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Cement plants of Ukraine

In-depth review

2025

Historical excursion

Ukraine had one of the most developed cement industries in Europe due to rich deposits of limestone and clay, especially in Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Lviv, Rivne, Khmelnitsky and Chernihiv oblasts.

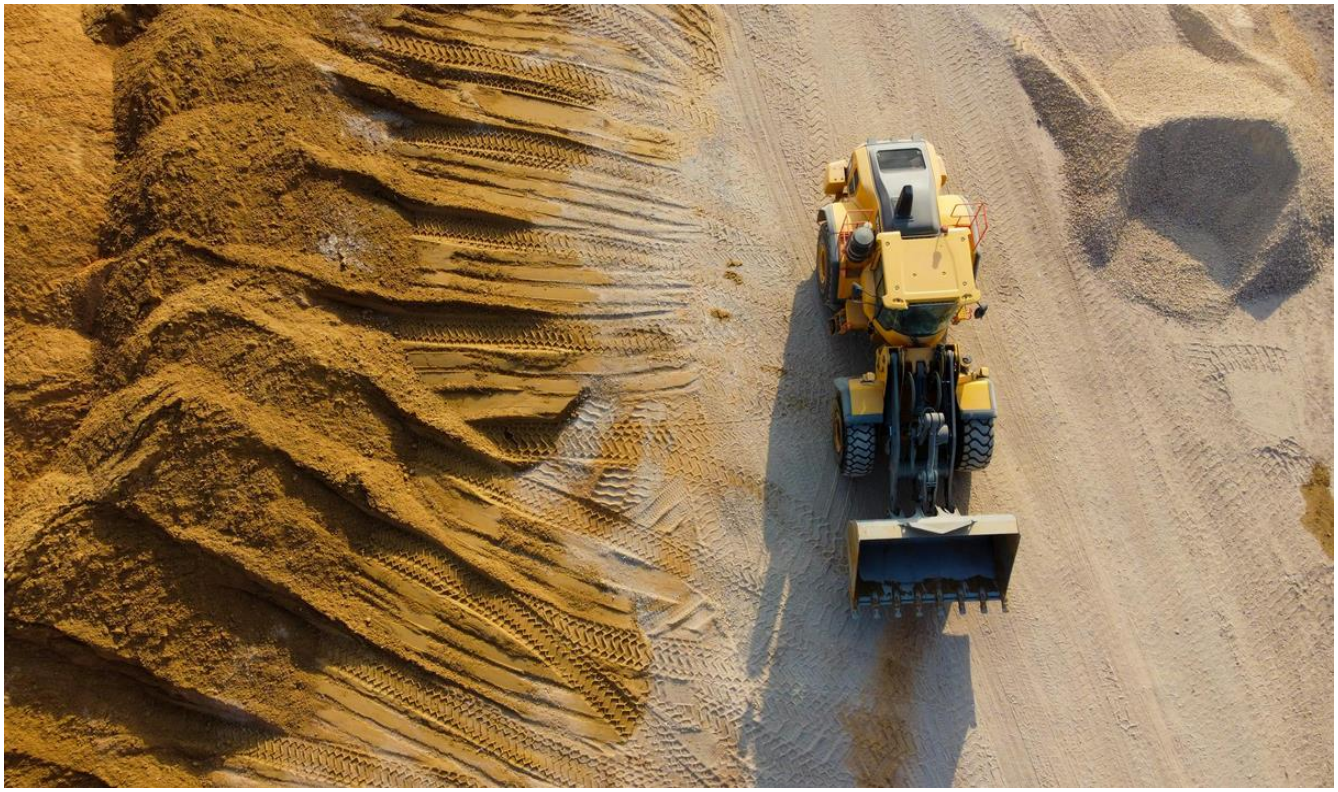
These prerequisites led to the formation of 4 largest production clusters in the country: Eastern (Donbass, Dnieper region), Western (Kamyanets-Podilskyi, Zdolbuniv, Rivne, Ivano-Frankivsk), Southern (Odessa Mykolaiv) and Northern cluster (Chernihiv).

The industry was strategically important, providing the domestic market and significant exports (to the EU, Africa, Middle East, USA).

Production peaked in 2007-2008. - Over 20 million tons of cement per year and was represented by 12 large enterprises.

The cement industry of Ukraine, which was a powerful industry, suffered enormous losses due to the hostilities that began in 2014. Much of the capacity in the East and South has been destroyed and damaged, but the industry has not stopped.

A number of key cement plants, most of which are owned by foreign investors, are currently operating in the country.



Leading players in the cement industry of Ukraine

1. **PJSC "Podolsk Cement" (Kamenets-Podolskiy, Khmelnitsky region, Khmelnytskyi obl.)**
   - **Owner:** CRH plc/ Cemark (Ireland)
   - **Capacity:** 2.05 million tons of cement per year.
   - **Team:** 500 people
   - **Products:** Portland cements **PC I-500 H, PC II/A-Sh-400, PC II/B-Sh-400, PC III/A-500**, **specialty cements, clinker, dry mixes**
   - **Fuel: Coal (coal, gas)** is the main source of energy for clinker burning in kilns. Share in fuel balance: **~60-70%**, **alternative fuel** (RDF - refuse-derived fuel) - **up to 30%** (in 2024-2025), **recycled waste** (wood, plastic, textiles, MSW), **natural gas** - auxiliary for ignition of kilns, minimization of emissions, **10-15%, fuel oil** (reserve fuel).

2. **и 3. PJSC Volyn Cement** (includes plants in Zdolbuniv and Rivne, Rivne region), since 12.11.24 renamed into **PJSC VIPCEM (Private Joint Stock Company VIPCEM)**
   - **Owner:** CRH plc/ Cemark (Ireland)
   - **Capacity:** total of 2 million tons of cement per year.
   - **Team:** 500 people
   - **Products:** Portland cements **PC I-500 H, PC II/A-SH-400, PC II/B-SH-400, PC III/A-500, specialty cements, clinker, dry mixes**
   - **Fuel:** Coal (hard coal) is the main source of energy for burning clinker in kilns. Share in fuel balance: **~60-75%**, **alternative fuel (RDF/TDF)** - **15-25%** (plans to increase to 30% by 2026), **natural gas**, **10-15%**, **biomass** (pellets, agricultural waste).

4. **PJSC "Yug-Cement"** (Olshanskoye settlement, Nikolaev region), since 12.11.24 renamed into **VIPCEM-Beton LLC (VIPCEM Beton LLC)**
   - **Owner:** CRH plc/ Cemark (Ireland)
   - **Capacity:** 1.25 million tons of cement per year.
   - **Team:** 600 people.
   - **Products:** Portland cements **PC I-500, PC II-400, clinker**
   - **Fuel: Natural gas (60%) + coal (30%) + RDF (10%), Alternative Fuel** (biomass, wastes)

5. **PJSC "Ivano-Frankivskcement" (Yamnitsa, Ivano-Frankivsk region, Ukraine)**
   - **Owner:** private Ukrainian company
   - **Capacity:** ~3.6 mln tons of cement per year.
   - **Team: 2** 500 people.
   - **Products:** Portland cement grades **ПЦ II/B-Sh-400, ПЦ I-500. Special cements for rehabilitation works.**
   - **Fuel: Natural gas (50-60%) + coal (30-40%) + RDF (10-15%), fuel oil (5-10%)**

6. **Cement LLC (Odessa, Ukraine)**
   - **Owner:** CRH plc/ Cemark (Ireland)
   - **Capacity:** 0,55 млн тонн цемента в год.
   - **Team:** 80 чел.
   - **Products:** Портландцемент марки **ПЦ II/Б-Ш-400, ПЦ I-500**. Специальные цементы для восстановительных работ.
   - **Fuel: Природный газ (50-60%) + уголь (30-40%) + RDF (10-15%), мазут (5-10%)**

7. **ЧАО "Николаевцемент" (г. Николаев, Львовская обл.)**
   - **Owner:** CRH plc/ Cemark (Ирландия)
   - **Capacity:** 0.9 mln tons of cement per year.
   - **Team:** 150 people.
   - **Products:** Portland cement grade PC I-500 H, PC II/A-Sh-400, clinker**.**
   - **Fuel: Natural gas (60-70%) + coal (20-30%) + RDF (10-15%), fuel oil**

8. **Krivoy Rog Cement PJSC** (Krivoy Rog, Dnepropetrovsk region, Dnepropetrovsk region)
   - **Owner:** Ukr.businessmen Igor Mazepa (Concorde Capital) and Vitaliy Antonov (Galnaftogaz, OKKO) from 2024, formerly Heidelberg Materials AG (Germany)
   - **Capacity:** 1.7 million tons of cement per year.
   - **Team:** 150 people.
   - **Products:** Portland cement grade **PC I-500 H, PC II/A-Sh-400, clinker.**
   - **Fuel: coal (50-60%), natural gas (20-25%), RDF (15-20%), fuel oil (5-10%)**

9. **Kamenskiy Cement Plant LLC** (formerly Dneprocement, Dneprodzerzhinskiy Cement Plant) (Kamenskoye, Dnepropetrovsk region, Ukraine)
   - **Owner:** Ukr.businessmen Igor Mazepa (Concorde Capital) and Vitaliy Antonov (Galnaftogaz, OKKO) from 2024, formerly Heidelberg Materials AG (Germany).
   - **Capacity:** ~0.615 mln tons of cement per year.
   - **Products:** Portland cement grade **PC I-500 H, PC II/A-Sh-400, clinker.**

10. **Balakleya Cement Plant Balcem PJSC** (Balakleya, Kharkiv region, Ukraine)
    - **Owner:** SIB (Cyprus) Limited, Cyprus (end 2023), Eurocement Group 2017.
    - **Capacity:** 4.4 million tonnes per year
    - **Products:** Portland cements **PC I-500 H, PC II/A-400P, PC II/B-400, PC III/A-400**

Plants in territories outside Ukrainian control:

11. **Amvrosiyivka Cement Plant LLC (Amvrosiyivka, Donetsk obl.**)
    - **Owner: PJSC "Krivoy Rog Cement"**
    - **Capacity:** 1.8 million tons of cement per year.
    - **Products:** Portland cement, Portland slag cement, Portland sulphate cement

12. **OJSC "Kramatorsk Cement Plant-Pushka"** Kramatorsk, Donetsk region) ceased its operations.
    - **Owner:** "Eurocement Group (RF).
    - **Capacity:** 0.725 mln tons of cement per year.
    - **Team:** 24 people (2016)
    - **Products:** Portland cement, Portland slag cement

Technological peculiarities of the cement industry in Ukraine

1. **Historical base:** most of the plants were built during the Soviet period (1960-1980s), have outdated equipment, but active modernization is underway.

2. **Dry Process dominance:** almost all new lines and modernized lines are dry process with **pre-decarbonization**.

3. **Modernization:** A key trend of the last 15-20 years. **Main directions**:
    - **Energy efficiency:** Replacement of ball mills with VRMs, installation of modern chillers, introduction of frequency converters, heat recovery of waste gases (e.g. for drying raw materials or generating electricity - ORC units).
    - **Productivity increase:** Reconstruction of kiln lines, installation of more powerful mills.
    - **Environment:** Installation of high efficiency bag filters, emission monitoring systems (CEMS), conversion to AWT.
    - **Automation:** Introduction of modern automated process control systems, combustion and grinding optimization systems (Autoshipment in Odessa and terminals).

4. **Use of Alternative Fuels:** Introducing the use of coal dust, plastic, industrial waste, etc., is gaining momentum as a way to reduce costs. Gaining momentum as a way to reduce costs and environmental footprint. Leading plants have projects to introduce RDF and other types of ABT. Requires investment in receiving, treatment and combustion infrastructure.

Cement plants are among the most energy-intensive industries, the share of energy carriers in the cost structure of a ton of cement reaches 60-70% (high energy consumption is due to the need to burn clinker at temperatures above 1400°C, as well as the operation of crushing plants, mills and transportation of raw materials), which makes these enterprises particularly sensitive to fluctuations in fuel prices and tariffs.

This factor significantly affects the competitiveness of products: when energy prices rise, the cost of cement increases sharply, forcing manufacturers to either raise selling prices or look for optimization methods, such as switching to alternative fuels (biomass, waste) or modernization of equipment.

Main Technological Processes:

1. **Raw material extraction:** quarry excavators, bulldozers, dump trucks (BelAZ, Caterpillar, Komatsu, Liebherr) are used. Crushing equipment (jaw, cone, roller crushers - FLSmidth, Metso, Thyssenkrupp, KHD Humboldt Wedag, as well as Soviet/Ukrainian production).

2. **Preparation of raw material mixture (Cinder):**
   - **Crushing and pre-homogenization:** crushers, stackers, reclaimers.
   - **Drying and grinding:** vertical roller mills (VRM) - absolutely dominant in new lines and modernizations (LOESCHE, FLSmidth OK Mills, Gebr. Pfeiffer MPS, Thyssenkrupp Polysius). They are more energy efficient than ball mills.
   - **Homogenization:** raw meal silos with pneumatic or mechanical agitation.

3. **Clinker firing:**
   - **Rotary kilns:** The backbone of production. Furnaces with 4 or 5 stage cyclone heat exchangers and decarbonizers predominate. Furnaces are usually 60-80m long and 4-6m in diameter. Leading equipment manufacturers: FLSmidth, KHD Humboldt Wedag (PYROSTEP, PYROCLON), Thyssenkrupp Polysius.
   - **Clinker coolers:** mainly recuperator (planetary) and grill (grate) coolers (FLSmidth Cross-Bar®, KHD PUS, Claudius Peters). Cooling efficiency and heat recovery are critical.
   - **Fuel:** Mainly coal (gasification at the decarbonizer inlet), natural gas. Increasing use of alternative fuels (AFT) - RDF (Fuel from Waste), waste oils, biomass. Requires special equipment for preparation and input (batchers, burners).

4. **Cement grinding:**
   - **Ball tube mills:** still widely used in older lines (especially multi-chamber mills).
   - **Vertical Roller Mills (VRM):** are being actively introduced for cement grinding due to their high energy efficiency (LOESCHE, FLSmidth OK Mills, Gebr. Pfeiffer).
   - **Separators:** highly efficient dynamic separators (4th generation) for fine grinding and particle size optimization.

5. **Warehousing, packing, shipping:**
    - **Clinker and cement storage:** silos (steel, reinforced concrete), covered warehouses with stacking/reclaiming system.
    - **Packaging:** rotary baggers (Haver & Boecker, Ventomatic), big bag machines.
    - **Shipment:** rail loaders into hopper cars, cement trucks, bulk loading into ships.

Key Equipment:

- **Crushers:** FLSmidth EV Hammer, Metso Nordberg, Thyssenkrupp**.**
- **Vertical Roller Mills (VRM):** LOESCHE (most common in Ukraine), FLSmidth OK Mill, Gebr. Pfeiffer MVR, Thyssenkrupp Polysius QUADROPOL.
- **Rotary Ovens and Heat Exchangers:** FLSmidth (SUPER TOWER®, ILC), KHD (PYROSTEP®, PYROCLON®), Thyssenkrupp Polysius.
- **Klinker coolers:** FLSmidth Cross-Bar®, KHD PUS® (Push-type), Claudius Peters.
- Burners: FLSmidth Duoflex, KHD Pyrojet, FCT Combustion. Special burners for ABT.
- **Filters (Dust collection):** Bag filters (most modern equipment) - FLSmidth, GEECL, Donaldson. Electrostatic precipitators (on older equipment).
- **Separators:** High efficiency dynamic separators (FLSmidth SEPAX, QDK, KHD SEPMASTER).
- **Automated Control Systems (ACS):** Siemens PCS7, ABB Ability System 800xA, Rockwell Automation PlantPAx. Critical for process optimization, energy efficiency and safety.

The main focus of recent years is deep modernization of outdated Soviet lines with the introduction of modern highly efficient (primarily VRM) and environmentally friendly equipment from leading world suppliers (LOESCHE, FLSmidth, KHD).

The plants in Podolsk and Kryvyi Rih have been actively modernized (LOESCHE VRM, KHD furnaces, chillers). Plants in Amvrosiyivka and Kamyanets-Podilskyi also underwent deep modernization (FLSmidth, LOESCHE). Plants in Odessa and Zdolbuniv applied FLSmidth, KHD technologies.
Ivano-Frankivsk modernized with the participation of Thyssenkrupp Polysius, Gebr. Pfeiffer.

Key areas of focus are **energy conservation, use of AWTs, automation and compliance with stringent environmental regulations.**

Despite significant progress in modernization, the industry continues to face serious challenges related to depreciation of assets, energy costs and the need for continuous investment to meet European standards

Cement production in Ukraine

Compared to European indicators, cement production per capita in Ukraine has fluctuated significantly over the last decade. In 2021, the figure was 245 kg/person. (EU- ~400-600 kg/person. (leaders - Germany, Poland 489 kg/person), China ~1,800 kg/person, USA 277 kg/person).

Key trends:

1. **Growth through 2019** - recovery from the 2014-2015 crisis, increased construction activity.
2. **Record in 2021 (~245 kg/person)** - construction boom before the war, road repairs.
3. **Collapse in 2022 (~100 kg/person)** - due to war, occupation of some factories (e.g., Balakleyacement), energy crisis.
4. **Partial recovery in 2023** - increased demand for repairs of destroyed infrastructure.

Cement production dynamics in Ukraine

(data in kg per person, calculations based on annual production and average annual population size).

Risk	Possibility	Impact	Mitigation measures
Changing transport policy	Medium	High	Long-term contracts with state guarantees
Corruption and bureaucracy	High	Medium	Partnership with international auditors
Sanctions (EU/US)	Low	Critical	Diversification of sales markets
2017	~8.5	~43.8	~194
2018	~9.2	~43.2	~213
2019	~9.6	~42.6	~225
2020	~9.0	~41.9	~215
2021	~10.1	~41.3	~245
2022	~3.5–4.0	~38.0	~92–105
2023	~5.0–5.5	~36.5	~137–151

Sales markets

Total production capacity of Ukraine's cement industry (2023): 14.8 million t/year vs. production of ≈10.6 million before the war.
Consumption falls to 5.4 million t in 2023 (up +17% to 2022), exports 1.24 million t.

Internal market

- **Consumption volume (2025):** ~3.5-4 million tons.
- **Prices:** 35-50% increase from 2021 due to logistics costs, energy and fuel shortages**.**

Export

- **Pre-war volumes (2021):** 3-4 million tons (30-40% of production).
- **2025:** ~0.8-1.2 million tons (20-25% of current production).
- **Directions:**
  - EU (75% of exports): Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary (land deliveries).
  - Moldova (15%).
  - Danube countries (10%): Serbia, Bulgaria via Reni/Izmail ports**.**
- **Logistics:**
  - Railway and road transport to the EU (main channel).
  - River barges on the Danube (up to 3000 tons per trip).

Factors affecting the market

Positives:

- State focus on infrastructure rehabilitation.
- Investments in logistics (modernization of railways, Danube ports).
- Reorientation of exports towards the EU.

Risks:

- **Security:** shelling of energy facilities and factories (Krivoy Rog, Odessa).
- **Energy dependence:** gas/coal price determines 60% of cement cost.
- **Hryvnia devaluation:** rise in prices for imported equipment/Fuel**.**

Outlook to 2030

1. **Short-term (2025-2026):**
   - Production growth up to 5-6 million tons due to modernization of operating plants.
   - Development of exports to the EU up to 1.5-2 mln tons.

2. **Medium-term (2027–2030):**
   - **Subject to peace:** rehabilitation of Balakleya CP + possible new CRH plant in the west.
   - Domestic demand growth up to 15-20 mt/year (recovery programs).
   - Technological transformation: Alternative Fuel (RDF), reduction of CO_2 emissions.

Ukraine's reconstruction requires 15-16 million tons of cement/year, according to USAID's forecast within the €451 billion plan. Rehabilitation of infrastructure and housing creates strong demand, making the sector promising for large-scale investments and technological upgrades.
Excess Capacity in 2023 is a shortfall in demand, but on the reconstruction horizon, capacity utilization is on the order of 100%.
CRH continues to increase investments: €465 million in total, €74.5 million invested since the start of the war

Information about the owners of cement plants in Ukraine

CRH (Cemark Holding B.V.) – Ireland. One of the world's largest manufacturers of building materials. In Ukraine since 1999.

Owns:

- Podolsk Cement
- Nikolaev Cement
- Odessa Cement
- Volyn Cement
- Yug-cement
- Kyiv terminal
- Lviv terminal

Investments: more than €465 million, including €74 million after war (from 2022). Continue to actively invest, modernize and expand terminal network.
Sales network - Cemark Ukraine.

Ivano-Frankivskcement is privately owned in Ukraine. One of the largest domestic producers. Shares are partially traded on Ukrainian exchanges (not a public company in the classical sense). Develops dry method, own quarries.

Owners:

- A group of persons related to former MP Martyn V.Y.
- Partially - family business (according to public data).

Krivoy Rog Cement is a Ukrainian property. formerly Heidelberg Materials AG (Germany). From 2008 to 2019, the company operated on the Ukrainian market as a subsidiary of the German group HeidelbergCement Ukraine

Owners:

- Ukrainian businessmen Igor Mazepa (Concorde Capital)
- Vitaliy Antonov (Galnaftogaz, OKKO)

Own:

- Krivoy Rog Cement
- Kamensky Cement Plant

Eurocement Group / Balcem (de-fact)
Eurocement — the largest producer of the Russian Federation, is authorized. After 2022 the ownership status is not entirely clear: formally Balcem is re-registered in Ukraine.

Plants:

- Balakleya Cement Plant (Balcem) (Kharkiv region).
- Kramatorsk Cement Plant (Donetsk Oblast).)

Estimation of current market share and exports

Ukraine is projected to need at least 35 million tons of cement over the next 3 years to rebuild destroyed facilities.

Market shares of companies (by production capacity)

According to Forbes Ukraine and Interfax, following the acquisition of the Dyckerhoff assets by CRH, the distribution of market shares is as follows:

- **CRH** — **~46 %** market share, unites 5 operating plants,
- **Ivano-Frankivsk Cement** — around **44 %,**
- **Kryvyi Rih Cement**— less than **10 %.**

The remaining plants are either idle or occupy an insignificant share of the total structure.

Cement exports - rapid growth

- In 2021, Ukraine exported only ~56,000 t of cement.
- In 2024, the volume increased about 30-fold to 1.7 million tons (15% of production)
- Some sources estimate total exports at 1.78 million tons with +36% growth vs. 2023.

Main export directions:

- **Poland** - growth from 0.5 million tons (2022) to 0.65 million tons (2023), expected >1 million tons in 2025.
- **Moldova and Romania** - account for up to 77 % of exports (with shares: 35 % Moldova, 25 % Poland, 18 % Romania)
- **Exports to EU as a whole** - 1.7-1.8 mln t, of concern for producers in Poland and EU

Importance of exports for the industry

! • Exports “save” the cement industry and support capacity utilization against the backdrop of falling domestic demand.
• With a production volume of ~8 mn t in 2024, exports of ~1.7 mn t cover 15% of output.
• It ensures market concentration around three key players (CRH, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kryvyi Rih Cement) and forms the policy of trade restrictions (anti-dumping, EU quotas).

What mergers and acquisitions are planned in Ukraine's cement industry?

Major M&A deals already in the process of approval or publicly announced in the Ukrainian cement sector

№	Parties and assets	Stage	Key terms/dates	What will change in the market
1	**CRH (Ireland) → Dyckerhoff Cement Ukraine**	AMCU approval received July 30, 2024; transaction in final closing phase	• Price ≈ €100 million.	CRH consolidates up to 46% of the clinker market; the number of players is reduced from 4 to 3.
	(Volyn-cement and Yugcement plants, formerly Buzzi/Dyckerhoff)		- Within 9 months after closing, CRH is obliged to transfer 25-28% of shares in DCU to an independent investor (expected EBRD) and report on prices/volumes for 5 years.	
2	**NEQSOL Holding (AZE) → PrAT "Ivano-Frankivskcement"**	Application submitted to AMCU on October 18, 2024; final negotiations	- The size of the stake is not disclosed (market estimates 25-40%).	If approved, the plant will have a strategic shareholder with a regional network (Norm plant in Azerbaijan); this is the first "entry" of a telecom holding into the construction market of Ukraine.
3	**EBRD → 25-28 % Dyckerhoff Cement Ukraine**	Preliminary mandate letter with CRH - December 2023; the investment will be part of the terms of the CRH-Buzzi deal	- Financing - consortium of IFIs, including possible syndicated loan from EBRD/IFC	Will strengthen regulator and IFI control over pricing in the industry.
4	**Kryvyi Rih Cement - informal negotiations**	CoOwner Igor Mazepa confirmed that he received offers to buy (the market links them to CRH), but decided to keep the asset and invest in generation. stopcor.orgukrbuild.dp.ua	The deal has not been launched at AMCU, but the facility remains on the "short list" of potential acquisitions by foreign groups.	

Conclusion

The prospects for the Ukrainian cement industry in the next 5-10 years will be determined by a complex combination of challenges and opportunities.

Among which the main global grind is decarbonization and green transformation: bringing to European standards (IED Directive, EU ETS) on emissions (CO_2, NOx, SO_2, dust), increasing the share of alternative fuels, continuing modernization, in the long term introducing CCUS Technology (Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage), which will require huge investments. Marketing and certification of low carbon footprint products will be a competitive advantage, especially for exports to the EU.

Adoption of digitalization and automation: IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things), predictive maintenance and process modeling for optimization (digital twins), Artificial Intelligence, Autonomous Technologies, will contribute to optimal leadership position in the long term.

The key area for industry survival is exports, but this is a temporary solution due to declining domestic demand (~6-7 million tons in 2023-24 vs. pre-pandemic ~10-11 million tons).

With the start of large-scale demand recovery in Ukraine, a significant share of production is expected to return to the domestic market, reducing export dependence.

With internationalization, the industry will move to a sustainable structure, but today exports remain a critical sales channel.

Focus on EU countries (subject to compliance with green standards), Moldova, Georgia, possibly Africa will require logistical optimization and competitive prices.

The industry has potential for development, but it can be realized only in conditions of a stable macroeconomic environment, well-thought-out government policy and investors' readiness for long-term investments.

Key Success Factors:

- **Access to long-term investments:** Loans, foreign investment, possibly state programs to support green transition.
- **Public policy:** Clear, stable and incentivizing rules for green transformation.
- **ABT infrastructure development:** National/regional collection and recycling systems in RDF.
- **Energy price competitiveness:** Reduce dependence on imported energy.
- **Skilled workforce:** Availability of engineers and technologists able to work with modern equipment and digital systems.
- **Reconstruction of the internal market:** Scale and pace of reconstruction of infrastructure and housing.

Links

1. *Ministry of Economy of Ukraine https://www.me.gov.ua/*
2. *State Statistics Service of Ukraine (Derzhstat) https://ukrstat.gov.ua/*
3. *Association "Ukrcement" https://minre.gov.ua/*
4. *Ministry of Reconstruction of Ukraine https://minre.gov.ua/*
5. *CemNet https://www.cemnet.com/*
6. *Global Cement Magazine https://www.globalcement.com/*
7. *CRU Group https://www.crugroup.com/*
8. *Heidelberg Materials https://www.heidelbergmaterials.com/*
9. *CRH plc https://www.crh.com/*
10. *Buzzi Unicem (Dyckerhoff) https://www.buzziunicem.com/*
11. *Ports of Ukraine https://ports.com.ua/*
12. *Ukrzaliznytsia https://www.uz.gov.ua/*
13. *Open4Business https://open4business.com.ua/*
14. *YouControl https://youcontrol.com.ua/*
15. *LIGA.net https://liga.net/*
16. *Interfax-Ukraine https://interfax.com.ua/*
17. *Bloomberg https://www.bloomberg.com/*
18. *Reuters https://www.reuters.com/*
19. *Epravda https://www.epravda.com.ua/*
20. *Mind.ua https://mind.ua/*
21. *Pro-Consulting https://pro-consulting.ua/ru/issledovanie-rynka/rynok-cementa-v-ukraine-2023*
22. *Ukraine Cement Market Report (Research and Markets) https://www.researchandmarkets.com/reports/5385809/ukraine-cement-market-report*
23. *Cement Industry Ukraine (GMK Center) https://gmk.center/en/industry/cement/*
24. *Budindustry https://budindustry.com.ua/category/cement/*