

Kyiv School of Economics (KSE)

Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO)

Wageningen University & Research (WUR)

German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)



**IS RUSSIAN FULL-SCALE
2022 INVASION OF UKRAINE
CHANGING AGRIFOOD MARKETS
AS WE KNOW THEM?**

Series of online panel discussions

The logo for KSE (Kyiv School of Economics) features the letters 'KSE' in a bold, blue, serif font. A horizontal line is positioned below the letters.

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Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development
in Transition Economies

series of online panel discussions

Is Russian full-scale 2022 invasion of Ukraine changing agrifood markets as we know them?

The Russian full-scale aggression against Ukraine, which started on February 24th this year has brought serious problems to the Ukrainian agricultural industry. In 2014, when the Crimean peninsula was illegally annexed by the Russian Federation and a Russian backed conflict started in Donbas, farming operations in these regions were severely damaged. The current offense, however, puts agriculture in the entire country at risk. Airstrikes, occupation and active military battles, which, by the end of March, are happening mainly in Southern, Eastern and Northern regions are serious threats to the 2022's sowing and harvesting campaigns. The latter is affected by input supply and logistics complications as well.

Over recent years, Ukraine has become a significant player on global agricultural markets. Today, it accounts for nearly 10% of world wheat exports, 15% of corn exports and more than 15% of Barley exports in world markets. When considering sunflower oil, Ukraine alone amounts to nearly 50% of world exports. Besides grains and oilseeds trade, Ukrainian agriculture plays an important role in both local and global food security.

Russia, in turn, is another large supplier of grains and oils to the world market. It makes up 18% of world wheat and 25% of world sunflower oil exports. Due to the current and potential economic sanctions imposed by Russia's trade partners over its Ukraine invasion and war crimes, Russia itself may face the disturbances in the agro-food supply chains. In the worst-case scenario, if Russia were to occupy Ukraine and absorb its economy, it may become the major superpower in the world's agricultural commodity markets.

In light of the above, Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO, Germany), Kyiv School of Economics (KSE, Ukraine), Wageningen University & Research (WUR, Netherlands) and German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD, Ukraine) jointly organize a series of panel discussions "Is Russian full-scale 2022 invasion of Ukraine changing agrifood markets as we know them?" **The aim of these events is to accumulate in-depth knowledge and evidence on the current threats and forecasts regarding the war's impact on local and global agrifood markets, and provide the public with professional expertise on the issue.**

Well-known experts, representing various fields of competence and geographic regions, are going to examine and discuss the short- and longer-term implications of the Russian aggression on availability and prices of agricultural commodities, patterns of trade, agricultural input industries, national food policies and many other aspects of the war in Ukraine.