

Impact of Russia and Ukraine War on Accounting for Continuing and Discontinuing Operations

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Abstract

Conflicts tend to affect business operations in major ways. That is especially the case when it comes to the supply chain as such, following the Ukraine-Russian conflict, multinationals operating in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus have been forced to critically analyze the situation. That is with the aim of determining to what extent it affects their ability to control their operations in the conflict nations. The sanctions placed on Russia because of the conflict make it worse because some of the foreign nations have lost the control they had over the subsidiaries/operations in Russia, hence, forcing them to discontinue their operations. It is worth noting that as per IFRS 10 guidelines, there is no exclusion from consolidation due to loss of control or even as a result of challenges in exchanging foreign currencies. Hence, firms that do not discontinue their operations in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus have to continue consolidating the financial statements of their subsidiaries.

Keywords: Continuing operations, discontinuing operations, subsidiaries, IFRS

1. Introduction

Conflicts worldwide or in different parts of the world often disrupt many business operations. That is mainly because of the uncertainties businesses, especially multinationals running in the conflicting regions, face regarding whether they should continue reporting their activities in the area or discontinue the operations. One such event recently occurred following the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, affecting the operations of many companies in the two conflicting nations. The impact of this has been temporary and, in some cases, permanent closures of business operations in the two countries by some multinational corporations. That is because they fear that they would incur even more significant losses in these two nations if the conflict continues. From an accounting perspective, the closures of business operations in Ukraine and Russia are not voluntary and are primarily circumstantial, affecting the reporting for continuing, discontinuing, and discontinued operations (Biron, 2022). That is because some of these multinationals had not envisioned a scenario forcing them to close or discontinue their operations in these two regions.

It is worth noting that since the conflict broke out, more than 1000 companies have curtailed their operations in Russia and Ukraine. That's a large number, and due to transport and logistic issues, most companies cannot dispose of their assets trapped in the two nations. That is unlike what it would be in an ideal situation where the businesses are closing, suggesting that they already made prior arrangements on what happens to their assets on the discontinued operations (Yale School of Management, 2022). Therefore, it is paramount to understand the implication of the conflict on the reporting for discontinuing, discontinuing, or continuing operations. That is mainly regarding the material judgment used to determine how to report the discounting and discontinued business operations.

2. Accounting for Continuing, Discontinuing, and Discontinued Operations

IFRS 5 requires entities to make all necessary material disclosures regarding their continuing, discontinuing, and discontinued operations. That includes reporting all the profits the firm has earned from the discontinuing or discontinued operations during the financial period under consideration. Besides reporting the incomes from the discontinued operations during the financial period in question, it is also necessary for entities to provide all relevant information on the assets from the discontinued operations that are being held for sale. That is because, in most instances, after stopping certain operations, the business might deem it necessary to dispose of its assets in the units which will no longer be running. In general terms, the assets held for sale

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following the discontinuation of certain operations are not depreciated (DeFond et al., 2020). Instead, they are measured at the lower carrying amount and fair value, less the costs the entity will incur in selling the said assets. They must also be presented in a separate schedule, not the entity's balance sheet. The guideline also requires entities to make specific disclosures for discontinued operations and disposals of non-current assets.

Per the IFRS provisions, disclosing discontinuing operations should start before the entity stops some operations. That is because it is expected that over the financial years, the managers would have analyzed the said operations' performance and determined that there is a need to discontinue such operations. Therefore, the accounting guideline requires companies to make necessary disclosures immediately after the entity gets into an agreement to sell the assets in the discontinuing operations or the board of directors or relevant governing body has approved and announced the planned discontinuance (IAS 35) (Kaplan, Kenchington & Wenzel, 2020). The disclosures are mandatory, especially for publicly traded companies, because they must provide all necessary information to their shareholders. It is worth noting that under normal circumstances, businesses should disclose planned operations discounting in the financial year during which the plans have been approved. Companies choose to discontinue operations due to changes in their values, missions, and visions or because they feel that some of their operations are more of cost centers than profit centers (DS Choi, 2011). Hence, the need to discontinue them to maximize profits in the already profitable operations by reducing the entity's focus on the processes that are not yielding expected results.

Over 1000 companies have had to curtail their operations in Russia and Ukraine following the conflict. These firms did not have time to make proper times for the discontinuation. Therefore, it is evident that most of them will have to make several considerations when reporting the discontinuation of their operations in the region. That is because there is a great deal of uncertainty about how or whether these businesses would effectively dispose of the assets they hold in Russia and Ukraine if the conflict continues (Biron, 2022). Besides, there is the effect of curtailed operations on the income statements of these companies. That must also be considered when making the necessary disclosures.

3. Financial Reporting Considerations Arising From the Russia-Ukraine War Geo-Political Environment

The Russian-Ukraine war is between two regions, and the military is taking the forefront. In this case, a lot of sanctions on Russia and Ukraine will take a huge toll on businesses in the present and future. This will affect not only the human toll and business operations in these two countries but also any other bodies around the region that trade with these two countries (Biron, 2022). The war has and will always have a global impact on accounting and financial markets and, most importantly, the geo-political environment. Therefore, any firms involved should consider whether they are willing to continue operating in the region, given the predictions. Given the macroeconomic conditions that the Russian-Ukraine war caused on the global financial markets, there must be a consideration of how much the sanctions will broaden (Deloitte, 2022a). The extent of military involvement, the duration that the war is expected to go on, the desired effects on businesses, and the possible strategies that other global financial markets are willing to put in place.

As a precautionary measure, it is essential for firms within the geographical area involved to share in the expected impacts of the war on the business. These may include: possible cyber-attacks from rival countries; an increase in the cost of productions due to sanctions put in place; disruption of the supply chains due to interference with the transport system in the regions affected, extensive loss of capital and property; and stock from military invasions, interference of the capital markets and the value of the currency in the FOREX, disruption of the production levels and quantity among many other possible effects of the war in the region.

4. Significant Accounting and Financial Issues to Consider

Each firm will be affected differently given its dynamics of operations; however, some main points that will affect all of them collectively should be considered. Estimating future cash flows and preparing how to work with the changes expected. The firms will pursue information that will help them carry out assessments on non-financial assets, how much it relies upon tax assets deferrals and whether, given all the implications of the war, the business will still stand a chance in the regional market. The firms can take the following measures to be ahead in future cash flow and expected changes. They include; since there is a wide range of uncertainty associated with the war's possible outcomes, which may influence an entity's long-term operating plan in the affected countries, the economic impact of the battle depends on variables that are difficult to predict (Deloitte, 2022b). Examples include the duration and degree to which government sanctions restrict the ability to operate in Russia, the nature and effectiveness of government assistance to the affected entity, and the effect of changes in vital macroeconomic factors that must be translated into estimates of an entity's own future cash flows.

The business will, therefore, have to develop more strategies, including good will measures that will ensure that it can point out the specific issues and how to deal with them in the future without affecting its operations significantly, secondly, disruption of the supply chains in different businesses within the region close to Ukraine and Russia (Ngoc et al., 2022). The war will have huge effects on the supply of the operations of other businesses in the area through military invasions, destruction of inventory, and misplacement of people, thus affecting the labor market, shortages of materials, higher costs of freight, and increased transportation delays (Deloitte, 2022a). Given these challenges, entities may need to review the costs associated with accounting for inventory and revenue recognition practices.

Thirdly, it will be hard for businesses affected by the war to recognize any events that will come after the war due to the volatility of the economy, bank markets, capital markets, and money markets. Things have been changing randomly over time, and given the uncertainties that come with war, it will be hard to predict upcoming events and counter those (Demertzis et al., 2022). For example, given the volatility in the FOREX market, it will be hard to make any investment or withdraw since no one knows how it will be affected.

Fourth, the firms will have to assess their current situation and determine whether they will be able to continue having open doors to the public in the next year, whether the war stops or continues. It should assess its continuity potential through management plans made after issuing the annual financial reports. To do this, the management team must consider a few things (Korovkin & Makarin, 2023). The first is the specific challenges the firm is facing and the extent to which they will impact its operations.

Besides, there is also the need to consider the potential diminished demand and supply for products or services the firm is offering. Contractual and legal obligations due or anticipated within one year are another critical consideration that must be made in this case. Other considerations include complete working and working capital flow and accessibility to existing sources of capital for the firm (Ngoc et al., 2022).

Fifth, the firm might lose the level of control in the market given the various political constraints that maybe put in place as a repercussion of the war. Different political and economic policies that will be put in place to cope with the war will restrict certain business operations (Korovkin & Makarin, 2023). The firms in the affected region will be forced to tailor their consolidation and equity financial reforms to fit with the changes that will be made to ensure that the equity method used is significant and can be used in permanent situations.

Due to sanctions that have been put in place against Russia, it is most likely that restrictions in the foreign currency market and multiple exchange rates will arise in the regions that are directly or indirectly related to the war countries. It is also important to note that the firms should be able to foresee the impairment of assets in the company and how they can be recovered due to the war (Korovkin & Makarin, 2023). If a business can withstand the geo-political challenges after the war, it will have a strong foundation that will increase its longevity and stand the test of time.

5. Analysis of Financial Reporting Considerations Made

Since the conflict started, companies have been considering whether to continue or discontinue their operations in Russia and Ukraine. More than 1000 companies have been forced to either withdraw from the region or suspend their operations temporary as they analyse the situation and wait to see how it turns out. For the businesses that are yet to report or declare their operations in Russia discontinued, they have to bear the additional costs of running branches that are not operating at their maximum capacity. That is because with the conflict, their branches are experiencing major supply chain issues (Ngoc et al., 2022). That is especially the case following the sanctions that were placed on Russia. Some of the companies that have chosen to continue operating in Russia, despite the uncertainty that they face in that market include Agrana, which is a consumer staples companies from Austria. There is also the Agricultural Bank of China, Ambridge Interstate Hotels, and Align Technology. ANT Group, Anta Sports, Boggi, BPW, and Bharat Petroleum (BPCL) (Yale School of Management, 2022). Most of these firms have considered their operations prior to making decisions on whether to pull out or remain in operation in Russia. One of the main reasons why some of these companies have chosen to continue operating in Russia despite the uncertain business climate, is that they have vested interests in the region. For instance, Agricultural Bank of China despite being a multinational company offers banking services. Others such as ANTN Group have joint ventures with Russian-based companies (Biron, 2022). Hence, for such firms the strong ties that they have with Russia make it difficult to discontinue their operations in the country. Therefore, they have to continue reporting their operations in the conflict region despite the fact that they are incurring losses.

Other firms have had to suspend their operations temporarily, hence, they cannot necessarily report the operations in Russia as discontinued. These are the firms that have been most affected as far as reporting their financial performance in Russia is concerned. That is because IFRS does not provide accounting procedures that should be followed to show that a firm has suspended its operations. Hence, they either have to report the operations in Russia as discontinued or reporting them as continuing operations. The impact of reporting their activities in Russia as discontinued includes the fact that it would result in some of these businesses losing potential clients and investors when they resume. That is because the clients and investors would most probably think that the companies have pulled out of Russia, hence, when they resume they would have to rebuild their credibility all over again, which is not necessarily an easy thing to do (Ngoc et al., 2022). Hence, Some of these companies have had to go with reporting the operations as continuing, which implies that for most of them their subsidiaries and branches are reporting net losses considering that they have been greatly affected by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Besides, there are the supply chain challenges, which further make it difficult for the business' ranches and subsidiaries to operate as they would normally. These are key considerations that must be incorporated in the financial statements or better still notes regarding the same should be included with the aim of ensuring that the users of the financial statements understand that the firms have only suspended their operations in the conflict region temporarily. These include, firms such as Abbott Laboratories, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Calfrac Well Services and Colgate-Palmolive (Yale School of Management, 2022). These are firms that main have set production plants in Russia, hence, need to ensure that they have thoroughly analysed the situation and made the right judgment before they can pull out. Besides, given the nature of their investment in Russia and the conflict in place, it is challenging for these firms to withdraw their operations right way.

However, more than 1000 companies have determined that they cannot continue operating in Russia. That is especially the case for firms that relied heavily on supplies from outside Russia. As such, most of these firms have determined that they cannot continue operating with the major supply chain issues/challenges that they face. It is worth noting that some of these companies are in the process of discontinuing their operations. As such, they have not completely withdrawn from Russia but are gradually reducing or rather scaling their operations to ensure that they can comfortably operate at reduce capacities. These include firms such as ABB, AGCO, Boston Scientific, and Allianz, which have scaled down their operations but not completely discontinued their operations (Yale School of Management, 2022). However, they are in the process of discontinuing their operations, hence, must include such information in their financial reports That will help provide crucial details to the users of their financial statements in regard to the reasons why the firms are performing or rather producing below their normal capacities. Finally, there are those firms that have discontinued their operations in Russia following the conflict. These firms need to consider the impact of the conflict on the fair value of their assets prior to reporting their discontinued operations in the financial statements (Biron, 2022). That will help ensure that they incorporate the added risk from the fact that they cannot easily dispose of their assets in Russia. Some of these companies include Akin Gump, Acerinox, Aviva and Assicurazioni Generali. The main challenges that these firms face is in regard to disposing the assets of their discontinued operations. That is because the conflict has made it difficult for these companies to easily dispose their resources or assets in the conflict region.

Carlson (2022) explains that the conflict in Ukraine and Russia could lead changes in investors' relationships with investees, these include subsidiaries, associates, and associates. And joint ventures in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. For instance, due to conflict foreign investors may decide to stop their operations in these markets or sometimes the sanctions could force them to do so. One of the greatest challenges involved in such discontinuation of operation under the circumstances is that it might be difficult for the firms to repatriate funds from investees in the affected regions. Under the continuous assessment provisions in IFRS standards, an investor should consider whether the changes in the environment will have a major impact on the business' ability to control, jointly control, or have a significant influence over each of the investees. Hence, they must account for each of the investment accordingly (Preobragenskaya & McGee, 2003). It is worth noting that regardless of whether there is a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, there are other major impacts that businesses need to consider such as possible impairment and presentation as held-for-sale or discontinued operations.

6. Conclusion

To conclude, some of the key consideration that farms need to make when reporting continuing and discontinuing operations in Russia and Ukraine are captured under the IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements guidelines. That is especially the case for firms that have subsidiaries or joint ventures in Russia or Ukraine. It is important to note that an investor is said to control operations of the subsidiaries if three key elements are met. These include power over the investee, exposure or rights to variable returns, and ability to use its power to influence the returns. In this case as observed in Appendix A, different companies have taken varied actions

depending on their assessment of the control that they have on the operations in Russia. For firms that feel that they can still maneuver the challenges they have continued operating in Russia. However, some have scaled back or temporarily suspended their operations until they can regain full control of their operations in Russia. It is necessary for the company to make the correct material judgement before deciding whether to continue or discontinue its operations in a foreign country. It is worth noting that the challenge of losing control off an existing subsidiary in a conflict-affected region or country is usually high and deconsolidation of the subsidiaries in such as region should not be presumed immediately. That is because there is no exclusion from consolidation because of difficulties in repatriating funds from the subsidiary to the parent or lack of exchangeability of currencies. Hence, an assessment of the situation at hand is important to guide the firm on whether to continue with operations in the conflict country or discontinue its operations.

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**Appendix 1: Decisions of Multinational Companies in Russia
Companies Continuing Operations in Russia**

Name	Action	Industry	Country
Agrana	continue operating plant in Russia	Consumer Staples	Austria
Agricultural Bank of China	Russian companies open accounts with the bank; decline to comment	Financials	China
Aimbridge Interstate Hotels	still operating in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	United States
Air China	still flying to Russia	Industrials	China
Air Serbia	still flying to Russia	Industrials	Serbia
Alibaba	still operating in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	China
Align Technology	still operating in Russia	Health Care	United States
Alpina Žiri	distributors in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Slovenia
Alumil	Not disclosed publicly	Materials	Greece
Anadolu Efes	still operating in Russia	Consumer Staples	Turkey
ANT Group	joint venture with the Russian Sovereign Wealth Fund	Information Technology	China
Anta Sports	still operating and providing online sales to Russia	Consumer Discretionary	China
Antal	still operating and actively hiring in Russia	Industrials	United Kingdom
AnyDesk Software	still providing services to Russia; not disclosed publicly	Information Technology	Germany
Ariston Group	still operating and actively hiring in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Italy
Auchan-Retail	still operating in Russia	Consumer Staples	France
AVL	still operating in Russia	Industrials	Austria
B. Braun	still operating in Russia	Health Care	Germany
Babolat	still operating and selling to Russia	Consumer Discretionary	France
Bajaj Auto	business as usual	Consumer Discretionary	India
Benetton	continue operations in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Italy
Bharat Petroleum (BPCL)	bought 2 million barrels of Russian Urals for May loading	Energy	India
Binbit	Operating in Russia	Communication Services	Mexico
Boggi	still operating in Russia & online sales running	Consumer Discretionary	Italy
Bonduelle	still operating in Russia	Consumer Staples	France
BPW	still cooperating with dealers in Russia; not disclosed publicly	Consumer Discretionary	Germany
Buzzi Unicem	continue operating plants in Russia	Materials	Italy
Calzedonia	continue sales in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Italy
Camille Albane	franchised salons continue to operate	Consumer Discretionary	France
Carl's Jr. CLK	still operating in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	United States
Cham Wings	still flying to Russia	Industrials	Syria
Charoen Pokphand Foods	still operating in Russia	Consumer Staples	Thailand

Appendix 2: Those Buying Time

Name	Action	Industry	Country
Aalberts	continue operations on an unspecified "lower" level & postpone investments	Industrials	Netherlands
Abbott Laboratories	suspend non-essential business activity	Health Care	United States
Abbvie	suspend aesthetics operations, pause new clinical trials	Health Care	United States
Accor	suspend new investments/development	Consumer Discretionary	France
Accumulux	still operating plant in Togliatti, Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Luxembourg
Air Liquide	Some clients no longer supplied, others scaled down; all Russian investments on hold	Materials	France
Airbus	suspend supply of parts and deliveries/servicing, t but continue substantial titanium purchases from Russia	Industrials	Netherlands
Akrapovič	still operating in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Slovenia
Alcon	suspend new investments and new clinical trial enrollment in Russia	Health Care	Switzerland
AmerisourceBergen	cease new business initiatives but continue existing clinical trials, and distributing health products	Health Care	United States
Andbank	investigate if Russian customers are subject to European sanctions	Financials	Andorra
Andritz	suspend unspecified new business in Russia for time being	Industrials	Austria
Anecoop	diverting sales away from Russia	Consumer Staples	Spain
Archer Daniels Midland (ADM)	unspecified scaling down of non-essential operations	Consumer Staples	United States
Arconic	pause new contracts but continue existing	Materials	United States
AstraZeneca	halt new investments/new clinical trials	Health Care	United Kingdom
Aurubis AG	monitor situation and review structures of Russian business partners	Industrials	Germany
Bang & Bonsomer	suspend new investments but still operating in Russia	Materials	Finland
Barilla	all new investments and advertising activities on hold; limit Russia production to pasta and bread	Consumer Staples	Italy
Barry Callebaut	suspend capital investment	Consumer Staples	Switzerland
Bayer	stopping unspecified non-essential business activity	Health Care	Germany
Binance	restrict Russian accounts with over €10,000	Financials	China
BlaBlaCar	Stopped new investment but stays in Russia	Information Technology	France
Boiron	suspend new investments & stop clinical trials	Health Care	France
Bolt	remove all Russia-manufactured and Russian-branded goods	Information Technology	Estonia
Bristol-Myers Squibb	pause new trials & stop enrollment of new participants; still actively hiring in Russia	Health Care	United States
Calfrac Well Services	suspension of new investments in Russia	Energy	Canada
Campari	continue sales in Russia but suspend new investments	Consumer Staples	Italy

CANPACK	Stopped new investments	Materials	Poland
CAPRI Holdings (Versace, Michael Kors, Jimmy Cho)	online orders unavailable but still advertising; no information about on-site sales	Consumer Discretionary	United States
Cargill	unspecified scaling down of non-essential operations	Consumer Staples	United States
Carmim	suspend some orders in backlog	Consumer Staples	Portugal
Citadele Banka	still allows transactions to Russia but introduced more thorough checks	Financials	Latvia
Colgate-Palmolive	continue essential health and hygiene products	Consumer Staples	United States
Corticeira Amorim	commerical activity suspended	Materials	Portugal
Crédit Andorrà	investigate if Russian customers are subject to European sanctions	Financials	Andorra
Deceuninck	stop investments & cut links with other establishments	Industrials	Belgium
DeLonghi	paused new shipments and investments	Consumer Discretionary	Italy
DMK Group	suspend new investments/advertising but continue sales and plant operations in Russia	Consumer Staples	Germany

Appendix 3: Scaling Back

Name	Action	Industry	Country
ABB	temporarily pausing all new orders and operational activity	Industrials	Switzerland
Activision Blizzard	suspend new sales of and in our games in Russia	Communication Services	United States
ADEO Leroy Merlin	Stopped new investments, imports, and financing in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	France
Adobe	suspend all new sales in Russia and Belarus; current services continue	Information Technology	United States
AGCO	stop sale of new machines to Russia	Industrials	United States
AkzoNobel	suspend new investments in Russia; end Aerospace work	Materials	Netherlands
Allianz	meaningfully reduce exposure to Russia	Financials	Germany
Alphabet	withdraw all operations in Moscow; stop taking new customers; stop ads	Communication Services	United States
Amadeus IT Group	suspend partnership with Aeroflot	Information Technology	Spain
Amgen	suspend all non-essential business activities; keep delivering some medicines	Health Care	United States
AmRest	suspend operations with some brands in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Spain
ASBIS	amends contracts following new sanctions	Information Technology	Cyprus
Aspo	reducing operations in Russia	Industrials	Finland
Avaya	limit certain services; cease new maintenance and support arrangements	Information Technology	United States
Bacardi	paused exports to Russia but not domestic operations	Consumer Staples	Bermuda
Bank of Cyprus	maintain loan book; observe banking sanctions	Financials	Cyprus
Beiersdorf	maintain skin and bodycare products; stop other products	Consumer Staples	Germany
Bekaert	scale back business in Russia	Industrials	Belgium
Black Red White	divesting from Russian subsidiary, still has a significant stake in a company operating in Belarus, which also suspended Russian exports	Consumer Discretionary	Poland
BNY Mellon	suspend new business activity and investments; continue cooperation with current clients	Financials	United States

Boehringer Ingelheim	scale back to just supplying medicine	Health Care	Germany
Bosch	suspend some shipments and plants but not all	Industrials	Germany
Boston Scientific	suspend all new investment and non-essential activity	Health Care	United States
Brenntag	suspend exports to Russia; no information about local operations	Materials	Germany
Bucher Industries	not specified business activities in Russia were reduced "substantially"	Industrials	Switzerland
Bunge	suspend exports but continue certain domestic	Consumer Staples	United States
Bureau Veritas	scaled back	Industrials	France
Carl Zeiss		Health Care	Germany
Carrier	not pursue new business opportunities but continue fulfilling existing contracts	Industrials	United States
Carter's Oshkosh	stop all shipments of merchandise to Russia	Industrials	United States
Caterpillar	suspend minor Russian manufacturing facilities but not import sales	Industrials	United States
CHR Hansen	suspend operations outside of staple food products	Materials	Denmark
Coca-Cola	suspend certain operations in Russia but continue to operate some chains (Costa Coffee)	Consumer Staples	United States
Coinbase	block certain illicit Russian accounts but not all	Financials	United States
Confor Step	Stopped producing or shipping to Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Portugal
Continental	resumed local production after having previously suspended Russian factory	Consumer Discretionary	Germany
Corning	suspend almost all sales in Russia except minor life-saving products	Information Technology	United States
Credit Suisse	stop new business in Russia while meaningfully cutting exposure by 56%	Financials	Switzerland
Danske Bank	ban Russian investments in customers' portfolios	Financials	Denmark
DB Schenker	suspend direct shipments to Russia; continue Europe to Kazakhstan and Russia to Kazakhstan routes	Industrials	Germany

Appendix 4: Temporary Closure

Name	Action	Industry	Country
3M	suspend operations in Russia	Industrials	United States
AAK	halted delivery and sales	Consumer Staples	Sweden
Abrdn	suspend investments in Russia and reduce exposure	Financials	United Kingdom
ACCA	suspend operations in Russia and Belarus	Industrials	United Kingdom
Acer	suspend its business in Russia	Information Technology	Taiwan
Acne Studios	put all Russian activities on hold	Consumer Discretionary	Sweden
Adamed	halt sales and production in Russia	Health Care	Poland
Adidas	suspend operations in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Germany
ADP	suspend sales/services to Russia	Information Technology	United States
AICPA	suspend sale and delivery of services indefinitely	Industrials	United States
Air Astana	suspend flights to Russia	Industrials	Kazakhstan

Air France	halt flight to and from Russia	Industrials	France
Air Malta	suspend all flights to and from Russia	Industrials	Malta
Airbnb	block bookings and block accepting guests in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	United States
Akamai	suspend sales in Russia	Information Technology	United States
Akin Gump	suspend operations in Russia	Industrials	United States
AL-KO Vehicle Technology	suspend deliveries to Russia and Belarus	Consumer Discretionary	Germany
Alaska Airlines	temporarily suspend partnership with Russian airline	Industrials	United States
Alimentation Couche-Tard	suspend operations	Consumer Staples	Canada
Alstom	suspend shipments to Russia	Industrials	France
AM Best	suspend all commercial activities to Russian clients	Information Technology	United States
Amazon	suspend operations in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	United States
Ambarella	suspend shipments into Russia	Information Technology	United States
AMD	suspend all sales to Russia	Information Technology	United States
Amdocs	stop all new sales of product and services in Russia	Information Technology	United States
Amer Sports	suspend all commercial activities in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Finland
American Express	suspend operations in Russia	Financials	United States
Amica	suspended Russian exports	Consumer Discretionary	Poland
Amway	suspend operations in Russia	Consumer Staples	United States
Analog Devices	suspend sales to Russia according to sanctions	Information Technology	United States
Ansys	suspend all sales and business activity	Information Technology	United States
Aon PLC	suspend operations in Russia	Financials	United Kingdom
Apple	suspend all official site sales; turn off select apps and services	Information Technology	United States
Arla	suspends all operations	Consumer Staples	Denmark
ARM	suspend shipments according to sanctions	Information Technology	United Kingdom

Appendix 6: Discontinued Operations

Name	Action	Industry	Country
AB InBev	sold stake in joint ventures and suspend using its license in Russia	Consumer Staples	Belgium
Accenture	exiting Russia completely	Information Technology	Ireland
Accountor	withdrawal from Russia	Information Technology	Finland
Acerinox	Ceased Operations	Materials	Spain
Acronis	suspend operations in Russia	Information Technology	Switzerland
Adenza	discontinue all operations in Russia	Information Technology	United Kingdom
AECOM	exit Russia operations	Industrials	United States

Aegon	Sold exposure	Financials	Netherlands
AerCap	cease leasing activity with Russian airlines	Industrials	Ireland
AG Barr	cut ties with Russian market	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom
Air Products	full divestiture from Russia	Materials	United States
AirBaltic	leave Russian market until further notice	Industrials	Latvia
Akvelon	close offices in Moscow	Information Technology	United States
Alcoa	cease buying raw materials from, or selling our products to, Russian businesses	Materials	United States
Aldi	remove products from Russia	Consumer Staples	Germany
Allegro	bans Russian & Belarussian products	Consumer Discretionary	Poland
Allen & Overy	wind down Russian operations	Industrials	United Kingdom
American Airlines	end agreements with Russian airlines	Industrials	United States
Ametek	closing TPM Russia subsidiary due to war in Ukraine	Industrials	United States
Amsted Rail	exit Russia completely	Industrials	United States
AP7	sell off all of Russian shares	Financials	Sweden
APG	sell all Russian investment	Financials	Netherlands
ArcelorMittal	removed all Russian materials from supply chain	Materials	Luxembourg
Arendt & Medernach	pull out of Russia; close Russian office and suspend select Russian client engagements	Industrials	Luxembourg
Asda	remove products from Russia	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom
Asics	Ceased all business operations in Russia	Consumer Discretionary	Japan
Assicurazioni Generali	exit Russia completely	Financials	Italy
Atos	exit from Russia	Information Technology	France
Atria	exit business in Russia	Consumer Staples	Finland
Avery Dennison	exit Russian operations	Materials	United States
Avid	cease all sales and support to all customers, users and resellers in Russia & Belarus	Information Technology	United States
Aviva	Exited all equity and debt positions	Financials	United Kingdom
Baker Botts	wind down Moscow office	Industrials	United States
Baker McKenzie	cease operations in Russia and transfer them to an independent entity	Industrials	United States