

Russia: Net capital outflow a key uncertainty

The strong current account surplus of \$26.4 billion in 3Q18 could possibly widen in 4Q18. With the Minfin's FX purchases on hold till year-end 2018, the rouble could regain ground. Yet net capital outflows, export revenue non-repatriation and the sanctions-related portfolio outflows are risks to this view



Source: istock

\$26.4bn

3Q18 Current account surplus

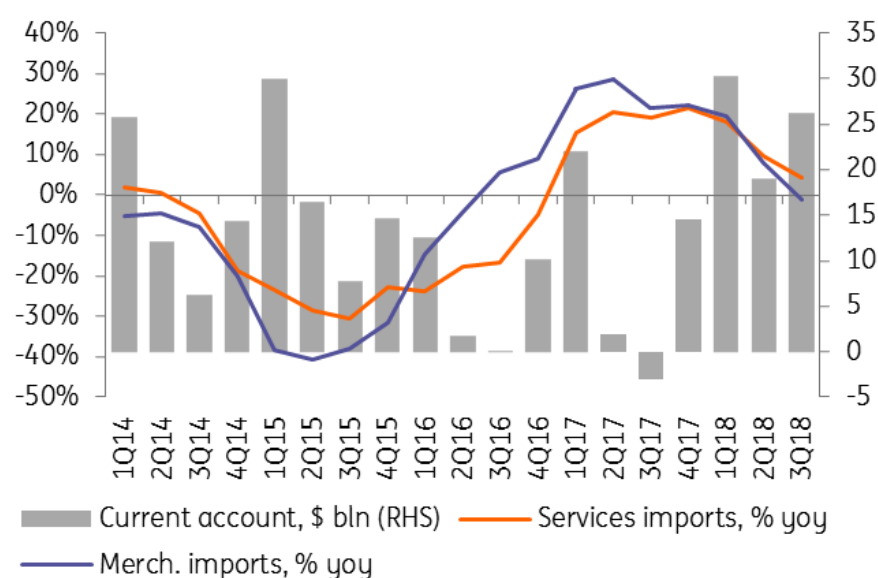
\$75.8bn for 9M18

Better than expected

The current account surplus is better than we (US\$20bn) and the market (US\$24bn) expected for the quarter. The outperformance was caused not only by high oil prices, but also thanks to the downward pressure on imports - following the recent RUB depreciation - and a reduction in the

current debt servicing payments. According to our estimates, should the average Brent price stay above US\$75/bbl in 4Q18, the quarterly current account surplus may exceed US\$30bn in 4Q18. This is potentially good news for the rouble in the short-term, as the Central Bank of Russia has put FX purchases on the open market on hold till year-end 2018, having purchased US\$7bn in 3Q18. All else being equal, the current account suggests that USD/RUB has a chance of returning to RUB60-65 range in 4Q18.

Russian current account: key parameters



Source: Bank of Russia, ING

The recent RUB depreciation has put pressure on imports

Yet obviously the 'all else being equal' part is not guaranteed, and the capital account side of Russia's balance of payment is a good illustration. The 3Q18 net capital outflow by the corporate sector totalled US\$19.2bn and the US\$2.3bn outflow from the government sector (including US\$1.5bn net portfolio outflows from OFZ) may increase in 4Q18 due to several considerations:

- the net corporate foreign debt redemption, which we believe may have amounted up to US\$10bn in 3Q18 (to be confirmed in the coming days by official statistics) could increase in 4Q18 due to a tighter gross redemption schedule: US\$25bn in 4Q18 vs US\$19bn in 3Q18 and the lower preference to roll over foreign debt amid persisting risk of further corporate sanctions
- the easing in the export revenue repatriation requirement for some companies may lower the incentive for the corporate gross capital inflows going forward
- the expected return of CBR/Minfin FX purchases on the local market in 2019 prevents any improvement in the longer-term rouble exchange rate expectations, limiting portfolio and corporate inflows in Russian assets
- the persisting risk of sanctions against the new state debt may result in continuing or higher portfolio outflows from OFZ

Overall, based on the headline 3Q18 BoP data our current RUB72/USD house view for year-

end 2018 appears overly pessimistic. Yet the more constructive RUB60-65 range suggested by the current account is achievable only under the assumption that there is no material tightening in the sanction regime against Russia at least in the coming three months.

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 <http://www.ing.com>.