



National Bank  
of Ukraine

# Business Outlook Survey of Rivne Oblast\*

Q4 2024



\*This survey only reflects the opinions of respondents in Rivne oblast (top managers of companies) who were polled in Q4 2024, and does not represent NBU forecasts or estimates

A survey of companies carried out in **Rivne oblast** in Q4 2024 showed that despite the war, high raw material and supplies prices and insufficient production capacity, respondents upgraded their expectations for the output of Ukrainian goods and services, while also reporting guarded expectations for the performance of their companies over the next 12 months. Prices were expected to rise more slowly. Depreciation expectations strengthened.

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

- the output of Ukrainian goods and services would increase: the balance of expectations was 16.7%, up from (-23.1%) in Q3 2024 (Figure 1). Across Ukraine, the balance of responses was (-1.4%)
- prices for consumer goods and services would rise more slowly: 50.0% of respondents expected the inflation rate to be higher than 10.0%, compared to 61.5% in the previous quarter (53.7% across Ukraine). Respondents referred to military actions, the hryvnia exchange rate and production costs as the main inflation drivers (Figure 2)
- the hryvnia would depreciate more pronouncedly: 100.0% of respondents (compared to 92.3% in the previous quarter) expected the hryvnia to weaken against the US dollar, with the figure across Ukraine being 92.8%
- the financial and economic standings of their companies would remain unchanged: the balance of expectations was 0.0%, up from (-7.7%) in Q3 2024. The figure across Ukraine was (-1.2%) (see Table)
- total sales would rise: the balance of responses was 25.0% up from 0.0% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, respondents expected that external sales would remain unchanged: the balance of responses was 0.0%, down from 16.7% in Q3 2024 (see Table). Overall, across Ukraine the balances of responses were 9.0% and 7.7% respectively
- investment in construction and in machinery, equipment, and tools would increase: the balances of responses were 16.7% for each, compared to (-16.7%) for each in the previous quarter (see Table). Across Ukraine, the balances of responses were (-1.6%) and 9.3% respectively
- staff numbers would remain unchanged: the balance of responses was 0.0%, compared to 7.7% in the previous quarter and (-6.6%) across Ukraine (Figure 4)
- purchase prices would rise rapidly: the balance of responses was 100.0% (compared to 92.7% Q3 2024). Respondents also expected that selling prices would rise: the balance of responses was 66.7%, compared to 69.2% in Q3 2024 (Figure 6). Energy prices, wage costs (the impact of this factor was reported to have increased), and raw material and supplies prices were cited as the main selling price drivers (Figure 7)
- per-unit production costs would rise at a slower pace: the balance of responses was 50.0%, down from 66.7% in Q3 2024. Meanwhile wage costs per staff member were expected to rise more quickly: the balance of responses was 50.0%, up from 41.7% in the previous quarter (Figures 4 and 6).

Companies named military actions and their consequences, high raw material and supplies prices, and limited production capacity as the main drags on their ability to boost production (Figure 5).

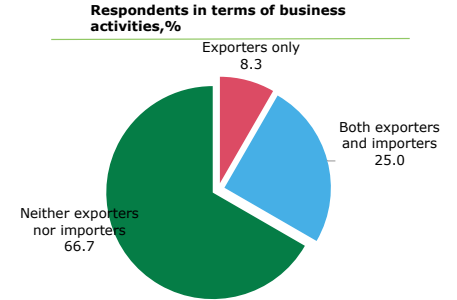
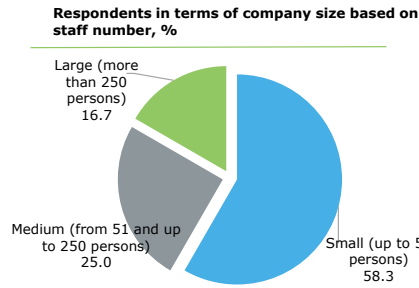
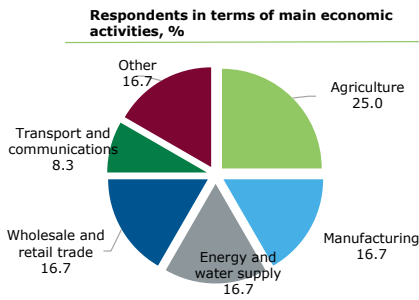
Respondents said their expectations of their borrowing needs in the near future had remained unchanged (Figure 8). The companies that planned to take out bank loans only opted for domestic currency loans. Respondents referred to the availability of other funding sources, uncertainty about their ability to meet debt obligations as they fall due and high loan rates as the main factors deterring them from taking out loans (Figure 9).

All of the respondents said that they had encountered no difficulties in effecting transactions with funds deposited in bank accounts (96.5% across Ukraine).

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

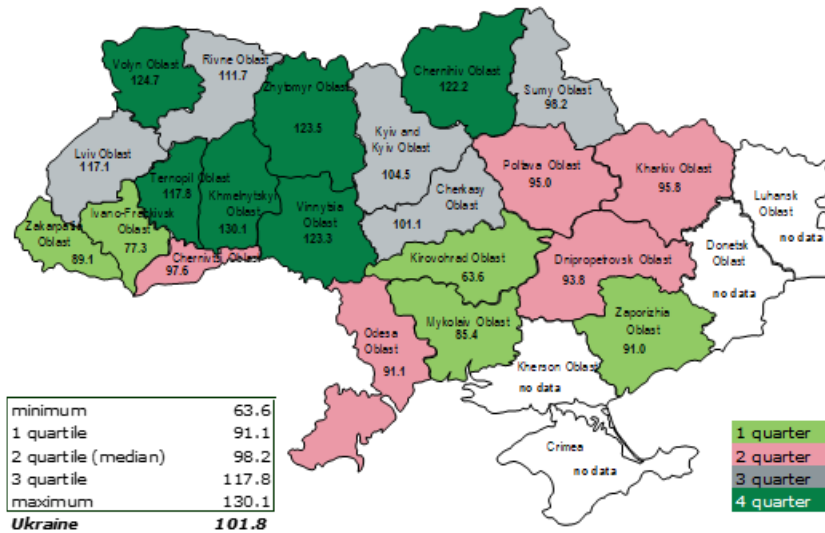
- Companies' current financial and economic standings had deteriorated and were assessed as bad: the balance of responses was (-8.3%), down from 0.0% in Q3 2024. Overall, across Ukraine, the balance of responses was (-6.1%).
- Finished goods stocks were assessed as normal: the balance of responses was 0.0%, compared to (-16.7%) in the previous quarter.
- Companies had insufficient amount of production capacity to meet any unexpected rise in demand: the balance of responses was (-16.7%), compared to (-23.1%) in Q3 2024.

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



- Period: 31 October through 25 November 2024.
- A total of 12 companies were polled.
- No economic activity was able to generate a representative sample.

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



<sup>3</sup>a quartile is the value of the BOI where an ordered sample is divided into four equal-sized subgroups  
<sup>\*\*</sup>a median is the value of the BOI in the middle of an ordered sample where the sample is divided into two equal-sized subgroups

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

Expectations over next 12 months for	Balances of responses, %				
	Q4 23	Q1 24	Q2 24	Q3 24	Q4 24
Financial and economic standings	16.7	16.7	8.3	-7.7	0.0
Total sales	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.0
Investment in construction	-9.1	-8.3	-16.7	-16.7	16.7
Investment in machinery, equipment, and tools	8.3	25.0	0.0	-16.7	16.7
Staff numbers	8.3	8.3	0.0	7.7	0.0

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

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

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

Figure 1

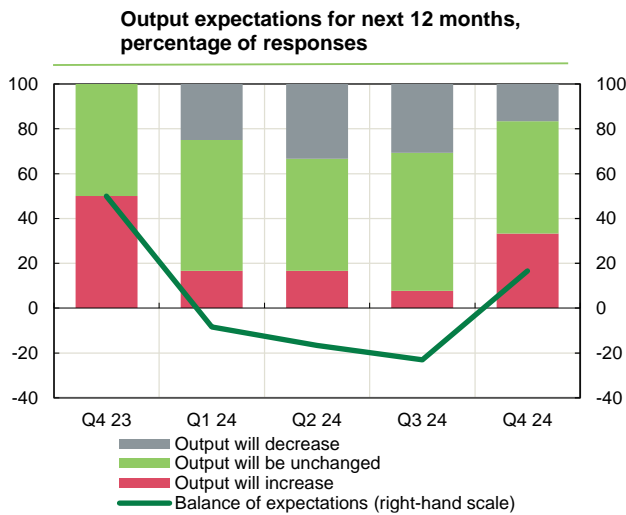


Figure 2

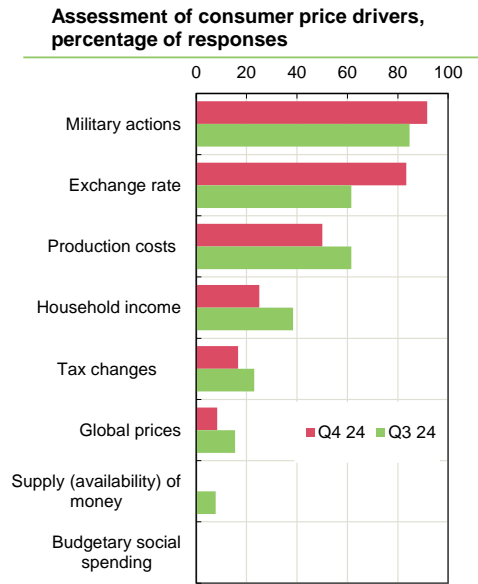


Figure 3

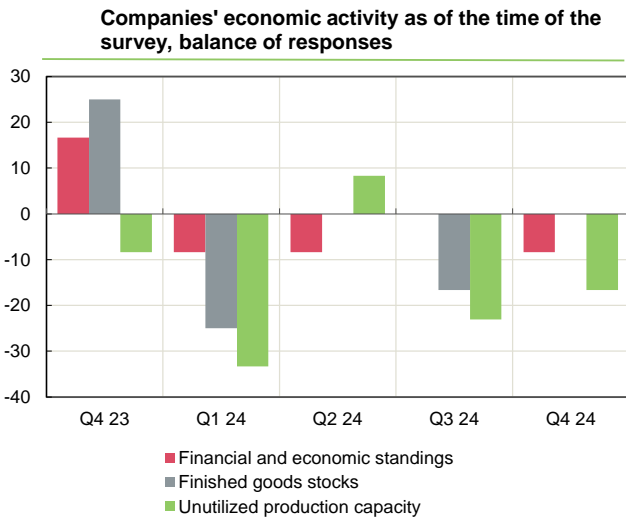


Figure 4

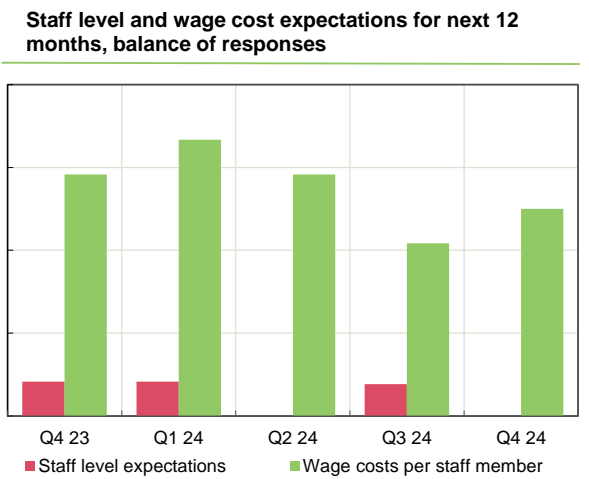


Figure 5

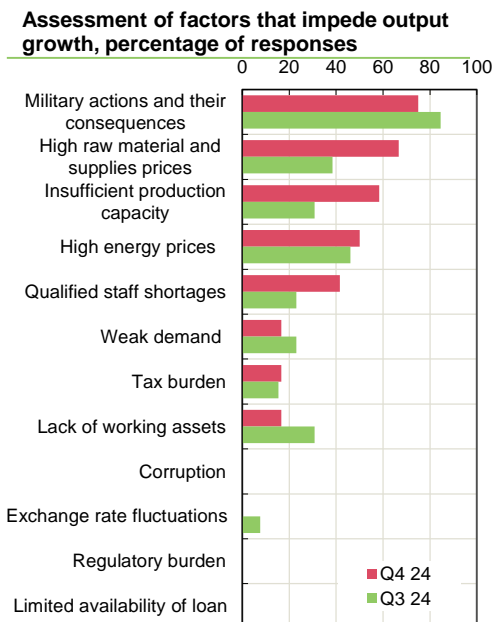


Figure 6

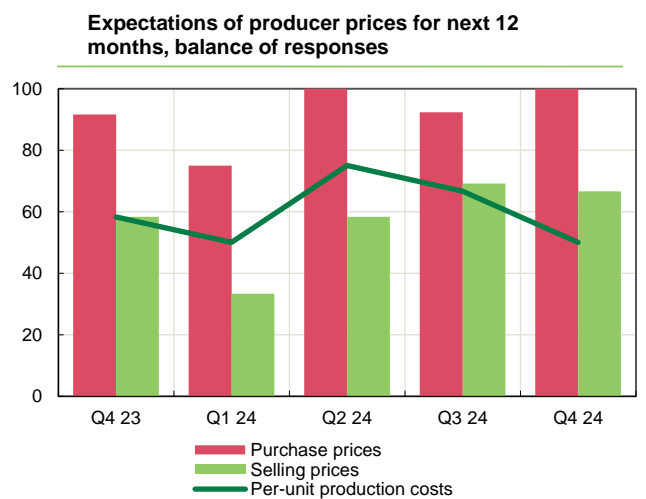


Figure 7

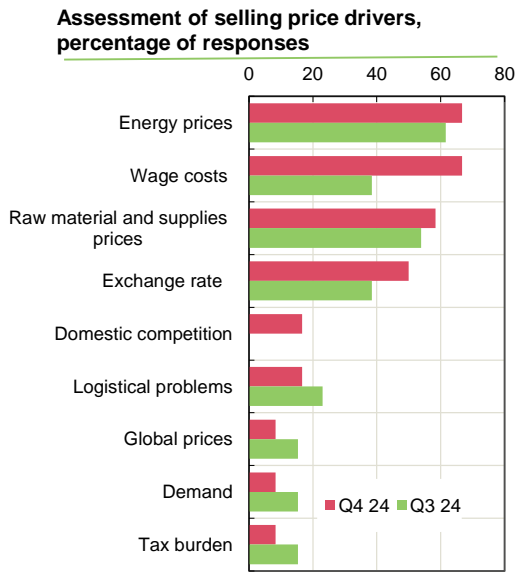


Figure 8

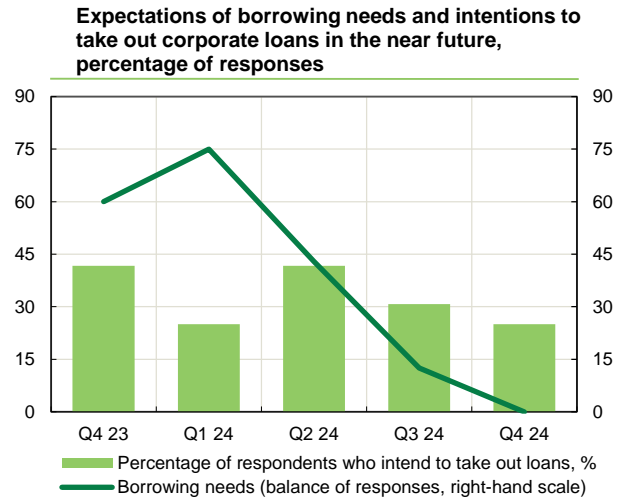


Figure 9

