

Russia Business Forecast Report Q1 2015

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Abstracts

Core Views

President Vladimir Putin's near-record popularity belies the rapidly rising medium-term risks he faces, mostly stemming from economic weakness. Once the 'high' of the Ukraine conflict wears off, and ordinary citizens' livelihoods suffer, Putin will become vulnerable to opposition protests, or even internal rivals, meaning that he will not be guaranteed re-election in 2018.

Russia's economic weaknesses will constrain its much touted geopolitical 'revival'. Russia will still defend its perceived vital interests, militarily if necessary, but the costs of doing so will increase. For the next few years, we expect a cool period to prevail in Russia-West relations, which will result in Russia building closer ties with China. However, we think that a genuine strategic partnership between Moscow and Beijing is unlikely to materialise, because the two are ultimately rivals in Central Asia.

The plunge in oil prices throughout H214 has further darkened the macroeconomic outlook for Russia, which is already under severe pressure from geopolitical tensions with the West, prompting us to revise down our growth forecasts for 2014-2016. Nevertheless, there are some mitigating factors which underpin our slightly above-consensus forecasts – of 0.5% and 1.0% for 2014 and 2015, respectively, such as the suppression of import growth. Higher import prices have suppressed import growth, flattering the headline real GDP growth figure, and have boosted somewhat demand for domestic production.

Major Forecast Changes

We expect Russian inflation to increase again over Q414, due to unprecedented rouble depreciation, which will lead the Russian Central Bank to raise its policy rate for the

fourth time in 2014. However, underlying fundamentals within the economy will bring inflation in line over the medium term. We have revised upward our inflation forecast to 7.8% from 7.1% previously.

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The Kremlin will face tougher political challenges over the coming decade, as a result of a deterioration in relations with the West, a weaker economy, ongoing demographic decline, and the Islamist insurgency in the North Caucasus. Although President Vladimir Putin's popularity stood at a record 88% in October 2014, the likelihood of economic disruption means that his support will fall, and that he will face increased opposition later this decade.

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The plunge in oil prices throughout H214 has further darkened the macroeconomic outlook for Russia, which is already under severe pressure from geopolitical tensions with the West, prompting us to revise down our growth forecasts for 2014-2016.

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We expect Russian inflation to increase again over Q414, due in part to the unprecedented rouble depreciation. In light of the recent rate hike by the Russian Central Bank, we do not see any further monetary tightening by end-2014. In the longer term we believe poor underlying fundamentals within the economy will bring inflation in line over the course of 2015.

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The current selloff of the rouble is becoming overdone and we expect the currency to consolidate against the US dollar going into 2015. Beyond this we expect the rouble to return to a long-term trend of gradual depreciation owing to lack of structural reform, high inflation and a deteriorating current account position.

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