

## Russia boosts FX purchases with taxation changes

Foreign exchange purchases will increase from \$6.8bn in December to \$7.9bn in January, mostly due to higher taxation



January FX purchases are higher than expected, mostly due to higher taxation in the oil and gas industry

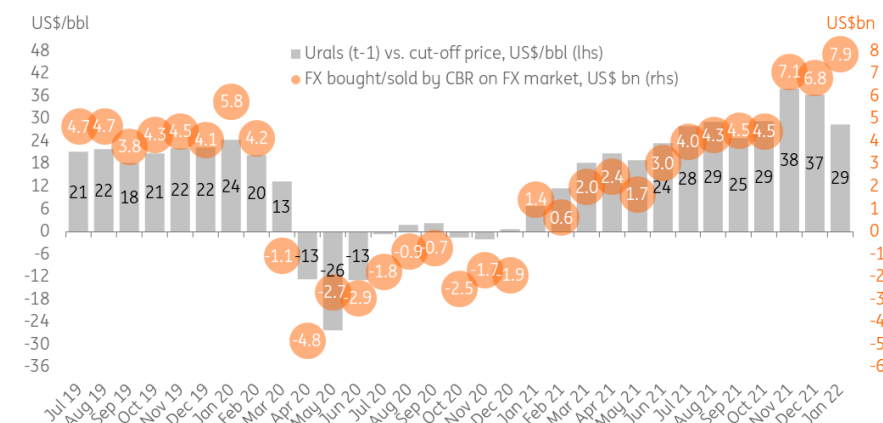
### January FX purchases surge due to higher tax in the oil and gas sector

The Russian Finance Ministry announced [today](#) that monthly Foreign Exchange (FX) and gold purchases will increase from RUB502bn in December 2021 to RUB586bn in January 2022, corresponding to an increase from US\$6.8bn to US\$7.9bn, as you can see in the chart below, at the current FX rate. This announcement is significantly higher than our US\$4.6bn expectation and the \$4.9bn forecast by Reuters. Expectations of lower FX purchases in January were based on the noticeable decline in the Urals price the previous month, which typically is a good predictor of the extra oil and gas revenues received by the Russian budget. This time, however, the actual FX purchases, which are the highest in the history of the fiscal rule, are around \$3bn higher than suggested by the oil price.

Out of the \$3bn difference, \$1.2bn reflects retroactive improvement in last month's fiscal revenues from oil and gas, while the remaining \$1.8bn is attributable to January developments. According to the draft budget for 2022, this year's annual fuel revenues of the budget are expected to

increase by \$16bn, compared to last year, for reasons unrelated to oil prices and the exchange rate. According to our estimates, around \$7bn is due to higher production and export volumes thanks to the relaxation of OPEC+ restrictions and other reasons, while the remaining \$9bn is due to higher taxation as part of tax manoeuvres and lower tax exemptions. The total non-macro changes are equivalent to \$1.3bn of extra revenue per month, on average, but we suspect that the tax-related changes may have a higher impact at the beginning of the year.

## FX purchases to increase from \$7 to \$8bn in January despite the drop in oil price last month



Source: Finance Ministry, Refinitiv, Bank of Russia, ING

## Higher FX interventions to limit ruble appreciation in January, but we remain constructive for the year

Our analysis suggests that only \$0.3-0.6bn out of the \$3bn FX purchases surprise in January is covered by a corresponding positive surprise in January export proceeds, technically making it a negative surprise for the ruble exchange rate. Due to seasonally fewer working days in January, the daily FX purchases are also set to jump by almost 60% from \$309m between 7 December and 13 January, to \$490m between 14 January and 4 February, which could serve as an additional temporary pressure factor for the local FX market.

At the same time, a broader balance of payments context allows us to treat FX purchases as largely benign for the ruble in 2022. Assuming an average annual Urals price of \$73/bbl, the Russian current account may reach around \$110-120bn this year (including \$40-45bn in 1Q22), while FX purchases are unlikely to exceed \$75bn (including \$19-21bn in 1Q22). If the government delivers on its promise to start local infrastructure investments out of the sovereign fund, this year's annual market interventions could be reduced by up to \$12bn.

We, therefore, do not see higher FX purchases in January as a threat to ruble depreciation. Assuming further stabilisation of the political situation in neighbouring Kazakhstan and an orderly withdrawal of CSTO forces, USDRUB has a chance to erase the remaining 0.3 RUB of "Kazakhstan risk" premium in the coming days. For now, we also maintain our generally [constructive view on ruble](#) fundamentals for the first half of this year. Nevertheless, the ongoing foreign policy developments between Russia and its Western counterparts, as well as uncertainties around global risk appetite, remain an important watch factor for the ruble exchange rate in the medium term.

## Author

**Dmitry Dolgin**

Chief Economist, CIS

[dmitry.dolgin@ing.de](mailto: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](http://www.ing.com).