

Russia: Commitment to macro stability tested by weaker activity

Both consumer and producer activity weakened in December 2018, confirming our expectations of declining support of local demand to GDP growth at least at the beginning of 2019. This year will be a test to Russia's conservative approach to fiscal and monetary policy



Source: Shutterstock

+2.3% YoY December retail trade
2.6% YoY in 2018

Worse than expected

Consumption no longer supported by income or leverage

With the exception of the unemployment rate, which remained at a low level of 4.8%, the household activity data for December 2018 was a disappointment. While we expected a pre-VAT hike spending splurge to keep the retail trade figures close to 3.0% YoY, the actual result was only

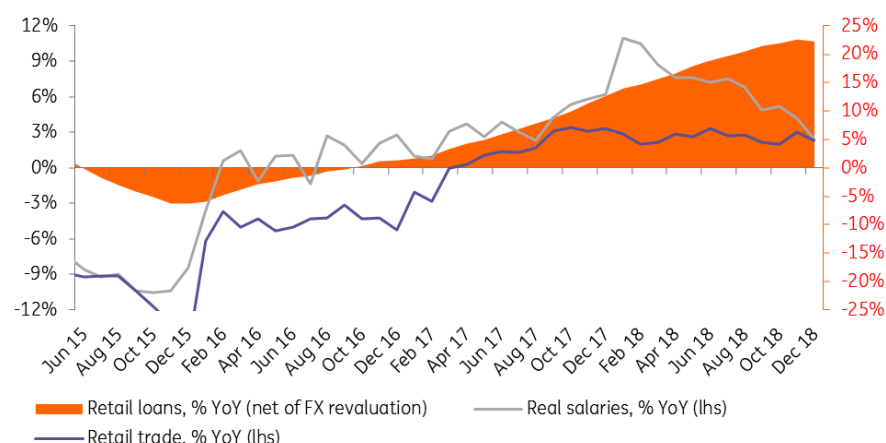
2.3% YoY, putting the full-year result at 2.6%. Admittedly, this number may underestimate the consumption volumes due to the growing share of cross-border internet trade (eg, AliExpress), which may not be fully accounted for in the flash statistics, however, we are more concerned with other indicators of deterioration of the income and consumption trend coming from various sources:

- The real salary growth decelerated to 2.5% YoY in December 2018 (vs 4.4% YoY consensus) from 4.2% YoY in November, which is a result of both acceleration in the CPI growth from 3.8% to 4.3% YoY and the slowdown in nominal salary growth to 6.9% YoY from 8-10% YoY in the previous months.
- Weaker income trend is confirmed by the slowdown in retail deposit growth (adjusted for FX revaluation effect) to a mere 5.5% in December 2018 vs 6-8% YoY in the previous months, as reported by the Bank of Russia (CBR).
- The retail lending growth, also reported by CBR, slowed down (for the first time in 3 years) to 22% YoY in December 2018, which might indicate declining confidence in the higher-income households.
- Consumer confidence indicator reported by inFOM pollster dropped to 89 points in December from the 91-93 range seen throughout most of 2H18 and 106 at the beginning of last year.

We expect consumption trend to further deteriorate in 2019 for the following reasons:

- VAT has been increased from 18% to 20%, excise on a number of products, including gasoline, have also been increased, and the ability of retailers to sacrifice margins in favour of consumers is under question.
- The amount of duty-free imports for individual consumption has been halved to EUR500 per month, making bargain non-food purchases from cross-border e-shops (eg, AliExpress) more expensive.
- Real salary growth is unlikely to repeat this year's good result of 6.8% YoY in real terms due to the end of the electoral cycle and the likely acceleration of the average inflation of 2.9% in 2018 to 5%+ in 2019F.
- The increase in the retirement age effective this year should boost Russia's officially employed population by 2 million people (+3%), but as according to official statistics around 9 million Russians above the current retirement age had remained employed, the effect on total household income (official and unofficial) should not be large.
- The support to consumption from retail lending growth should decline due to CBR's further tightening in risk requirements starting 1 April.

Key indicators of the Russian consumer trend



Source: State Statistics Service, Bank of Russia, ING

+2.0% YoY December industrial output
 +2.9% in 2019

Worse than expected

State investments fail to translate into broad-based corporate activity

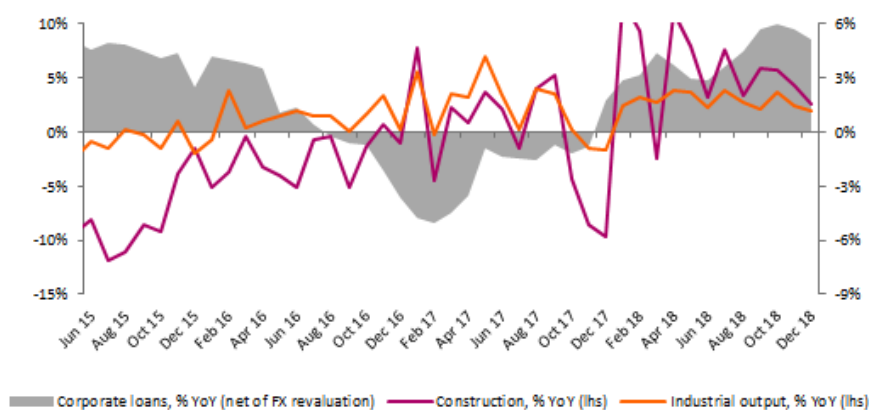
Corporate activity also disappointed in December.

- Industrial output showed surprising deceleration to 2.0% YoY in December, down from 2.4% YoY in November and below the 2.5% YoY consensus. As we had predicted, industrial production managed to receive support from commodity extraction and energy distribution sectors, however, this was offset by stagnation in the manufacturing sector.
- Construction growth, which is an indirect indicator of investment activity (which is now reported only on a quarterly basis), was reported at 2.6% YoY in December, down from 4.3% YoY in the previous month and below 3.3% YoY consensus forecast.
- We note that the State Statistics Service (Rosstat) has significantly upgraded the previous 2018 dataset for construction, resulting in +5.3% growth in 2018 vs just 0.5% YoY reported earlier for 11M18. Given the 5.5% share of the construction sector in the Russian GDP, such an upgrade may statistically add up to 0.3 pp to the 2018 GDP growth, likely resulting in outperformance of our 1.6% forecast for 2018. However, the upgrade seems to reflect the completion of large state-sponsored infrastructure projects at the beginning of last year, which does not improve the 2019 expectations, if not worsening it due to the higher base effect.
- The weakening of corporate activity at the year-end is also confirmed by the slowdown in corporate lending growth (adjusted for FX revaluation effect) to 5.1% YoY in December from ~6% in the preceding months.

Overall modest performance of industrial and construction at the year-end, as well as weak

corporate lending growth, suggest that large investment projects in 2018, including construction of infrastructure for the Football World Cup 2018, construction of the Kerch Bridge and Power of Siberia pipeline fail to translate in a broader-based recovery. For 2019, we expect producer activity to remain restrained by higher taxation in the oil and non-oil industry, extension of the OPEC+ agreement prescribing further cuts in oil production, worsening in the global growth outlook, persistent sanction risks and tightening in the monetary policy.

Key indicators of the Russian producer trend



Source: Bank of Russian, State Statistics Service, ING

GDP growth to decelerate to 1.0% in 2019F, testing Russia's commitment to conservative fiscal and monetary policy

Disappointing activity data makes us more comfortable with our below-consensus expectations of just 1.0% GDP growth for 2019F, implying just a 1.0% increase in private consumption and 1.5% increase in investments and industrial output. With economic data likely posting deceleration vs official expectations and declining popular support, the key focus of 2019 will be the economic policy response. We expect the choice to be between putting forward structural supply-side measures and to ease the approach to fiscal and/or monetary policy. The former is more difficult and time-consuming to implement but would be more likely to have a long-term positive effect on local activity and investor sentiment. The latter may provide a short-term bump to local demand at the expense of macro stability achieved of the past years.

Russian budget policy may ease in

2019 <https://think.ing.com/articles/russian-budget-policy-may-ease-in-2019/>

Author

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.