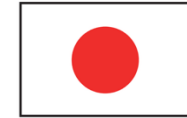




THE UKRAINIAN CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



From  
the People of Japan



# BUSINESS BAROMETER

MONTHLY UKRAINIAN BUSINESS SURVEY

**June 2025 | #21**

survey June 5-12, 2025



Hot issues –

**This year, 1.5 times more sole proprietors are closing than opening. How do you explain this trend?**

The results presented solely represent the opinions of the respondents and should not be interpreted as forecasts or evaluations by the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

## Issue #21 | JUNE 2025

- In June 2025, the overall Business Barometer Index declined to **-13.9** points (**↓-3.0**), remaining in the zone of negative expectations.
- Only the construction sector showed near-neutral business sentiment (0.7 **↓-4.8**), while negative expectations continued to dominate in the manufacturing (**-18.0 ↓-4.1**), services (**-8.4 ↑+0.4**), and trade (**-15.2 ↓-3.9**) sectors.
- Across all business size categories, negative expectations prevail. Pessimism has intensified among micro-enterprises (**-13.3 ↓-3.3**) and small enterprises (**-15.3 ↓-8.4**), while medium-sized (**-14.4 ↑+1.1**) and large enterprises (**-5.2 ↑+4.3**) have shown slight improvement.
- Exporters' expectations remain more pessimistic than those of businesses in general (**-16.3 ↓-0.6**).
- Survey findings on the accelerated closure of sole proprietorships (FOPs) in 2025 indicate that a significant share of businesses (42%) attribute this trend to deteriorating business conditions. Meanwhile, 10% of respondents link it to business migration abroad. 25% state they lack sufficient information to assess the trend, and 8% believe it is insignificant for understanding the real economic situation. Only 14% interpret it as a sign of economic formalization (de-shadowing).

The Business Barometer value of 0 points indicates no change in expectations. A value above 0 suggests that businesses anticipate an improvement in economic trends compared to the previous month. A value below 0 reflects negative expectations regarding changes relative to the prior month.

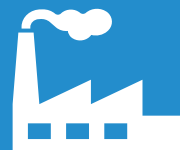
## BUSINESS BAROMETER



BUSINESS BAROMETER	2024				2025					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
OVERALL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MANUFACTURING	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SERVICES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TRADE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CONSTRUCTION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MICRO ENTERPRISES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SMALL ENTERPRISES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LARGE ENTERPRISES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EXPORTERS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

- the index value is over 10 points
- the index value is from -10 to 10 points
- the index value is below -10 points

**-13,9** ↓-3,0  
BUSINESS BAROMETER  
OVERALL



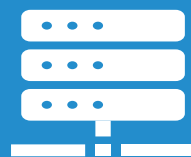
MANUFACTURING

**-18,0** ↓-4,1



CONSTRUCTION

**0,7** ↓-4,8



SERVICES

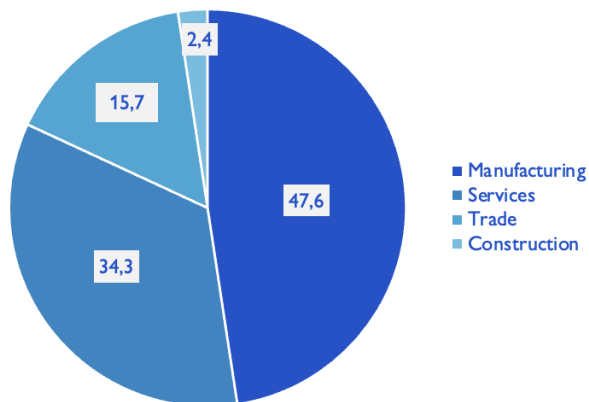
**-8,4** ↑+0,4



TRADE

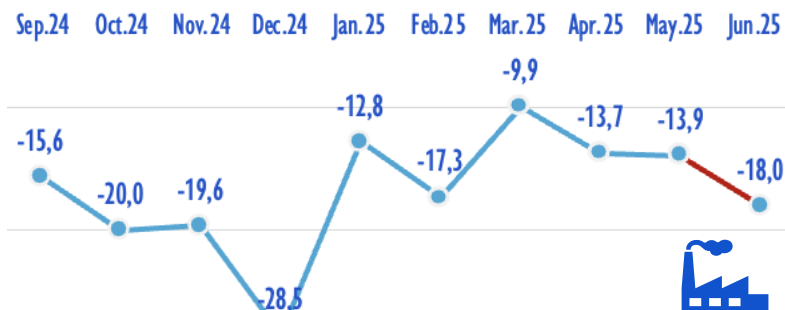
**-15,2** ↓-3,9

Distribution of respondents by sector  
Share of respondents, %

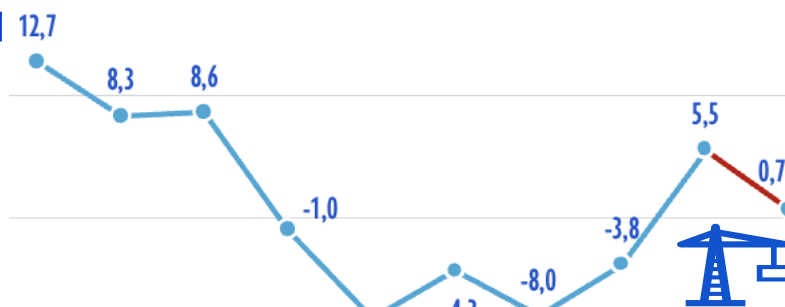


BUSINESS BAROMETER  
OVERALL**-13,9** ↓-3,0

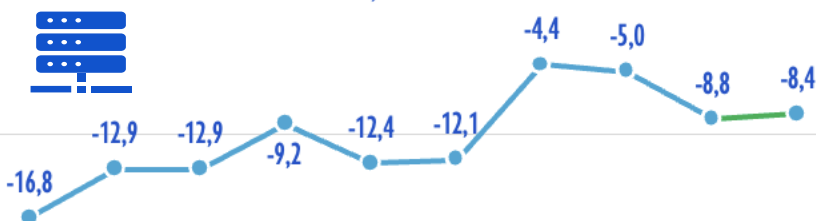
## MANUFACTURING

**-18,0** ↓-4,1

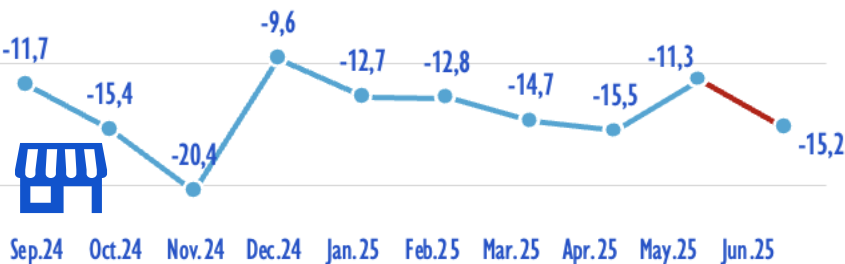
## CONSTRUCTION

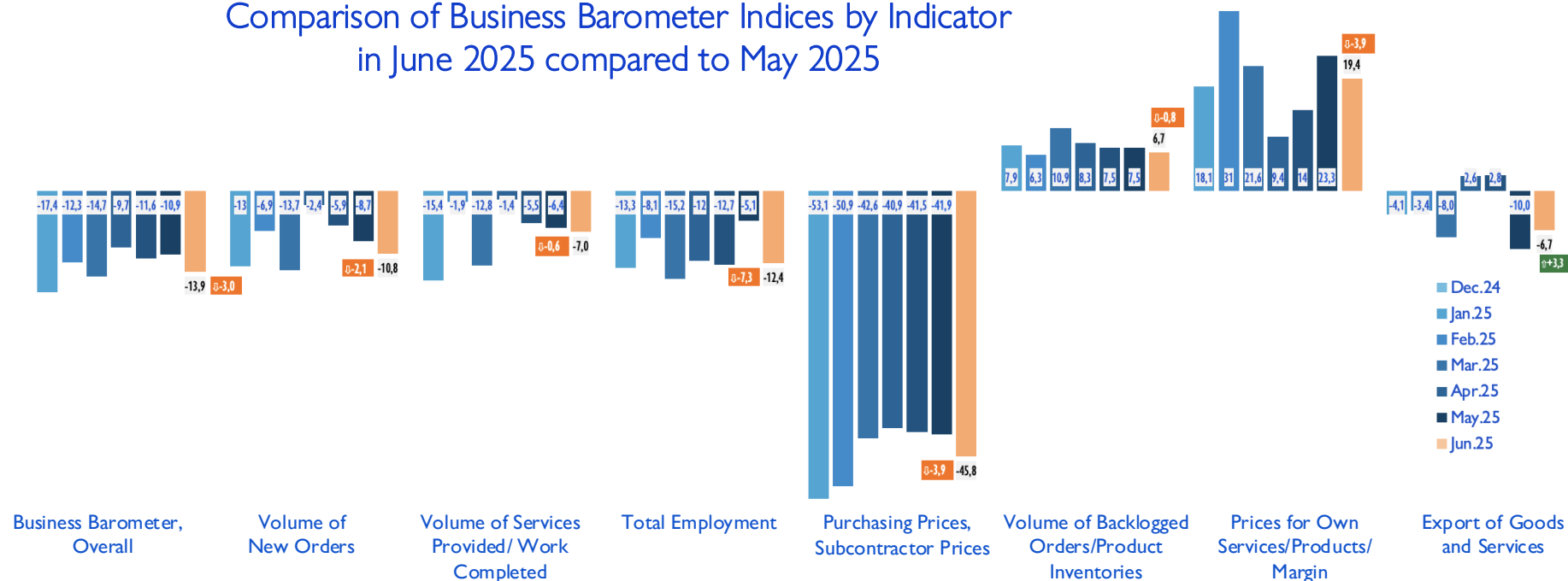
**0,7** ↓-4,8

## SERVICES

**-8,4** ↑+0,4

## TRADE

**-15,2** ↓-3,9

BUSINESS BAROMETER  
OVERALL-13,9  
↓-3,0Comparison of Business Barometer Indices by Indicator  
in June 2025 compared to May 2025

In June 2025, the overall Business Barometer Index declined by 3 points to -13.9.

Positive expectations outweigh negative ones regarding the reduction in backlogs of orders (6.7 ↓-0.8) and the potential to increase prices for goods and services (19.4 ↓-3.9), although both indicators show deteriorating trends.

All other indicators remain in the negative expectations zone, mostly with worsening dynamics.

Pessimistic forecasts related to exports of goods and services have slightly eased (-6.7 ↑+3.3).

At the same time, negative expectations have strengthened regarding the decline in new orders (-10.8 ↓-2.1), the volume of services rendered or work performed (-7.0 ↓-0.6), and overall employment levels (-12.4 ↓-7.3).

Rising purchase prices and contractor costs remain the most critical issue for businesses (-45.8 ↓-3.9).



Deterrent indicators are considered in the opposite sense when calculating the Business Barometer indices.



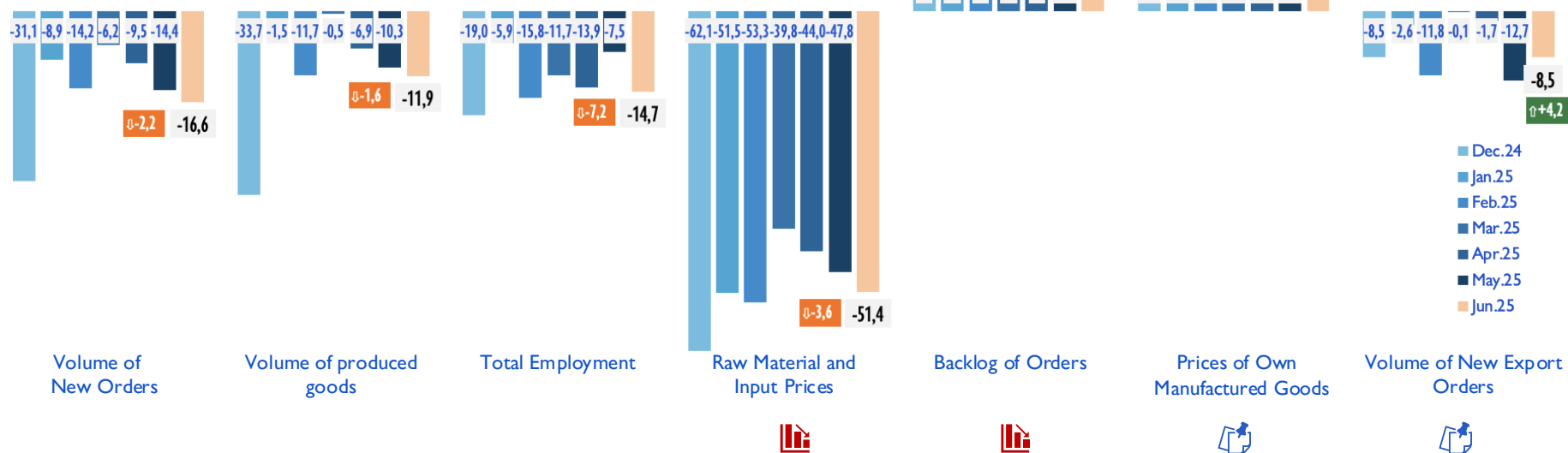
These indicators provide additional insight into market conditions and are not considered in the calculation of the Business Barometer.

# -18,0

## MANUFACTURING

### ↓-4,1

### Manufacturing Sector Business Expectations in June 2025 compared to May 2025



In June 2025, the manufacturing sector showed a slight increase in negative expectations (-18.0 ↓-4.1).

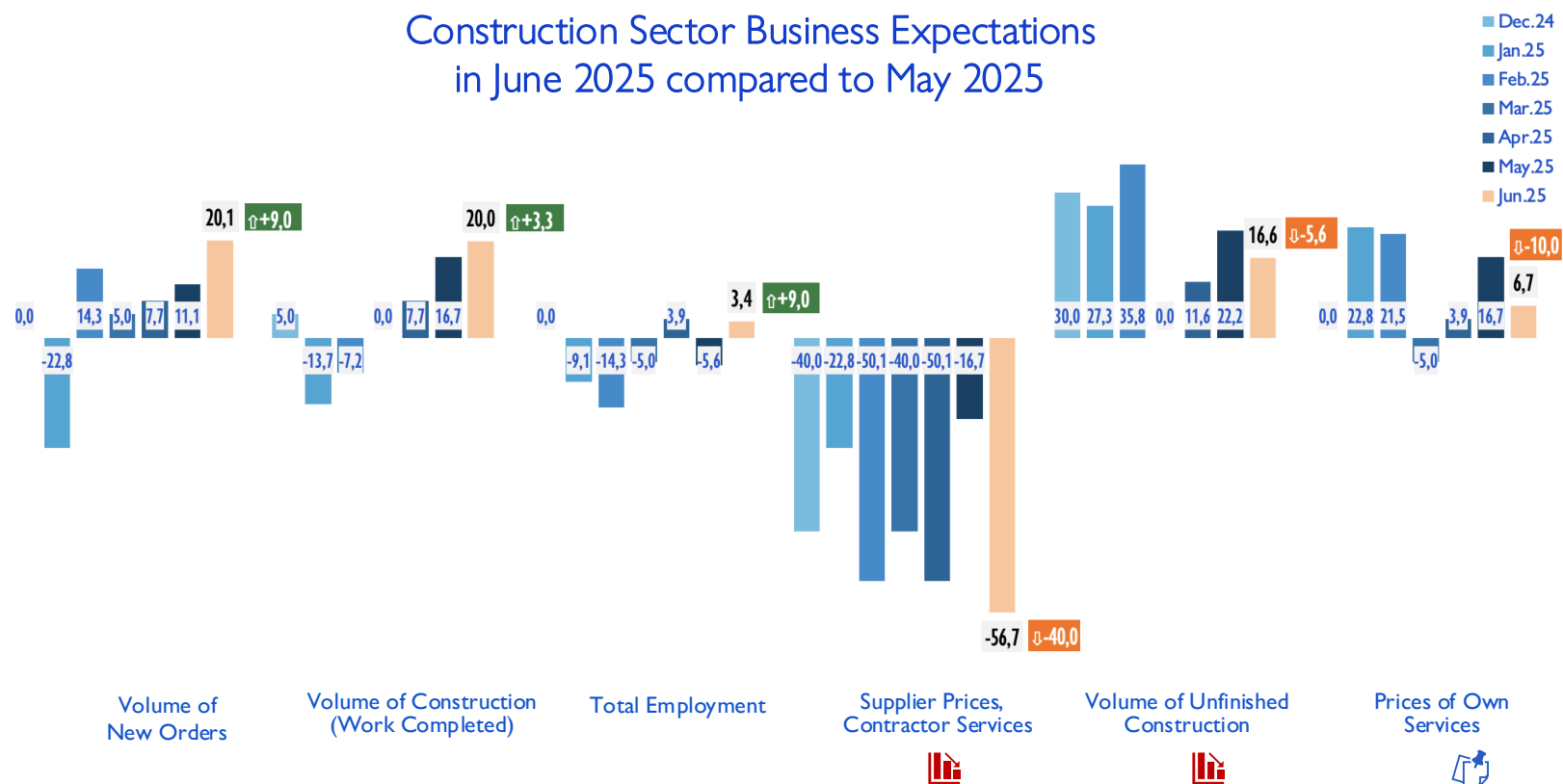
Positive expectations outweighed negative ones only regarding a moderate reduction in the backlog of orders (4.6 ↓-5.7) and the potential to further increase prices for domestically manufactured products (30.1 ↑+5.5).

All other indicators remained in the negative expectations zone, most of which worsened, with the exception of new export orders, which improved (-8.5 ↑+4.2).

Manufacturing sector respondents forecast a decline in new orders (-16.6 ↓-2.2), output volumes (-11.9 ↓-1.6), and total employment (-14.7 ↓-7.2).

As in previous periods, the rise in input and raw material costs remains the most critical challenge for businesses (-51.4 ↓-3.6).

### Construction Sector Business Expectations in June 2025 compared to May 2025



In June 2025, the construction sector showed a marginally positive outlook (0.7 ↓-4.8).

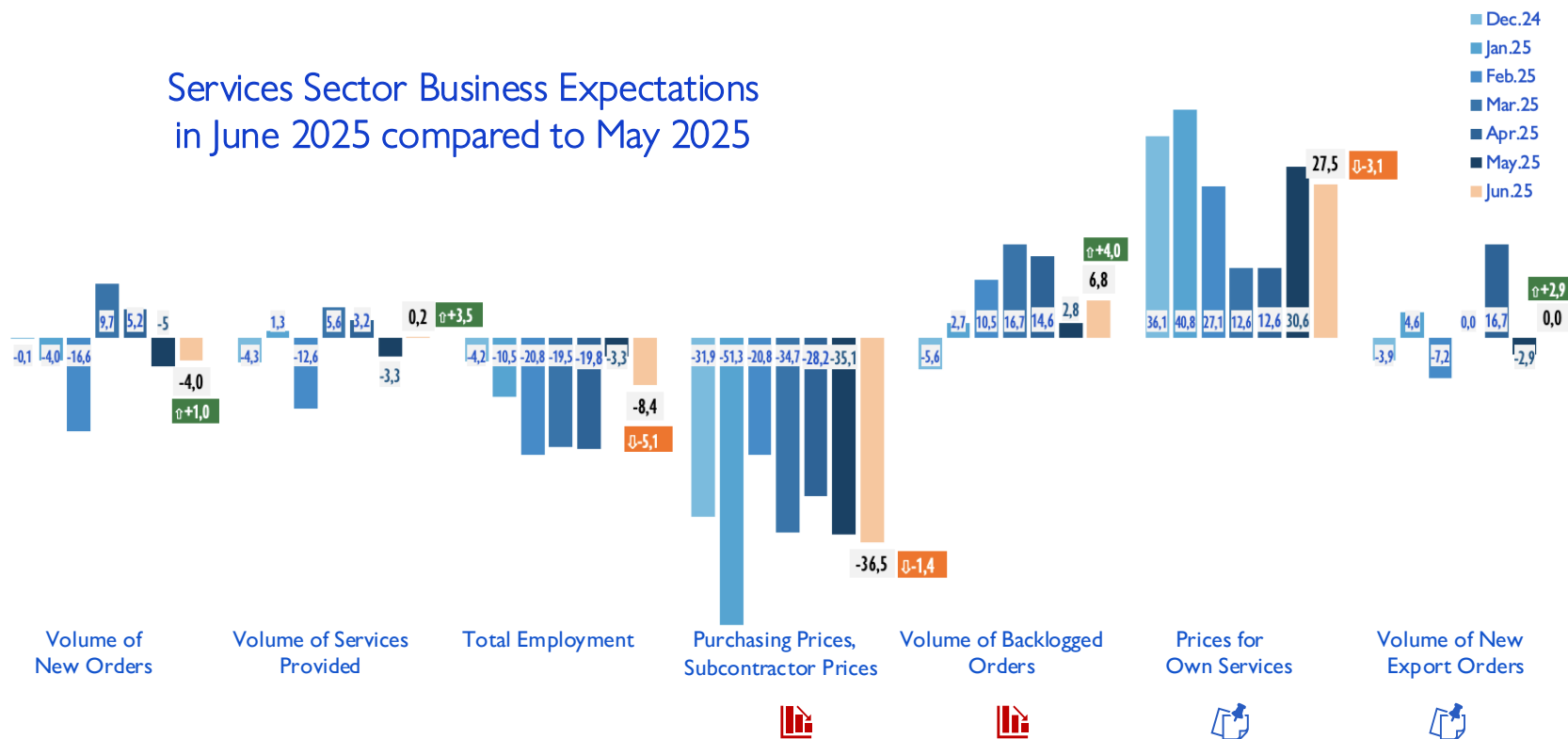
At the same time, almost all indicators remained in the zone of positive expectations.

Growth is expected in new orders (20.1 ↑+9.0), construction volumes or work performed (20.0 ↑+3.3), and overall employment (3.4 ↑+9.0). At the same time, a reduction in unfinished construction volumes is anticipated (16.6 ↓-5.6), and prices for own services are expected to rise (6.7 ↓-10.0), although both show negative dynamics.

As in previous periods, further increases in supplier and contractor prices remain a key concern (-56.7 ↓-40.0).



## Services Sector Business Expectations in June 2025 compared to May 2025



In June 2025, service-sector enterprises reported a slight easing of negative expectations (-8.4  $\uparrow$  +0.4).

The positive trend toward a further reduction in backlogs strengthened (6.8  $\uparrow$  +4.0), and optimistic expectations prevail regarding the ability to raise own prices/tariffs (27.5  $\downarrow$  -3.1).

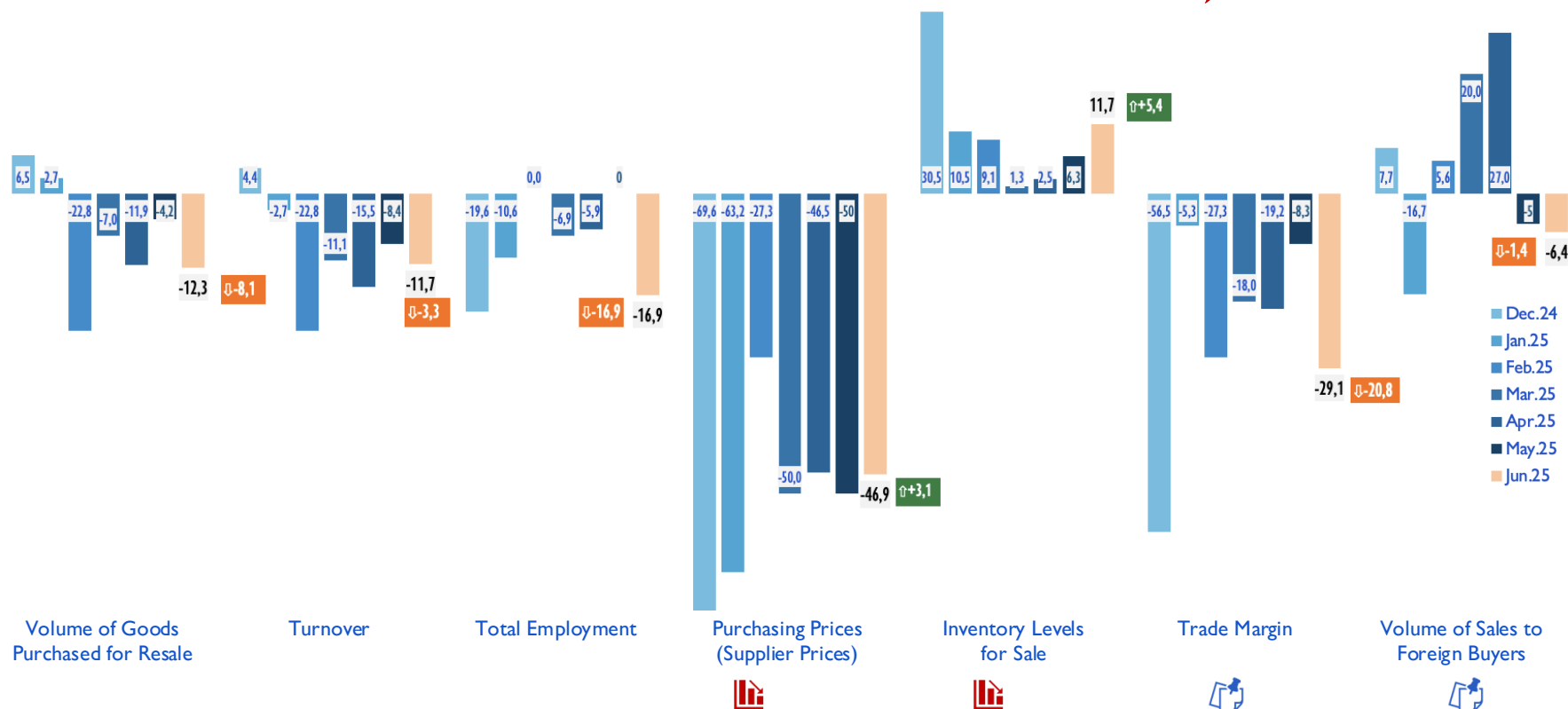
Nevertheless, firms project a modest decline in new orders (-4.0  $\uparrow$  +1.0) and in total employment (-8.4  $\downarrow$  -5.1) amid rising input costs (-36.5  $\downarrow$  -1.4).

New export orders are expected to remain unchanged from the previous month (0.0  $\uparrow$  +2.9), while the volume of services rendered is projected to stay virtually flat (0.2  $\uparrow$  +3.5).

# -15,2

## ↓-3,9

### TRADE



In June 2025, the Business Barometer Index for the trade sector showed a slight decline and remained in the zone of negative expectations (-15.2 ↓ -3.9).

Positive dynamics, reinforcing optimistic expectations, were observed only in relation to the reduction of inventories or stock levels for sale (11.7 ↑ +5.4).

Amid prevailing negative trends, pessimistic sentiment dominates regarding the reduction in purchase volumes for resale (-12.3 ↓ -8.1), turnover (-11.7 ↓ -3.3), overall employment (-16.9 ↓ -16.9), trade margins (-29.1 ↓ -20.8), and sales volumes to foreign buyers (-6.4 ↓ -1.4).

Despite a moderate improvement in optimism, the most pressing issue remains the continued rise in purchase prices or supplier costs (-46.9 ↑ +3.1).



**-13,9** ↓-3,0

BUSINESS BAROMETER  
OVERALL

MICRO-  
ENTERPRISES  
(0-9 persons employed)

**-13,3** ↓-3,3

SMALL  
ENTERPRISES  
(up to 50 persons employed)

**-15,3** ↓-8,4



EXPORTERS

**-16,3** ↓-0,6

MEDIUM  
ENTERPRISES  
(50-249 persons employed)

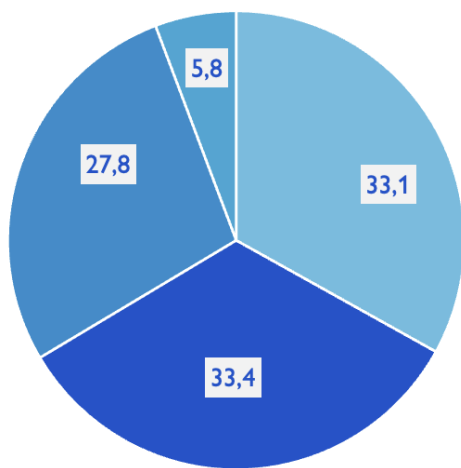
**-14,4** ↑+1,1

LARGE  
ENTERPRISES  
(250 or more persons employed)

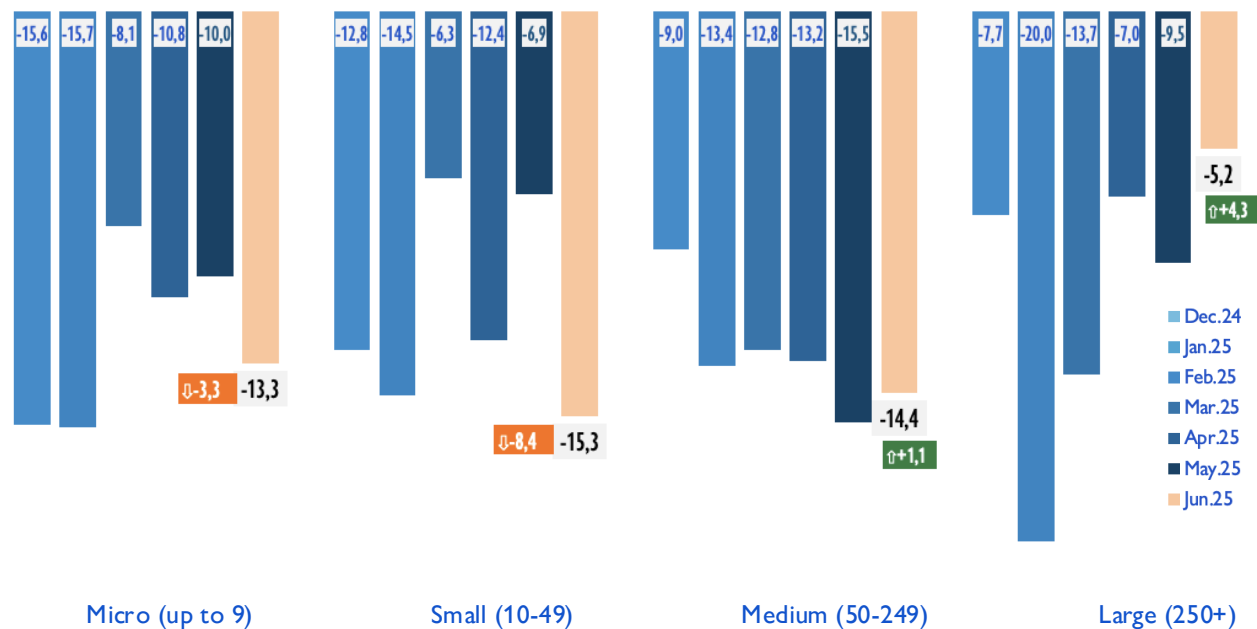
**-5,2** ↑+4,3

## Business and Entrepreneur Expectations by Company Size in June 2025 compared to May 2025

Share of respondent companies by size, %



■ Micro ■ Small ■ Medium ■ Large



In June 2025, negative expectations continued to dominate across all business size categories.

At the same time, pessimistic sentiment intensified among micro (-13.3 ↓ -3.3) and small enterprises (-15.3 ↓ -8.4), while medium-sized (-14.4 ↑ +1.1) and large enterprises (-5.2 ↑ +4.3) showed signs of improvement.

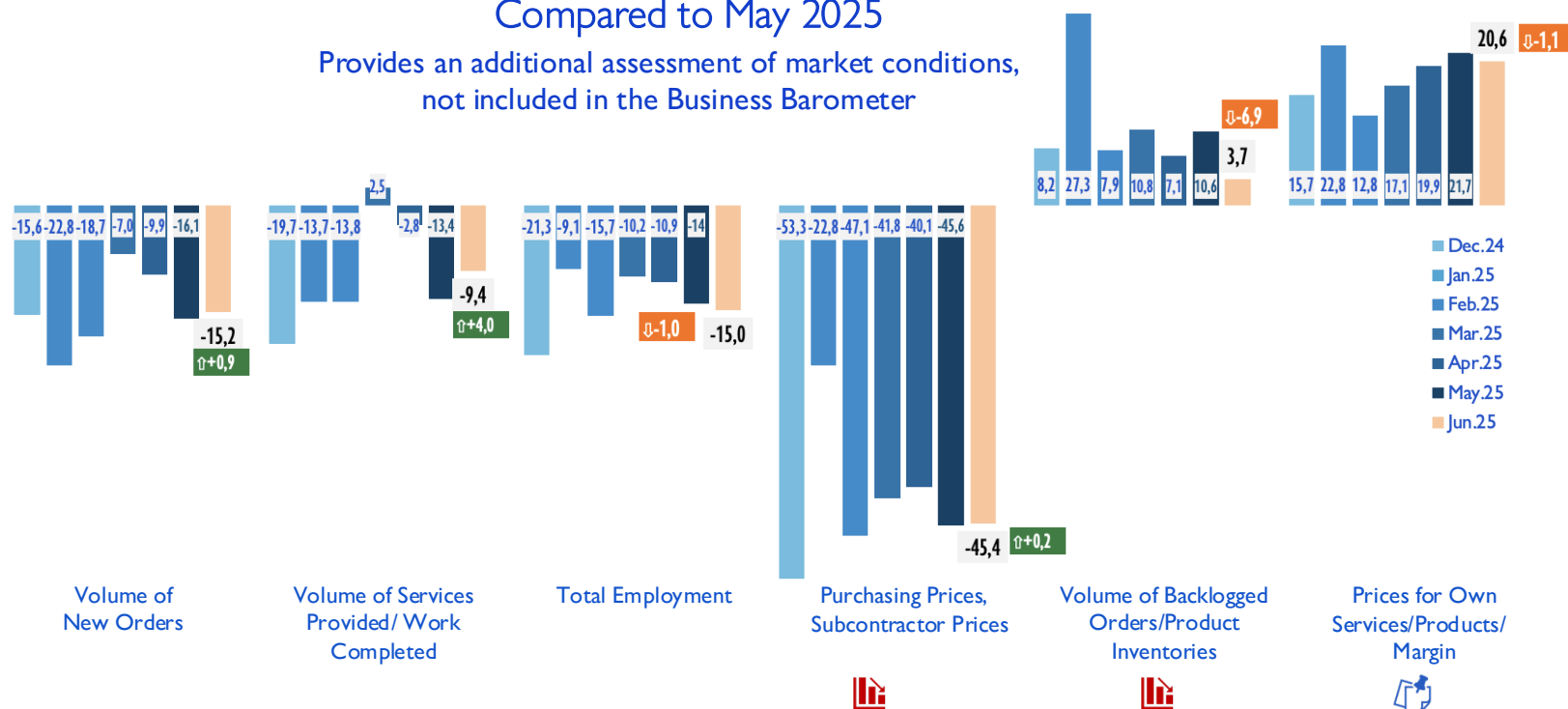
-16,3 ↓ -0,6

EXPORTERS

39,8% respondents

## June 2025 Exporters' Expectations Across All Sectors Compared to May 2025

Provides an additional assessment of market conditions,  
not included in the Business Barometer

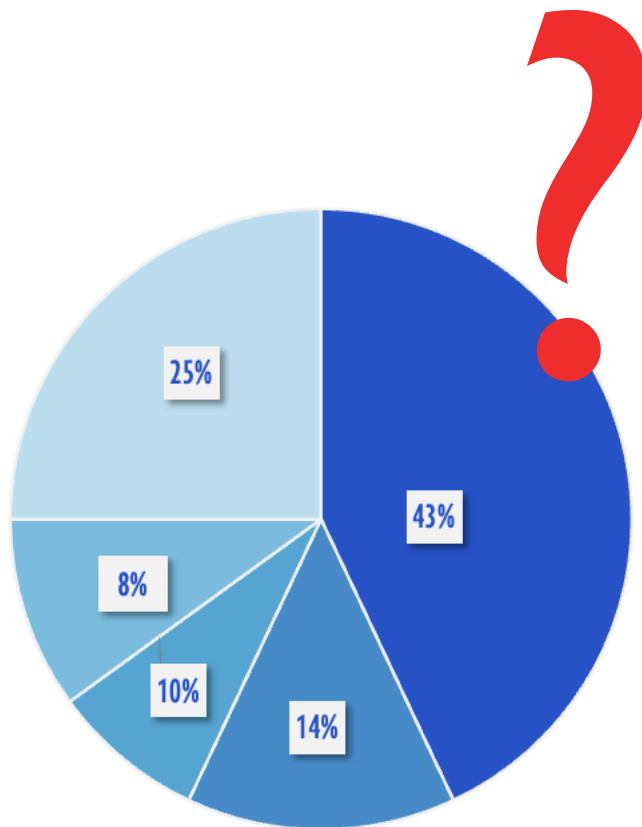


In June 2025, exporters showed a slight increase in negative expectations (-16.3 ↓ -0.6), affecting most indicators.

One positive development is the continued decline in the volume of backlogged orders among exporters (3.7 ↓ -6.9), alongside an increase in prices for their own services (20.6 ↓ -1.1), although both indicators show negative dynamics.

Other indicators remain in the zone of prevailing negative forecasts. Exporters anticipate a decline in new orders (-15.2 ↑ +0.9) and services provided (-9.4 ↑ +4.0), a reduction in total employment (-15.0 ↓ -1.0), and further increases in input costs (-45.4 ↑ +0.2).

It is also worth noting that exporters' expectations remain more pessimistic than the average among the domestic business community.



Hot issues —

**This year, 1.5 times more sole proprietors are closing than opening. How do you explain this trend?**

- Deterioration of business conditions
- Gradual formalization of the economy
- Migration of entrepreneurs abroad
- Not a significant indicator of the real economic situation
- Difficult to answer — lack of information

## ACTUAL PROBLEM

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

## For BUSINESS

## For the AUTHORITIES

1

In 2025, sole proprietorships (FOPs) are closing 1.5 times more often than they are being opened.

- Prospective entrepreneurs considering the registration of a sole proprietorship should carefully assess the economic feasibility of this decision, especially in light of ongoing tax burdens amid irregular business activity.

- Given the significant decline in the number of FOPs, it is essential for the government to thoroughly investigate the underlying reasons for closures in order to adjust and update economic policy in this area.

2

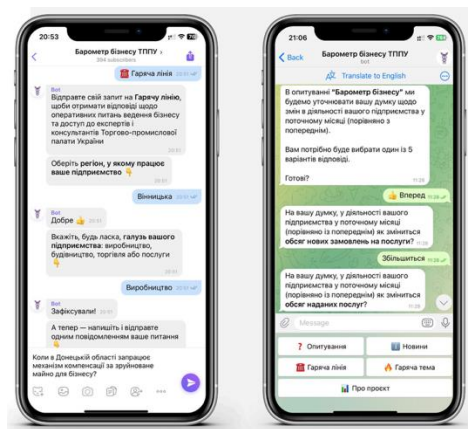
Rising input and contractor costs amid limited potential to increase prices for own products

- Price monitoring and supplier diversification
- Implementation of tender procedures and auctions
- Fixed-price contracting
- Inventory optimization
- Hedging through the use of instruments such as futures and options
- Vertical integration to ensure control over raw material and input supply

- Maintaining a balanced monetary policy by the National Bank of Ukraine
- Expansion of targeted lending to domestic producers
- Ensuring sufficient access to external financing

## Chatbots VIBER & TELEGRAM

- Monthly regular survey
- The "hot" issue of the month
- "Hotline" of the Ukrainian CCI system





The Business Barometer from the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI) represents the perspectives of enterprises and entrepreneurs who are members and partners of the UCCI. It reflects expectations for changes in the business environment in the coming month compared to the previous one.

Based on a survey that considers the status of indicators (or "sub-indices") of the respondents' activities across four sectors (manufacturing, construction, trade, services), the Business Barometer is tailored to meet the needs of the members and partners of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A distinctive feature of the Business Barometer is the inclusion of specialized industry questions and an analysis of export conditions, which provides additional insights into market conditions.

The survey covers questions regarding:

- Volume of new orders/purchase of goods;
- Production volumes/turnover;
- Total employment;
- Purchasing prices/contractor prices;
- Unfulfilled order volume/inventory levels;
- Prices of own production/trade margin\*;
- Exports\*

\* Extra questions that are not considered in the calculation of the Business Barometer.

The Business Barometer is calculated using the following methodology:

$$BB = P1 * 1 + P2 * 0,5 + P3 * 0 + P4 * (-0,5) + P5 * (-1)$$

where:

- P1 = % of responses indicating unconditional improvement
- P2 = % of responses indicating conditional improvement
- P3 = % of responses indicating no change
- P4 = % of responses indicating conditional deterioration
- P5 = % of responses indicating unconditional deterioration

- A value **above 0** indicates growth or expansion in the economic sector compared to the previous month.
- A value **below 0** indicates contraction.
- A value **of 0** means no change compared to the previous month.

**Attention!** The indicators "Purchasing Prices" and "Unfulfilled Order Volume/Inventory Levels" are considered deterrents and are interpreted inversely in the calculation.

To detail the provided responses, a 5-point scale is used (will decrease – likely to decrease – no change – likely to increase – will increase).

For calculating the Business Barometer indicator, a 3-point scale is applied, and responses are summed up as follows:

- will decrease and likely to decrease;
- no change;
- likely to increase and will increase.



FOR THE SUPPORT



THE UKRAINIAN CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



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