
ROA (%)	1.2%	1.2%
ROCE (%)	5.4%	2.0%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Sales (GWh)	5,670	4,050
Growth (y-o-y)	1.6%	(1.3%)
Grid Losses (%)	13.0%	11.49%
Change (y-o-y)	(0.80ppt)	(0.89ppt)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	7,475	7,086
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,031	4,440
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	65.0%	65.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Arca"

Khmelnytskoblenergo

www.hoe.com.ua

General Information

Khmelnytskoblenergo is a mid-sized electricity distributor in the Khmelnytskiy region (area: 21,000 km2; population: 1.4 million). It owns a 35,123 km low-voltage transmission grid with 3,127 MVA of transformer capacity. The oblenergo has a diversified customer base including 550,000 residential consumers and 19,500 commercial and industrial customers, mostly farming enterprises. Households account for 42% of Khmelnytskoblenergo's electricity sales, followed by industrial (14%) and commercial (11%) customers. Independent electricity suppliers account for 18% of total electricity sales in Khmelnytskoblenergo's service area, the largest of them being a subsidiary of the state rail monopoly Ukrzaliznytsia. The state holds a 70% stake in the company.

Operating Results

Khmelnytskoblenergo's electricity sales were virtually unchanged in y-o-y terms at 1.7 TWh, thanks to higher share of less impacted by the downturn residential customers. The company's grid losses in 2014 decreased by 0.9ppt y-o-y, but still remained rather high at 15% or 7-th largest in the country. Khmelnytskoblenergo has paid 101% of its total bill to Energorynok and its current debt to it reduced to just UAH 1.3m.

Financial Results

In 2014 Khmelnytskoblenergo reported net sales of UAH 1.1bn – a 10% increase over 2013 thanks to higher retail tariffs, still it didn't result in higher EBITDA which reduced by 16%, to UAH 109m and net income halved to UAH 26m, which implies EBITDA margin of 9.9% (-3.0ppt) and net margin of 2.4% (-2.5ppt). ROE and ROCE followed the trend falling by 5.1ppt and 7.3ppt, to 3.6% and 3.9% respectively.

Reform Targets

- In terms of tariff setting, a gradual shift should be implemented from the currently employed «cost plus» method to performance-based tariffs dependent on the quality of electricity supply and invested capital.
- Transmission tariffs for the company also need to include a fair investment component in order to finance, in addition to current operations, modernization of outdated substations, transformers and transmission lines (their wear rate averages 60%).
- The company should unbundle its electricity transmission and supply business segments in order to prevent the conflict of interest between the distribution company and its independent suppliers.
- Further investment into cutting grid losses should be made in order to bring them closer to the EU average of 7%.
- The Company should facilitate connection to the electricity network for new customers.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,001	1,101
Cost of Goods Sold	891	1,041
Gross Profit /(Loss)	110	60
EBITDA	129	109
Depreciation	48	81
Operating Profit/(Loss)	81	28
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(5)	(1)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	59	30
Corporate Income Tax	10	4
Net Income/(Loss)	49	26
Dividends Paid	9.2	10.2

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	899	878
Fixed Assets	796	770
PPE	795	768
Current Assets	102	108
Accounts Receivable	56	55
Cash & Cash Equivalents	19	31
Total Liabilities & Equity	899	878
Total Liabilities	191	154
Accounts Payable	111	89
Debt	9	1
Equity	709	724

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	7.3%	10.0%
EBITDA Margin (%)	12.9%	9.9%
Net Margin (%)	4.9%	2.4%
Debt/Equity (%)	1.3%	0.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.1)	(0.3)
ROE (%)	8.7%	3.6%
ROA (%)	6.8%	2.9%
ROCE (%)	11.2%	3.9%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Sales (GWh)	1,749	1,749
Growth (y-o-y)	2.0%	(0.0%)
Grid Losses (%)	15.9%	15.0%
Change (y-o-y)	(0.58ppt)	(0.9ppt)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	3,517	3,559
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	3,950	4,245
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	70.0%	70.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "DK-Ukraine"

Kyiv Boryspil

www.kbp.aero

General Information

Kyiv Boryspil is Ukraine's key airport, servicing 51% of all flights in Ukraine in 2014. The airport is equipped with two runways, which fully comply with international standards and can accept all types of aircraft. There are five terminals (incl. three passenger terminals), but only one (Terminal D) is currently in use, with average capacity utilization of 27%. The company has approx. 4.3 thousand employees, equivalent to 1.6 thousand passengers per employee (vs. 15.5 thousand passengers per employee at other international airports). Over the last six years, close to USD 600m was invested into the airport's development, incl. USD 429m into Terminal D, USD 96m into reconstruction of Terminals B and F and associated infrastructure, USD 33m into construction of a parking facility (not completed), and USD 38m into other projects. Most projects did not deliver in terms of revenue growth as they were either not completed or not fully utilized upon completion.

Operating Results

The airport served 6.9m passengers in 2014 (63% of air passenger turnover in Ukraine), including 6.3m international travelers (66% of the total in Ukraine) and 0.6m domestic passengers (41% of the total in Ukraine). Boryspil's total passenger turnover dropped by 13% y-o-y in 2014 as a result of the ongoing military conflict in eastern Ukraine and Russia's annexation of Crimea as well as broader economic turmoil and dwindling household disposable income.

Financial Results

Boryspil increased 2014 sales by 14% y-o-y in UAH terms (-24% in USD terms), EBITDA profitability remained high (64.9% vs. ~40% on average among international peers), while high financial expenses and losses from debt revaluation resulted in a negative bottom line. Boryspil has the lowest non-aviation revenue among its international peers (USD 4/passenger vs. USD12/passenger on average among peers). At the same time, this type of revenue is the key driver of international airports' income (50-70% of EBITDA).
Boryspil's Net Debt/EBITDA ratio improved in 2014 (2.1 vs 3.1 in 2013) despite the revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans. As expected, the end-2014 financial statements included the F/X losses from UAH:JPY devaluation.

Reform Targets

- Kyiv Boryspil has the potential to develop into an important transport hub in Eastern Europe by capitalizing on its favorable location. This can be achieved via more efficient management of the airport itself as well as expansion of air travel in Ukraine.
- Key issues to address in the short run include: rigorous procedure for appointing a new CEO (via the nomination committee); improving management of the airport in order to increase passenger flow and non-aviation and aviation revenue per passenger; more efficient lease of the commercial area, plus additional proceeds from advertising, parking and other ancillary services; personnel optimization.
- In the long run, signing the European Common Aviation Area Agreement between Ukraine and the EU should become a top priority. Attracting low-cost carriers will also help to increase the number of flights and tackle the airport's low utilization.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,385	1,577
Cost of Goods Sold	909	905
Gross Profit /(Loss)	476	673
EBITDA	758	1,024
Depreciation	315	359
Operating Profit/(Loss)	443	665
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(295)	(295)*
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	173	(138)
Corporate Income Tax	46	(11)
Net Income/(Loss)	127	(127)

Note: *incl. UAH 357m loss on USD denominated debt revaluation

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	9,606	9,495
Fixed Assets	8,128	7,988
PPE	5,855	5,634
Current Assets	1,478	1,507
Accounts Receivable	587	773
Cash & Cash Equivalents	826	636
Total Liabilities & Equity	9,606	9,495
Total Liabilities	4,233	4,327
Accounts Payable	500	1,077
Debt	3,167	2,769
Equity	5,373	5,168

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(8.3%)	13.9%*
EBITDA Margin (%)	54.7%	64.9%
Net Income Margin (%)	9.1%	(8.0%)
Debt/Equity	59.0%	53.6%
Net Debt/EBITDA	3.1	2.1
ROE (%)	2.4%	(2.4%)
ROA (%)	1.3%	(1.3%)
ROCE (%)	5.2%	8.4%

Note: *vs. 9M13

Operating Summary	2013	2014
International Flights	70,175	64,128
Domestic Flights	10,695	7,849
Passenger Turnover ('000)	7,916	6,888
incl. international	7,174	6,341
Freight Turnover (kt)	33.0	30.2
incl. international	32.7	30.0

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	4,882	4,338
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	5,369	5,831
Audit of FS	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees

Lviv Danylo Halytskyi International Airport

www.lwo.aero

General Information

The Lviv Danylo Halytskyi International Airport is the largest airport in western Ukraine, serving 7,700 flights in 2014 (-19% y-o-y), including 5,638 international flights. The airport currently provides services to 18 airlines operating flights to 32 destinations (30 international and 2 domestic). In 2014, the airport was the only airport in Ukraine to attract new airlines to operate flights to and from Lviv. As part of Ukraine's preparations for the Euro 2012 football tournament, a new terminal was built at the Lviv International Airport, with investments totaling UAH 2.4bn.

Operating Results

The airport served 585,000 people in 2014 (5% of air passenger turnover in Ukraine), including 480,000 international travelers (5% of total in Ukraine) and 106,000 domestic passengers (8% of total). The airport's total passenger turnover dropped 16% y-o-y in 2014 due to fewer people travelling both domestically and within the CIS (e.g. the number of regular flights from Lviv to Moscow decreased from 7 to 3 per week). In April 2015, the airport became the first Ukrainian airport to start testing for the European Common Aviation Area, which should enhance the airport's ability to attract more airlines, including low-cost airlines, thereby increasing the number of flights and passenger traffic.

Financial Results

The Lviv International Airport increased 2014 sales by 10% y-o-y in UAH terms (but -26% in USD terms). Revenue per passenger remained well below the average for its international peers (USD 17 vs. USD 27 per passenger). The share of non-aviation revenue also remained low compared to its international peers (35% vs. 50% on average). EBITDA grew by 50% y-o-y to UAH 33m in 2014. Company's net income increased as well: by 62.5% to UAH 26m. As such, both EBITDA and net income margins increased to 28.6% and 22.1% respectively. The company has low leverage as the bulk of construction works on the new terminal were funded by a government SPV, SE Financing of Infrastructure Projects.

Reform Targets

- The Lviv International Airport is the only major regional airport in Ukraine owned by the state, implying the potential to cooperate with private investors in the future.
- The airport should seek to attract a base carrier to operate flights to 10-15 new destinations from Lviv in order to provide logistical support for foreign tourists travelling to western Ukraine and cater to the needs of migrant workers.
- In order to unlock the growth potential of the Lviv International Airport's, a number of issues should be addressed: a new CEO should be appointed (using the nomination committee procedure) to work on improving the company's operating and financial performance; the share on non-aviation revenue needs to be increased via ensuring more efficient use of the airports commercial area and securing additional proceeds from ancillary services.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	105	116
Cost of Goods Sold	80	176
Gross Profit /(Loss)	25	(61)
EBITDA	22	33
Depreciation	7	102
Operating Profit/(Loss)	16	(69)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(0)	–
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	20	31
Corporate Income Tax	4	5
Net Income/(Loss)	16	26

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,209	2,125
Fixed Assets	2,177	2,082
PPE	2,064	1,987
Current Assets	32	43
Accounts Receivable	22	23
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	14
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,209	2,125
Total Liabilities	8	6
Accounts Payable	4	4
Debt	–	–
Equity	2,201	2,120

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	13.4%	10.3%
EBITDA Margin (%)	21.4%	28.6%
Net Income Margin (%)	15.2%	22.1%
Debt/Equity	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA	(0.2)	(0.4)
ROE (%)	1.4%	1.2%
ROA (%)	1.4%	1.2%
ROCE (%)	0.7%	(3.3%)

Operating Summary	2013	2014
International Flights	6,788	5,638
Domestic Flights	2,763	2,070
Passenger Turnover ('000)	701	585
incl. international	577	480
Freight Turnover (kt)	0.4	0.2
incl. international	0.3	0.2

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	820	852
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	3,696	3,850
Audit of FS**	yes	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "ZaporizhAudyt"

Mariupol Sea Commercial Port

www.marport.net

General Information

The Mariupol Sea Commercial Port is located in the north-western part of Taganrog Bay of the Azov Sea, 23 km away from the entry to the bay. The port is the main sea gate of the Donbass region and one of the four largest ports of Ukraine (together with the Yuzhny, Odesa and Illichivsk ports). The Mariupol port occupies the area of 77.7 ha with the mooring lines of 4.2 km and 18 berths. The Mariupol port can accommodate ships with a length of up to 250 meters and a draft up to 8 meters. The average depth of the approaches to the port is 8.6 meters. The Mariupol Sea Commercial Port provides a vast range of port services as well as transhipment of cargoes from railway, road transport and river boats on the sea-going vessels. The port provides handling of all types of cargo: bulk, containers, heavylifts and oversize cargo. There is a specialized coal handling terminal on the territory of the port with a turnover of 5 Mt of coal a year. The container terminal of the Mariupol port has a total area of 34,000 m2 with annual capacity of 50,000 TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit). Storage facilities of the port are: 11,800 m2 in sheltered warehouses and 240,900 m2 of open storage area. The navigable period is all year round. However, for about 35 days a year on average, ice pilotage is necessary for navigation. The port is connected by railway and highways, as well as river communication with most CIS countries.

Operating and Financial Results

In 2014, the Mariupol Sea Port cargo turnover decreased by 16% y-o-y, to 13 Mt including 12.1 Mt through state owned terminals (9% of the Ukrainian total cargo turnover). There were major disruptions in operations of Mariupol port following the armed conflict in the Donbass region. Transportation infrastructure leading to the port was destroyed as a result of the conflict and the amount of coal processed in the port declined due to reduction of the coal supply from mines located in the areas affected by the conflict. As a result, the company's net sales dropped by 2.3% y-o-y, to UAH 902m in 2014, while EBITDA increased by 15.6% y-o-y, to UAH 601m, implying EBITDA margin of 66.6% (+10.3ppt y-o-y). Mariupol Sea Port managed to increase net income by 21% y-o-y, to UAH 332m in 2014. ROE and ROA ratios also demonstrated positive dynamics in 2014 increasing by 1.5ppt y-o-y and 1.4ppt y-o-y, to 14.1% and 13.4%, respectively.

Reform Targets

- Invest in new facilities and equipment to increase cargo handling capacity.
- Attract more private capital (e.g. concession projects).
- Streamline tariff policy.
- Improve marketing and customer service.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	923	902
Cost of Goods Sold	591	616
Gross Profit /(Loss)	333	286
EBITDA	520	601
Depreciation	123	129
Operating Profit/(Loss)	397	472
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	–	–
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	382	450
Corporate Income Tax	108	119
Net Income/(Loss)	274	332
Dividends Paid for Period	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,362	2,577
Fixed Assets	1,736	1,741
PPE	1,640	1,586
Current Assets	626	836
Accounts Receivable	153	175
Cash & Cash Equivalents	267	468
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,362	2,577
Total Liabilities	103	148
Accounts Payable	43	79
Debt	46	46
Equity	2,259	2,430

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(9.8%)	(2.3%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	56.3%	66.6%
Net Income Margin (%)	29.7%	36.8%
Debt/Equity (%)	2.0%	1.9%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.4)	(0.7)
ROE (%)	12.7%	14.1%
ROA (%)	12.0%	13.4%
ROCE (%)	17.2 %	19.1%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	3,902	3,683
Average Monthly Wage per Employee (UAH)*	5,489	5,864
Audit of FS**	yes	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** State financial inspection in Donetsk region

Mykolayivoblenergo

www.energy.mk.ua

General Information

Mykolayivoblenergo is a mid-sized energy distributor operating in the Mykolaiv region (area: 24,598 km2; population: 1.16 million) in southern Ukraine. It owns 25,000 km of overhead transmission lines and 1,463 km of underground power cables along with 6,000 substations with 3,361 MVA of transformer capacity. The oblenergo serves 476,000 residential customers and 16,000 commercial and industrial customers. The state holds a 70% stake in the company.

Operating Results

Mykolayivoblenergo supplied its customers with 2.6 TWh (-1.5% y-o-y) of electricity in 2014. The company's largest customer groups are residential (46%) and industrial (24%) consumers. Grid losses were virtually flat at 12.2%(-0.1ppt y-o-y) in 2014. The company owes UAH 378m in unpaid bills to the state wholesale electricity market operator Energorynok, though in 2014 it paid for almost 100% of purchased electricity. The state regulator cut CAPEX outlays for Mykolayivoblenergo by 28% y-o-y to UAH 80m in 2014 and a further 7.5% y-o-y to UAH 74m in 2015.

Financial Results

In 2014 Mykolaivoblenergo's net sales increased by 9.2% y-o-y, to UAH 1.5bn, thanks to 12% increase in average sale tariff, to UAH 589/MWh, though electricity purchase tariff increased by as much. The company's EBITDA more than doubled, to UAH 111m in 2014, yet net income remained almost unchanged at UAH 15m as the company reported UAH 151m of other financial income (below EBITDA), which offset the difference. The EBITDA margin thus increased by 6ppt y-o-y to 9.8% and net margin declined by 0.3ppt y-o-y to 1.0%. The company had UAH 15m of short term bank loans and around UAH 350m of restructured debt to Energorynok as of end-2014, resulting in Net Debt/EBITDA ratio drop from 6.8x in 2013 to 3.0x in 2014. ROE totaled 4.4% (-0.7ppt) and ROCE 5.5% (+9.4ppt) in 2014.

Reform Targets

- In terms of tariff setting, a gradual shift should be implemented from the currently employed «cost plus» method to performance-based tariffs dependent on the quality of electricity supply and invested capital.
- Transmission tariffs for the company also need to include a fair investment component in order to finance, in addition to current operations, modernization of outdated substations, transformers and transmission lines (their wear rate averages 60%).
- The company should unbundle its electricity transmission and supply business segments in order to prevent a conflict of interest between the distribution company and its independent suppliers.
- Further investment into cutting grid losses should be made in order to bring them closer to the EU average of 7%.
- The company should facilitate connection to the electricity network for new customers.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,379	1,505
Cost of Goods Sold	1,274	1,391
Gross Profit /(Loss)	105	114
EBITDA	49	111
Depreciation	75	73
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(27)	38
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	53	(24)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	27	16
Corporate Income Tax	9	–
Net Income/(Loss)	17	15
Dividends Paid	9.7	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	998	1,034
Fixed Assets	871	885
PPE	861	884
Current Assets	127	149
Accounts Receivable	57	71
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	6
Total Liabilities & Equity	998	1,034
Total Liabilities	653	677
Accounts Payable	205	231
Debt	336	335
Equity	345	357

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	4.0%	9.2%
EBITDA Margin (%)	3.5%	7.4%
Net Margin (%)	1.3%	1.0%
Debt/Equity (%)	97.3%	93.6%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	6.8	3.0
ROE (%)	5.1%	4.4%
ROA (%)	1.8%	1.5%
ROCE (%)	(3.9%)	5.5%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Sales (GWh)	2,615	2,576
Growth (y-o-y)	(1.2%)	(1.5%)
Grid Losses (%)	12.30	12.20
Change (y-o-y)	(1.07ppt)	(0.1ppt)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	3,556	3,547
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,561	5,056
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	70.0%	70.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Ukraudit XXI - Mykolayiv"

Naftogaz of Ukraine

www.naftogaz.com

General Information

Naftogaz Ukrainy is a fully state-owned company engaged in oil and natural gas production, transportation, and supply. The company operates the domestic gas transportation system including 39,800 km of high-pressure pipelines and underground gas storage reservoirs with total capacity of 32 bcm. The gas transit system has nominal import capacity of 288 bcm and export capacity of 179 bcm, including 140 bcm to the EU. Naftogaz's Ukrgazvydobuvannya subsidiary extracts 15 bcm of gas annually (75% of Ukraine's total production). The company is heavily regulated and sells its gas to households and heating utilities at below-market prices. Naftogaz also suffers from low customer payment discipline and remains heavily reliant on government support.

Operating Results

In 2014, Naftogaz sold 29 bcm of gas to domestic customers (-6% y-o-y) at an average price of UAH 1,843/tcm, with the average household tariff increasing 39% to UAH 478/tcm and the average industrial tariff rising 20% to UAH 4,564/tcm. As of end-2014, Naftogaz was owed UAH 27bn, including UAH 16bn from heating utilities. Gas volumes pumped to the EU and the CIS shrank by 28% to 62 bcm as Gazprom cut transit to the EU via Ukraine in order to limit Naftogaz's ability to import part of this gas at a cheaper price.

Financial Results

In 2014 the government continues using Naftogaz as an indirect way to redistribute gas and heating subsidies among population. The company continues selling the has it purchased at below the cost relying on state support to continue its operations. In 2014 Naftogaz reported 4.1% increase in net sales, to UAH78bn, yet due to lagging correction of gas tariffs for industrial customers and insufficient gas price increase for residential customers and district heating companies the company's costs (primarily for imported gas) were increasing at an accelerated rate. As a result losses on EBITDA level increased by 31x fold, to UAH26bn, and the company reported UAH88bn of net losses (vs. UAH18bn in 2013). Large part of below EBITDA costs were UAH39bn of foreign exchange losses stemming from revaluation of loans and foreign denominated liabilities. The state covers Naftogaz's losses via regular share capital increases, issuing domestic bonds which the company can sell and use the proceeds to buy gas.

Reform Targets

- Increasing all subsidized gas tariffs to an economically viable level (or at least cost recovery) is a top priority. Phasing out subsidies would allow to increase investments into drilling and production-stimulating technologies as well as eliminate opportunities for illegal arbitrage schemes made possible by widely divergent prices for different customer groups.
- Modernization of the gas transit system and construction of new interconnectors to allow for unrestricted gas flows to and from the EU, reducing dependence on Gazprom.
- Naftogaz's organizational structure needs to be overhauled in accordance with the European Third Energy Package by separating its gas production, transit, storage and supply units.
- Facilitate creation of joint ventures with foreign investors to attract investment to modernize the gas transit system.
- Potential IPO of gas producing assets after gas prices have been adjusted to market level.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	75,374	78,444
Cost of Goods Sold	76,126	86,951
Gross Profit /(Loss)	(752)	(8,507)
EBITDA	(822)	(26,095)
Depreciation	5,959	5,225
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(6,781)	(31,320)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(8,126)	(7,098)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(15,492)	(77,603)
Corporate Income Tax	1,591	(2,956)
Net Income/(Loss)	(17,957)	(88,433)

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	237,918	514,979
Fixed Assets	194,816	471,701
PPE	181,428	454,991
Current Assets	43,102	43,278
Accounts Receivable	23,740	28,540
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,338	4,755
Total Liabilities & Equity	237,918	514,979
Total Liabilities	130,883	158,001
Accounts Payable	29,478	14,137
Debt	59,936	61,057
Equity	107,035	356,978

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	n/a	4.1%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(1.1%)	(33.3%)
Net Income Margin (%)	(23.8%)	(112.7%)
Debt/Equity (%)	56.0%	17.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	nm
ROE (%)	(16.1%)	(38.1%)
ROA (%)	(7.7%)	(23.5%)
ROCE (%)	(4.1%)	(7.5%)

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Gas Sales (bcm)	30.7	28.8
Growth (y-o-y)	(30.0%)	(6.2%)
Average Tariff (UAH/tcm)	1,264	1,843
Growth (y-o-y)	12.1%	45.9%
Transit (bcm)	86.1	62.2
Growth (y-o-y)	2.2%	(27.8%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees*	175,000	na
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)	na	na
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *consolidated for all Naftogaz subsidiaries
** Deloitte (IFRS audit)

Odesa Commercial Sea Port

www.port.odessa.ua

General Information

The Odesa Commercial Sea Port is one of the largest ports on the Black Sea. The port has 1 passenger and 7 freight terminals (for handling of both bulk cargo and containers). The port's technical annual capacity is estimated at 21 Mt of dry and 25 Mt of liquid bulk cargo. Container terminals annual capacity is up to 900,000 TEU. The passenger terminal can accommodate up to 5 passenger vessels at a time and is capable to serve up to 4 million tourists a year. Odesa port operates the largest grain terminal in the Black Sea basin with a total capacity of 300 kt for simultaneous grain storage. The port also owns open storage (total area of 425,000 m²) and warehouses (total area of 60,000 m²). Odesa port transport infrastructure includes railway, automobile, and river links. Navigable period is possible year-round with icebreaker assistance often necessary during severe winter ice conditions, which can last for about 30 days.

Operating and Financial Results

In 2014, the Odesa Sea Port cargo turnover increased by 6% y-o-y, to 24.6 Mt (or 17% of the Ukrainian total cargo turnover). There was a 17% y-o-y decline in containers turnover in 2014. It was expected that more than 150 passenger cruise liners would arrive to Odesa port in 2014, but due to the political situation in Ukraine, only 32 passenger liners visited the port last year. In 2015 not more than 30 passenger liners are expected to arrive in the Odesa port. Company's net sales declined by 36% y-o-y, to UAH 292m in 2014, while EBITDA dropped by 19% y-o-y, to UAH 247m. Nonetheless, company's 2014 EBITDA and net income margins gained 18ppt y-o-y and 11.2ppt, to 84.7% and 50.3%, respectively. ROE and ROA ratios also showed positive dynamics in 2014 increasing to 8.5% (+1.2ppt y-o-y) and 8.0% (+1.8ppt y-o-y), respectively.

Reform Targets

- Invest in new facilities and equipment to increase cargo handling capacity.
- Attract more private capital (e.g. concession projects).
- Streamline tariff policy.
- Improve marketing and customer service.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	457	292
Cost of Goods Sold	229	143
Gross Profit /(Loss)	228	149
EBITDA	305	247
Depreciation	71	47
Operating Profit/(Loss)	234	200
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	11	3
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	230	195
Corporate Income Tax	51	48
Net Income/(Loss)	179	147
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,805	1,847
Fixed Assets	1,580	1,431
PPE	1,234	1,133
Current Assets	224	416
Accounts Receivable	98	88
Cash & Cash Equivalents	92	279
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,805	1,847
Total Liabilities	105	113
Accounts Payable	15	16
Debt	–	–
Equity	1,700	1,734

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(43.9%)	(36.2%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	66.7%	84.7%
Net Income Margin (%)	39.1%	50.3%
Debt/Equity (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.3)	(1.1)
ROE (%)	7.3%	8.5%
ROA (%)	6.2%	8.0%
ROCE (%)	13.7 %	11.5 %

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	1,666	1,021
Average Monthly Wage per Employee (UAH)*	6,693	7,891
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees

Odesa Portside Plant

www.opz.odesa.net

General Information

The Odesa Portside Plant (Odesa, southern Ukraine) was established in 1974 and is 100% state-owned. The Odesa Portside Plant is focused on ammonium nitrate and urea production and transhipment. The plant accounts for 17 % of ammonium nitrate and 19 % of urea production capacity in Ukraine. Export sales constitute 90% of the company's sales of own ammonia products. The plant is located at the end-point of the ammonia pipeline Tolyatti-Gorlovka-Odesa, and tranships large amount of ammonia transported through the pipeline. Other products of Odesa Portside Plant include liquid nitrogen, carbon dioxide, liquid oxygen and sodium sulphate. The Odesa Portside Plant's financial performance is highly dependent on natural gas prices, with gas constituting 80% of the production costs.

Operating and Financial Results

In 2013, the Odesa Portside Plant was buying gas from Ostchem Holding (controlled by Dmitriy Firtash) enjoying a favourable gas price differential compared to Naftogaz's of Ukraine prices. Starting from 2014, Naftogaz of Ukraine became the sole gas supplier, as Ostchem Holding ceased purchase of gas from Gazprom. Following the increase of gas tariffs for enterprises in 2014, the Odesa Portside Plant started importing gas from Hungary through reverse facilities. Volatility of gas prices in 2014 resulted in decline of operations of the Odesa Portside Plant in 2Q14 and 3Q14, but the company managed to restore full operation capacity by the end of the year, following the rise in prices for nitrogen fertilizers and receiving a UAH 5bn loan from Oschadbank for gas purchases from Naftogaz of Ukraine. In 2014, there was a significant improvement in sales performance, demonstrating an increase of 10.7% y-o-y, to UAH 5.4bn in 2014. Increase in accounts receivable is mainly attributable to settlements on VAT with the state budget.

Reform Targets

- Diversification of natural gas supplies.
- Modernization of production equipment to utilise alternative (to gas) resources in the production process.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	4,904	5,428
Cost of Goods Sold	5,716	5,467
Gross Profit /(Loss)	(811)	(39)
EBITDA	(1,034)	(132)
Depreciation	87	95
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(1,121)	(228)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(31)	(66)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(1,152)	(293)
Corporate Income Tax	(9)	(23)
Net Income/(Loss)	(1,144)	(270)
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,752	8,827
Fixed Assets	1,671	1,752
PPE	1,097	1,074
Current Assets	1,080	7,076
Accounts Receivable	464	2,056
Cash & Cash Equivalents	227	249
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,752	8,827
Total Liabilities	2,059	8,864
Accounts Payable	–	2,202
Debt	2,021	6,396
Equity	693	(36)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(8.7%)	10.7%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(21.1%)	(2.4%)
Net Income Margin (%)	(23.3%)	(5.0%)
Debt/Equity (%)	291.9%	(17,698%)
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	nm
ROE (%)	(90.2%)	(82.4%)
ROA (%)	(46.0%)	(4.7%)
ROA (%)	(41.3 %)	(3.6%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	3,832	3,798
Average Monthly Wage per Employee (UAH)*	7,438	6,416
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	99.6%	99.6%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Capital group"

Roads of Ukraine

www.adu.org.ua

General Information

Established by the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers in 2002 and managed by Ukravtodor, the state-owned joint-stock company Roads of Ukraine provides construction and maintenance services for state and regional roads. The company concludes contracts with Ukravtodor for road construction and repairs, and respective works are paid from the state budget. Roads of Ukraine also provides services to private customers, however, these accounted for only 10% of its 2014 revenues.

The company operates 33 subsidiaries in all regions of Ukraine, including two in Crimea and two in the military conflict zone in the east. Roads of Ukraine' subsidiaries operate several quarries for construction materials mining, facilities for production of bituminous materials as well as various equipment for road construction and maintenance.

Operating Results

The company's main customer is Ukravtodor, meaning its revenue stream is heavily dependent on financing of road maintenance programs from the state budget. As construction of new roads in Ukraine was not significant in 2014, Roads of Ukraine was paid mostly for maintenance and repair of the existing road network. However, even this revenue stream halved compared to 2013, and the road surface area repaired (by means of filling potholes) was much smaller in y-o-y terms. The revenue from completed winter road maintenance works also decreased.

Financial Results

Roads of Ukraine reported lower revenue in y-o-y terms in both 2013 and 2014, suffering losses due to higher costs. In 2014 the company's reported revenue contracted by 35.3% y-o-y due to decrease in orders for construction and maintenance services. One of the largest cost items was repair and maintenance of road machinery — this equipment is outdated and requires regular replacement of spare parts. Due to liquidity issues the company also incurred additional expenses associated with penalties for violation of payment terms on settlements with its counterparties (suppliers), which negatively affected EBITDA and net profit performance. The reported EBITDA margin went from positive 0.9% in 2013 to negative 5.0% in 2014. Net income margin for 2014 constituted -11.2%

In terms of working capital, Roads of Ukraine relies on the timing of cash flows from the state budget (which are distributed by Ukravtodor according to road maintenance contracts). As part of financing was delayed in the course of 2014, Roads of Ukraine was unable to pay taxes on time, incurring penalties.

As of end-2014, Roads of Ukraine had significant accounts payable of around UAH 1.4bn and minor bank debt of UAH 56m. The company conducted cost optimization initiatives and reduced staff by 16% over 2014, putting part of its workforce on part-time schedules to further cut costs. Its salary payables stood at UAH 71m as of end-2014.

Reform Targets

- Change its business model by shifting from being focused solely on government contracts towards more competitive business. Generate contracts from private customers, improve internal controls and conduct further cost optimization.
- Streamline the corporate structure and cash flow management among subsidiaries.
- Consider long-term planning where appropriate, namely shift from one-year construction/repair contracts to longer-term agreements.
- Make sure that in-house production facilities for construction materials are operated in an efficient manner, or divest some of these businesses.
- Develop a strategy to modernize road maintenance equipment and production facilities, which are to a large extent worn out.
- Roads of Ukraine's operations will be impacted by the road sector reform currently being implemented by Ukravtodor and is expected to be completed by the end of 2015. The reform calls for transferring management of regional roads (almost 70% of Ukraine's total road network) from Ukravtodor to regional government authorities. The rationale behind this reform is that regional authorities can monitor local roads more effectively and are better positioned to manage the repair and maintenance works.

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees;
**data for 9M13
*** Audit Firm "Industrial Accounting Union"

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3,197	2,069
Cost of Goods Sold	3,121	2,114
Gross Profit /(Loss)	76	(46)
EBITDA	29	(103)
Depreciation	97	114
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(69)	(217)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(23)	(11)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(73)	(215)
Corporate Income Tax	(13)	17
Net Income/(Loss)	(60)	(232)
Dividends Paid	0.07	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	3,065	2,819
Fixed Assets	1,633	1,513
PPE	1,622	1,404
Current Assets	1,425	1,299
Accounts Receivable	980	930
Cash & Cash Equivalents	58	51
Total Liabilities & Equity	3,065	2,819
Total Liabilities	1,658	1,622
Accounts Payable	1,415	1,385
Debt	73	56
Equity	1,407	1,197

Ratios*	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(13.2%)	(35.3%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	0.9%	(5.0%)
Net Margin (%)	(1.9%)	(11.2%)
Debt/Equity (%)	5.2%	4.7%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	0.5	nm
ROE (%)	(4.2%)	(17.8%)
ROA (%)	(1.9%)	(7.9%)
ROCE (%)	(4.7%)	(17.3%)

Note: *financial lease included into debt

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Total Area of Road Surface Repaired (pothole filling), km²	7.8	2.9
Value of Pothole Filling Works (UAH m)	1,464	660
Value of Winter Road Maintenance Works (UAH m)	824	493

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	29,383	24,699
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	1,989**	2,224
Audit of FS***	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine

www.pzcu.gov.ua

General Information

The State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine (SFGCU) was established in 2010 as a successor to the state company Khlib Ukrainy (Bread of Ukraine). The SFGCU is a vertically integrated grain market operator with a national network of grain silos (combined capacity: 3.75 Mt), two port terminals in Odesa and Mykolaiv (total transshipment capacity: 2.4 Mt), and grain processing facilities with total capacity of 531 kt of flour, 31 kt of cereals and 163 kt of feed p.a. The SFGCU purchases grain and oilseed crops for export from local farmers on both spot and forward terms. In 2012, corporation attracted a USD3.0bn 15-year loan from the Export-Import Bank of China. The loan pays 6% p.a. and has a 5-year grace period. Potential projects under this deal include purchases of Chinese crop protection products, seeds and agricultural equipment, and facilitation of Ukrainian grain exports to China. A USD 1.5bn installment has since been disbursed to finance crop exports (mainly corn) to China.

Operating Results

According to local industry experts, in 2013/14 MY the SFGCU was among the top-5 Ukrainian grain exporters, selling 2.9 Mt of crops (9% of total exports), mostly corn (1.7 Mt). In the first half of 2014/15 MY (July–December 2014), the SFGCU was the second largest grain exporter in Ukraine, accounting for an est. 8.2% of total grain exports over the period (total exports stood at 19.3 Mt). The company also reported that it fully met its obligations under the loan agreement with China last year. With Ukraine's corn exports to China totaling 1.6 Mt last year, the SFGCU is estimated to have accounted for the lion's share of this volume.

Financial Results

The SFGCU reported 2014 sales of UAH 7.1bn, up 52% y-o-y, benefiting from higher grain exports and UAH devaluation. EBITDA totaled UAH 1.9bn, up 8.6x y-o-y, for an EBITDA margin of 27% (+22.4ppt y-o-y). At the same time, the company reported a net loss of UAH 1.4bn (vs. tiny net profit of UAH 29m in 2013) due to revaluation of foreign currency denominated debt. It booked a UAH 13.6bn revaluation loss on the aforementioned USD 1.5bn Chinese loan, most of which was offset by a UAH 10.4bn gain on revaluation of foreign currency denominated deposits (as USD 1.0bn of the loan was deposited with banks), resulting in a net F/X loss of UAH 3.2bn.

Reform Targets

- The SFGCU should complete the asset transfer from Khlib Ukrainy and decide on the desired level of vertical integration (pure grain trader with associated infrastructure or grain-to-flour processing).
- The company should review the terms of the loan agreement with China before disbursement of the second USD 1.5bn installment.
- The company's storage and transshipment facilities have an estimated wear rate of 80%, underscoring its urgent investment needs. The second USD1.5bn installment of the Chinese loan can be used to finance investments into storage and transshipment facilities.
- The hryvnia devaluation poses a major obstacle in signing new forward contracts between the SFGCU and local farmers (in fact, the SFGCU canceled forward purchases this year due to elevated F/X risk). Fixing crop prices in USD or developing F/X hedging mechanisms could be considered going forward in order to mitigate F/X risk.
- Transparency of operations and oversight from a professional supervisory board are needed in order to improve the company's corporate governance profile and prevent new fraud cases.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	4,638	7,054
Cost of Goods Sold	4,368	5,800
Gross Profit/(Loss)	270	1,254
EBITDA	222	1,918
Depreciation	57	63
Operating Profit/(Loss)	165	1,855
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(129)	(60)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	29	(1,365)
Corporate Income Tax	–	–
Net Income/(Loss)	29	(1,365)
Dividends Paid for Period	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	13,462	24,296
Fixed Assets	820	921
PPE	695	725
Current Assets	12,641	23,375
Accounts Receivable	1,759	4,475
Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,920	16,573
Total Liabilities & Equity	13,462	24,296
Total Liabilities	12,497	24,694
Accounts Payable	191	371
Debt	11,990	23,653
Equity	964	(398)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	613.9%	52.1%
EBITDA Margin (%)	4.8%	27.2%
Net Margin (%)	0.6%	(19.3%)
Debt/Equity	1,243.6%	(5,946.5 %)
Net Debt/EBITDA	9.3	3.7
ROE (%)	3.1%	(482.0%)
ROA (%)	0.2%	(7.2%)
ROCE (%)	1.3%	8.0%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	5,270	5,231
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	3,069	3,467
Audit of FS**	no	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** BDO

Sumykhimprom

www.sumykhimprom.com.ua

General Information

Sumykhimprom is a large chemical producer in Ukraine, established more than 60 years ago. Sumykhimprom is a core entity in the chemical industry of Ukraine producing phosphate mineral fertilizers (80 % of Ukraine's total production capacity). The main products of the company are compound chemical fertilizers (53 % of sales) and titanium dioxide (40 % of sales). Domestic demand for fertilizers is seasonal. Export amounts to about 58 % of the company's total sales (30 % of chemical fertilizers and 98 % of titanium dioxide are exported). Other products include large capacity inorganic chemical products such as aluminium sulphate, iron sulphate, sulphuric acids. Sumykhimprom is the second largest producer of titanium dioxide in Ukraine and has a 35 % share of the compound fertilizers market. Symykhimprom produces about 50 chemical products used in agriculture, construction, paints and varnishes, leather and rubber industries. Symykhimprom is located in the north-eastern part of Ukraine, occupying the area of 226 ha. With a headcount of c. 4,500 employees, Sumykhimprom is one of the largest employers in Sumy region. Sumykhimprom includes 11 main production units, 20 auxiliary production units and 7 social units (i.e. catering center, recreation resort, sport club etc.).

Operating and Financial Results

In 2011, bankruptcy proceedings were launched against Symykhimprom due to a large accumulated debt. Subsequently, in 2012, the state began the restructuring process of the enterprise and intended to privatize 92.75% of its shares in 2013. However, the process has not been completed. Though the development of the restructuring plan is ongoing, Symykhimprom only marginally improved its financial and operational performance.
During 2014 Sumykhimprom increased fertilizers production by 37.9% y-o-y to 285 kt after a sharp drop by 45.7% y-o-y in 2013 due to unfavourable situation on the world fertilizers market (i.e. low demand). Sales volume of titanium dioxide decreased in 2013 and 2014 by 15.4% and 8.5% y-o-y. Sumykhimprom suffers from absence of main raw materials for compound fertilizers production in Ukraine.
In 2014, Sumykhimprom's net sales increased 38.4% y-o-y to UAH 2.0bn, with the gross profit margin improving by 3.4ppt y-o-y to 4.5%, as revenue growth outpaced costs increase due to higher average selling prices of fertilizers and titan dioxide (increased by 13% y-o-y and 24% y-o-y, respectively). The company was loss making in 2013 and 2014 both at the EBITDA and net income level. The book value of assets increased by UAH 72m (+5.5% y-o-y) to UAH 1,376m in 2014 driven by a UAH 39.2m, a UAH 27.2m and a UAH 7.7m increase in inventory, cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable, respectively, which on the liabilities side was accompanied with UAH 121.3m and a UAH 47.8m increase in other short-term liabilities and accounts payable, respectively. Sumykhimprom's other short-term liabilities (UAH 1.4bn as 31 December 2014) were mainly represented by the creditors' claims according to the bankruptcy proceeding started in 2011.

Reform Targets

- Finalize and implement the restructuring plan.
- Optimize cost structure, through implementation of energy/gas saving technologies and diversification of natural gas supplies.
- Develop renovation and modernization programmes.
- Improve transparency of procurement tenders.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,416	1,960
Cost of Goods Sold	1,401	1,872
Gross Profit /(Loss)	15	88
EBITDA	(158)	(45)
Depreciation	39	47
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(197)	(92)
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(5)	(4)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	(201)	(99)
Corporate Income Tax	–	–
Net Income/(Loss)	(201)	(99)
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,304	1,376
Fixed Assets	699	685
PPE	634	632
Current Assets	605	691
Accounts Receivable	207	215
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	32
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,304	1,376
Total Liabilities	1,994	2,165
Accounts Payable	611	659
Debt	–	–
Equity	(690)	(789)

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(32.5%)	38.4%
EBITDA Margin (%)	(11.2%)	(2.3%)
Net Income Margin (%)	(14.2%)	(5.1%)
Debt/Equity (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	nm	mn
ROE (%)	34.0%	(13.4%)
ROA (%)	(14.0%)	7.4%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Fertilizers Production (kt)	206.5	284.7
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(45.7%)	15.9%
Titanium Dioxide Production (kt)	32.6	29.8
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(17.0%)	(10.1%)
Fertilizers Sales Volume (kt)	214.2	216.7
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(43.4%)	17.2%
Titanium Dioxide Sales Volume (kt)	32.9	21.9
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(15.4%)	(15.7%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	4,787	4,497
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	2,902	3,442
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Arca"

Turboatom

www.turboatom.com.ua

General Information

Turboatom produces turbine equipment for thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power generating plants, supplying over 10% of the world's nuclear power generating capacity, which makes it the world's fourth-largest turbine producer. In Ukraine, the company's turbines operate at 40% of thermal power plants, 85% of the nuclear power plants and 95% of the hydro power plants. Turboatom's current production capacity is estimated at 8 GW and 2 GW of total generating capacity for steam and hydro turbines, respectively. The company has supplied its equipment to 45 countries globally. Since its founding in 1935, Turboatom has delivered over 165 turbines with total capacity of 65 GW to 110 nuclear plants; 400 turbines for thermal power plants (63 GW); and 530 turbines for 115 hydro power plants (39 GW). Its major competitors are Russian Power Machines, Siemens, Alstom, ABB, and Shanghai Electric.

Operating Results

Turboatom is an export-oriented company, relying on foreign markets for around 70% of its revenue. In 2014, steam turbines accounted for 54% of its sales, followed by hydro turbines (35%), spare parts (7%), and other production (4%). Turbines and other equipment for nuclear, hydro and thermal power plans were supplied to customers in Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Hungary, Bulgaria, India and Mexico. It is unlikely that the company will experience any major performance deterioration in the medium-term perspective stemming from a possible disruption in cooperation with Russia/the Customs Union in view of the lengthy turbine manufacturing process (up to 3 or even 5 years), though longer-term risks are high. Turboatom had 5,817 employees as of end-2014 (+1.3% y-o-y).

Financial Results

Turboatom generated UAH 1.8bn in revenues in 2014, up by 6% y-o-y (in USD terms, taking into account its export-oriented profile, sales declined by 29%). Company's EBITDA decreased by 8% y-o-y, to UAH 674m in 2014. Full-year net income stood at UAH 637m, up by 9% y-o-y (-26% in USD terms). The target for 2015 is to increase sales by about 20% y-o-y. The company had zero debt and UAH 865m of cash as of end-2014, being one of the very few cash-positive Ukrainian SOEs. End-2014 accounts payable and receivable (in UAH terms) declined by 21% and by 27% y-o-y, respectively, while inventories rose by 10%. Full-year CAPEX totaled UAH 178m.

Reform Targets

- In view of the newly arisen risks to sustainable cooperation with customers in Russia/the Customs Union, Turboatom needs to target further sales diversification globally, for which more focused marketing efforts may be required. Also pertinent in this respect is the issue of diversifying away from Russian input supplies, including through greater production localization.
- Incentives should be developed for local power generating plants (particularly Energoatom, the state-owned nuclear power plant operator) to increase cooperation with Turboatom, thereby also helping to speed up import substitution.
- A long-term development program should be prepared to ensure Turboatom maintains its competitive edge technologically on the regional/global levels regardless of the relationship with Russia, potentially including harmonization of relevant technical standards with those of the EU in the framework of the Ukraine-EU Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,741	1,842
Cost of Goods Sold	963	1,217
Gross Profit /(Loss)	778	626
EBITDA	733	674
Depreciation	44	46
Operating Profit/(Loss)	690	629
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	25	32
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	711	825
Corporate Income Tax	128	188
Net Income/(Loss)	583	637
Dividends Paid	291	319
Balance Sheet (UAH m)	**2013**	**2014**
Total Assets	3,721	4,015
Fixed Assets	600	682
PPE	354	486
Current Assets	3,121	3,333
Accounts Receivable	625	455
Cash & Cash Equivalents	789	949
Total Liabilities & Equity	3,721	4,015
Total Liabilities	1,560	1,436
Accounts Payable	1,529	1,213
Debt	–	–
Equity	2,161	2,579
Ratios	**2013**	**2014**
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	34.3%	5.8%
EBITDA Margin (%)	42.1%	36.6%
Net Margin (%)	33.5%	34.6%
Debt/Equity (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(1.1)	(1.4)
ROE (%)	30.6%	26.9%
ROA (%)	16.8%	16.5%
ROCE (%)	31.9%	24.4%
Company Snapshot	**2013**	**2014**
Number of Employees	5,743	5,817
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,138	4,735
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	75%	75%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** 2013 - Audit Firm "Vida Audit"; 2014 - Audit Firm "Ukrainian Audit Service"

Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration

www.uspa.gov.ua

General Information

The Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration (USPA) is a state-owned enterprise supervising the operations of 13 sea ports in mainland Ukraine. Established in 2013, USPA owns strategic port infrastructure, namely the water zones, coast-protecting structures, berths and general-use infrastructure such as access roads and utility connections. USPA administers the ports, collects port fees, and provides general maintenance services. For example, USPA is the only state authority in charge of maintaining necessary water depths and conducting dredging works.

There is an USPA subsidiary in each port, acting as the port's administration and state-owned stevedoring company. Privately owned stevedoring companies can also operate at the ports, either by renting berths from USPA or by building their own berths. Private stevedoring companies currently operate in 10 Ukrainian ports.

USPA is a management authority and is not engaged in stevedoring operations, meaning it does not compete with state-owned and privately owned stevedoring companies.

Operating and Financial Results

USPA revenues consist of harbor fees (tonnage dues, wharfage, anchor, and sanitary fees), ice passing dues, pilotage fees, and other charges. USPA collects revenues through its subsidiaries and distributes part of this money back to the subsidiaries to finance their expenses. About 80% of USPA revenues are USD denominated, while expenses are primarily UAH denominated. The largest expense items are salaries and depreciation.

CAPEX totaled UAH 967m in 2014. Among other projects, USPA invested in the construction of a container terminal in Odessa and an approach channel and water zone improvements in the Yuzhny port.

In 2014, USPA received UAH 4.0bn (+114% y-o-y) in revenues and reported net income of UAH 1.5bn (+134% y-o-y), recording a 37.8% net margin (3.2ppt y-o-y). The largest revenue contributors were Delta-Lotsman (harbor pilot services) and the Yuzhny and Odesa ports. The revenue breakdown by type of fee shows that port fees had a 66% share of total revenue, with the remainder attributable to various services.

Reform Targets

- Streamline its tariff policy, increase transparency and efficiency of its customer service.
- Ensure a fair and supportive business climate for state-owned and private stevedoring companies, help ports gain more business and support private players in building new transshipment terminals.
- Create a transparent system for port maintenance works, such as dredging operations.
- Improve internal operational processes, streamline cash management among subsidiaries, introduce integrated financial reporting and IT systems that would comprise operations of all ports reporting to USPA.
- Optimize costs.
- Where possible, help state-owned stevedoring companies to attract private capital, e.g. through privatization, management contracts and/or public-private partnerships.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,871	4,002
Cost of Goods Sold	827	1,396
Gross Profit/(Loss)	1,044	2,606
EBITDA	1,062	2,767
Depreciation	196	356
Operating Profit/(Loss)	866	2,411
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(0)	3
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	868	1,850
Corporate Income Tax	221	339
Net Income/(Loss)	647	1,511
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	16,656	17,481
Fixed Assets	15,562	16,159
PPE	11,790	13,215
Current Assets	1,095	1,322
Accounts Receivable	786	698
Cash & Cash Equivalents	140	432
Total Liabilities & Equity	16,656	17,481
Total Liabilities	1,348	1,351
Accounts Payable	488	233
Debt	639	905
Equity	15,308	16,130

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	113.9%
EBITDA Margin (%)	56.8%	69.1%
Net Income Margin (%)	34.6%	37.8%
Debt/Equity	4.2%	5.6%
Net Debt/EBITDA	0.5	0.2
ROE (%)	8.5%	9.6%
ROA (%)	7.8%	8.9%
ROCE (%)	5.4%	14.2%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Port Freight Turnover (Mt)*	137.3	142.8
incl. State-Owned Stevedoring Companies (Mt)	50.3	48.6

Note: *table shows total turnover of Ukrainian ports, USPA receives port fees but is not engaged in actual transshipment

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	10,490	8,454
Average Monthly Wage per Employee (UAH)*	5,658	6,685
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: *including bonuses

Ukrainian State Air Traffic Enterprise

www.uksatse.ua

General Information

The Ukrainian State Air Traffic Service Enterprise (UkSATSE) was established in 1992, and since then has been the only air navigation service provider in Ukraine. UkSATSE comprises the Ukrainian Airspace Management and Planning Centre (UKRAEROCENTER), Aeronautical Information Services (AIS), «UkSATSE» Airline, the Aviation Training and Certification Centre and seven regional branches. UkSATSE is the organisation responsible for providing air traffic service across Ukrainian airspace and in the airspace over the Black Sea where the responsibility for air traffic service is delegated to Ukraine by international agreements. As part of this service, UkSATSE also provides airspace management, air traffic flow management, en-route meteorological services for air navigation and pre-flight information services. Among other services are flight calibration and rescue services (including flight tests of navigation and approach ground facilities), heliport, construction control services (approval of allocation and altitude of objects that can affect flight safety and operation of radio technical aids of civil aviation). In 2004, Ukraine became a member of EUROCONTROL (the pan-European air traffic management organization) and UkSATSE, as a national air navigation service provider, is driving implementation of articles of the Agreement on European Common Aviation Area (ECAA).

Operating Results

One of the company's main revenue drivers are fees paid by air carriers to use Ukraine's airspace. The company's aeronautical charges are set by EUROCONTROL to ensure that the company had sufficient revenue to cover its cost and provide high standards in air navigation services. Currently the company's en-route fee (EUR 45.6 for 2015) is far below the average European level (EUR 59) which makes the Ukrainian airspace attractive for international carriers from cost considerations. However, the number of flights in the Ukrainian airspace dropped significantly (-35% y-o-y in 2014) due to the military conflict in eastern Ukraine, Russia's annexation of Crimea, and the challenging economic situation in the country. Following the tragedy on July 17, 2014, in which a Malaysian Airlines plane with almost 300 people on board was shot down in the Donetsk region, some international airlines made the decision to avoid the Ukrainian airspace, which caused a 40% decline in transit flights (216,000 flights in 2014 vs. 352,000 flights in 2013). The total passenger flow fell by 28% y-o-y in 2014 (11 million people in 2014 vs. 15 million in 2013). The number of passengers travelling with domestic airlines declined by 45% y-o-y following the suspension of air connections with Crimea (Simferopol) and the eastern Ukrainian cities of Donetsk and Luhansk. Passenger traffic on international flights also decreased (-25% y-o-y in 2014).

Financial Results

Despite a decline of the passenger flow and the number of flights the company reported 2014 revenues of UAH 2.4bn down 13% y-o-y. About 80% of revenues earned by the company is in EUR or USD. Devaluation of the Ukrainian hryvnia against those currencies in 2014 eventually offset the negative volume effect from air traffic shrinking and allowed to sustain the top line in UAH terms. The company's operating costs are mostly UAH denominated with payroll expenses being the major element accounting for c. 65% in the company's cost of goods sold and administrative expenses. EBITDA margin improved by 4.3ppt y-o-y, and net income margin decreased by 1.1ppt y-o-y in 2014. The Company has no debt burden and is effectively hedged to possible future hryvnia devaluation which gives it high solvency and financial sustainability.

Reform Targets

- Extend international cooperation within the framework of the European Commission initiative on Single European Sky (according to which the design, management and regulation of airspace will be coordinated throughout the EU, ensuring the safe and efficient utilisation of airspace and the air traffic management system within and beyond the EU).
- Implement navigation and communication equipment modernization.
- Coordinate increases of air traffic on certain routs above the Black Sea with international organisations.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	2,742	2,385
Cost of Goods Sold	1,929	1,751
Gross Profit /(Loss)	813	634
EBITDA	705	716
Depreciation	211	222
Operating Profit/(Loss)	494	495
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	–	–
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	498	440
Corporate Income Tax	119	137
Net Income/(Loss)	380	303
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	4,261	4,629
Fixed Assets	3,157	3,397
PPE	2,229	2,658
Current Assets	1,105	1,332
Accounts Receivable	781	549
Cash & Cash Equivalents	210	683
Total Liabilities & Equity	4,261	4,629
Total Liabilities	270	168
Accounts Payable	155	98
Debt	4	2
Equity	3,991	4,460

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	7.6%	(13.0%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	25.7%	30.0%
Net Income Margin (%)	13.8%	12.7%
Debt/Equity (%)	0.1%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.3)	(1.0)
ROE (%)	10.1%	7.2%
ROA (%)	9.4%	6.8%
ROCE (%)	12.4%	11.1%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	5,943	5,382
Average Monthly Wage per Employee (UAH)*	15,305	15,188
Audit of FS**	yes	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** BDO

Ukrenergo

www.ukrenergo.energy.gov.ua

General Information

Ukrenergo is a 100% state-owned company responsible for operating the domestic high voltage transmission system and cross-border transmission lines and providing power dispatching services. It controls real-time electricity output and monitors power generators' operational generating units, fuel stocks and production efficiency, balancing electricity consumption with production. Due to its status as natural monopoly, tariffs for the company are set by the sector regulator, which uses a cost-plus approach to set tariffs based on its OPEX and CAPEX needs. Ukrenergo unites seven regional networks and operates 23,000 km of transmission lines operating at 220-750 kV voltage levels. The company regularly conducts cross-border capacity auctions and sells rights to export electricity from Ukraine to neighboring countries.

Operating Results

In 2014, Ukrenergo transmitted 130 TWh of electricity (-2% y-o-y), as consumption in Ukraine and exports fell over the period. Its average tariff declined by 5.3% to UAH 23.7/MWh. Its CAPEX increased by 15% y-o-y to UAH 2.1bn in 2014. Energorynok, the sole buyer of Ukrenergo services, paid the company only 88% of the total due last year. Historically, the company financed its CAPEX program with loans from the EBRD and the World Bank. In 2015, Ukrenergo signed a USD 378m loan agreement with the World Bank to finance modernization of its power transmission network and support implementation of the wholesale electricity market in Ukraine, which will not only finance physical modernization but also help to put in place elements needed for a more efficient market-based electricity pricing system.

Financial Results

In 2014 the company's net sales went down by 6.9% y-o-y, to UAH 3.1bn driven by both lower transmission volumes and transmission tariffs. Still the company's EBITDA remained almost unchanged at UAH 1.3bn, yet on below EBITDA level the company reported UAH 2.2bn of other costs which reflect the revaluation of foreign currency denominated loans, thus pushing earnings into negative UAH 1.2bn. The company's EBITDA margin last year increased by 2.3ppt y-o-y, and ROCE dropped by 1.7ppt y-o-y, to 7.7%.

Reform Targets

- Approve economically viable tariffs for the company and adjust them in a timely manner in response to market movements.
- Ukrenergo has USD denominated loans from the EBRD and the World Bank, meaning the hryvnia devaluation puts pressure on its finances by inflating interest costs. The sector regulator has been slow to react to this new reality.
- Harmonization and, over time, synchronization with the EU electricity market would ensure more secure operation of the Ukrainian energy system and remove existing limitations on electricity exports and imports.
- The company should construct additional transmission lines to the Zaporizhya, Rivne and Khmelnytskiy nuclear power plants in order to unlock up to 1.8 TW of capacity.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3,325	3,097
Cost of Goods Sold	1,955	1,970
Gross Profit /(Loss)	1,370	1,127
EBITDA	1,336	1,316
Depreciation	473	516
Operating Profit/(Loss)	863	799
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(9)	(23)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	859	(1,228)
Corporate Income Tax	71	(30)
Net Income/(Loss)	788	(1,199)

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	11,309	12,918
Fixed Assets	9,364	11,091
PPE	6,427	6,648
Current Assets	1,945	1,828
Accounts Receivable	1,614	1,322
Cash & Cash Equivalents	165	340
Total Liabilities & Equity	11,309	12,918
Total Liabilities	3,843	7,177
Accounts Payable	924	1,436
Debt	1,730	4,627
Equity	7,467	5,741

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(2.6%)	(6.9%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	40.2%	42.5%
Net Income Margin (%)	23.7%	(38.7%)
Debt/Equity (%)	23.2%	80.6%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.2	3.3
ROE (%)	11.0%	(18.1%)
ROA (%)	7.5%	(9.9%)
ROCE (%)	9.4%	7.7%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Transmission (TWh)	132.5	129.8
Change (%, y-o-y)	(2.8%)	(2.0%)
Transmission Tariff (UAH/MWh)	25.0	23.7
Change (%, y-o-y)	0.3%	(5.3%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	13,670	14,067
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	6,755	6,622
Audit of FS**	na	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Deloitte

Ukrhydroenergo

www.uge.gov.ua

General Information

Ukrhydroenergo is Ukraine's largest hydroelectric power generating company. It operates nine power plants on the Dnieper and Dniester rivers with 102 generating units and 5,401 MW of installed capacity (close to 9% of Ukraine's total installed power generating capacity). The company is the second cheapest electricity supplier in Ukraine (after nuclear power plants) and is virtually the sole provider of peak capacity in the country. In addition, Ukrhydroenergo provides Ukraine's energy system with frequency regulation services and is considered a startup reserve in the case of a system-wide power failure. In 2014, the company launched its second power generating unit at its Dnistrovska pumped storage power plant and plans to launch a third one in 2015, bringing its total installed capacity to 972 MW.

Operating Results

Ukrhydroenergo slashed 2014 production by 39% y-o-y to 8.5 TWh as the negative impact of lower precipitation (hence low river water levels) was compounded by a high comparison base (2013 production stood at 13.6 TWh, the highest since 1999). Its average tariff increased 26% y-o-y to UAH 302/MWh last year, inexpensive and in line with nuclear power plants. CAPEX shrank by 33% y-o-y to UAH 1.0bn in 2014, and the sector regulator budgeted a 19% decline to UAH 824m for 2015, which is intended to curb the company's cash needs and thus restrain tariff growth.

Financial Results

Ukrhydroenergo cut its net sales in 2014 by 5.1% y-o-y, to UAH 2.6bn as sharp drop in electricity output was at large compensated by higher approved tariff. The company's EBITDA went down 10.3% y-o-y, to UAH 1.6bn, though the net income experienced a much sharper drop by 64% y-o-y mostly on F/X revaluation losses. The company still enjoyed the highest EBITDA margin in the sector of 63.5% (-3.7ppt y-o-y) in 2014 thanks to a small share of variable costs (no fuel costs). The net margin reduced by 30ppt y-o-y, to 18.4% in 2014. Revaluation of loans and lower EBITDA has led to the increase of Net Debt/EBITDA ratio to 1.5x (from 0.7x in 2013), which is still quite comfortable level. The return on equity and on assets in 2014 were quite low at just 2.8% (-6.5ppt) and 2.3% (-4.8ppt) respectively.

Reform Targets

- Similar to other domestic power companies, Ukrhydroenergo's assets are worn out and require modernization. All of its power plants except for the Dnistrovska pumped storage facility have operated for at least 35 years.
- Ukrhydroenergo has foreign currency denominated loans from the EBRD and the World Bank. Due to the rapid hryvnia devaluation, the company's interest expenses have more than doubled compared to budgeted levels and have yet to be compensated via a tariff increase.
- The Ukrainian energy system desperately needs additional peak capacity, which further expansion of the Dnistrovska pumped storage plant could provide.
- In 2014, Ukrhydroenergo purchased UAH 449m worth of electricity to pump water at the Dnistrovska plant. Due to the peculiarities of the Ukrainian energy market regulations, the company had to pay UAH 420/MWh for off-peak electricity while selling peak electricity at UAH 320/MWh, which obviously needs to be corrected.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	2,722	2,582
Cost of Goods Sold	1,226	1,311
Gross Profit/(Loss)	1,496	1,271
EBITDA	1,828	1,639
Depreciation	458	467
Operating Profit/(Loss)	1,370	1,172
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	2	36
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	1,381	527
Corporate Income Tax	68	51
Net Income/(Loss)	1,313	476
Dividends Paid	na	393
Balance Sheet (UAH m)	**2013**	**2014**
Total Assets	19,785	21,257
Fixed Assets	18,709	20,415
PPE	12,418	16,838
Current Assets	1,076	817
Accounts Receivable	810	581
Cash & Cash Equivalents	192	151
Total Liabilities & Equity	19,785	21,257
Total Liabilities	2,855	4,132
Accounts Payable	470	568
Debt	1,502	2,607
Equity	16,930	17,124
Ratios	**2013**	**2014**
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	28.7%	(5.1%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	67.2%	63.5%
Net Margin (%)	48.2%	18.4%
Debt/Equity (%)	8.9%	15.2%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	0.7	1.5
ROE (%)	9.3%	2.8%
ROA (%)	8.1%	2.3%
ROCE (%)	7.4%	5.9%
Operating Summary	**2013**	**2014**
Output (GWh)	13,587	8,546
Growth (y-o-y)	31%	(39%)
Tariff (UAH/MWh)	240	302
Growth (y-o-y)	16.4%	25.7%
Company Snapshot	**2013**	**2014**
Number of Employees	2,901	2,918
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	6,526	6,948
Audit of FS**	na	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** BDO

Ukrposhta

www.ukrposhta.ua

General Information

Ukrposhta is the national fully state-owned postal operator, established in 1994. It has 29 branches (including 25 regional directorates) and operates more than 11,800 post offices across the country, by far the largest network in the country. With over 87 thousand employees, Ukrposhta processes and delivers to customers about 240 million postal items, 16 million parcels and insured items, 15 million orders, and more than 83 million pensions per annum. Overall, Ukrposhta offers individuals and corporate clients about 50 different services, including postal, subscription, courier, money transfer and pensions processing services, and other related services. Pensions processing and letters/parcels/periodicals delivery account for about 70% of the company's revenue. Ukrposhta's market share was steadily declining in recent years (from 50% in 2010 to 42% in 2013) as a result of competition from higher quality postal service offered by smaller private companies and banking system developments. Current legislation in the field of postal services mandates Ukrposhta to ensure a presence of post offices in all regions, incl. small towns and villages, thus, performing certain social functions. As Ukraine is a member of the Universal Postal Union since 1947, Ukrposhta, as a state-owned operator, is licensed to perform international shipments and is bound to comply with international guidelines of postal services.

Operating and Financial Results

In 2014, the company's sales fell by 6.9% y-o-y to UAH 3.7bn as a result of lower volume of postal services. Ukrposhta lost 2 branches with 633 post offices due to the annexation of Crimea by Russia. The company's 2014 EBITDA shrank by 19.8% y-o-y, UAH 153m, while bottom line fell to net loss of UAH 4m, driven by the fall in gross profit by 19.1% y-o-y to UAH 263m. Gross profit margin further deteriorated by 1ppt y-o-y to 7.1% in 2014, partially due to the obligation to keep extended post office network (social load). Total liabilities of Ukrposhta decreased by 18% y-o-y to UAH 2,8bn as pension liabilities dropped by 94% y-o-y to UAH 127m. Cash balances decreased 28.8% y-o-y in 2014, mainly driven by the pensions' withdrawal. In 2014, Ukrposhta took a 5-year USD-denominated loan, bearing 11.5% p.a., under the renewable credit line facility from PJSC Vseukrainski Bank Rozvytku (VBR). VBR is currently under temporary administration.

Reform Targets

- Introduce a quality control system to improve competitiveness of services rendered.
- Optimize technical and logistical processes to improve customer services.
- Introduce new front-office systems in the post offices; and ensure their integration with a centralized database.
- Improve transparency and accountability of the management, especially with respect to CAPEX and procurement decisions.
- Develop new high margin product lines.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	3,971	3,697
Cost of Goods Sold	3,645	3,434
Gross Profit /(Loss)	326	263
EBITDA	191	153
Depreciation	138	133
Operating Profit/(Loss)	53	20
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	–	(8)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	56	15
Corporate Income Tax	14	19
Net Income/(Loss)	42	(4)
Dividends Paid	–	–

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	5,666	5,003
Fixed Assets	2,432	2,391
PPE	2,173	1,819
Current Assets	3,234	2,612
Accounts Receivable	222	263
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,837	2,021
Total Liabilities & Equity	5,666	5,003
Total Liabilities	3,429	2,813
Accounts Payable	415	384
Debt	–	134
Equity	2,237	2,190

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	1.5%	(6.9%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	4.8%	4.1%
Net Income Margin (%)	1.0%	(0.1%)
Debt/Equity (%)	0.0%	6.1%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(14.9)	(12.4)
ROE (%)	1.9%	(0.2%)
ROA (%)	0.8%	(0.1%)
ROCE (%)	2.4 %	0.8 %

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	93,017	85,487
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)	1,884	1,892
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees

Ukrspyrt

www.ukrspirt.com

General Information

Ukrspyrt is a 100% state-owned holding company operating 41 domestic distilleries with total annual capacity of 31.3 million decalitres, located in Lviv, Ternopil, Vinnytsia and other regions. Being a state monopoly in production and export of ethyl alcohol, Ukrspyrt is responsible for the implementation of government policy and effective management of state-owned companies in the alcoholic beverage industry. The company has approx. 5 thousand employees, being the main employer in villages and towns where its production facilities are located. Ukrspyrt was established in 2010 in the process of reorganization of Concern Ukrspyrt (included 81 state-owned enterprises). Ukrspyrt manufactures and markets ethyl alcohol (both food grade and industrial), distillated alcoholic beverages, bio-ethanol, and other organic chemical products. Over the last several years, Ukrspyrt was the subject of a number of anti-corruption investigations by journalists and official authorities. The Government of Ukraine is contemplating privatization of Ukrspyrt in the nearest future.

Operating Results

Lower demand from wine producers (due to the annexation of Crimea) and vodka producers (due to the contraction of export to Russia) were the main reasons for a decline in demand-driven sales of ethyl alcohol by 13.2% y-o-y to 11.2 million decalitres in 2014. As of the end of 2014, 30 distilleries were operating (producing sufficient volumes to meet local demand), while 11 plants suspended production. In 2014, almost 95% of ethyl alcohol was sold on the domestic market, mainly to vodka producers. In 2013 – 2014, production of bioethanol and alcoholic beverages took place only at the Khorostkivsky and Lutsky distilleries, respectively.

Financial Results

In 2014, the company's sales decreased by 16.8% y-o-y to UAH 1.7bn. EBITDA margin grew by 11ppt y-o-y to 15.2% as administrative expenses decreased by UAH 0.4bn (down 58% y-o-y). Net income margin fell by 7.1ppt y-o-y to negative 5.8% as other expense included a written-off prepaid expenses in the amount of UAH 290m in FY14. The company's debt as of 31 December 2014 included a loan in the amount of UAH 52m at 24% p.a. from PJSC Delta-Bank and a loan in the amount of UAH 23m at 26% p.a. from PJSC Bank Ukrainian Capital (maturing in February 2015). Increase in fixed assets and receivables as of the end of 2014 was mainly driven by inclusion of three additional distilleries in Ukrspyrt (earlier managed by Concern Ukrspyrt) in FY14. As of 31 December 2014, accounts payables decreased from UAH 741m in 2013 to UAH 629m mainly due to settlement with suppliers of grain.

Reform Targets

- Conduct privatization of Ukrspyrt and liberalisation of the spirit market. Cancel the monopoly. This will lead to maximum cost optimization and sharp increase in quality which will support export potential.
- Prepare a government program with guaranteed financing of infrastructure and energy saving projects to create adequate number of jobs for local societies which will suffer from spirit market liberalization. Source of financing – additional excise to compensate a decrease in spirit price from effective private producers.
- Minimize illegal production/distribution of alcohol and maximize tax revenues through introduction of modern technologies for product tracking and tracing, authentication and digital tax verification.
- Increase transparency through full implementation of principles of Corporate Social Responcibility for State-Owned Companies.
- Optimize business processes, including HR reorganization and optimization of a number of plants.
- Perform optimization of production costs, including production modernization and introduction of energy saving technologies.
- Increase export potential, enter new and expand existing markets.
- Optimize the management structure and address corporate governance risks.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	2,034	1,692
Cost of Goods Sold	1,288	1,141
Gross Profit /(Loss)	746	550
EBITDA	86	258
Depreciation	46	54
Operating Profit/(Loss)	39	204
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	–	(16)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	38	(42)
Corporate Income Tax	12	57
Net Income/(Loss)	26	(99)
Dividends Paid	3.7	29.6

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,355	1,236
Fixed Assets	186	213
PPE	154	178
Current Assets	1,168	1,023
Accounts Receivable	641	735
Cash & Cash Equivalents	74	10
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,355	1,236
Total Liabilities	1,194	1,099
Accounts Payable	741	629
Debt	55	75
Equity	160	137

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(1.5%)	(16.8%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	4.2%	15.2%
Net Income Margin (%)	1.3%	(5.8%)
Debt/Equity (%)	34.0%	54.8%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.2)	0.3
ROE (%)	18.4%	(66.5%)
ROA (%)	2.1%	(7.6%)
ROCE (%)	18.1%	96.2%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Ethyl Alcohol Production (mdal)	15.7	11.9
Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	(24.5%)
Ethyl Alcohol Sales Volume (mdal)	12.9	11.2
Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	(13.3%)
Bioethanol Production (mdal)	3.6	0.7
Growth (y-o-y)	na	(80.9%)
Alcoholic Beverages Production (thousand dal)	20.3	23.8
Growth (y-o-y)	na	17.2%

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	5,053	5,047
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)	3,081	3,392
Audit of FS	no	no
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Ukrzaliznytsia

www.uz.gov.ua

General Information

State-owned rail monopoly Ukrzaliznytsia (UZ) operates 6 regional rail operators and close to 140 other subsidiaries. The domestic rail network is Ukraine's strategic asset and a key transport link between the EU and Russia and Central Asia (4 out of 10 pan-European transport corridors cross Ukraine). UZ operates 21,600 km of rail tracks (47% electrified) and a fleet of c. 4,000 locomotives and 123,000 railcars. It accounts for c. 60% of total freight transportation and 38% of passenger transportation in Ukraine, ranking first in Europe (ex-Russia) on freight turnover. UZ is number 2 by passenger turnover in the CIS and nember 4 in Europe. Metal and mining goods accounted for 58% of its 2014 freight transportation in volume terms, followed by construction materials (15%) and grain (8%). With over 300,000 employees, UZ is one of the largest employers in Ukraine. The Government plans to corporatize UZ this year but does not have any immediate plans for privatization.

Operating Results

Domestic economic weakness and the military conflict in the east caused a decline in freight and passenger transportation in 2014 (Donetsk Railways, which was directly affected by fighting, had accounted for 15% of UZ's freight and 7% of passenger turnover in 2013). Total freight transportation thus dropped by 12% y-o-y to 390 Mt, with domestic transportation (almost 50% of total) down by 20%, exports down 3%, transit services (mostly for Customs Union countries) down by 13%, but imports up 3% (on higher imports of coal, oil and oil products, and chemicals). With military hostilities in the east increasing transportation distances, freight turnover declined less (–6% y-o-y to 211 billion tonnes-km). Passenger transportation fell 9% y-o-y to 440 million people (turnover down by 24% to 37 billon passenger-km), affected by the security crisis (Crimea, Donbas). Military hostilities also inflicted significant damage on UZ's infrastructure in the eastern regions. As of end-2014, the conflict left 1,423 railway properties damaged, with underlying losses estimated at UAH 830m and about half of the properties reported repaired.

Financial Results

UZ reported 2014 consolidated net sales of UAH 49.5bn (USD 4.2bn, –3% y-o-y in UAH terms and -35% in USD terms), with freight revenue up 1% (79% of total sales, up 3ppt y-o-y) but passenger revenue down by 26%. Personnel costs remained the largest OPEX item and accounted for ~50% of total operating expenses, followed by depreciation charges (12%), repairs (12%), electricity (11%) and fuel (11%). While prices for USD-driven expenses kept rising in 2014, UZ's OPEX increased in UAH terms (12% increase y-o-y for fuel and 3% increase y-o-y for electricity), causing EBITDA drop by 19% y-o-y to UAH 8.8bn. The company reported a heavy net loss of UAH 15.4bn (vs. UAH 0.5bn net income in 2013) after booking a non-cash loss of UAH 14.2bn stemming from revaluation of debt denominated in foreign currency. End-2014 total debt (including financial lease) stood at UAH 34.5bn (up UAH 14.2bn y-o-y), with net debt at UAH 32.5bn (up UAH 12.8bn). In UAH terms Net Debt/EBITDA totaled 3.67x (above the 3.0x covenant for the Eurobond issue). Ongoing debt restructuring of Ukrzaliznitsya is therefore likely to include a revision of underlying covenants.

Reform Targets

- Relevant legislation needs to be amended to remove overlapping with the state-financed Agrarian Fund and transfer all its functions to PJSC Agrarian Fund.
- Complete incorporation, centralize and streamline the legal structure (especially regional subsidiaries) and consolidate cash flows; continue with management overhaul.
- Improve transparency of procurement tenders.
- Develop a feasible program for financing renovation of rail infrastructure and rolling stock in view of the latter's wear rates of 80-90% and the average service life of operating electric locomotives of up to 40 years, whereas the replacement ratio so far has fallen far below 1.
- Optimize costs, including through divestment of noncore assets such as, for example, UZ's more than 90 hospitals.
- Simplify the freight tariff system (e.g. using cost-plus method).
- Foster competition with private freight operators.
- Reform the passenger transportation business (especially the suburban segment) in line with best global practices in order to phase out cross-subsidizing between the passenger and freight segments and have the losses on passenger transportation at least partially compensated by the state or local government budgets.
- Work on a debt management strategy, potentially including conversion of foreign currency denominated debt into hryvnia; approach bondholders about revising covenants before they are breached as a result of UAH devaluation.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	51,050	49,456
Cost of Goods Sold	46,114	45,443
Gross Profit /(Loss)	4,935	4,012
EBITDA	10,933	8,846
Depreciation	5,971	5,631
Operating Profit/(Loss)	4,962	3,215
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(3,207)	(3,653)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	1,883	(14,682)
Corporate Income Tax	1,326	762
Net Income/(Loss)	558	(15,444)
Dividends Paid	na	na

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	74,693	73,673
Fixed Assets	68,542	67,109
PPE	63,721	62,353
Current Assets	6,151	6,564
Accounts Receivable	1,093	1,242
Cash & Cash Equivalents	644	2,038
Total Liabilities & Equity	74,693	73,673
Total Liabilities	31,479	45,903
Accounts Payable	8,794	8,515
Debt	20,282	34,502
Equity	43,214	27,769

Ratios*	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(3.2%)	(3.1%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	21.4%	17.9%
Net Margin (%)	1.1%	(31.2%)
Debt/Equity (%)	46.9%	124.2%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.8	3.7
ROE (%)	1.3%	(43.5%)
ROA (%)	0.8%	(20.8%)
ROCE	7.8%	5.2%

Note: *financial lease included into debt

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Cargo Transportation (billion-tonnes-km)	224	211
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(5.9%)	(5.8%)
Cargo Transportation (Mt)	444	390
Growth (%, y-o-y)	(2.8%)	(12.2%)
Passenger Transportation (billion passenger-km)	49	37
Growth (%, y-o-y)	na	(24.5%)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees ('000)*	~350	~329
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)**	5,306	5,760
Audit of FS***	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100%	100%

Note: *estimated and assumed flat in 2013–2014;
**salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
*** Ernst & Young (IFRS audit)

Yuzhny Sea Trade Port

www.port-yuzhny.com.ua

General Information

Yuzhny is the largest (by cargo turnover) and deepest port in Ukraine. It is located in the Small Adzhalyk estuary in the north-western part of the Black Sea, 30 km to the east of the city of Odessa. There is an approach channel of 3.3 km in length leading from the sea to the port. The depth of the main piers is 14 meters, but there are two deep-water berths with a depth of 18.5 meters capable of accommodating Capesize vessels. The anchorage capacity of Yuzhny is 24 vessels at outer port water area. Open storage yards cover 185,500 m2, sheltered warehouses – 2,000 m2. The port specializes in handling of bulk, chemical, ore and general cargoes including coal, metal, cast iron, pellets, palm oil, carbamide, ammonia, methanol, crude oil and grain. The port has 2 cargo handling areas, three railway stations that are on Odessa Railway line, namely: Beregova, Khimichna, and Promyslova. These stations are connected to the outer railway system through Chornomorska station. The inner port roadways are connected to Odesa – Mykolaiv highway. Port berths are connected to the access railway lines and equipped with gantry cranes of rated lifting capacity up to 84 tonnes. The port is open to navigation all year around.

Operating Results and Financial Results

In 2014 Yuzhny handled 33% (47 Mt) of Ukraine's total cargo turnover. Transhipment of export cargoes increased by 14.6% (vs. 2013) and constituted 36.9 Mt. Import cargoes turnover constituted 4.9 Mt in 2014 (+18.4% vs. 2013). In 2014, the port optimised workflow by utilising electronic system of data interchange and implementing «free practice» (granting the permission for carrying out handling operations before border and customs control officers end work on-board a vessel). The above allowed optimising vessel downtime and simplifying cargo registration, hence, providing room for increase of cargo turnover.

In 2014, sales increased by 18.2% y-o-y to UAH 1.3bn, while reported net income for the period skyrocketed by 134% y-o-y, to UAH 384m. EBITDA margin remained high (47.6% in 2014 vs. 38.2% in 2013). Net income margin increased from 15.0% in 2013 to 29.6% in 2014. Both ROE and ROA ratios had positive trends. ROE increased from 6.2% in 2013 to 24.0% in 2014; ROA increased from 5.0% to 16.5% (2013 vs. 2014). Yuzhny reported zero debt in 2013 and 2014.

Reform Targets

- Utilize dredging in order to increase/maintain port depth, which is essential for handling large vessels and, hence, cargo flows.
- Invest in new facilities and equipment to increase cargo handling capacity.
- Attract more private capital (e.g. concession projects).
- Streamline tariff policy.
- Improve marketing and customer service.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	1,098	1,297
Cost of Goods Sold	634	633
Gross Profit /(Loss)	464	664
EBITDA	419	617
Depreciation	154	152
Operating Profit/(Loss)	265	466
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	47	47
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	247	498
Corporate Income Tax	82	114
Net Income/(Loss)	164	384

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	2,171	2,482
Fixed Assets	1,671	1,767
PPE	1,580	1,604
Current Assets	500	716
Accounts Receivable	175	179
Cash & Cash Equivalents	206	392
Total Liabilities & Equity	2,171	2,482
Total Liabilities	682	766
Accounts Payable	63	168
Debt	–	–
Equity	1,489	1,717

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(17.8%)	18.2%
EBITDA Margin (%)	38.2%	47.6%
Net Income Margin (%)	15.0%	29.6%
Debt/Equity (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	(0.5)	(0.6)
ROE (%)	6.2%	24.0%
ROA (%)	5.0%	16.5%
ROCE (%)	17.8 %	27.1 %

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	3,099	2,751
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	7,522	8,731
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "DeVisu"

Zaporizhyaoblenergo

www.zoe.com.ua

General Information

Zaporizhyaoblenergo is a top-10 electricity distributor in Ukraine, serving the heavily industrialized Zaporizhya region (area: 27,000 km2; population: 1.9 million). The oblenergo owns a 40,000 km-long low-voltage transmission grid with 9,749 MVA of transformer capacity. Its 783,364-strong customer base includes 22,670 commercial and large industrial enterprises including steelmakers Zaporizhstal and Dniprospetsstal, Zaporizhya Ferroalloy, and a number of machine-building plants (e.g. Motor Sich). The state holds a 60.25% stake in the company.

Operating Results

Zaporizhyaoblenergo electricity supplies increased by 2.1% y-o-y in 2014, to 8.5 TWh mostly on higher demand from industrial consumers, such as ferroalloy plant, and steel producers. Grid losses decreased by 0.6ppt y-o-y, to 8.3% in 2014. The company has paid 94% of its total bill to Energorynok by the end of 2014 and accumulated UAH 1.2bn of unpaid bills.

Financial Results

Zaporizhyaoblenergo cut 2014 net sales by 14% y-o-y, to UAH 4.1bn, as 2.1% increase in electricity supplies was offset by 16% drop in average electricity tariff (to UAH 480/MWh) as the part of electricity supplied to third-party intermediaries rather than end customers increased, for which the company was paid only a transmission fee rather than the full electricity tariff. The company's 2014 EBITDA increased by 16% y-o-y, to UAH 185m, while net income shrunk by four times, to a mere UAH 6m, yielding EBITDA and net margins of 4.6% (+1.3ppt y-o-y) and 0.2% (-0.3ppt), respectively. The company had almost no bank debt but close to UAH 780m in restructured arrears to the state wholesale market operator Energorynok for prior electricity supplies. Accounting for this debt, its Net Debt/EBITDA ratio stood at 3.5x as of end-2014. ROE and ROA were both very low in 2014 at 1.8% and 0.4%, respectively, due to small earnings.

Reform Targets

- In terms of tariff setting, a gradual shift should be implemented from the currently employed «cost plus» method to performance-based tariffs dependent on the quality of electricity supply and invested capital.
- Transmission tariffs for the company should also include a fair investment component in order to finance, in addition to current operations, modernization of outdated substations, transformers and transmission lines (their wear rate averages 60%).
- The company should unbundle the electricity transmission and supply business segments in order to remove a potential conflict of interest between the distribution company and its independent suppliers.
- Further investment into cutting grid losses should be made in order to bring them closer to the EU average of 7%.

P&L (UAH m)	2013	2014
Net Sales	4,747	4,070
Cost of Goods Sold	4,670	4,062
Gross Profit /(Loss)	77	8
EBITDA	159	185
Depreciation	96	111
Operating Profit/(Loss)	62	75
Net Financial Income/(Loss)	(28)	(105)
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	34	(30)
Corporate Income Tax	9	(37)
Net Income/(Loss)	25	6
Dividends Paid	9.1	4.5

Balance Sheet (UAH m)	2013	2014
Total Assets	1,487	1,736
Fixed Assets	955	1,135
PPE	790	773
Current Assets	531	601
Accounts Receivable	443	544
Cash & Cash Equivalents	37	17
Total Liabilities & Equity	1,487	1,736
Total Liabilities	1,144	1,365
Accounts Payable	232	606
Debt	806	664
Equity	343	371

Ratios	2013	2014
Sales Growth (%, y-o-y)	(12.8%)	(14.3%)
EBITDA Margin (%)	3.3%	4.6%
Net Income Margin (%)	0.5%	0.2%
Debt/Equity (%)	235.0%	179.0%
Net Debt/EBITDA (x)	4.8	3.5
ROE (%)	7.5%	1.8%
ROA (%)	1.7%	0.4%
ROCE (%)	5.4%	7.2%

Operating Summary	2013	2014
Electricity Sales (GWh)	8,298	8,472
Growth (y-o-y)	(0.4%)	2.1%
Grid Losses (%)	8.97%	8.30%
Change	(0.53ppt)	(0.6ppt)

Company Snapshot	2013	2014
Number of Employees	5,780	5,761
Average Monthly Salary (UAH)*	4,078	4,353
Audit of FS**	yes	yes
State Stake (%)	60.25%	60.25%

Note: *salary costs (excluding social payments) divided by the average number of employees
** Audit Firm "Capital"

Methodology Note

Information about SOEs collected by the MoEDT served as a basis for the analysis presented in this report. Given the large number of SOEs and lack of consistent and quality information, it was not feasible to cover all 3,350 entities in a single report. At the same time, the largest SOEs accounted for over 80% of the total assets and 80% of the total sales of the entire sector, based on data for 2014. The analysis presented in this report covers the top 100 entities owned by the state, including the 94 largest SOEs (the «Portfolio») and 6 banks owned by the state.

SOEs included into the Portfolio were selected based on the following criteria: i) the book value of total assets reported as of 31 December 2013 and ii) the share of the state in the authorised capital being over 50% (for public companies). Considering the current political situation and the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) in eastern Ukraine, SOEs of the defence sector as well as SOEs operating in the regions covered by the ATO were excluded from the analysis.

In addition, some entities were excluded from the analysis, given they did not have any commercial activity and represented special purpose entities. The list of such entities is presented at the end of this section. Included in this list also, Energorynok, the state-owned wholesale electricity market operator, performing the role of an intermediary buying electricity from producers, averaging their prices and selling electricity to regional distributors and independent suppliers. Due to the nature of its operations, Energorynok has significant balances (receivables and payables) with other SOEs which operate in this segment. Inclusion of Energorynok into the Portfolio would significantly inflate the Portfolio's results and balances.

The analysis presented in this report is based on the aggregated financial data, as no consolidated or combined financial statements of all SOEs is available (except for Ukrzaliznytsia and Naftogaz, see below). No elimination of intercompany transactions and/or balances was performed as such information is not readily available.

Given the specific nature of the banking sector as well as the significant volume of transactions between the state-owned banks and the SOEs, the financial information of the state-owned banks was not aggregated within the Portfolio, but was presented separately.

The Portfolio financial information presented in this report is based primarily on the statutory 2013 and 2014 annual financial statements of SOEs, with the only exception being Ukrzaliznytsia and Naftogaz, for which the combined audited IFRS financial statements were available. Most of the SOEs are not audited, as currently there is no legal requirement for mandatory audits of the financial statements of SOEs, unless such SOEs are public joint stock companies or their debt is publicly traded. Therefore, the data presented in this report in most cases are based on unaudited financial statements of SOEs.

As it was earlier noted, the MoEDT is currently preparing a consolidated up-to-date register of SOEs. There are outstanding information gaps which are yet to be addressed. For instance, out of 3,350 aforementioned SOEs, 1,102 enterprises were identified as non-operational and for 415 entities no financial information was available. Should these entities turn out to be material assets, once their respective information is obtained, the composition of the top 100 SOEs may change in subsequent reports.

The depth of the analysis presented in this report is significantly limited by the quality of the information currently available on SOEs at the MoEDT. With the progress of SOE's reform, the quality of subsequent issues of this report shall improve, providing greater transparency of the sector, demonstrating how successful the Government is in implementing reform.

List of Special Purpose SOEs Excluded from the Analysis

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %
1	Finansuvannya Infrastrukturnih Proektiv SE	37264503	Other	Ukreuroinfraproject	100
2	Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant State Specialized Enterprise	14310862	Electricity	State Agency of Ukraine On Exclusion Zone Management	100
3	Directorate of Krivoy Rog Mining Plant Oxidized Ores SE	04853709	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100
4	Direktsiya po Budivnitstvu Obiektiv SE	00179737	Real Estate	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100
5	Lvivska Oblasna Direktsiya z Protipavodkovogo Zakhystu SE	36670377	Other	State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine	100
6	Ukrmedproektbud SE	37700171	Other	Ukreuroinfraproject	100
7	Derzecoinvest SE	36939719	Other	State Environmental Investment Agency of Ukraine	100
8	State Investment Company SE	37176130	Other	State Agency for Investment and National Projects of Ukraine	100
9	State Finance Institution for Innovations	00041467	Other	State Agency for Investment and National Projects of Ukraine	100
10	Energorynok SE	21515381	Electricity	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	100

SOE Portfolio

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %	Sales revenue in 2014 (UAH '000)	Assets as at 30 Sep 14 (UAH '000)	Audit of FS 2013	Audit of FS 2014
1	National Nuclear Energy Generating Company Energoatom SE	24584661	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	23,237,672	199,513,670	na	yes
2	Ukrhydroenergo PJSC	20588716	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	2,582,327	21,256,623	na	yes
3	Regional Electric Network SE	32402870	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	327,704	6,664,757	na	no
4	Kharkivoblenergo JSC	00131954	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	65	3,947,866	2,666,775	yes	yes
5	Zaporizhyaoblenergo JSC	00130926	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	60	4,069,502	1,736,049	yes	yes
6	Mykolayivoblenergo PJSC	23399393	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	70	1,504,822	1,034,179	yes	yes
7	Khmelnytskoblenergo PJSC	22767506	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	70	1,100,836	878,358	yes	yes
8	Kryvorizka Heating Plant SE	00130850	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	297,127	896,335	na	no
9	Ternopiloblenergo JSC	00130725	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	51	786,729	752,133	yes	yes
10	National Power Company Ukrenergo SE	00100227	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	3,097,168	12,918,261	na	yes
11	Centrenergo PJSC	22927045	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	78	7,557,757	5,281,045	na	yes
12	Ukrinterenergo SFTC	19480600	Electricity	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	3,542,648	1,407,014	na	yes
13	Dniprodzerzhynsk Heating Plant PJSC	00130820	Electricity	State Property Fund of Ukraine	100	175,962	498,603	yes	yes
14	Naftogaz of Ukraine NJSC	20077720	Oil & Gas	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	78,444,000	514,979,000	yes	yes
15	Nadra Ukrainy NJSC	31169745	Oil & Gas	State Geological and Mineral Resources Survey	100	132,772	1,769,286	yes	yes
16	Ukrgeofizika SGE	01432761	Oil & Gas	State Geological and Mineral Resources Survey	100	135,336	367,299	no	no
17	Ukrzaliznytsia, the State Administration of Railway Transport of Ukraine		Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	49,455,619	73,672,746	yes	yes
18	Ukrainian Sea Ports Administration SE	38727770	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	4,002,291	17,481,171	no	no
19	Kyiv Boryspil International Airport SE	20572069	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	1,577,343	9,494,755	yes	yes
20	Ukrposhta SE	21560045	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	3,697,306	5,003,445	no	no

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %	Sales revenue in 2014 (UAH '000)	Assets as at 30 Sep 14 (UAH '000)	Audit of FS 2013	Audit of FS 2014
21	SJSC Roads of Ukraine PJSC	31899285	Transportation	State Road Agency of Ukraine	100	2,068,824	2,819,070	yes	yes
22	Ukrainian State Air Traffic Enterprise	19477064	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	2,385,365	4,628,590	yes	no
23	Mariupol Sea Commercial Port SE	01125755	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	901,646	2,577,235	yes	no
24	Ukrkosmos SE	24381357	Transportation	State Space Agency of Ukraine	100	9,248	2,915,267	no	no
25	Lviv Danylo Halytskyi International Airport SE	33073442	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	115,585	2,125,167	yes	no
26	Yuzhny Sea Trade Port SE	04704790	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	1,297,144	2,482,475	yes	yes
27	Illichivsk Sea Commercial Port SE	01125672	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	769,167	2,014,291	no	no
28	Odesa Commercial Sea Port SE	01125666	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	291,524	1,846,664	no	no
29	Ukrainian State Center of Radio Frequencies SE	01181765	Transportation	National Commission for the State Regulation of Communication and Informatization	100	398,448	779,017	no	yes
30	Directorate of Construction and Management of Air Express National Project SE	37635024	Transportation	State Agency for Investment and National Projects of Ukraine	100	-	-	no	no
31	State Air Enterprise Ukraine	25196197	Transportation	State Management of Affairs	100	18,093	627,415	no	no
32	Dniprozvyazok PJSC	01168185	Transportation	National Commission for the State Regulation of Communication and Informatization	100	5,023	619,215	yes	yes
33	Izmail Sea Commercial Port SE	01125815	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	210,229	423,582	no	no
34	Specialised Sea Port Oktyabrsk	19290012	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	249,779	375,660	no	no
35	Kyiv - Dnipro MPPZT PJSC	04737111	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	268,851	306,586	yes	yes
36	Derzhhidrographia	21720000	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	243,838	343,380	yes	no
37	Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company PJSC	01125821	Transportation	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	398,737	252,628	yes	yes
38	Kherson Commercial Sea Port SE	01125695	Transportation	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	117,755	239,536	na	na
39	Antonov SE	14307529	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	3,347,644	6,067,631	yes	yes
40	Yuzhnoye State Design Office	14308304	Machine Building	State Space Agency of Ukraine	100	839,555	4,696,079	no	no
41	Production Association Yuzhny Machine-Building Plant named after A. M. Makarov (YUZHMASH) SE	14308368	Machine Building	State Space Agency of Ukraine	100	617,004	4,084,581	no	no

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %	Sales revenue in 2014 (UAH '000)	Assets as at 30 Sep 14 (UAH '000)	Audit of FS 2013	Audit of FS 2014
42	Turboatom OJSC	05762269	Machine Building	State Property Fund of Ukraine	75	1,842,387	4,015,326	yes	yes
43	Kharkiv State Aviation Enterprise	14308894	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	331,256	2,343,588	yes	yes
44	Electrovazhmash SE	00213121	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	1,865,429	1,425,063	no	no
45	Hartron PJSC	14313062	Machine Building	State Space Agency of Ukraine	50	398,984	565,146	yes	yes
46	Factory N 410 Civil Aviation SE	01128297	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	378,427	363,135	no	no
47	State Research and Production Enterprise "Komunar Unity "	14308730	Machine Building	State Space Agency of Ukraine	100	298,716	379,306	no	no
48	SPC Elektrovobuduvannya SE	32495626	Machine Building	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	172,876	269,483	no	no
49	State Food and Grain Corporation of Ukraine PJSC	37243279	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	7,053,958	24,296,265	no	no
50	Agrarian Fund PJSC	38926880	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	2,772,091	6,096,673	yes	yes
51	Ukrspyrt SE	37199618	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	1,691,530	1,236,235	no	no
52	Doslidne Gospodarstvo Proskurivka SE	00846429	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	634	1,331,616	no	no
53	Khlib Ukrainy PJSC	20047943	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	18,642	1,276,524	no	yes
54	Konyarstvo Ukrayiny SE	37404165	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	89,966	366,416	no	no
55	Artemsil SE	00379790	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	977,589	984,631	no	no
56	Doslidne Gospodarstvo Sharivka SE	00729770	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	680	597,604	no	no
57	Center of Certification and Examination of Seeds and Planting Material SE	37884028	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	47,977	299,829	no	no
58	State Reserve Seed Fund of Ukraine SE	30518866	Food & Agriculture	Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine	100	41,072	249,313	no	no
59	Odesa Portside Plant PSC	00206539	Chemicals	State Property Fund of Ukraine	100	5,428,153	8,827,406	yes	yes
60	Sumykhimprom PJSC	05766356	Chemicals	State Property Fund of Ukraine	100	1,959,807	1,376,128	yes	yes
61	Oriana OJSC	05743160	Chemicals	State Property Fund of Ukraine	100	-	1,249,360	yes	yes
62	Research-Industrial Complex Pavlograd Chemical Plant SE	14310112	Chemicals	State Space Agency of Ukraine	100	441,221	1,082,620	no	no

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %	Sales revenue in 2014 (UAH '000)	Assets as at 30 Sep 14 (UAH '000)	Audit of FS 2013	Audit of FS 2014
63	Ukrkhimtransamiak SE	31517060	Chemicals	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	1,145,905	1,145,136	no	no
64	Ukrmedpostach SE	04653147	Chemicals	Ministry of Health of Ukraine	100	4,390	1,003,962	no	no
65	Coal of Ukraine SE	32709929	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	6,507,648	4,512,820	na	no
66	Selydivvuhillya SE	33426253	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	470,096	1,542,677	na	no
67	Lisichanskvuhillya PJSC	32359108	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	143,535	1,407,191	na	yes
68	Krasnoarmiyskvyhillya SE	32087941	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	351,831	1,138,469	na	no
69	Coal Mining Company Krasnolymanska SE	31599557	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	382,050	1,245,746	na	no
70	Lvivvuhillya SE	32323256	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	901,056	886,737	na	no
71	Dzerzhinskvugillya SE	33839013	Coal Mining	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	147,233	592,977	na	no
72	Arena Lviv SE	38457291	Real Estate	Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine	100	3,554	1,069,228	no	no
73	Expocenter of Ukraine NC	21710384	Real Estate	State Management of Affairs	100	11,395	805,790	no	no
74	National Art and Culture Museum Complex Mystetskyi Arsenal SE	33403498	Real Estate	State Management of Affairs	100	5,815	640,683	no	no
75	National Sports Complex Olimpiyskiy SE	14297707	Real Estate	Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine	100	30,354	6,745,543	no	no
76	Palats Sportu SE	37193349	Real Estate	Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine	100	12,261	443,868	no	no
77	Dnipropetrovsk Subway Construction Management SE	35986512	Real Estate	Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration	100	447	417,821	no	no
78	Zhytloinbud SE	30860220	Real Estate	Administation of State Guard of Ukraine	100	41,585	269,506	no	yes
79	Ukrzhytloservice SE	32207896	Real Estate	State Management of Affairs	100	19,761	301,162	no	no
80	Construction Company Ukrbud SE	33298371	Real Estate	Ukrbud	100	124,890	445,281	yes	yes
81	Ukrservice Ministry of Transport SE	30218246	Real Estate	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine	100	25,844	417,287	no	no
82	National Palace of Arts Ukraine SE	02221461	Real Estate	State Management of Affairs	100	24,743	248,998	na	na
83	Information Centre SE	25287988	Other	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	100	215,106	328,151	no	no
84	Polygraph Combine Ukraina SE	16286441	Other	National Bank of Ukraine	100	1,068,883	909,860	yes	yes
85	Eastern Mining and Processing Plant SE	14309787	Other	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine	100	1,348,608	2,854,377	na	yes

№	Company or Organization	ID	Sector	Accountability	State Interest, %	Sales revenue in 2014 (UAH '000)	Assets as at 30 Sep 14 (UAH '000)	Audit of FS 2013	Audit of FS 2014
86	Broadcasting, Radiocommunications & Television Concern	01190043	Other	National Commission for the State Regulation of Communication and Informatization	100	500,996	357,587	no	yes
87	Factory Aluminium Foil SE	33210902	Other	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	-	374,285	no	no
88	SJSC Ukrainian Vydavnycho-Poligrafichne Obyednannya PJSC	21661711	Other	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine	100	86,062	246,371	yes	yes
89	Research and Production Enterprise Bilshovyk PJSC	14308569	Other	State Property Fund of Ukraine	100	56,011	321,398	yes	yes
90	Presa SE	25593685	Other	State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine	100	45,912	260,094	no	no
91	Hall of Official Delegations SE	26191463	Other	State Management of Affairs	100	38,781	462,414	no	no
92	Directorate General for Rendering Services to Diplomatic Missions SE	04013583	Other	State Management of Affairs	100	84,151	385,342	no	no
93	Ukragroleasing NJSC	30401456	Other	Ukragroleasing	100	132,873	509,418	yes	yes
94	Kryvbaspromvodo-postachannya SE	00191017	Other	Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration	100	242,727	274,744	yes	yes
95	Ukrainian Bank for Reconstruction and Development JSC	26520688	Banking	Ministry of Finance	100	8,429	106,291	yes	yes
96	Ukrgasbank JSB	23697280	Banking	Ministry of Finance	93	3,044,355	21,027,912	yes	yes
97	Oschadbank JSC	00032129	Banking	Ministry of Finance	100	16,271,537	128,103,752	yes	yes
98	Rodovid Bank PJSC	14349442	Banking	Ministry of Finance	100	108,643	8,531,382	yes	yes
99	Ukreximbank JSC	00032112	Banking	Ministry of Finance	100	12,800,153	125,999,827	yes	yes
100	Joint Stock Commercial Bank Kyiv PJSC	14371869	Banking	Ministry of Finance	100	172,821	1,484,553	yes	yes

Abbreviations and Definitions

2014	Nine months ended 30 September 2014
¢	Cent
bbl	Barrel
bcm	Billion cubic meters
bn	Billion
boe	Barrel of oil equivalent
c.	Circa
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
CAPEX	Capital expenditures
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
CNS	Communication, Navigation, Surveillance
COGS	Cost of goods sold
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The indicator is derived by adding depreciation and amortization costs to the operating profit or loss
est.	Estimated
EV	Enterprise value
EXW	Ex works
F/X	Foreign exchange
FOB	Free on board
g/kWh	Grams per kilowatt-hour
GTS	Gas transportation system
GWh	Gigawatt-hours
ha	Hectare
h-o-h	Half-year-on-half-year
JPY	Japanese Yen
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
km²	Square kilometre
kt	Thousand tonnes

kV	Kilovolt
kWh	Kilowatt-hours
m	Million
mdal	Million dekaliters
Mha	Million hectares
MMbl	Million barrels
Mt	Million tonnes
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hours
MY	Marketing year
NERC	National Energy Regulating Commission
nm	Not measurable
p.a.	Per annum
pass-km	Passenger kilometer
PPE	Property, plant and equipment
ppt	Percentage point
ROA	Return on assets — a financial indicator showing the efficiency of use of corporate assets. The indicator is calculated by dividing the net profit by the average value of total assets at the beginning and at the end of the period
ROCE	Return on capital employed — a financial indicator showing the efficiency of use of employed capital. The indicator is calculated by dividing the EBIT by the sum of debt and equity
ROE	Return on equity — a financial indicator showing the efficiency of use of capital invested by shareholders. The indicator is calculated by dividing the net profit by the average value of equity at the beginning and at the end of the period
RPK	Revenue passenger kilometer
t	Tonne
tcm	Thousand cubic meters
TEU	Twenty-foot equivalent unit
t-km	Tonne kilometer
TW	Terawatt
TWh	Terawatt-hours
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
y-o-y	Year-over-year
YTD	Year-to-date

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