

# Impact of the Russia-Ukraine war

## In data

GDP GROWTH GLOBAL 2022\*

**-1.3pp**

compared to pre-war projections (3.6% vs. 4.9%)

\* IMF forecasts

GDP GROWTH UKRAINE 2022\*

**-35%**

vs. +3.6% forecast in Oct. 21

BILATERAL AID TO UKRAINE

**80.7**

billion €  
Spain, €80 million

SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA FOR INVASION OF UKRAINE IN 2022

**8,559**

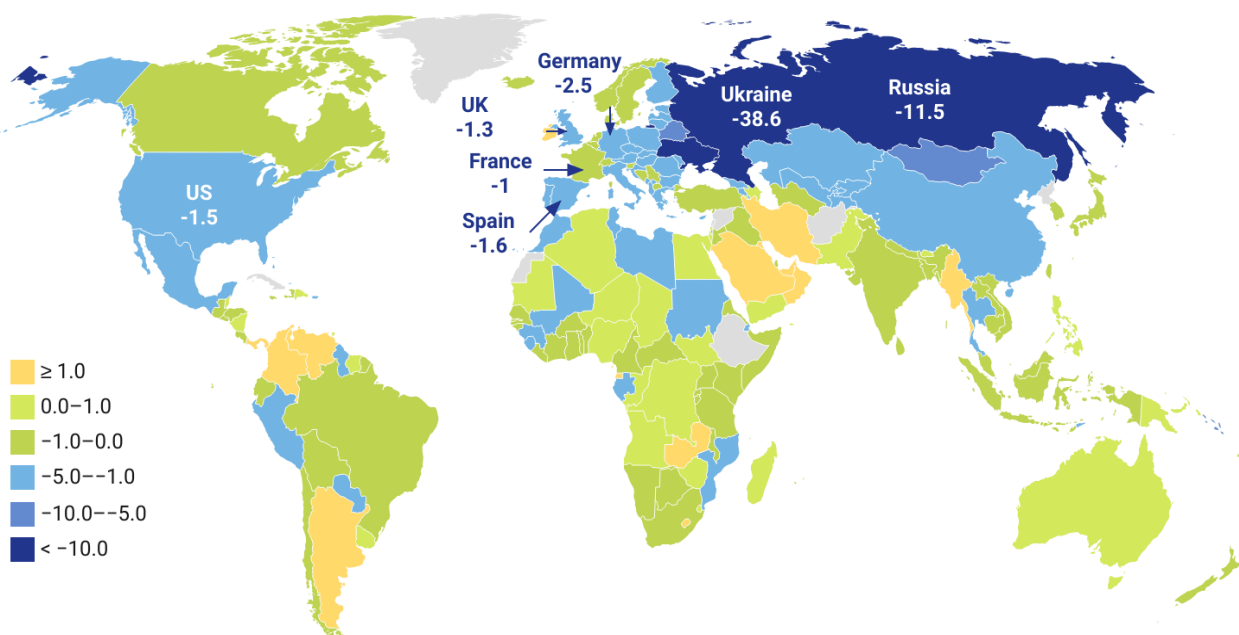
30% from Switzerland and the US

## War slows post-pandemic economic recovery

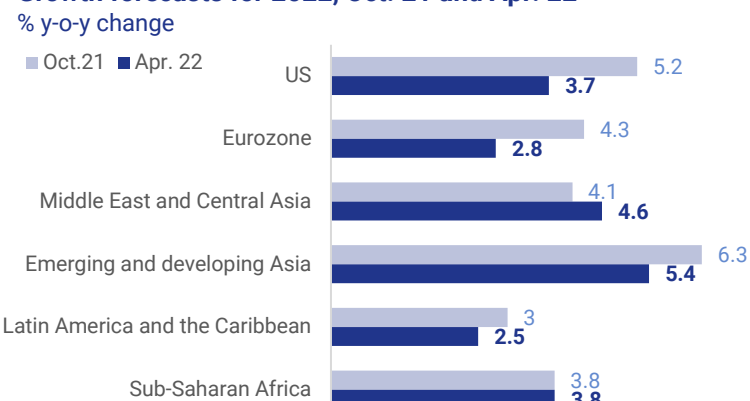
THE IMF FORECASTS GLOBAL GDP GROWTH OF 3.6% IN 2022, 1.3 PP LOWER THAN PRE-WAR ESTIMATE

Europe and the US, territories with the largest downward correction in their growth forecasts

Difference in pp of IMF GDP growth forecast Oct. 21 (before Russian invasion of Ukraine) - Apr. 22



Growth forecasts for 2022, Oct. 21 and Apr. 22

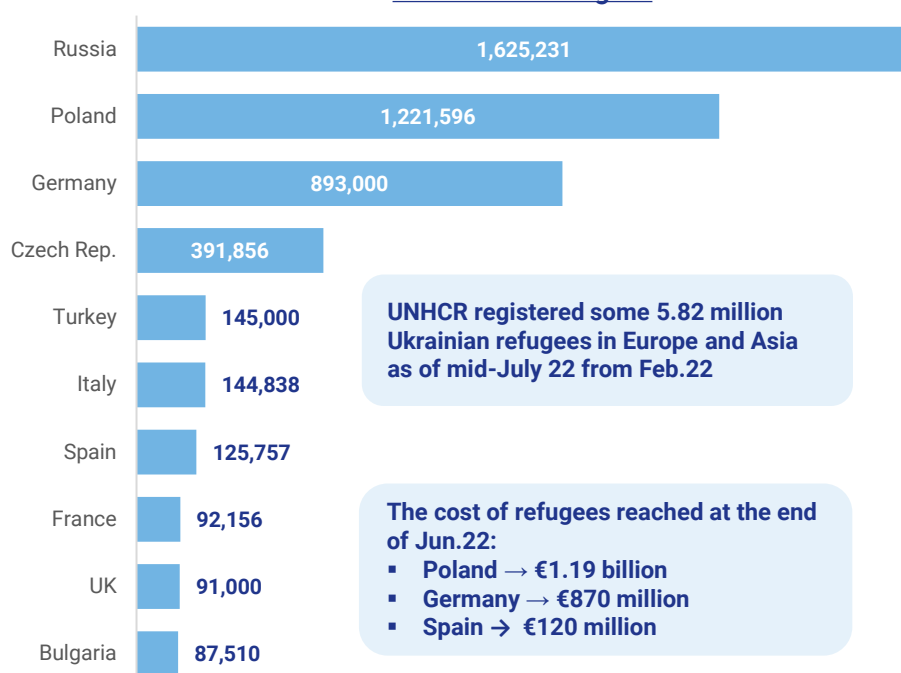


The FAO estimates that depending on the duration of the conflict, the world's undernourished population could rise by between 8 and 13 million by 2022-23, with a particular impact on Africa and the Middle East because of their high dependence on cereals from Russia and Ukraine

The war has triggered a humanitarian crisis and a projected 35% drop in Ukraine's GDP in 2022, with estimated losses of more than \$100 billion in civilian infrastructure

Top 10 refugee-receiving countries from Ukraine and estimated losses in civilian infrastructure since the Russian invasion of Ukraine

N. Ukrainian refugees



UNHCR registered some 5.82 million Ukrainian refugees in Europe and Asia as of mid-July 22 from Feb. 22

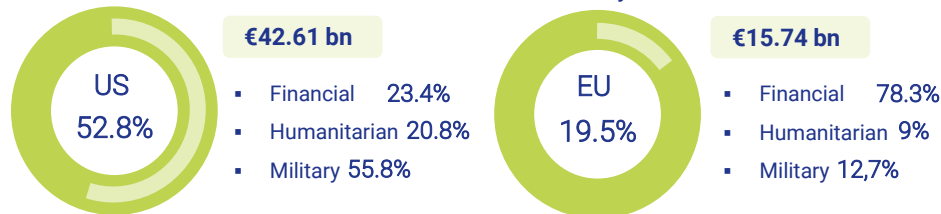
The cost of refugees reached at the end of Jun. 22:  
 ▪ Poland → €1.19 billion  
 ▪ Germany → €870 million  
 ▪ Spain → €120 million

Estimated major civil infrastructure losses (million \$)



The biggest losses occur in metallurgy, coke and oil refining companies, and mechanical engineering

Bilateral aid to Ukraine from 24 Feb. to 1 Jul. 22 = €80.7 billion  
 % of total. Includes financial, humanitarian and military assistance



## Russia, the country with the most sanctions in the world

SANCTIONS AFFECT KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS, SUCH AS FINANCE, ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY, IN ADDITION TO INDIVIDUALS

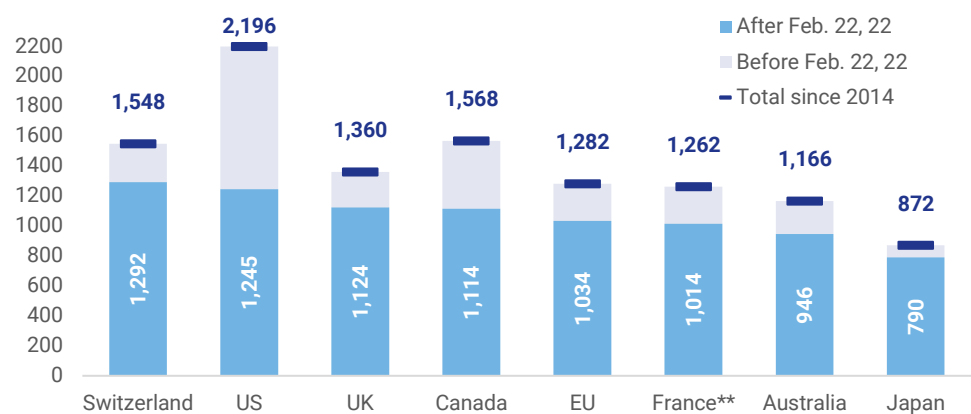
Between 22 Feb.\*- 7 Jul. 22 more than 8,500 sanctions have been imposed on Russia

N. sanctions

Rank	Country	Total	Before Feb. 22, 22	After Feb. 22, 22
1st	Russia	11,254	2,695	8,559
2nd	Iran	3,637	3,616	21
3rd	Sirya	2,614	2,598	16
4th	North Korea	2,111	2,052	59
5th	Belarus	1,133	788	345
6th	Venezuela	651	651	
7th	Myanmar	567	458	109

The US, the UK and the EU account for 51.6 per cent of the sanctions against Russia after 22 Feb. 22\*

N. sanctions



\*A day earlier, Russia announced the recognition of the independence of the separatist Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics (DPR and LPR) and the dispatch of troops to the region

\*\*Despite being part of the EU, France is listed separately because it has imposed autonomous sanctions

Typology of sanctions by territory

Territory	Targeted	Financial	SWIFT ban for banks	Froze Central Bank assets	Closed airspace for Russian aircraft	Trade restrictions	Tech. exports	Energy imports	▲ import tariffs	Lim. "Golden Passports"	Iron and Steel imports	Luxury goods exports
Australia	•	•				•		•		•		•
Bahamas	•	•										
Canada	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•
EU +aligned***	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Japan	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•
N. Zealand	•	•			•	•						
Singapore		•				•						
South Korea		•	•	•		•	•					
Switzerland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
Taiwan						•	•					
UK	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•
US	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•

\*\*\* In July 22, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway and Ukraine aligned with some EU sanctions; Monaco aligned with EU economic sanctions; and New Zealand closed airspace to Russian government and military aircraft only