



ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES
IN THE RUSSIAN MARKET FOLLOWING
THE FULL-SCALE INVASION OF UKRAINE

Analytical report

UDC: 340

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The support of the Land Matrix and its donors, the European Commission (EC), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC), is greatly appreciated. The views herein shall not necessarily be taken to reflect the official opinion of the Land Matrix.

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Activities of international companies in the Russian market following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Analytical report: Kliepko A., Romanova O. — Kyiv, Ecoaction NGO, 2024, 20 pages.

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Abstract: After the start of the full-scale invasion of Russia on Ukraine on 24 February 2022, many representatives of foreign businesses left their management positions in Russian companies or withdrew their investments. However, there are also foreign companies that continue to operate in the Russian market, thereby providing income to the Russian budget, which is used to finance the war. This analytical report investigates companies that had foreign investments and worked on the territory of Russia in the forest, renewable energy, or agriculture industries prior to the invasion to assess the status of their work subsequent to this, and the implications thereof.

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Forest industry	6
Renewable energy	11
Agriculture	15
Conclusions	18
How can we help stop Russia’s war against Ukraine?	19

INTRODUCTION

Russia's war in Ukraine has been going on for ten years (two of them full-scale). After the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia on Ukraine, many representatives of foreign businesses left their management positions in Russian companies or withdrew their investments. However, there are also foreign companies that continue to operate in the Russian market, thereby providing income to the Russian budget, which is used to finance the war.

We present an analysis of companies with foreign investments that worked on the territory of Russia before the start of the full-scale invasion and either left the market subsequent to this or continue their activities now, thereby providing income to the Russian budget, which is used to finance the war. Currently, the entire Russian economy works exclusively for the war (defence and national security spending). So almost every ruble (currency in the Russian Federation) paid by foreign companies to the Russian state budget goes to kill the Ukrainian nation and support Putin's dictatorship.

The review was prepared based on the Land Matrix database. Firstly, our team identified a general list of foreign investors working in the most common areas by target use in Russia, such as the forest, renewable energy, and agriculture industries. Secondly, we singled out several companies from this list as examples for each of the specified types of land use to reflect the various decisions of foreign businesses regarding further work in the Russian market after the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

We reviewed information on 267 companies that worked in the Russian market before the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, of which 52 companies are parent companies. According to the type of land use, such as the forest industry, 48 companies were analysed, 10 of which were parent companies. According to the Land Matrix database, 21 companies worked on the territory of Russia with the targeted use of land for renewable energy, of which 3 are parent companies. In Russian agriculture, 200 companies were analysed (2 of them also work in the forest industry), of which 40 companies are parent companies. The information on deals and the status of the companies presented in the analytical report is current as of the end of July 2023

WHAT IS A LAND AGREEMENT IN THE LAND MATRIX DATABASE?

The Land Matrix Initiative is an independent global initiative dedicated to monitoring large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) in low- and middle-income countries around the world. The collected data should contribute to transparency and accountability in decisions regarding LSLAs and land management.

The initiative defines a land agreement as any planned, concluded, or unsuccessful attempt to obtain ownership or use of land through purchase, lease, or concession.

Agreements that meet the following criteria are included in the Land Matrix global database:

- the agreement leads to the transfer of rights of use, control, or ownership of the land through sale, lease, or concession;
- initiated in 2000 or later;
- covers an area of 200 hectares or more;
- has a potential impact on the activities of small farms, local communities, the provision of important ecosystem functions, or the distribution of land (rights).

For more information about land agreements and how data is collected, analysed and used, see the FAQ: www.landmatrix.org/faq

FOREST INDUSTRY

Russia has almost 11.47 million square km of forest land and other forested land, which is 49.8% of Russia's total land area. The area of forest land actually covered by forests is 7.95 million square km (Government of the Russian Federation, 2020). The Land Matrix database contains information on 236 deals in which the main investment intention is the management of forest resources, of which 6 failed, and 230 were successfully concluded from 2005 to 2021. The total area of the territories of the concluded deals is 21,983,344 hectares.

During the research, 48 companies used land for the forestry (10 of which are parent companies) were analysed. 15 companies (parent and subsidiaries) left the Russian market, 28 companies (parent and subsidiaries) remained in the market, while 2 companies stopped the project by 2020 and 3 companies have obstacles to exit. We singled out several companies from this list as examples and presented a detailed analysis of them to reflect the various decisions of foreign businesses regarding further work in the Russian market after the start of full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

IKEA Ingka Group

The well-known multinational corporation IKEA Ingka Group, which develops and sells prefabricated furniture, kitchen appliances, and home accessories, opened its first hypermarket in the Russian market in 2000 in Khimki, followed by its first factory two years later in Tikhvin (Leningrad region). In the Russian Federation, IKEA had a large number of subsidiaries and three main divisions: IKEA Industry Tikhvin LLC, IKEA Industry Vyatka LLC, and IKEA Industry Novgorod LLC. IKEA Industry Tikhvin LLC is the only division that had logging facilities and leased forest, with the total area of leased land totalling 130,003 hectares.

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (7)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
9372	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	7530 ha
9373	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	19497 ha
9374	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	16473 ha
9375	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	53971 ha
9376	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	23209 ha
9377	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	20677 ha
9378	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	9323 ha

Fig. 1. Deals of IKEA Industry Tikhvin LLC (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/44214/>

Due to Russia's war against Ukraine and the imposition of sanctions on Russia, in March 2022, IKEA Ingka Group announced that it would stop importing and exporting from Russia, sales in IKEA stores, as well as production processes in Russia. At the same time, in September 2022, the enterprise resumed work for pre-sale preparation of the enterprise. Almost a year after the full-scale invasion, on 16 February 2023, it became known that the Government Commission approved the sale of the Russian subsidiary of IKEA Home LLC to the local company Luzales LLC. The Luzales company has been operating since 1999 and is currently one of the largest woodworking companies in the Republic of Komi, owned by Maria Semenyuk, a representative of the dynasty of the Russian industrialist Nikolai Semenyuk. The company's work

processes encompass a full cycle: logging, export of wood products, deep processing, and sale of finished products. The owner was officially changed and IKEA Ingka Group left the Russian market.

Mondi Plc

Another forest complex of Russia — Mondi Syktyvkar Forest Industry Complex (Mondi Syktyvkar LPK), a joint-stock company which is part of the Austrian Mondi Plc Group — is located in the Ezhvinsk district of Syktyvkar. The plant specialises in the production of office and offset paper, and also produces newsprint and cardboard. The structure of Mondi Syktyvkar LPK JSC includes seven branches operating under the management of the subsidiary company Forest Company Mondi Syktyvkar LPK LLC on more than 2 million hectares of leased forest lands.

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (35)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
9042	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	51 314 ha
9045	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	198 595 ha
9046	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	36 693 ha
9047	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	34 948 ha
9048	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	80 212 ha
9049	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	28 680 ha
9050	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	76 321 ha
9051	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	228 337 ha
9052	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	62 630 ha
9053	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	57 061 ha
9054	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	13 316 ha
9055	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	137 800 ha
9056	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	20 074 ha
9057	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	60 568 ha
9058	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	51 416 ha
9059	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	84 860 ha
9060	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	89 460 ha
9061	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	112 575 ha
9062	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	40 415 ha
9063	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	20 048 ha
9064	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	9 064 ha
9065	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	5 371 ha
9066	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	24 556 ha
9067	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	23 153 ha
9068	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	42 949 ha
9069	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	67 706 ha
9070	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	3 668 ha
9071	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	7 301 ha
9072	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	39 487 ha
9073	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	168 153 ha
9074	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	86 792 ha
9075	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	8 454 ha
9076	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	22 686 ha
9077	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	5 633 ha
9078	Russian Federation	▲ Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	31 599 ha

Fig. 2. Deals of Forest Company Mondi Syktyvkar LPK LLC (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/43892/#involvements>

In 2022, in connection with the Russian armed aggression, Mondi Plc decided to sell its assets in Russia. However, the process of divesting significant assets is operationally and structurally complex, and thus takes time. In August 2022, Mondi Plc **announced that it had concluded an agreement to sell** Mondi Syktyvkar LPK JSC for the amount of almost EUR 1.5 billion to the Augment Investments Limited investment company. A controlling stake in Augment Investments Limited is owned by Viktor Kharitonin, a Russian, and includes assets in the pharmaceutical and other sectors in Russia and Europe. Market sources later reported that the agreement had not been approved by the government's foreign investment control commission. Currently, the Austrian Mondi Plc Group announced the termination of the agreement to sell its key asset in Russia to Augment Investments Limited due to the lack of progress in obtaining the necessary permits. Mondi Plc maintains its intention to sell Mondi SLPK JSC and "will continue to consider all alternative sale options," the group said. It appears the company wants to exit the Russian market, but the Russian government is blocking the agreement.

Dallesprom JSC

Despite the sanctions against Russia, there are still many companies with foreign investments that do not plan to exit the Russian market. Usually, these cases are related to the fact that a significant percentage of the company is owned by a Russian individual or legal entity, or the ultimate beneficiary is a Russian citizen.

For example, Dallesprom JSC is one of the largest logging companies in the Khabarovsk Territory. It is a subsidiary of the largest forest holding in the Far East, Russia Forest Products (RFP) Holding (Cyprus) Limited. The strategic investor of RFP Holding Limited is the Japanese home-building holding Iida Group Holdings. This enables the company to gain access to the highly competitive Japanese market and expand operations and opportunities in wood processing and high-value-added products. In 2013, Russian mass media reported that **the beneficiary of RFP Holding Limited** is Roman Abramovich. That is, in this case, the ultimate beneficiary is a Russian. At the same time, the Japanese shareholder Iida Group Holdings, despite pressure from its country, remained in the Russian business, and the imposed sanctions only closed access to the Japanese market.

As of now, only local companies and China remain potential buyers of shares of foreign companies that have exited or are planning to exit the Russian market.

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (48)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
7081	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	63651 ha
7082	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	97876 ha
7083	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	16393 ha
7084	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	49842 ha
7088	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	208762 ha
7089	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	49310 ha
7105	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	23079 ha
7106	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	140841 ha
7107	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	146570 ha
7111	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	11980 ha

7112	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	92 655,26 ha
7113	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	107 439 ha
7114	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	6 019 ha
7115	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	37 857 ha
7116	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	25 637 ha
7118	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	37 758 ha
7119	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	61 686 ha
7121	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	33 132 ha
7122	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	5 596 ha
7123	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	24 758 ha
7124	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	41 281 ha
7126	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	53 244 ha
7127	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	49 102 ha
7128	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	124 215 ha
7129	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	57 955 ha
7131	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	110 168 ha
7132	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	14 373 ha
7133	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	47 461 ha
7134	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	19 183 ha
7136	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	45 593 ha
7151	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	82 708 ha
7152	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	7 877 ha
7153	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	116 010 ha
7154	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	52 280 ha
7155	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	210 216 ha
7156	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	63 953 ha
7157	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	77 103 ha
7158	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	111 636 ha
7810	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	61 604 ha
7821	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	110 168 ha
7822	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	152 033 ha
7823	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	282 046 ha
7830	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	200 415 ha
7831	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	412 378 ha
7833	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	12 480 ha
7834	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	16 261 ha
7835	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	190 827 ha
7836	Russian Federation	🌲 Forest logging / management	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	56 917 ha

Fig. 3. Deals of Dallesprom JSC (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/41328/#involvements>

Forest industry



This map shows the location of 230 deals on the land use for the forest industry in Russia. The symbols indicate the location of the leased land plots.

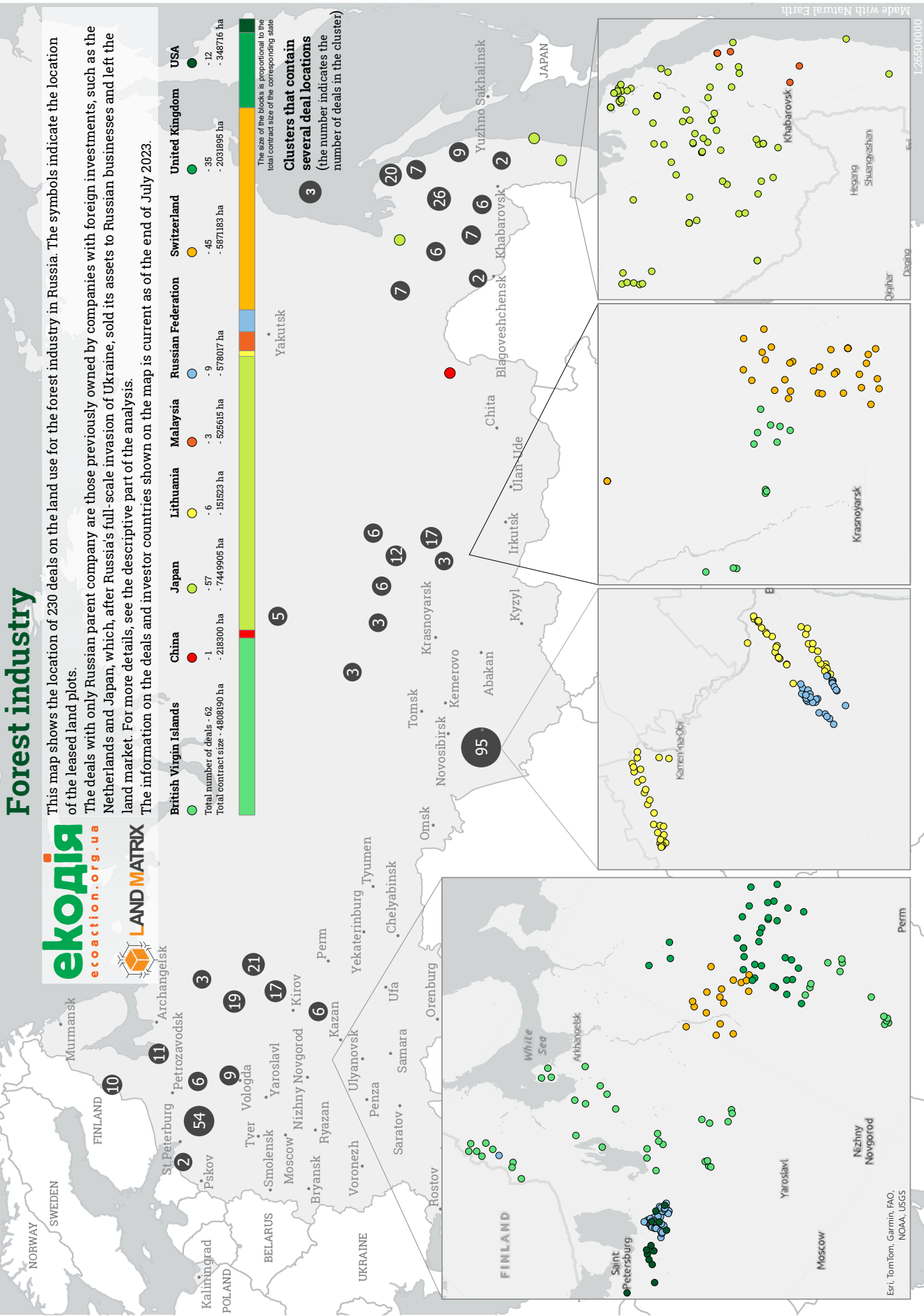
The deals with only Russian parent company are those previously owned by companies with foreign investments, such as the Netherlands and Japan, which, after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, sold its assets to Russian businesses and left the land market. For more details, see the descriptive part of the analysis.

The information on the deals and investor countries shown on the map is current as of the end of July 2023.

British Virgin Islands	China	Japan	Lithuania	Malaysia	Russian Federation	Switzerland	United Kingdom	USA
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total number of deals - 62	-1	-57	-6	-3	-9	-45	-35	-12
Total contract size - 4808190 ha	-212800 ha	-7449905 ha	-151523 ha	-525616 ha	-579077 ha	-587183 ha	-2031895 ha	-348716 ha



Clusters that contain several deal locations
(the number indicates the number of deals in the cluster)



RENEWABLE ENERGY

The modern Russian renewable energy market **began to take shape** in 2007. The process of renewable energy sources (RES) development was slow. Today, the share of Russian renewable energy **does not exceed 0.5% of the total electricity production**. The Land Matrix database lists 10 lease deals for renewable energy. These sites are located in different regions of the country: Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, Rostov, Murmansk, Ulyanovsk, Volgograd, and Astrakhan regions, as well as the Republic of Kalmykia. In these regions, projects on the installation of wind farms were implemented in 2006–2018: the largest of them are Kola Wind Farm (257 hectares) and Gukovskaya WPP (240 hectares), and the smallest is Novoalekseevskaya WPP, which occupied an area of 12.68 hectares. The total area of leased plots for wind power plants is 4,534.36 hectares. There were 21 companies working in the area of renewable energy land use, of which 3 were parent companies. Two parent companies have left the Russian market, and one has obstacles to exit.

Most of the projects were managed by the Finnish Fortum Corporation in cooperation with the Russian Rusnano Group company. They are: Ulyanovskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9880/>), Gukovskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9895/>), Kazachya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9907/>), Kotovskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9916/>), Staritskaya-Kholmskaya-Chernoyarskaya wind farm (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9925/>), Izluchnaya-Manlanskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9927/>). Fortum Corporation, in cooperation with Rusnano Group, also managed the Kamenskaya and Sulinskaya wind farms (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9897/>) and Tselinskaya-Salynskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9906/>), however, in 2021, Fortum Corporation fully bought out the shares of these wind farms from Rusnano Group. In total, the Russian Fortum PJSC combined seven thermal power plants in the Urals and Western Siberia, three solar power plants in the Orenburg region and Bashkortostan, and a wind power plant in the Ulyanovsk region. The total capacity of the company's generating facilities for electric power is 4,672 MW, and for thermal energy 7,613 MW.

Fortum Corporation

In March 2022, the Finnish Fortum Corporation concern announced a freeze on investments in Russian projects and a reduction in the number of its power plants in the country, and in April announced a controlled exit from the Russian market with the sale of assets and the abandonment of the Fortum brand in Russia. On the official website of Fortum Corporation, the list of countries with which there is cooperation does not include Russia. On 25 April, a decree was signed on the transfer of a share of Fortum Corporation to the temporary administration of Rosimushchestvo (Federal Agency for State Property Management). The Finnish company considers this a gross violation of international law. In mid-July 2023, Fortum Corporation **filed a lawsuit in the arbitration court** to receive compensation for the value of its shares in Fortum PJSC and its investments in Russia. According to the concern's estimate, the compensation is going to be several billion euro. The trial is expected to begin in late 2023.

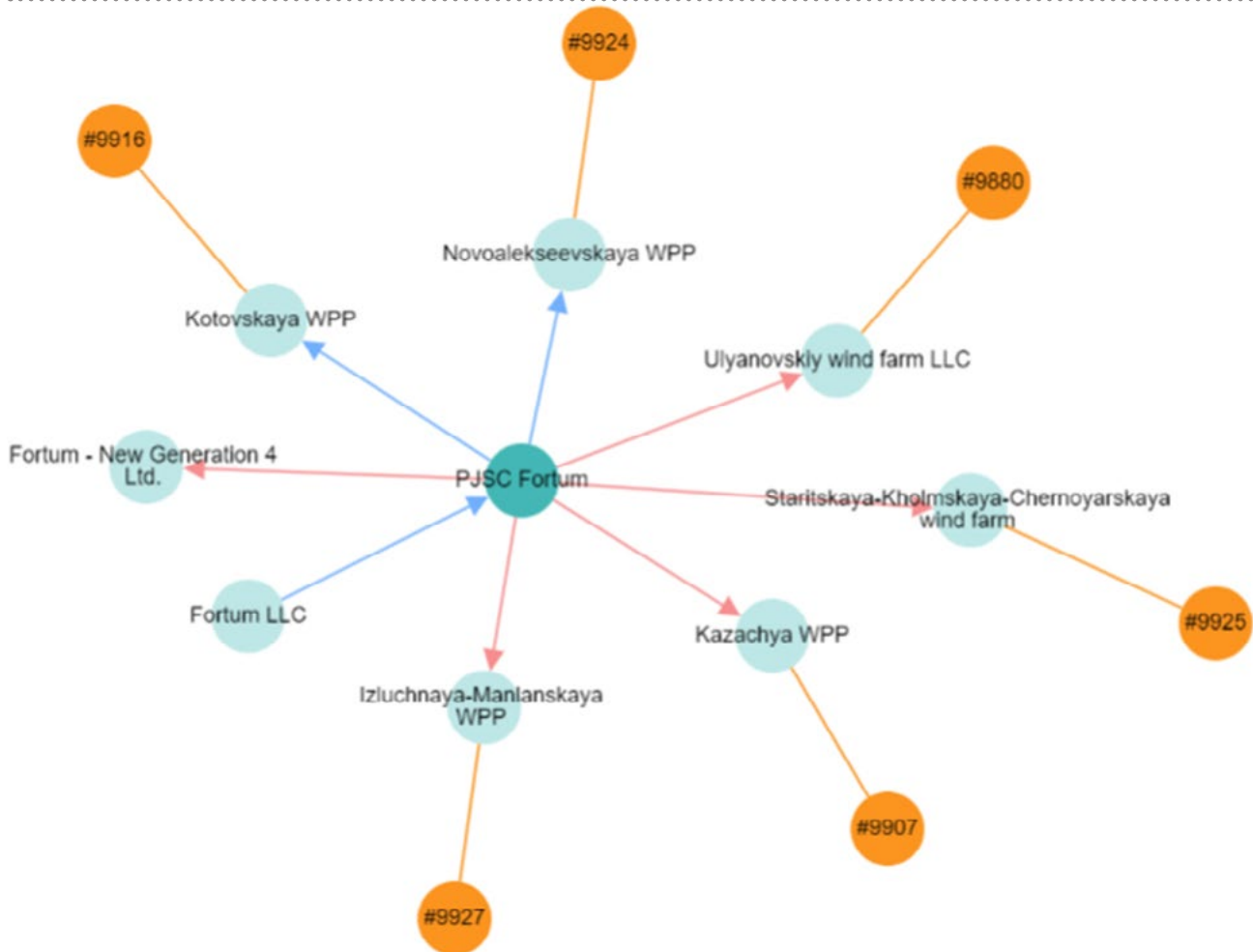


Fig. 4. Deals of Fortum (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/44843/25519/#involvements>

Another project won by Fortum Corporation and Rusnano Group is Novoalekseevskaya WPP (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9924/>) in the Volgograd region. Vestas Rus LLC acted as the contractor for the implementation of the project. As mentioned above, Fortum Corporation withdrew from the market of the Russian Federation against the backdrop of military operations in Ukraine. Also, on 1 May 2022, an announcement appeared on the website of the contractor — the Danish wind giant Vestas Wind Systems A/S — about the liquidation of its Russian subsidiary company Vestas Rus LLC and the termination of operations in Russia. Previously, Vestas Wind Systems A/S stated that it would continue to fulfil current contracts, but after an analysis, it decided to withdraw from the Russian market. On 1 July 2022, the parent company sent Vestas Rus LLC a notice of unilateral withdrawal from the contract, which was accompanied by a claim. The company requested that the property of Vestas Rus LLC located in a warehouse in the Kotlovsky district of the Volgograd region, worth 109,944,508 roubles, be handed over to it for safekeeping, as well as to prohibit Vestas Rus LLC from disposing of the said property and removing it. Vestas Wind Systems A/S was looking for a contractor to perform conservation work on the equipment and structures of the constructed Novoalekseevskaya wind farm. A tender was announced for the performance of works until the end of 2022. In early August 2023, Vestas Wind Systems A/S attempted to export turbine blades to salvage some of its Russian assets but failed to clear **customs at a naval base** near St. Petersburg.

EL5-Energo LLC

In 2012, the German SoWiTec Operation GmbH company expressed interest in the construction of a wind power plant in the Azov region of Russia. In June 2017, EL5-Energo LLC (from 2004 to 25 of November 2022 is known as Enel Russia PJSC) won a tender for the construction of wind energy facilities for the Azovskaya WPP project (<https://landmatrix.org/deal/9837/>).



Fig. 5. Deals of Enel Russia PJSC (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/44797/#involvements>

In the same year, EL5-Energo LLC won the competition for the construction of wind power facilities of the Kola Wind Farm project in the Murmansk Region. However, in connection with the imposed sanctions, in June 2022, the Enel S.p.A company announced the termination of its activities on the territory of Russia, and in October 2022 **the sale of shares in EL5-Energo LLC was completed**. The charter capital of EL5-Energo LLC was 35,371,898,370 shares, of which 26.93% of the shares were acquired by the Russian Lukoil Oil Company PJSC oil company and 29.5% by the Gazprombank-Freesia closed combined joint-stock investment fund; together totalling 56.43%.

Renewable Energy



This map shows the location of ten renewable energy land use deals in Russia. The symbols indicate the location of the leased land plots for wind farms.

The deals with only Russian parent company are those previously owned by a company with foreign investments, such as Italy, which, after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, sold its assets to Russian businesses and left the land market. For more details, see the descriptive part of the analysis.

Finland* – plots belonging to the Finnish company Fortum Corporation, which are currently under unauthorised seizure by the Russian authorities.

The information on the deals and investor countries shown on the map is current as of the end of July 2023.

Clusters that contain several deal locations (the number indicates the number of deals in the cluster)

Finland and Cyprus

Russian Federation and Finland*
 Total number of deals – 2
 Total contract size – 329,94 ha

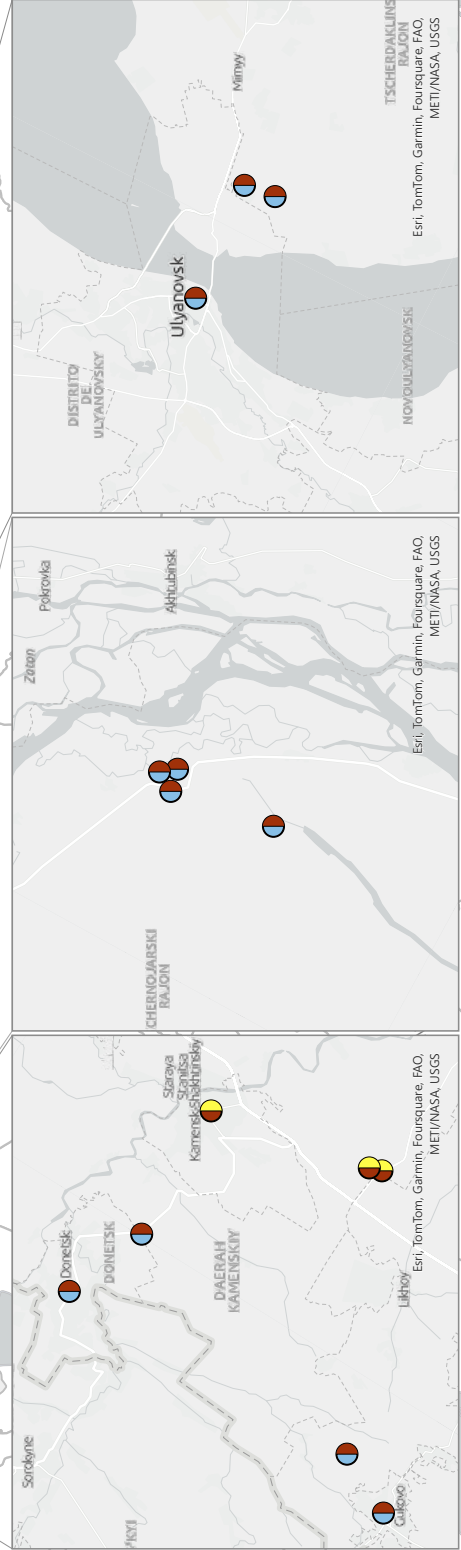
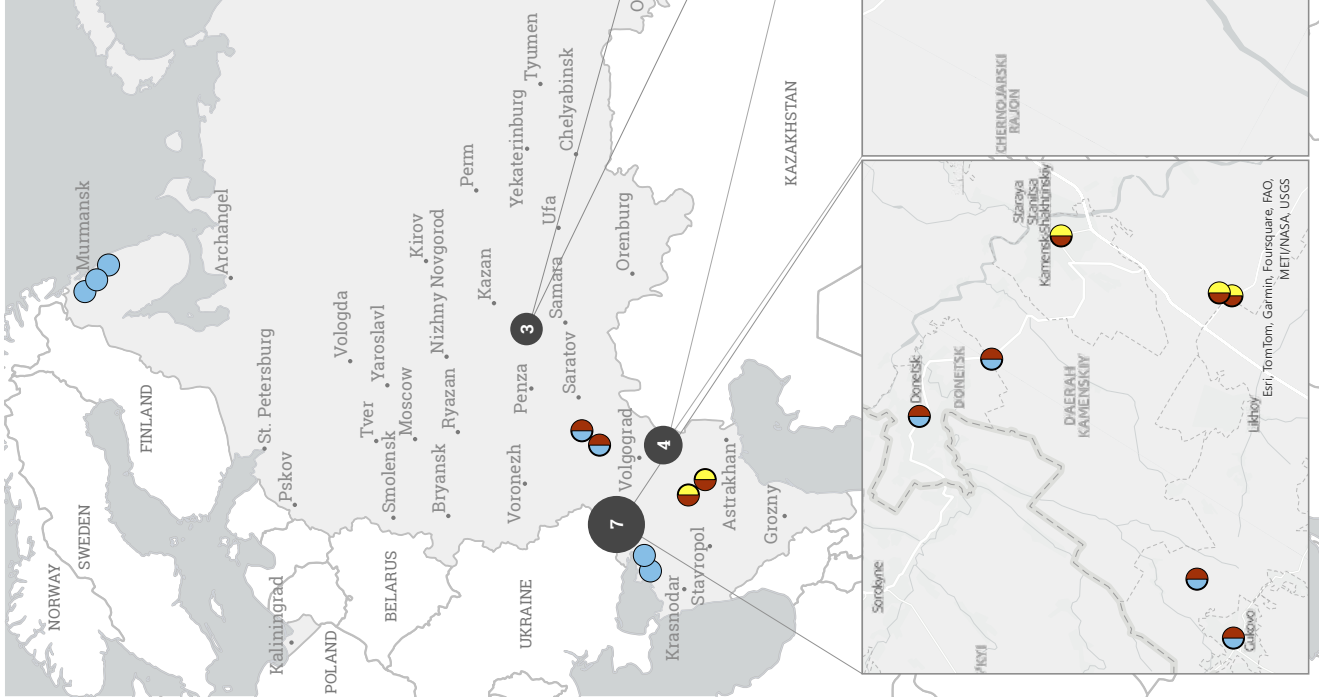
Russian Federation

Russian Federation
 Total number of deals – 6
 Total contract size – 667,65 ha

Russian Federation

Russian Federation
 Total number of deals – 2
 Total contract size – 390,0 ha

The size of the blocks is proportional to the total contract size of the corresponding state



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1:26500000

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the most active and successful developing sectors of the Russian economy. It is highly profitable and ensures the country's food security almost completely, while at the same time enabling the export of large quantities of agricultural products abroad. The Land Matrix database highlights information on 169 deals, of which 7 did not take place, 9 were planned, and 153 were concluded from 1997 to 2020. The total area of the territories of all deals is 10,763,524 hectares, of which 92% are concluded agreements covering an area of almost 9,888,000 hectares. In Russia, 200 companies (including 40 parent companies) used land for agriculture. There is no reliable information on the current status of most companies. However, only three companies are reliably known to have left the market. We singled out several companies from this list as examples and presented a detailed analysis of them to reflect the various decisions of foreign businesses regarding further work in the Russian market after the start of full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Most of the companies that specialise in manufactured agricultural products and have foreign investments continue to work in the market of the Russian Federation. These include, for example, companies with investments from China (Wen Lian Aquaculture LLC, Armada APC, Russian Far East Farm); South Korea (Lotte International Mikhailovka LLC); Denmark (IDAVANG LLC); and France (Sucden Lipetsk LLC, Otrada Farms LLC, and SDI LLC).

Agriko LLC Agrarian Investment Company

One of Russia's largest agricultural associations — Zolotaya Niva LLC, which is part of the holding of Agriko LLC Agrarian Investment Company — continues to operate in the Russian market. It belongs to the Dutch investment company Martinico Beheer I B.V. and cultivates more than 100,000 hectares of land in the Stavropol Territory. These lands are concentrated in eight districts of the territory: Grachevsky, Izobilnensky, Krasnogvardeysky, Ipatovsky, Peredhorny, Novoaleksandrovsky, Trunovsky, and Turkmensky.

Involvements (3)

Investor ID	Name	Country of registration	Classification	Relationship	Ownership share
44217	Gvardiya LLC		—	Parent company	18 %
43056	Martinico Beheer I B.V.		—	Parent company	63.9 %
43055	Agriko LLC		—	Parent company	5.9 %

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (1)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
4393	Russian Federation	 Food crops  Livestock	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	100000 ha

Fig. 6. Deals of Zolotaya Niva LLC (as of 24 February 2022)
 Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/43054/#involvements>

In May 2023, the operating company held a large-scale agricultural exhibition Golden Field – 2023 (Zolotaya Niva – 2023), which was attended by 381 companies from 43 regions of the Russian Federation and 19 countries from abroad. The total area used for exhibit placement was more

than 100,000 square metres. This confirms that the company does not plan to reduce production or completely withdraw from the Russian market, but actively continues its activities.

PPF Group and Goodvalley A/S

The list of companies that left the Russian market includes, for example, the Czech PPF Group, which openly condemned Russian aggression in Ukraine and in 2022 sold its assets and RAV Agro subsidiary company. The Swiss companies United Agro Industrial and Aston Agro-Industrial SA also sold their subsidiary ASTON JSC and left the Russian market. In January 2023, the founder of JSC Aston, Vadim Vikulov, a Russian, became the sole owner of the operating company.

Involvements (1)

Investor ID	Name	Country of registration	Classification	Relationship	Ownership share
42209	RAV Agro LLC		—	Parent company	85 %

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (1)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
1011	Russian Federation	Food crops Livestock	Concluded (Change of ownership)	In operation (production)	110282 ha

Fig. 7. Deals of RAV Agro (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/35562/#involvements>

The Danish pig farm Goodvalley A/S has sold its assets. According to the company's reports, subsidiaries were established in Ukraine, Poland, and the Russian Federation by 2022. The Russian branch of Goodvalley LLC managed the Rozkazovsky pig complex (RASK LLC) in the Tambov region.

Involvements (1)

Investor ID	Name	Country of registration	Classification	Relationship	Ownership share
40746	Goodvalley LLC		—	Parent company	100 %

Deals (Involvements as Operating company) (1)

Deal ID	Target country	Intention of investment	Current negotiation status	Current implementation status	Deal size
6792	Russian Federation	Livestock Fodder	Concluded (Contract signed)	In operation (production)	6100 ha

Fig. 8. Deals of RASK LLC (as of 24 February 2022)

Source: <https://landmatrix.org/investor/42238/#involvements>

Rozkazovsky Pig Complex LLC sold more than 100,000 pigs per year, grew grain crops on more than 6,000 hectares of land, and also has a compound feed plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons. Comparing the 2021 and 2022 reports, we can conclude that the company has left the Russian market. Goodvalley A/S sold its assets and from 12 September 2022, 99.99% of the shares of Goodvalley LLC belong to the local Agro-Vilion LLC, which is engaged in the cultivation of malting barley, wheat, sunflower, soy beans, corn, and peas.

Agricultural Land

This map shows the location of 153 deals on the land use for agriculture in Russia. The symbols indicate the location of the leased land plots.

The deals with only Russian parent company are those previously owned by companies with foreign investments, such as the Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark, which, after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, sold its assets to Russian businesses and left the land market. For more details, see the descriptive part of the analysis.

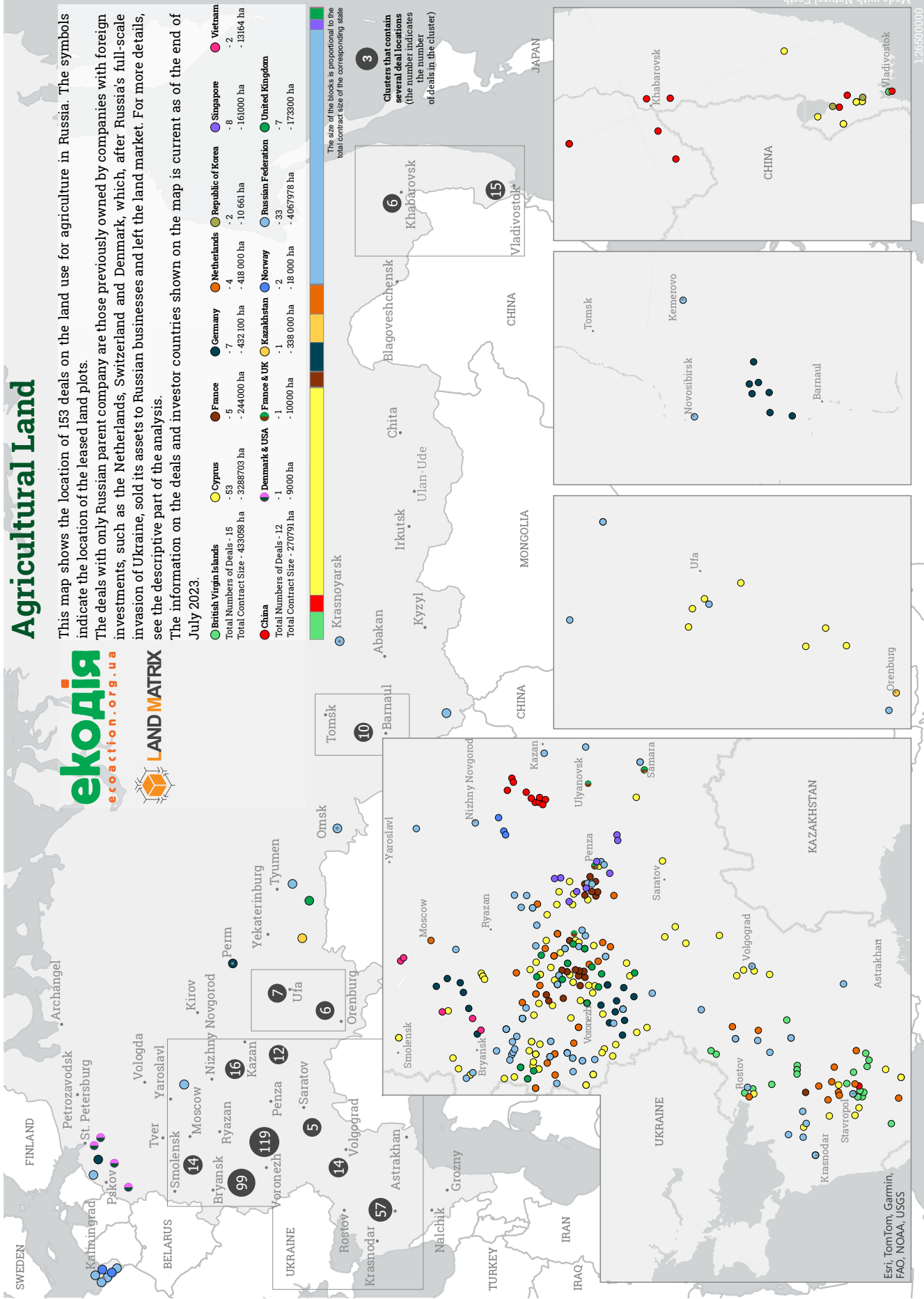
The information on the deals and investor countries shown on the map is current as of the end of July 2023.



British Virgin Islands	Cyprus	France	Germany	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Singapore	Vietnam
Total Numbers of Deals - 15	- 53	- 5	- 7	- 4	- 2	- 8	- 2
Total Contract Size - 433058 ha	- 3288703 ha	- 244000 ha	- 432.100 ha	- 418.000 ha	- 10.661 ha	- 161000 ha	- 13164 ha
China	Denmark & USA	France & UK	Kazakhstan	Norway	Russian Federation	United Kingdom	
Total Numbers of Deals - 12	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 33	- 7	
Total Contract Size - 270791 ha	- 9000 ha	- 10000 ha	- 338.000 ha	- 18.000 ha	- 4067978 ha	- 173300 ha	

The size of the blocks is proportional to the total contract size of the corresponding state

Clusters that contain several deal locations (the number indicates the number of deals in the cluster)



Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

CONCLUSIONS

During the analysis of the Land Matrix database, we reviewed information on 267 companies that worked in the Russian market before the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, of which 52 companies are parent companies.

According to the type of land use, such as the forest industry, 48 companies were analysed (10 of which were parent companies). The situation with these companies is rather mediocre. After all, their analysis showed an almost equal proportion of those who left the market and those who continue to operate. Fifteen companies left the Russian market, and the other stopped the project before the start of the invasion, while 5 parent companies with foreign investments did not leave the market. It is worth remembering that there are companies, such as Mondi PLC, which announced their intention to exit the Russian market but faced certain obstacles.

According to the Land Matrix database, 21 companies worked on the territory of Russia with the targeted use of land for renewable energy, of which 3 are parent companies. An analysis of the Land Matrix database found that one company, such as Enel S.p.A., have announced their withdrawal from the Russian market in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, one has barriers to exit and about one of them it's hard to find updates.

In Russian agriculture, 200 companies were analysed (2 of them also work in the forest industry), of which 40 companies are parent companies. In this area of land use, there were often problems with finding reliable information. For a quarter of the companies, there are no publicly available updates on their current state of operation in the Russian market. Most companies with investments from European countries and China continue to do business in Russia. It is reliably known that only three parent companies are known to have left the Russian market, such as PPF Group and Goodvalley A/S.

The Russian economy is largely dependent on foreign investment, technology, and goods. The taxes paid by these companies go to the budget of the aggressor country, which allows the Russian government to finance the war in Ukraine and support Putin's dictatorship. Therefore, international companies have a chance to influence the situation and exert economic pressure by stopping to fund Russia. Of course, for many companies, leaving the Russian market will lead to economic losses. On the other hand, the withdrawal of companies with foreign investments from the Russian market may lead to the gradual closure of enterprises, the loss of jobs and a decrease in state budget revenues. However, continued support of Russia's economy could prolong the war and have a more negative impact on world security and the economy.

HOW CAN WE HELP STOP RUSSIA'S WAR AGAINST UKRAINE?

Each of us can influence international companies that continue to work in the market of the Russian Federation, thus helping to stop the war on the territory of Ukraine. We have compiled a list of recommendations below

1. Check information about companies' decisions to leave the Russian market or continue their work there. For example, on the following websites: <https://leave-russia.org/>, <https://latifundist.com/rating/reputatsiya-chi-pributok-tsina-vijni-dlya-svitovih-agrokompanij>, <https://sanctions.nazk.gov.ua/boycott/>. Or use the [list of applications that show the company's ties to Russia](#).
2. Boycott the goods of companies that have not left the Russian market, and buy analogues of the necessary goods and services from companies that do not cooperate with Russia.
3. Share the information you find with friends and family in private conversations or over social networks to spread the word.
4. Try reaching out to the company via social media, contact forms, email, or phone to let them know what you think about the current situation.
5. Organise a street demonstration near the company's headquarters.

These simple actions have already caused a public outcry and forced many companies to stop their activities in Russia. Now is the time to contribute to the restoration of peace in Europe.

