

19 FEBRUARY 2001



RUSSIAN ECONOMIC TRENDS

Monthly Update

**RUSSIAN-EUROPEAN CENTRE
FOR ECONOMIC POLICY**

in cooperation with

**WORKING CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC REFORM
GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**



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under the Government of the Russian Federation

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Russian Economic Trends is written by a team of Russian and EU economists at RECEP. The RECEP project, one of the largest in the Tacis programme of the European Commission, is managed by UPMF, Grenoble (Universite Pierre Mendes France) and partners: CERT (Centre for Economic Reform, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh), ETLA (The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy, Helsinki) and OTAC (Oppenheimer Technical Assistance Consultants, Blackmoor)

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Special Introductory Rate for Academic Institutions: £138 (\$ 211)

Individuals (academic): £47 (\$75)

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RECEP is financed by the European Union's TACIS programme, which provides grant finance for know-how to foster the development of market economies and democracy in the New Independent States and Mongolia.

RUSSIAN ECONOMY IN 2000: A SHORT OVERVIEW

The Russian economy showed good results last year, exceeding the expectations of most observers. Russian GDP turned to growth in 1999, and in 2000 the growth rate more than doubled from the previous year, reaching 7.6% according to preliminary information. Growth was broad-based: exports grew and domestic demand increased significantly during the year, with fixed investment as well as consumption showing strong upward trends. The main driving forces behind these developments were the continuing effect of rouble devaluation in 1998 and, to a lesser extent, high raw material prices in world markets.

A number of important details and reservations need to be taken into account in assessing the performances of various economic sectors, as they affect the longer-term prospects of the economy as a whole. As regards industrial production, its growth last year amounted to 9%. It is, however, notable that growth slowed down towards the end of the year. Similarly, as regards last year's strong growth of investments, it should be remembered that the share of investments in GDP is still below 20%. This is a low figure, particularly in view of Russia's huge investment needs.

Russia's exports had a record year in 2000 due to high world prices for raw materials, particularly oil. Imports also grew throughout the year, but were still far below their level observed before the crisis of 1998. Hence, both trade and current account surpluses were higher than ever. However, it is disappointing that no significant diversification in the structure of exports seems to have taken place, despite increased volumes.

Annual consumer price inflation was kept relatively low during the year. At end-2000, it amounted to 20%, a significant reduction from the level of almost 37% recorded in 1999. However, inflation started to accelerate in the second half of 2000. The rouble appreciated in real terms last year, which encouraged gradual fading away of the devaluation effect on foreign trade.

As regards the welfare of the population, real consumer expenditures and real incomes increased last year, while unemployment decreased. Also enterprise wage arrears declined. The share of cash in enterprise payments grew significantly, and enterprise payment arrears diminished.

Fiscal policy was relatively tight in 2000, and it was the first year of the post-Soviet period when the federal budget showed a surplus. Due to the favourable economic conditions, budget revenues exceeded the annual target by a large margin.

Banking sector activity grew in 2000, with both lending and deposit-taking on the increase, although from a low level. The Russian banking sector is still under-developed, and long-overdue restructuring of the sector failed to move forward. The progress of institutional and structural reforms was also slow in other sectors of the economy. As a result Russia's economic environment remains generally unfavourable for entrepreneurship.

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Aggregate demand

Preliminary growth figures for 2000 are rather impressive. Although data from the System of National Accounts for 1999–2000 will not be released by Goskomstat until March, it is already clear that the major components of aggregate demand increased substantially in 2000 compared to the previous year. According to preliminary data, real consumer expenditures (a proxy for household consumption expenditures) increased by 8.2% in 2000 (see HOUSEHOLDS). Real gross fixed investment (a proxy for gross capital formation) grew by 17.7%. Growth of domestic demand was supported by a substantial increase in net foreign demand. According to preliminary CBR data the merchandise trade balance equalled \$60.9 bn in 2000 compared to \$36.9 bn in 1999 (see FOREIGN SECTOR).

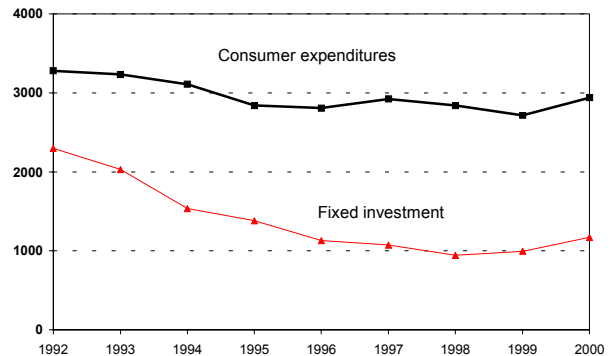
However, the 2000 results are less impressive when they are placed in a longer time context. In real terms consumer expenditures are still below the level of 1992–1994, and the real volume of fixed investment is still lower than in 1995, not to mention years before 1995. Increase in the trade surplus was due to export growth, which owed more to higher export prices than to changes in real foreign demand.

Households

The financial situation of households continued to improve at the end of 2000. In December, all estimates of real personal income gave evidence of growth. But the December growth (about 5% compared to December 1999) was weaker than the full-year figure of 9%. Official estimates of wages, which include unregistered payments, performed best of all in the last quarter. Overall real wage payments were 12% higher than in the same quarter of 1999 and regained 1997 levels (if deflated by the retail sales deflator, and not by CPI). Overall real social transfers increased over the same period by about 7% but were still more than 10% below the 1997 level. Property incomes were the only loser in 2000 after a remarkable performance in 1999.

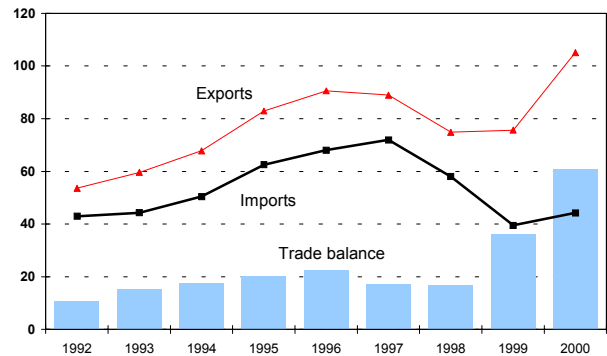
Growth in personal incomes supported growth in consumption. In December real consumer expenditures were 9% higher than in December 1999. The growth of consumer demand in the last month of 2000 was very strong even after elimination of the traditional seasonal component. Sales of non-food goods were the major contributor to this growth. Consumers spent 10% more on non-food goods in real terms in 2000 than in 1999, compared to a 7% increase in spending on food and 6% increase of spending on paid services. Growth of consumer con-

Components of final domestic demand at constant prices (bn R 2000)



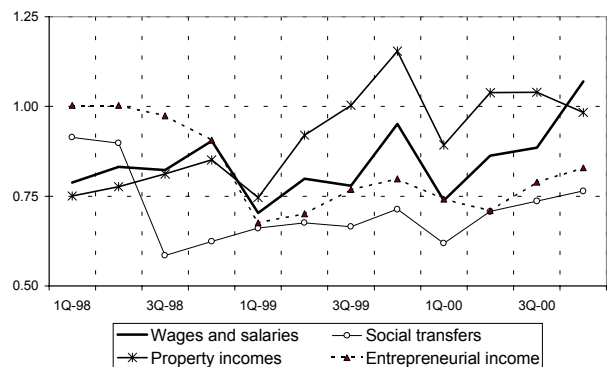
Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Foreign trade (\$ bn)



Source: CBR, Goskomstat.

Components of real personal income (1997 = 1)



Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

confidence in future economic development boosted evaluation of general conditions for buying durable goods. According to VCIOM surveys this evaluation reached a record high in January 2001.

Budget

The federal government increased non-interest expenditures by about two times in December compared to the monthly average for 2000. According to preliminary data from the Ministry of Finance, federal budget expenditures in 2000 were R954 bn (16% to GDP) or about 12% above the planned value. Revenues were R1127 bn, which is 41% more than was planned in the original Budget Law of December 3, 1999.

The federal government thus showed an overall surplus of R173 bn compared with a deficit of R58 bn allowed by the Budget Law. The primary surplus according to the IMF definition is estimated at R348 bn, which is 5% of GDP (data are subject to revision). Total undistributed budget balances, accumulated on accounts of the Ministry of Finance by January 1, 2001, were reported to equal R130 bn.

In February, the government proposed that the Budget Law for 2001 should be revised to include external debt repayment, which was not included in the original budget plan. The additional financing would be provided by undistributed balances remaining from last year, additional internal borrowing (R30 bn) and privatisation revenue (R15 bn), as well as enhanced tax enforcement and partial suspension of transfer pricing in oil and natural gas industry (up to R27 bn).

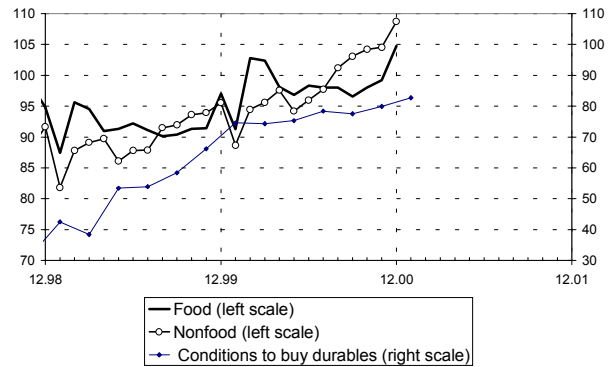
Regional and local budgets accounted for about a half of consolidated budget expenditure in 2000. As usual in December, both expenditures and revenues were higher than in other months, with the former exceeding the latter. Total annual revenue of regional and local budgets for 2000 was R1052 bn and expenditure was R1019 bn.

Non-financial enterprises

The share of profitable enterprises in November 2000, as reported by Goskomstat, was 61%, which is 2.7% higher than in November 1999 (the year-on-year difference in October was 1.5%). This positive trend will probably be maintained in December 2000, judging by results of the enterprise survey of the Russian Economic Barometer (REB). The share of enterprise respondents describing their financial circumstances as good or satisfactory rose by 10% year-on-year in December to 52% (the November year-on-year growth was 6%).

Positive trends in enterprise financial results are largely due to developments in revenue structure of

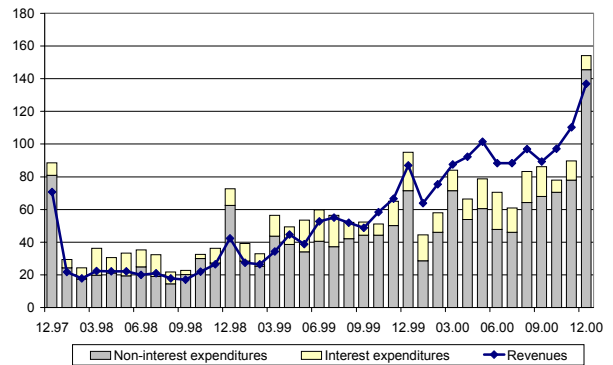
Retail sales (1997 = 100) and consumer attitudes to buy durable goods*



* Evaluation of conditions to buy durable goods is a component of Consumer sentiment index based on data from VCIOM surveys.

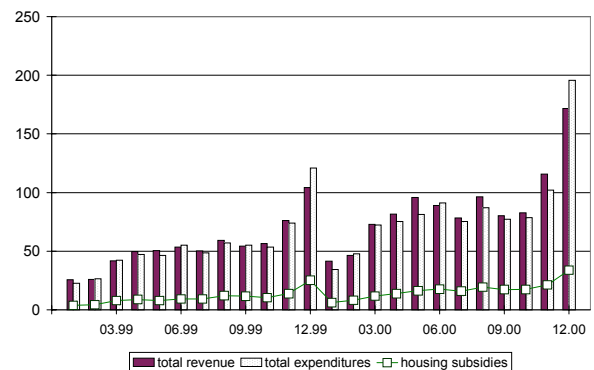
Source: Goskomstat, VCIOM, Development Center.

Federal budget revenue and expenditure (R bn)



Source: Treasury Report, Ministry of Finance.

Revenues and expenditures of regional and local budgets (R bn)



Source: Treasury Report, Economic Expert Group.

enterprises. Last year was signified by an increasing share of cash payments at the expense of barter and other non-monetary forms of settlement. According to Goskomstat, the share of cash in revenues of the biggest Russian enterprises reached 72% in November 2000, which is a 0.6% increase from the October level.

Overdue payables decreased by 1% in November from the previous month. The pernicious tradition of financing working capital by involuntary credits from suppliers is slowly giving way to more civilised forms of corporate finance, such as bank credits and corporate bond issues. The volume of commercial bank credits to enterprises is still quite low but is growing. By the beginning of December, commercial bank credits to enterprises and organisations stood at R696.6 bn, which is 14% of the overall working capital of enterprises. At the beginning of December 1999, this ratio was 11%.

The graph shows the evolution of bank credits to enterprises. It should be noted that the sharp increase of credit in rouble terms after July 1998 is due to devaluation of the rouble, which boosted the hard currency component of overall credit volume. The latest growth of credit to enterprises has been encouraged by quite low interest rates. Real interest rates on rouble credits is close to zero or negative. This reflects the situation on Russian financial market, where there are scarce investment opportunities and negative real returns on rouble instruments.

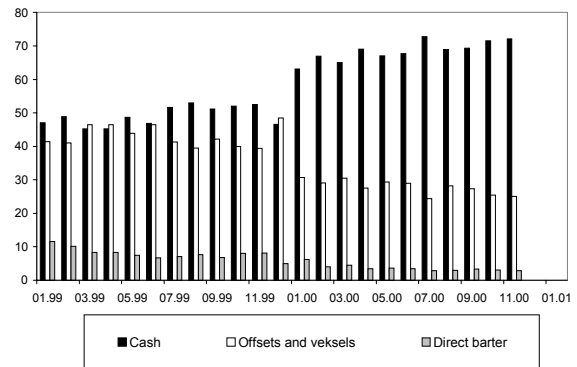
Corporate bonds are a relatively new instrument of Russian corporate finance – the first issues were placed in the middle of 1999. Since then their volume has risen steadily. By the end of December 2000 there were R39 bn of corporate bonds in circulation, which is 3 times more than at the beginning of the year.

Commercial banks

Upward trends in the banking sector, observed over the last two years, continued in December. Total bank assets and total bank capital amounted to R2259 bn (\$80.2 bn) and R437 bn (\$15.5 bn) respectively on January 1, 2001. Growth of the banking system is fuelled by positive trends in the real economy. According to CBR estimates, the ratio of total assets to GDP did not exceed 33–35% at the end of the year despite a 40% increase in total bank assets during 2000. This ratio is much lower than in most other countries, including several transition economies.

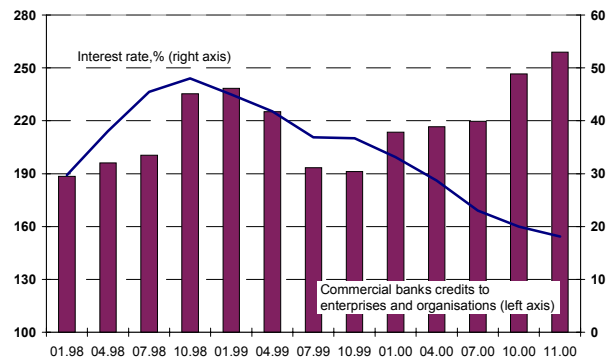
Demand for banking services from the non-financial sector of the economy is increasing, thus providing a basis for credit expansion. The flow of new loans to commercial customers is on a steady upward trend. Claims of commercial banks on the private sector

Revenue breakdown of biggest Russian enterprises



Source: Goskomstat.

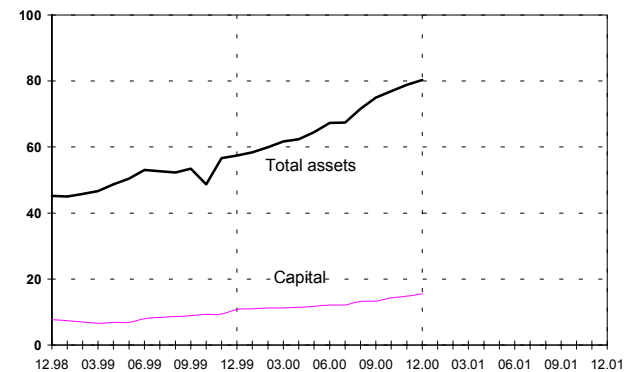
Commercial bank credits to enterprises*



* Commercial banks credits to enterprises and organisations is an end of month cumulative, deflated by PPI where Dec-97 = 100. For interest rates we take weighted average interest rate on rouble credits by commercial banks to individuals, enterprises and organisations.

Source: Goskomstat, CBR.

Banks' total assets and equity capital (\$ bn)



Source: CBR.

were R867 bn (\$30.8 bn) on January 1, 2001, representing an increase of 66% during 2000. There is serious concern that rapid growth of lending might further aggravate the credit risk exposure of banks. Tightening of bank supervision is a prerequisite for preventing accumulation of non-performing loans in banks' loan portfolios.

On the other hand, deposits are also increasing (up 51% since January 2000). But the low level of savings by Russian citizens in commercial banks other than state-backed Sberbank shows that public confidence in the banking system has not yet been restored following the 1998 crisis. At the end of 2000 only R42 bn (\$1.5 bn) were held on household deposits at banks other than Sberbank.

Although total bank capital increased by 43% last year, under-capitalisation is still a major problem for Russian banks, whose total equity capital is no more than 6% of GDP. According to the CBR, 3% of all banks are financially unstable, and 13% of banks may face problems in the foreseeable future. Recovery by the banking sector requires political will to step up license withdrawal from insolvent banks and incentives for mergers and acquisitions, which are still rare in the industry.

Foreign sector

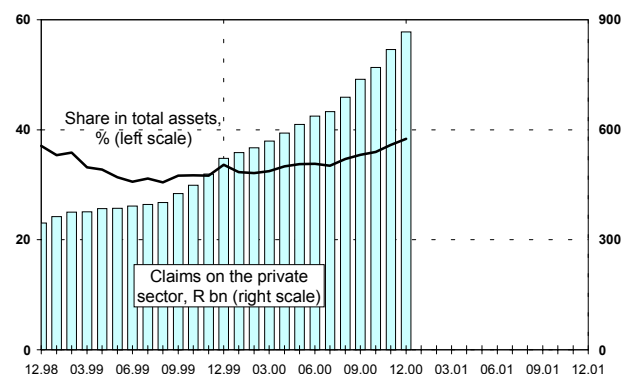
According to information from the CBR, Russia's exports hit an all time high of \$105.2 bn in 2000, exceeding levels in the preceding year by 39%. The growth of exports slowed dramatically in December, with a year-on-year increase of only 3% after November's 36%. However, the deceleration was mainly due to high exports in the comparison period (December 1999).

Total imports were \$44.2 bn in 2000, up 12% from 1999. Import growth accelerated in the course of the year, particularly in the last quarter. In December, imports increased 18% year-on-year. Nevertheless, the value of annual imports remained well below the level reached before the crisis of 1998. The trade surplus grew to a record \$60.9 bn in 2000, exceeding the 1999 surplus by 68%.

As much as 86% of Russian exports went to non-CIS countries in 2000. The value of these exports was \$90.5 bn, representing an increase of 42% from 1999. Imports from non-CIS countries totalled \$31 bn last year and their share in Russia's total imports was 70%. Imports grew 6% during the year. Russia's trade balance with non-CIS countries recorded a surplus of \$59.6 bn in 2000, up 73% from the previous year.

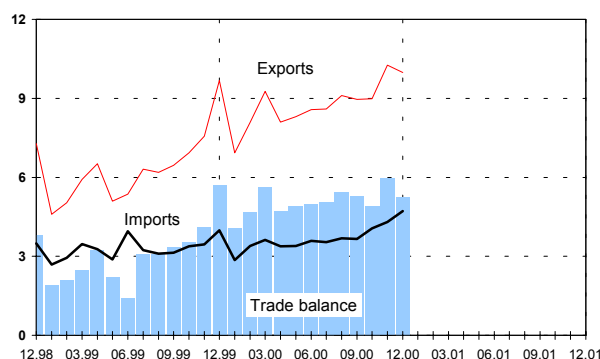
Russia's exports to CIS countries in 2000 were \$14.6 bn, up 21% from 1999. Imports from the CIS grew 28% to \$13.3 bn. In spite of the rapid growth,

Banks' claims on the private sector



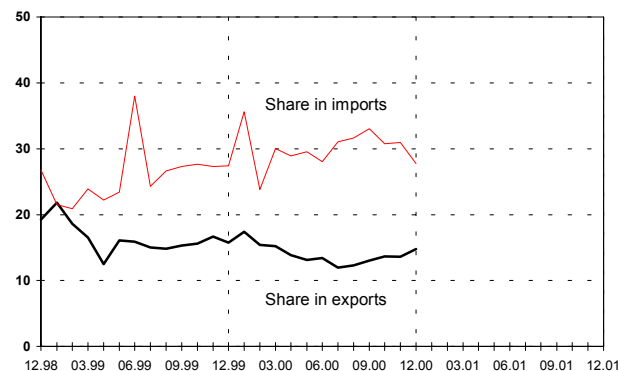
Source: CBR.

Merchandise exports and imports (\$ bn)



Source: CBR.

Share of CIS countries in foreign trade (%)



Source: CBR.

CIS imports did not reach their level recorded before the 1998 crisis. In contrast with the non-CIS trade surplus, Russia's trade surplus with CIS-countries declined last year. The CIS surplus amounted to \$1.4 bn, which is 22% less than in 1999.

Output of goods and services

According to preliminary estimates, 'real GDP' increased by 7.6% in 2000 from the preceding year (3.5% in 1999, according to revised data) almost reaching the average level of 1994 (quotation marks are used because in Russia 'real GDP' or 'GDP at comparable prices' is an indicator reflecting changes in gross output, and not in real value added). The index of real gross output of the five basic sectors of the economy (covering industry, construction, agriculture, transportation and retail trade) increased in 2000 by 8.0% to 1999.

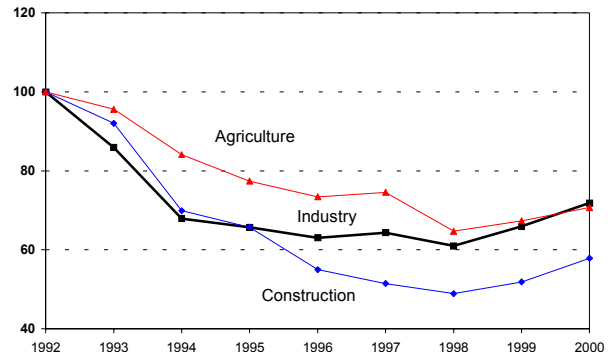
Goods-producing sector. In 2000 industrial production increased by 9.0% compared to 1999 and exceeded the level of 1994. The highest rates of growth were observed in production of textiles and footwear (22% to 1999), machinery (16%), chemicals (14%), ferrous metals (16%) and non-ferrous metals (11%). Electricity generating grew by 2%, and production of fuels grew by 5%. The real volume of construction works grew by 11.5% in 2000 compared to 1999. This growth was concentrated in non-residential construction, while the area of dwellings completed decreased by 4.7% (from 34.3 mn sq. m in 1999 to 32.7 mn sq. m in 2000). Agricultural output in 2000 was 5% higher than in 1999 due to increase in output of plant products (by 9% to 1999), while output of animal products remained unchanged.

Services-producing sector. Transportation turnover was about 5% higher in 2000 than in 1999 (freight transportation increased by 4.7% to 1999, and passenger transport turnover grew by 5.6%). At the same time the real volume of communication services increased in 2000 by 13.1% to 1999. The real volume of wholesale trade (wholesale enterprises only) in 2000 was 18.5% higher than in 1999, while the real volume of retail trade grew by 8.9%.

Prices

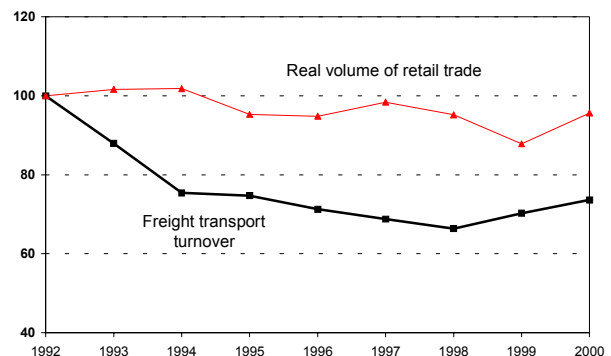
Growth rates of price indexes for the components of final demand continue to increase, signalling acceleration of inflationary processes in the economy. The consumer price index increased by 2.8% in January 2001 (1.6% in December 2000). Since October 2000 monthly rates of CPI growth have exceeded the rates of growth in respective months a year ago. As a result the 12-month rate of CPI growth increased from 18.5% in September 2000 to 20.7% in January 2001. The investment price index

Real gross output of goods (1992 = 100)



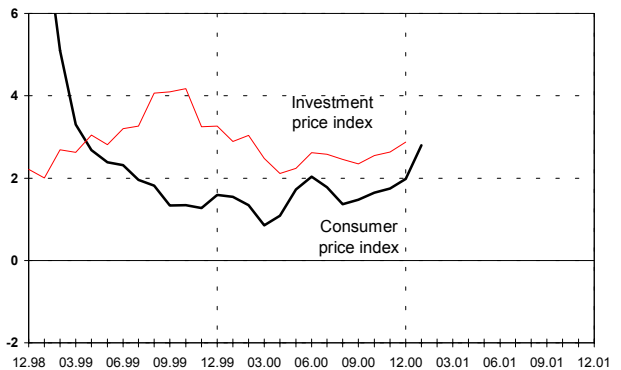
Source: Goskomstat.

Transportation and trade (1992 = 100)



Source: Goskomstat.

Monthly rates of growth of price indices (%)*



* 3-month moving averages.

Source: Goskomstat.

grew by 2.9% in December 2000 (2.2% in November) and showed an annual growth rate of 35.9%. More rapid inflation is clearly connected with money supply growth – the main monetary aggregates increased by about 60% during 2000 (see MONEY).

The composite producer price index increased by 34.5% in 2000. PPI in industry grew over the year by 31.6%. The highest rates of growth were observed in the fuels industry (55.2%), petrochemicals (35.8%) and electric power (39.3%). PPI in construction increased by 40.5%, and PPI in agriculture grew by 22.2%. Tariffs for business communications grew by only 6.8% during 2000. At the same time tariffs for freight transportation increased by 51.5%, of which tariffs for rail transportation grew by 69.3%, and tariffs for pipeline transportation – by 37.4%. It is important to note that price increases in electricity, fuels and transportation, which are heavily regulated by the government, had a step-like character which seriously destabilised the overall price system.

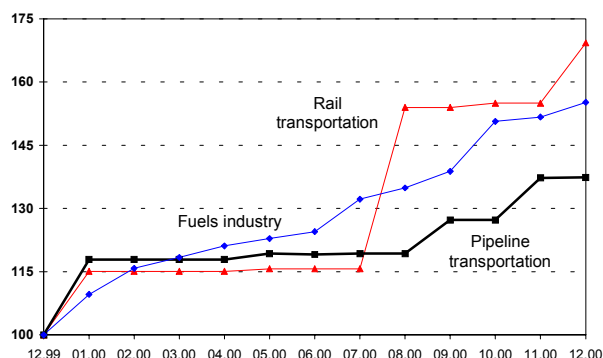
Labour market

The situation in the labour market worsened during the fourth quarter of 2000, partly due to seasonal factors. The number of payroll employees at large and medium-sized enterprises gradually decreased from 42.0 mn in July to 41.6 mn in November (a reduction of 1.0% over four months) and was 0.5% lower in November than a year previously. The number of officially registered unemployed increased from 0.97 mn at the end of September to 1.04 mn at the end of December 2000. The reported unemployment rate increased from 2.26% in October to 2.31% in November. The vacancy ratio (the number of registered job seekers to the number of vacancies) grew from 1.26 at the end of September to 1.60 at the end of December. The overall unemployment rate, according to preliminary estimates, increased from 9.8% at the end of August to 10.2% at the end of the year (the last figure might be revised when November labour survey data become available).

According to preliminary data, real wages, estimated on the basis of the deflator for consumer expenditures, increased by 17% over 2000 and in December 2000 were only 2% lower than the 1997 average. According to official estimates based on CPI changes, real wages in December were still 12% lower than the 1997 average.

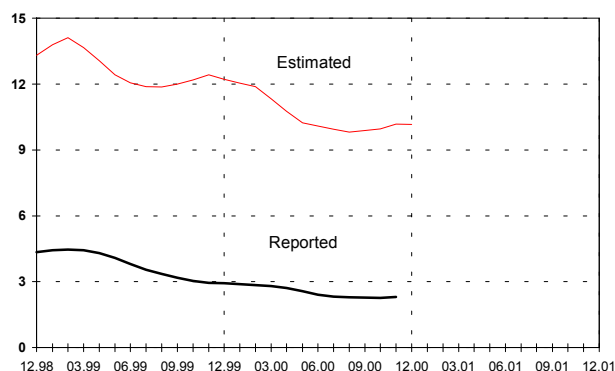
The end of 2000 saw large-scale repayment of wage arrears (now almost a year-end tradition in Russia), both of enterprises and of the budget. In December wage arrears of enterprises decreased by 14% to R26.7 bn, while budget wage arrears decreased by

Change of producer prices for fuels and transportation in 2000 (December 1999 = 100)



Source: Goskomstat.

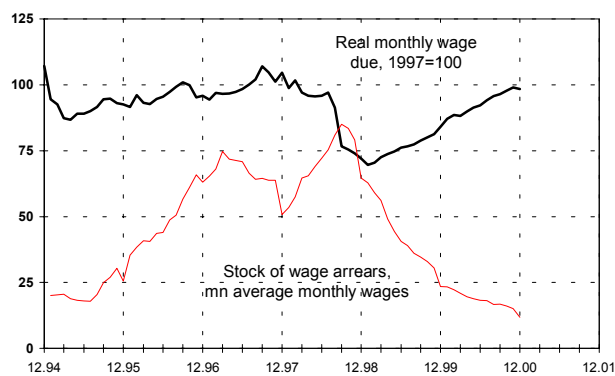
Unemployment rates (%)*



* Estimated rate is based on employment data from the balance of labour resources and unemployment from labour surveys data. Reported rate is based on employment reported by large and medium-sized enterprises and unemployment reported by Federal Employment Service.

Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Real wages and wage arrears*



* Seasonally adjusted index of real wages is based on price deflator for consumer expenditures.

Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

16% to R5.0 bn. Over the year total wage arrears decreased by 28%, from R43.7 bn at the end of 1999 to R31.7 bn at the end of 2000.

Money

The amount of cash outside banks (M0) rose by 17% in December, compared to a 2.5% increase in the previous month. Coupled with a 7% rise of rouble deposits, this gave a 10% increase of M2 in December. M2 already exceeded its 2000 target growth rate of 21–25% in June. However, the CBR claims that such an increase of M2 was justified and even required by new economic conditions. M2 rose by around 65% in the whole of 2000. The composition of M2 did not change significantly in December. The proportion of cash to rouble deposits was 37:63 (compared to 35:65 in November and a similar level earlier in the year).

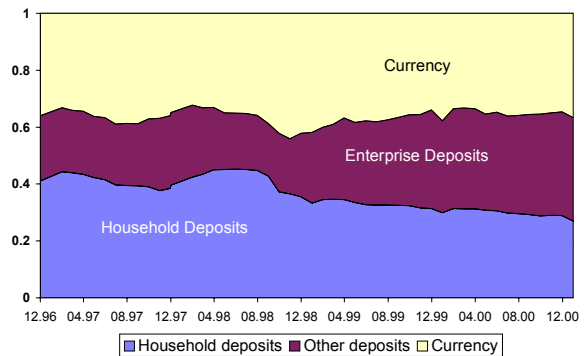
Monetary base, defined as currency outside the CBR plus required reserves on rouble deposits, grew at the end of the year and then fell sharply in January (the same pattern has been observed in previous years). By December 25, monetary base reached a level of R482.7 bn. However, base money reported for January 3 (which is considered to be the end of December figure) was already as much as R519.6 bn. This implies 14% growth of monetary base over December. Since then monetary base has gradually declined and was reported at a level of R483.9 bn on February 5. Year on year base money rose by 60%.

According to official data released in January, Gross International Reserves were \$28 bn at the end of 2000. There was practically no change in international liabilities during December, so Net International Reserves (NIR) increased by about \$300 mn for the month. Based on the accounting identity, Monetary base = NIR + NDA, a sharp rise of monetary base (R62.5 bn or \$2.2 bn) implies increase of Net Domestic Assets (NDA). This was the first time last year when NDA rose on a month-to-month basis. Inside the NDA aggregate the Net Credit to the Enlarged Government (NCEG) component rose steadily. Again, this interrupted a constant decrease of NCEG observed since the beginning of last year. Growth of NCEG can be partly explained by a R3 bn increase of the claims of the monetary authority on the general government. More important, however, was a sharp drop of balances held by the general government at the CBR (R37.7 bn) in December.

Exchange rate

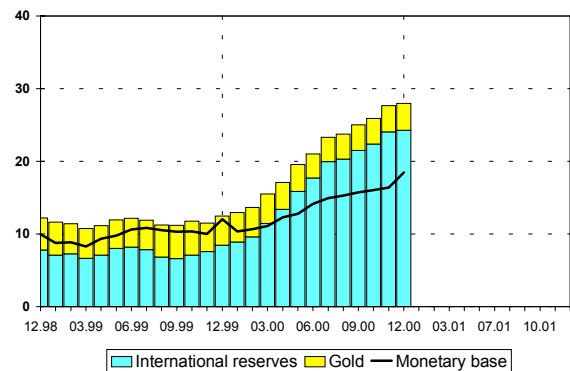
The rouble exchange rate passed the threshold of 28R/\$ in December. The simple daily average MICEX rate for the end of the year was 28.16R/\$. The last unified trading session (UTS) of 2000 was held on December 27. The amount of dollars sold at

Composition of M2 (%)



Source: CBR, RET staff calculations.

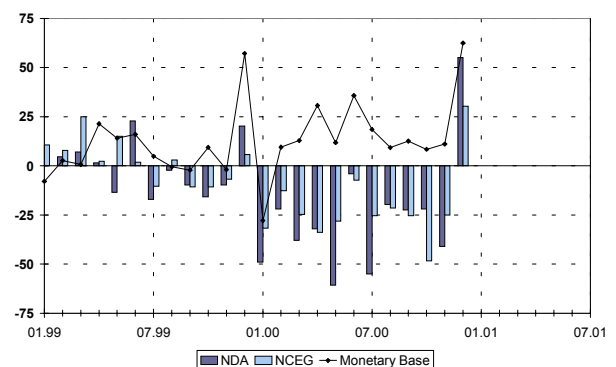
Gross international reserves and monetary base (\$ bn)*



* Dollar estimates of monetary base are calculated at current MICEX exchange rate.

Source: CBR, MICEX and RET staff estimates.

Changes of the NDA, NCEG, and monetary base (R bn)



Source: CBR, RET staff estimates.

this session (\$530.6 mn) was comparable to average weekly UTS trade volumes. Trading on December 27 was also very intense at the second trading session, which regularly follows the UTS and is accessible to a greater number of participants. The total amount of dollar-denominated instruments sold at both sessions on December 27 was \$1.2 bn.

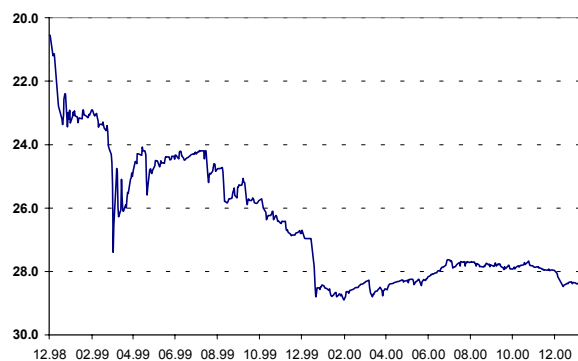
The average exchange rate in December was 27.93R/\$. Nominal depreciation of 0.46% from the November average has no qualitative significance. However, it is significant that the rouble depreciated in real terms against the dollar by 0.16% in December, breaking the trend of real appreciation or constancy of the rouble against the American currency, which had lasted since February 2000. Due to lack of necessary data we cannot assess changes in the real value of the rouble in January. But the January average nominal exchange rate (28.38 R/\$) implies 1.6% depreciation of the rouble, which is a non-negligible figure and confirms the view that rouble stability is less secure than it has appeared in recent months.

Financial markets

After a sluggish period in December 2000 Russian financial markets regained their optimism at the start of 2001, although the impetus once again came from abroad. On January 3 the US Federal Reserve unexpectedly cut its refinancing rate by 0.5 p.p. to 6% in order to boost the American economy. Markets reacted immediately – NASDAQ jumped 325 p.p. (14%) and continued to rise on the back of better-than-expected financial results from high-tech companies. The bullish mood immediately spread to emerging markets. On January 26 the RTS index reached 178, up 48 p.p. (36%) from the beginning of the year 2001. The market even proved resilient to news that BP was selling its 6.9% stake in Lukoil – the oil company, which accounts for 20% of RTS capitalisation. Russia's good economic results for 2000 and the unexpectedly tough OPEC stance in defence of oil prices also helped Russian shares. However, no positive factors could outweigh a new slide by NASDAQ towards the end of January. Russian stocks followed NASDAQ downwards together with other emerging markets.

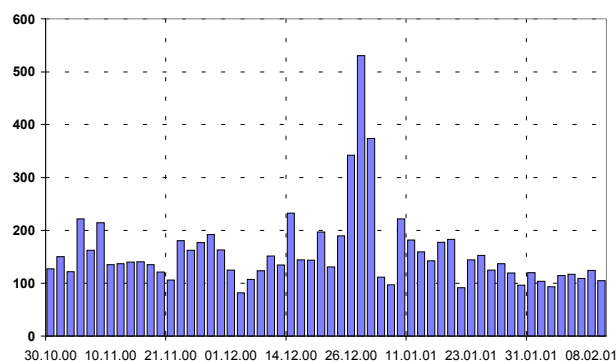
The Russian sovereign hard-currency debt market also rallied in January. Increased liquidity of world capital markets due to the Fed rates cut and reduced yields on developed countries' debt instruments made emerging market debt instruments more attractive. The month's leaders in the Russian market were Eurobonds. By the end of January yields on Russia-28 issue had dropped to 14.24% from 15.51% at the beginning of the year, reducing the spread to 30-year US Treasury bills to 9.25 p.p.

MICEX exchange rate (R/\$)



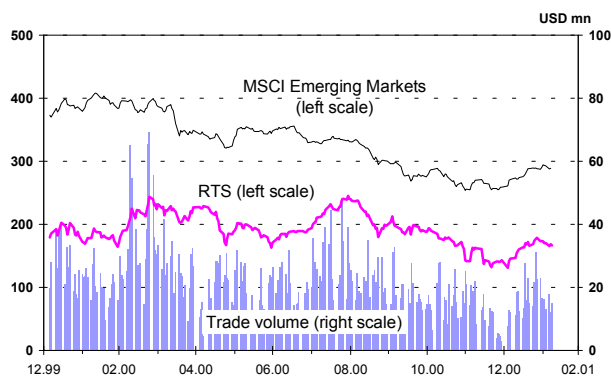
Source: MICEX, Denezhnyi Rynok.

Volume of trade on UTS (\$ mn)



Source: MICEX.

Main indicators of the Russian stock market



Source: RTS, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter.

(925 bps) The MinFin market, which was illiquid in December, also revived and showed price growth. By the end of January prices for the most liquid fourth issue of MinFins increased by 6 p.p. It is interesting to note that this growth came in the midst of uncertainty about Russia's debt repayments to the Paris Club. Subsequent downward correction of prices for Russian (and other emerging market) debt, which started at the beginning of February, took place after the Russian government gave assurances that this year's debt will be paid in full and all necessary revisions will be made in the 2001 budget. This shows that Russian political and economic news is not the main factor influencing Russian financial markets.

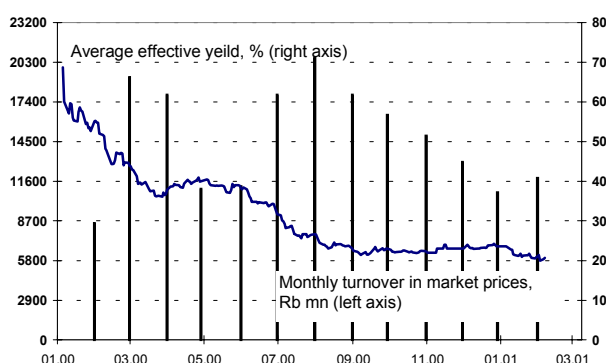
Growth of investor interest in emerging market debt also helped the rouble-denominated government debt market. As reported by the CBR, the average effective yield on OFZ-GKO's dropped by 3 p.p. through January. At the 6-month GKO auction held by the Finance Ministry on February 7 reported demand was twice larger than the R3 bn issue, R2.86 bn of which was sold at a yield of 13.58%. This is 1–1.5 p.p. below the market yield on OFZs with similar maturity. Market watchers attributed part of the growing demand to participation by non-residents. Nevertheless, yields at the GKO repatriation auction held by the CBR at the beginning of January were negative, showing that a significant number of foreigners are still keen to get their money out of this market.

Spreads of Russia-28 eurobonds to US 30-year treasury bills in bps (1/100%)



Source: Raiffeisen Bank.

Main indicators of the OFZ-GKO market



Source: CBR.

Table 1: GDP and aggregate demand*

	Nominal GDP**	Real GDP**	Nominal consumption of goods and services	Real consumption of goods and services***	Nominal expenditures on new construction & equipment	Real expenditures on new construction & equipment, SA**
	(R bn)	(1997=100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1997=100)
1995	1 540.5	102.6	664.8	100.0	267.0	128.5
1996	2 145.7	99.1	950.1	97.9	376.0	105.3
1997	2 478.6	100.0	1 124.0	100.9	408.8	100.0
1998	2 696.4	95.1	1 339.9	95.5	407.1	88.0
1999	4 607.0	98.4	2 200.4	83.0	670.4	92.7
2000	6 940.0	105.9	2 899.0	#N/A		
01.1999			148.3	77.6	28.5	89.5
02			150.1	75.5	31.8	87.5
03	836.5	88.8	164.1	80.2	36.5	89.1
04			165.6	78.6	36.9	90.6
05			169.2	78.5	41.4	90.2
06	1 041.7	95.1	175.1	79.8	52.8	92.3
07			180.6	80.0	56.2	93.6
08			193.2	84.6	61.8	92.6
09	1 275.8	103.7	198.3	85.6	67.6	94.5
10			204.4	87.1	66.5	95.1
11			210.0	88.4	72.0	96.9
12	1 391.4	106.0	241.7	100.4	118.4	100.2
01.2000			203.7	82.7	46.1	96.6
02			201.7	81.1	55.8	101.6
03	1 389.1	96.1	217.4	86.8	63.9	103.1
04			216.1	85.6	63.5	103.9
05			218.8	85.1	74.0	107.4
06	1 595.3	101.3	226.9	86.1	93.4	108.0
07			236.5	88.1	99.0	109.4
08			254.5	93.9	112.6	113.1
09	1 924.4	111.7	258.3	94.1	118.0	113.0
10			267.6	95.4	116.8	114.5
11			276.4	#N/A	123.2	114.8
12			321.1	#N/A		
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* Series on consumption and investment slightly differs from SNA concept.

** Quarterly data are not consistent with recently revised annual estimates.

*** Based on the nominal consumption figures deflated by CPI.

SA - seasonally adjusted.

Table 2: Industrial production

	Industrial production, total, SA*	Industrial production, total, SAWT*	Oil extraction, SAAL	Natural gas extraction, SAAL	Electricity production, SAAL	Coal production, SAAL
	(1997=100)	(1997=100)	(mn t)	(bn cub. m)	(bn kWt/h)	(mn t)
1995	102.1		298	595	862	262
1996	98.0		293	601	848	255
1997	100.0	100.0	297	571	834	245
1998	94.8	94.8	294	591	827	232
1999	102.5	102.5	295	592	846	250
2000	111.7	111.6	313	585	876	258
01.1999	98.5	97.8	293	577	818	241
02	97.8	99.1	292	575	814	236
03	100.1	99.7	293	582	861	242
04	102.5	100.7	294	582	818	244
05	100.7	102.1	296	607	860	248
06	101.7	101.6	296	610	854	255
07	102.9	102.1	295	614	851	253
08	102.8	103.6	296	626	863	252
09	104.8	104.2	297	603	879	268
10	103.9	105.0	295	583	843	257
11	105.7	106.2	295	575	852	253
12	108.3	107.8	297	570	837	251
01.2000	109.3	108.4	300	573	858	252
02	111.4	108.5	312	586	869	259
03	109.9	109.5	304	562	866	250
04	108.3	109.8	308	561	824	253
05	111.6	109.7	310	581	897	269
06	111.9	111.7	310	602	875	268
07	111.9	112.6	313	621	894	252
08	113.5	112.7	316	625	894	245
09	112.6	113.6	320	599	893	268
10	114.9	114.3	320	586	899	260
11	114.0	114.4	321	560	877	264
12	111.2	114.0	318	560	862	256
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* Based on the year-on-year rates of growth at prices of the previous year.
SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.
SAWT - seasonally adjusted reflecting work time differences.

Table 3: Output by sector

	Gross agricultural output at constant prices, SA	Agricultural production, animal products, SA	Real volume of construction works, SA*	Area of dwellings completed, SAAL	Freight transportation turnover, SAAL**	Freight carried by rail, SAAL
	(1997=100)	(1997=100)	(1997=100)	(mn sq. m)	(bn t-km)	(mn t)
1995	103.8	118.3	127.6	41.0	3 537	1 025
1996	98.5	105.3	106.8	34.3	3 374	909
1997	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.7	3 256	887
1998	86.8	98.2	95.0	30.7	3 169	834
1999	90.4	97.4	100.8	32.0	3 352	946
2000	94.9	97.4	112.4	30.0	3 514	1 046
01.1999	89.6	97.9	97.0	29.0	3 225	868
02	89.2	96.6	96.8	30.3	3 217	880
03	89.3	97.0	97.6	35.9	3 292	895
04	90.9	97.3	96.9	28.5	3 314	910
05	91.2	97.1	96.9	29.1	3 372	934
06	92.1	97.8	99.1	34.3	3 349	943
07	93.3	97.4	101.8	30.9	3 361	962
08	84.7	97.7	101.2	31.9	3 405	974
09	89.6	97.8	104.4	33.3	3 449	988
10	90.4	97.5	105.4	32.1	3 387	984
11	91.1	97.4	106.0	32.6	3 392	1 001
12	92.7	97.5	106.3	36.0	3 466	1 016
01.2000	93.4	96.7	105.5	37.7	3 437	1 002
02	94.4	98.1	105.9	32.3	3 642	1 077
03	94.9	97.7	107.0	26.6	3 411	1 037
04	93.9	97.4	109.8	32.0	3 434	1 029
05	94.2	97.7	112.3	32.6	3 498	1 038
06	93.7	97.1	112.6	27.6	3 506	1 064
07	92.7	97.4	112.4	30.2	3 554	1 026
08	101.5	97.2	115.8	29.3	3 502	1 033
09	96.1	97.1	114.5	28.1	3 594	1 046
10	95.4	97.4	115.8	29.1	3 554	1 055
11	94.9	97.6	117.7	28.6	3 534	1 091
12	93.5	97.5	119.4	25.7	3 495	1 056
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* Based on the year-on-year rates of growth at prices of the previous year.

** Revised since 1998

SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.

Table 4: Trade

	Wholesale trade*	Real wholesale trade*	Retail sales**	Real retail sales**	Paid services, total, current prices	Real paid services, total
	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)
1995	1 091.9	100.0	553.5	100.0	113.0	100.0
1996	353.4	109.2	749.0	100.1	200.3	92.1
1997	500.6	120.8	866.0	103.7	269.5	95.5
1998	607.3	130.1	1056.2	100.0	318.8	95.2
1999	1 136.5	128.6	1782.1	90.7	447.6	102.0
2000	1 721.6	152.4	2331.8	98.7	609.6	108.0
01.1999	60.4	99.5	120.5	82.9	28.7	93.7
02	62.6	99.5	121.9	83.3	29.5	90.5
03	74.4	106.7	133.2	88.4	32.4	96.5
04	77.9	99.3	134.4	86.3	32.7	96.9
05	83.8	140.3	137.5	86.2	32.8	98.5
06	88.4	139.0	141.1	86.9	36.9	101.3
07	98.3	132.5	144.5	86.9	39.1	105.0
08	103.0	123.1	155.8	92.3	40.5	107.5
09	118.6	148.6	160.1	93.1	41.4	106.4
10	114.8	152.7	165.9	95.1	41.9	106.1
11	120.0	152.7	169.0	95.6	44.5	112.7
12	134.3	149.9	198.2	111.8	47.2	109.0
01.2000	110.3	130.4	167.1	88.1	39.7	100.5
02	120.6	141.0	165.4	89.6	39.4	93.7
03	134.8	145.2	177.1	95.3	43.6	100.5
04	126.7	124.0	175.4	93.5	44.5	102.5
05	132.1	170.8	177.0	92.8	45.3	105.6
06	144.7	176.6	182.5	93.8	49.7	108.7
07	146.1	153.5	187.0	95.0	53.7	113.8
08	152.8	143.8	201.4	101.3	56.1	117.5
09	152.3	152.1	205.5	102.0	55.9	112.5
10	159.8	169.4	213.8	104.1	57.2	111.5
11	162.1	163.5	219.3	105.1	60.0	121.1
12	179.3	159.0	260.3	124.1	64.5	107.8
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*Wholesalers only, including exports.

** Including catering. Revised by Goscomstat in January 1999.

Table 5: Labour market

	Employment	Unemployment rate, ILO concept*	Registered unemployment rate*	Man-days lost in strikes	Nominal average monthly wage due**	Real average monthly wage due, SA***
	(mn)	(%)	(%)	(th)	(R)	(Dec-97=100)
1995	66.4	8.5	3.8	1 366	472	88.3
1996	65.9	9.6	5.1	4 009	790	94.0
1997	64.7	10.8	4.8	6 001	950	98.3
1998	63.6	11.9	4.2	2 882	1 095	85.1
1999	64.0	12.6	3.7	1 790	1 581	66.4
2000	64.7	10.5		236	2 262	81.3
01.1999	63.2	13.8	4.4	577	1 167	60.1
02	63.2	14.1	4.5	532	1 199	61.0
03	63.5	13.7	4.4	83	1 385	62.7
04	63.8	13.1	4.3	15	1 423	63.7
05	64.2	12.4	4.1	15	1 472	64.7
06	64.5	12.1	3.8	6	1 626	66.4
07	64.6	11.9	3.5	6	1 618	66.7
08	64.6	11.8	3.4	5	1 608	67.6
09	64.4	11.9	3.2	99	1 684	69.0
10	64.3	12.1	3.0	228	1 716	70.1
11	64.1	12.3	3.0	42	1 789	71.5
12	64.0	12.2	2.9	184	2 283	73.5
01.2000	63.8	12.0	2.9	91	1 830	75.3
02	63.5	11.9	2.8	65	1 839	77.1
03	63.9	11.3	2.8	27	2 018	76.9
04	64.4	10.8	2.7	7	2 039	78.5
05	64.8	10.2	2.6	0	2 101	79.8
06	65.0	10.1	2.4	0	2 294	80.3
07	65.1	10.0	2.3	0	2 302	82.2
08	65.2	9.8	2.3	1	2 289	83.6
09	65.1	9.9	2.3	1	2 367	84.3
10	65.1	10.0	2.3	2	2 425	85.5
11	65.0	10.2	2.3	17	2 508	86.3
12	65.0	10.2		25	3 135	86.5
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* According to new RET concept FES data to employment at big and medium enterprises.

** Yearly figures reported by Goscomstat are not equal to monthly average.

*** Based on CPI changes.

SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.

Table 6: Social indicators

	Personal income, per capita, official	Real personal income, per capita, official	Official minimum monthly wage	Average monthly pension	Official monthly subsistence level*	Share of population below subsistence level
	(R)	(1995 = 100)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(%)
1995	514.9	100.0	42.6	188.1	264.1	26.2
1996	765.1	100.9	72.7	302.1	369.9	21.4
1997	931.7	107.2	83.5	328.2	411.2	21.2
1998	997.6	90.7	83.5	399.0	493.3	24.6
1999	1 586.5	76.6	83.5	448.6	907.8	34.1
2000	2 098.3	84.0	107.7	694.6		
01.1999	1 139.1	63.7	83.5	403.0	786.9	38.2
02	1 274.9	68.5	83.5	403.1	829.1	n.a.
03	1 356.3	70.9	83.5	403.1	856.8	37.7
04	1 511.5	76.7	83.5	403.2	884.0	n.a.
05	1 456.3	72.3	83.5	451.6	923.6	n.a.
06	1 551.9	75.6	83.5	455.5	950.0	35.0
07	1 552.7	73.6	83.5	455.7	974.0	n.a.
08	1 639.2	76.8	83.5	455.9	936.4	n.a.
09	1 643.8	75.9	83.5	456.1	919.8	33.5
10	1 718.7	78.3	83.5	455.6	926.8	n.a.
11	1 761.2	79.2	83.5	519.2	943.1	n.a.
12	2 432.7	108.1	83.5	521.1	963.0	26.3
01.2000	1 434.3	62.3	83.5	521.6		
02	1 734.5	74.5	83.5	612.5		
03	1 895.6	80.9	83.5	613.1	977.6	33.5
04	1 938.5	82.1	83.5	613.2		
05	1 886.7	78.5	83.5	693.8		
06	2 084.9	84.6	83.5	693.9	1040.7	27.6
07	2 067.7	82.4	132.0	694.4		
08	2 164.7	85.4	132.0	750.0		
09	2 224.2	86.6	132.0	750.1	1002.3	24.5
10	2 239.4	85.4	132.0	748.9		
11	2 397.6	90.1	132.0	821.3		
12	3 111.7	115.0	132.0	822.1		
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*Old definition. Since January 2000 new quarterly estimate is equal to 1138 R.

Table 7: Arrears*

	Total overdue payables of enterprises	Of which:		Total overdue receivables of enterprises	Total wage arrears**	of which: Budget wage arrears**
		to suppliers	to the budget & non-budgetary funds			
	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn
1995	238.9	122.3	75.0	165.5	17.3	n.a.
1996	514.4	245.9	203.4	335.5	55.6	16.4
1997	756.1	344.7	316.6	458.4	53.7	7.9
1998	1230.6	586.0	474.5	761.9	77.0	20.1
1999	1354.5	619.5	572.6	814.6	43.7	10.2
2000					31.7	4.9
01.1999	1241.1	583.5	479.7	772.0	76.0	19.4
02	1280.6	597.7	501.9	799.8	72.6	19.0
03	1321.8	623.8	515.7	824.8	67.7	17.0
04	1358.9	640.6	538.8	842.3	63.1	15.3
05	1366.3	639.3	548.0	863.8	61.1	14.6
06	1388.0	654.1	557.8	881.2	59.0	14.6
07	1404.8	654.4	568.0	883.8	59.1	15.0
08	1427.4	658.7	573.3	881.6	56.2	13.8
09	1416.9	665.9	576.2	883.5	54.6	13.7
10	1435.1	665.0	585.2	889.7	53.1	13.4
11	1416.3	694.4	583.2	859.7	50.9	12.4
12	1354.5	619.5	572.6	814.6	43.7	10.2
01.2000	1351.1	615.5	571.3	787.9	44.9	10.2
02	1483.9	685.0	605.1	886.2	43.6	9.4
03	1577.0	729.0	622.6	921.0	39.9	7.1
04	1598.9	728.4	634.8	937.5	38.7	6.4
05	1602.2	747.8	632.3	959.2	38.7	6.4
06	1614.1	748.0	630.1	944.2	39.3	6.9
07	1647.1	766.1	653.4	957.9	40.5	7.1
08	1631.1	765.9	653.3	966.2	38.3	6.3
09	1631.9	750.8	649.5	964.1	39.0	6.4
10	1623.5	748.4	667.0	949.0	38.0	6.3
11	1611.3	742.7	669.1	960.7	36.8	5.9
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* Before 1998 series include data from the following sectors of the economy: industry, construction, transport and agriculture. After that 9 sector series include also communications, trade and catering, wholesalers, housing and 'other' sectors.

** the series includes data for industry, construction, transport, agriculture, education, health, arts, sciences, social security, housing and communal services and local administration. Prior to July 1998 RET estimates.

Table 8: Prices (end of period)

	Consumer price index, total	Consumer price index, food & beverages	Consumer price index, non-food goods	Consumer price index, paid services	Composite producer price index*	Industrial producer price index
	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)
1995	74.0	77.9	78.5	55.0		74.1
1996	90.1	91.7	92.5	81.6		93.0
1997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1998	184.4	196.0	199.5	118.3	122.4	123.2
1999	251.7	266.4	277.7	158.5	195.6	206.2
2000	302.5	314.1	329.1	211.9	263.1	271.3
01.1999	199.9	216.2	211.9	123.2	130.2	131.7
02	208.1	225.6	220.2	127.1	136.8	139.1
03	213.9	231.9	227.4	129.5	141.6	144.4
04	220.4	238.0	236.6	133.6	146.3	149.7
05	225.3	242.7	243.0	136.4	151.3	155.1
06	229.6	247.0	246.8	141.1	155.7	160.9
07	236.0	254.8	251.6	145.6	160.0	165.9
08	238.8	255.8	257.6	148.5	166.2	173.8
09	242.3	257.9	264.5	151.4	174.6	184.0
10	245.6	260.1	270.3	154.5	183.6	194.2
11	248.6	262.7	274.5	157.1	191.1	201.7
12	251.7	266.4	277.7	158.5	195.6	206.2
01.2000	257.6	272.1	283.8	163.8	208.2	214.4
02	260.3	273.4	287.4	168.7	214.4	222.5
03	262.0	273.6	291.5	171.2	218.4	228.2
04	264.2	274.4	295.8	174.9	221.8	231.7
05	268.8	280.5	299.1	177.2	224.9	235.8
06	275.7	289.6	301.6	182.6	228.9	241.2
07	280.7	294.7	304.1	189.4	234.8	249.5
08	283.4	295.5	308.3	195.1	241.4	253.8
09	287.2	297.3	314.6	200.5	246.5	258.5
10	293.2	303.7	320.5	205.3	253.2	265.4
11	297.6	308.2	325.2	208.6	257.9	268.8
12	302.5	314.1	329.1	211.9	263.1	271.3
01.2001	311.0	323.8	333.7	221.7		
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* Revised since December 1997

Table 9: Foreign Trade

	Exports total*	Export of oil & oil products	Export of gas	Imports total*	Imports of machinery & equipment	Trade balance total
	(\$ bn)	(\$ bn)	(\$ bn)	(\$ bn)	(\$ bn)	(\$ bn)
1995	81.1	17.3	10.8	60.8	15.8	20.2
1996	88.6	23.1	15.8	68.8	14.6	19.8
1997	88.2	21.9	16.4	73.7	18.5	14.5
1998	74.2	14.5	13.3	59.1	15.6	15.1
1999	75.9	18.8	11.4	39.6	9.9	36.3
2000						
01.1999	4.6	0.9	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.9
02	5.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	0.9	2.1
03	6.0	1.1	0.9	3.4	1.0	2.6
04	6.5	1.4	0.7	3.3	1.0	3.2
05	5.1	1.4	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2
06	5.4	1.5	0.7	3.9	0.8	1.5
07	6.3	1.6	0.7	3.3	0.7	3.0
08	6.2	1.9	0.7	3.1	0.7	3.1
09	6.5	1.7	0.7	3.2	0.7	3.3
10	7.0	2.0	1.1	3.4	0.7	3.6
11	7.6	2.0	1.3	3.5	0.8	4.1
12	9.7	2.4	1.5	4.0	1.0	5.7
01.2000	6.9	2.2	1.6	2.8	0.4	4.1
02	8.1	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.0	4.7
03	9.3	2.8	1.6	3.6	0.9	5.7
04	8.1	2.4	1.2	3.4	0.8	4.7
05	8.3	3.4	1.2	3.4	0.8	4.9
06	8.5	3.4	1.1	3.6	0.9	4.9
07	8.5	3.3	1.2	3.5	0.8	5.0
08	9.1	3.3	1.1	3.7	0.9	5.4
09	8.8	3.2	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.1
10	9.3	2.9	1.4	4.1	0.9	5.2
11	10.0	3.7	1.7	4.3	1.0	5.7
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01.2001						
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* Includes Goskomstat estimate of unregistered trade.

Table 10: Balance of payments (\$ mn)

	1997	1998	1999	1999	1999	2000	2000	2000
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Current Account	2060	721	25049	5649	10764	12014	10989	10614
<i>Trade balance</i>	11107	12902	31984	8361	12133	12873	12583	13446
Export	103088	87255	84747	21591	26561	26053	27277	29364
Import	-91980	-74353	-52763	-13230	-14428	-13180	-14694	-15918
<i>Merchandise trade balance</i>	17025	16869	36156	9489	13346	14373	14583	15575
Export	89008	74884	75692	18973	24179	24249	24934	26446
Import	-71983	-58015	-39537	-9484	-10833	-9876	-10351	-10871
<i>Service balance</i>	-5918	-3967	-4172	-1128	-1212	-1499	-2000	-2129
Export	14080	12371	9055	2618	2382	1804	2343	2918
Import	-19998	-16338	-13227	-3745	-3595	-3304	-4343	-5047
<i>Income and Wages</i>	-8692	-11773	-7474	-2918	-1674	-907	-1674	-2783
Received	4366	4301	3881	420	463	2510	718	713
Paid	-13058	-16075	-11355	-3339	-2137	-3417	-2392	-3496
Wages	-342	-164	221	49	56	52	42	39
Received	227	301	425	111	102	103	116	129
Paid	-568	-465	-204	-62	-45	-50	-73	-91
Income	-8350	-11609	-7695	-2967	-1730	-960	-1716	-2821
Received	4140	4000	3456	310	361	2407	602	584
Paid	-12490	-15610	-11151	-3277	-2091	-3367	-2318	-3405
<i>Current Transfers</i>	-356	-409	539	206	305	49	80	-49
Received	410	269	1027	330	426	165	193	82
Paid	-766	-677	-489	-124	-121	-116	-112	-131
Capital Account	3107	8050	-17768	-4216	-6586	-9346	-9154	-7700
<i>Capital transfers (net)</i>	-797	-382	-328	-125	-78	22	-39	10968
<i>Direct investments abroad</i>	-2868	-958	-1709	-457	-449	-396	-217	-575
<i>Direct investments into Russia</i>	4865	2761	3309	659	1257	569	518	694
<i>Portfolio investments abroad</i>	-156	-257	254	306	172	37	9	-292
<i>Portfolio investments into Russia</i>	45931	8876	-1289	-350	-612	579	-1530	-8745
<i>Other investment - assets</i>	-26619	-15907	-15369	-4976	-3620	-6515	-1373	-2788
Hard currency	-13444	824	921	-393	116	-33	430	272
Bank accounts and deposits	988	1200	-3889	-473	-786	-1476	-597	-603
Trade credits	-6534	-6818	-5733	-2588	-1928	-906	211	-936
Loans provided (not overdue)	7004	5345	4855	139	730	1622	977	324
Overdue payments	-3048	-7425	-5809	-231	-193	-3812	-694	-879
Liabilities on shipments under intergovernment agreements	-118	-737	-195	113	-281	-580	-45	307
Non-repatriated export revenue	-11591	-7959	-5051	-1342	-1245	-1231	-1438	-1051
Other assets	124	-338	-470	-202	-32	-101	-216	-223
<i>Other investment - liabilities</i>	-15293	8663	-682	-351	-871	-631	-251	-2825
National currency	-38	65	3	-7	11	23	42	35
Bank accounts and deposits	-4694	-3050	162	-378	153	148	-326	494
Trade credits and advances	-64	321	30	41	-225	0	0	0
Loans received (not overdue)	13320	6666	-2703	2207	-1366	-1155	-1160	-301
Overdue payments	-24338	5315	2027	-2200	601	297	1112	-3049
Other liabilities	521	-654	-201	-14	-46	56	82	-4
<i>Adjustments</i>	-20	-50	-176	-14	-158	92	-52	-158
<i>Net international reserves</i>	-1936	5305	-1778	1091	-2227	-3102	-6219	-3979
Errors and omissions	-5167	-8771	-7281	-1433	-4179	-2669	-1836	-2914

Table 11: Federal budget (IMF definition)*

	<u>Revenues</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Deficit(-) or surplus(+)</u>	
	Total	of which: tax revenues	Total	of which: interest payments	Total	% GDP
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(%)
1995	201.0	175.3	286.2	54.6	-85.2	-5.4
1996	253.8	218.7	427.1	124.5	-173.3	-7.9
1997	311.6	262.1	494.8	117.8	-183.2	-7.0
1998	273.0	236.0	407.2	106.8	-134.2	-5.0
1999	592.0	440.2	663.0	162.6	-71.0	-1.6
2000	1127.6	964.6	954.1	173.5	173.5	2.5
01.1999	27.5	24.6	39.1	10.6	-11.6	
02	53.9	48.6	71.9	18.1	-18.0	
03	88.1	80.1	128.3	30.8	-40.2	-4.9
04	132.9	119.3	177.7	41.5	-44.8	
05	171.7	152.9	231.2	61.0	-59.5	
06	224.4	195.2	291.0	80.3	-66.6	-3.6
07	279.4	242.9	347.4	99.4	-68.0	
08	331.3	285.8	399.6	109.4	-68.2	
09	380.0	326.0	451.9	117.5	-71.9	-2.3
10	438.4	375.6	503.0	124.2	-64.6	
11	505.0	433.1	568.1	139.1	-63.1	
12	592.0	440.2	663.0	162.6	-71.0	-1.6
01.2000	63.9	56.1	44.4	15.7	19.5	
02	139.3	122.7	102.4	27.6	36.9	
03	226.8	196.2	186.4	40.0	40.4	2.9
04	319.0	277.1	252.8	52.6	66.2	
05	420.4	365.2	331.5	70.9	88.9	
06	508.7	443.2	402.0	93.6	106.7	6.8
07	597.1	520.2	462.9	108.4	134.2	
08	694.0	600.5	546.1	127.4	147.9	
09	783.2	678.8	632.2	145.5	151.0	3.1
10	880.4	761.9	710.2	152.9	170.2	
11	990.7	853.1	800.0	164.8	190.7	
12	1127.6	964.6	954.1	173.5	173.5	2.5
01.2001						
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* Data for 2000 are under revision.
Monthly data are cumulative.

Table 12: Consolidated regional and local budgets (IMF definition)*

	<u>Revenues</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>Deficit(-) or surplus(+)</u>	
	Total	of which: tax revenue	Total	of which: housing subsidies	Total	% GDP
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(%)
1995	238.4	189.0	247.0	65.2	-8.6	-0.5
1996	321.2	254.3	342.8	88.6	-21.6	-1.0
1997	410.4	329.0	446.9	106.0	-36.5	-1.4
1998	395.5	308.1	407.1	94.4	-11.7	-0.4
1999	647.9	493.1	648.9	124.6	-1.0	-0.02
2000	1052.6	0.0	1018.7	198.9	33.9	0.5
01.1999	25.7	18.3	22.7	3.8	3.0	
02	51.8	38.6	49.3	8.2	2.5	
03	93.6	71.3	91.5	16.1	2.1	0.3
04	143.4	111.8	138.7	24.9	4.7	
05	193.8	149.4	185.0	32.8	8.8	
06	247.3	188.8	240.0	42.2	7.3	0.4
07	297.4	227.6	288.5	51.4	8.9	
08	356.7	274.0	345.5	63.6	11.2	
09	410.9	314.0	400.6	75.2	10.4	0.3
10	467.5	354.1	454.0	85.5	13.6	
11	543.7	414.3	528.0	99.4	15.7	
12	647.9	493.1	648.9	124.6	-1.0	-0.02
01.2000	41.4	30.2	34.5	6.2	7.0	
02	87.9	64.6	82.3	14.4	5.6	
03	160.7	117.6	154.6	26.0	6.0	0.4
04	242.3	181.5	230.1	39.9	12.2	
05	338.2	251.8	311.6	56.2	26.6	
06	427.3	313.5	402.7	73.8	24.6	1.6
07	505.7	370.2	478.0	89.7	27.7	
08	602.1	444.0	565.1	109.2	37.0	
09	682.3	503.5	642.3	126.5	40.1	0.8
10	765.1	562.3	720.9	143.9	44.2	
11	881.0	645.7	822.9	165.1	58.1	
12	1052.6		1018.7		33.9	0.5
01.2001						
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* Privatisation receipts and net sales of state gold reserves are counted as deficit financing. Monthly data are cumulative.

Table 13: Monetary aggregates (end of period)

	Monetary base	Net International Reserves (NIR)*	Net Domestic Assets (NDA)**	M0 - currency in circulation	M2***	Outstanding stock of GKO and OFZs, nominal
	(R bn)	(\$ bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)
1995	103.8	7.7	68.1	80.8	220.8	73.7
1996	130.9	1.7	123.0	103.8	288.3	237.1
1997	164.5	4.0	142.1	130.4	374.1	384.9
1998	210.4	-8.4	249.3	187.8	448.3	n.a.
1999	324.3	-3.2	400.7	266.5	704.7	n.a.
2000	519.6	15.9	90.0	419.3	1144.3	184.2
01.1999	202.5	-8.7	412.2	178.0	444.2	n.a.
02	205.2	-8.8	416.8	180.8	463.9	n.a.
03	205.9	-9.0	423.9	174.1	473.8	n.a.
04	227.3	-8.2	425.5	195.2	509.6	n.a.
05	241.4	-7.1	412.0	205.3	542.4	n.a.
06	257.4	-7.3	434.8	216.4	567.7	n.a.
07	262.3	-6.4	417.8	218.2	583.2	n.a.
08	261.8	-6.4	415.6	216.2	590.8	n.a.
09	259.6	-6.1	405.9	212.8	597.4	n.a.
10	269.0	-5.0	390.1	222.0	625.1	n.a.
11	267.1	-4.7	380.4	219.3	646.6	n.a.
12	324.3	-3.2	400.7	266.5	704.7	n.a.
01.2000	296.5	-2.1	354.2	232.9	695.0	258.5
02	306.0	-0.9	331.1	242.0	726.6	253.9
03	318.9	1.3	284.6	251.5	751.4	255.9
04	349.6	3.3	259.7	279.1	787.9	256.8
05	361.4	5.8	204.3	289.3	831.6	255.9
06	397.2	7.5	194.9	321.8	892.2	258.3
07	415.7	10.2	139.9	334.0	931.2	255.1
08	425.0	11.3	120.3	341.6	960.1	259.2
09	437.6	12.6	97.8	351.0	992.4	247.3
10	446.0	13.7	75.9	349.7	1001.2	235.6
11	457.1	15.6	34.9	358.4	1036.4	229.7
12	519.6	15.9	90.0	419.3	1144.3	184.2
01.2001	488.0					175.1
02						
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Source: CBR.

* Since June 2000 NIR and NDA are estimated by RET.

** Net Domestic Assets (NDA), of the monetary authorities equals monetary base minus net international reserves.

NDA is calculated using the exchange rates of R27 for 2000, R24.18 for 1999, R6.0 for 1998, R5,560 for 1997, R4,640 for 1996, R3,550 for 1995. In 1999 there were some changes in methodology fo NDA and NIR data.

*** M2 includes currency in circulation, demand deposits, and time deposits (there is a break in the series from December1996, from then it includes only deposits at banks with active licences).

Table 14: Assets and liabilities of the commercial banks including Sberbank (end of period)*

	Total assets	Claims on the general government	Claims on the private sector	Bank savings by Russian citizens (rouble household deposits)	Foreign currency deposits	Foreign liabilities
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)
1995	342.3	62.6	133.8	70.6	55.3	30.0
1996	497.7	150.7	157.3	118.4	69.4	58.9
1997	622.7	191.5	225.9	148.2	80.5	104.2
1998	933.1	259.4	346.0	149.5	190.9	203.1
1999	1549.7	437.7	521.6	211.1	290.2	222.5
2000	2259.4	526.0	867.1	308.9	420.1	249.0
01.1999	1025.5	299.7	362.6	153.4	204.3	214.5
02	1047.5	303.2	375.2	161.0	206.1	218.4
03	1133.4	326.0	386.0	163.5	215.0	228.8
04	1174.9	347.3	392.0	170.6	224.2	288.1
05	1231.5	371.0	376.1	177.6	224.1	225.6
06	1283.5	390.4	395.9	185.4	233.7	227.7
07	1272.4	397.0	384.8	190.5	223.6	202.5
08	1318.3	399.2	401.1	191.8	238.4	204.0
09	1346.8	403.3	426.2	193.6	243.4	190.6
10	1416.0	415.9	449.0	197.5	257.6	195.4
11	1514.2	420.7	479.0	202.7	278.4	211.5
12	1549.7	437.7	521.6	211.1	290.2	222.5
01.2000	1665.5	459.5	537.8	217.9	317.0	231.8
02	1715.0	456.0	550.8	227.4	345.9	222.4
03	1754.6	460.1	569.3	234.9	344.9	229.1
04	1771.2	467.0	591.0	243.0	341.0	227.0
05	1820.2	470.0	614.6	254.8	345.4	221.0
06	1885.8	471.1	637.0	265.9	356.5	222.5
07	1940.3	440.2	649.5	275.3	375.9	215.3
08	1985.8	489.3	688.8	280.8	371.7	214.5
09	2080.6	498.9	737.5	285.9	404.5	231.3
10	2140.6	516.7	769.5	290.4	423.2	221.7
11	2197.6	520.5	818.7	299.7	428.3	230.4
12	2259.4	526.0	867.1	308.9	420.1	249.0
01.2001						
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Source: CBR, Goscomstat.

* Since January 1998 only for credit organisations with an active licence

Table 15: Interest rates (annual rates, period average)*

	CBR refinance rate*	Lending rate**	Deposit rate**	Overnight Inter-bank rate	GKO average secondary market yield, all maturities	RTS index, monthly average (01.09.95 = 100)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
1995	185	320.3	102.0	190.4	161.8	80.9
1996	110	146.8	55.1	47.6	85.8	160.3
1997	32	32.0	16.8	21.0	26.0	427.9
1998	60	41.5	17.1	50.6	n.a.	277.6
1999	57	40.1	13.7	14.8	n.a.	106.9
2000	32					199.5
01.1999	60	44.8	24.2	28.1	n.a.	57.4
02	60	44.0	22.8	20.4	33.4	67.5
03	60	47.5	18.9	20.7	30.7	81.3
04	60	44.1	14.6	15.2	27.4	79.9
05	60	44.7	14.7	7.1	20.2	96.7
06	55	32.1	11.0	8.4	16.0	116.3
07	55	39.0	12.6	9.0	n.a.	135.5
08	55	38.6	8.8	9.3	n.a.	107.2
09	55	37.9	9.7	18.2	n.a.	93.3
10	55	37.0	9.0	16.1	n.a.	95.0
11	55	38.8	9.4	13.2	n.a.	113.7
12	55	32.1	8.5	11.8	n.a.	130.7
01.2000	45	33.8	13.4	11.8	n.a.	189.8
02	45	31.2	7.9	11.3	n.a.	179.7
03	33	29.5	7.6	6.5	17.2	219.9
04	33	29.1	5.4	11.1	14.9	217.9
05	33	25.3	7.3	7.6	11.4	200.2
06	33	22.8	7.1	5.1	13.1	187.6
07	28	22.5	6.4	3.4	12.9	185.8
08	28	21.2	5.1	4.6	10.3	225.2
09	28	20.2	4.6	3.3	10.6	210.4
10	28	19.9	4.5	5.2	11.3	195.0
11	25	18.2	4.6	8.5	12.2	174.3
12	25					148.5
01.2001	25					165.9
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Source: CBR, RTS

* Period average, except monthly CBR refinance data that is for end of month (annual is annual average).

** Data prior January 1997 not compatible with current methodology. From 1998 data on lending rate is for commercial banks excluding Sberbank.

Table 16: Exchange rates and Stock market

	MT \$ index, end of period	Exchange rate (MICEX), period average*	Exchange rate (MICEX), end of period*	Real exchange rate, period average**	Gross international reserves (including gold, end of period)	of which: Gold reserves (Valued at \$300 per ounce)
	(end Aug-	R/\$	R/\$	(Dec-95 = 100)	\$ bn	\$ bn
1995	64.0	4.562	4.640	82.4	17.2	2.8
1996	148.4	5.126	5.570	100.1	15.3	4.1
1997	302.7	5.785	5.974	104.4	17.8	4.9
1998	38.4	9.965	21.140	91.6	12.2	4.4
1999	114.6	24.836	26.959	64.9	12.5	4.0
2000		28.147	28.163	71.4	28.0	3.7
01.1999	35.1	22.991	23.100	59.9	11.6	4.5
02	50.7	23.075	23.100	61.7	11.4	4.2
03	61.0	24.120	24.860	62.9	10.8	4.1
04	69.4	25.321	24.290	62.7	11.2	4.1
05	75.6	24.672	24.700	62.7	11.9	3.9
06	96.5	24.429	24.210	65.0	12.2	4.0
07	88.6	24.321	24.198	67.7	11.9	4.1
08	78.9	24.690	24.860	66.9	11.2	4.4
09	63.8	25.499	25.179	66.0	11.2	4.6
10	75.0	25.776	26.030	67.2	11.8	4.7
11	87.0	26.328	26.650	67.8	11.5	3.9
12	114.6	26.813	26.959	68.0	12.5	4.0
01.2000	130.9	28.413	28.600	65.9	12.9	4.0
02	138.8	28.732	28.690	66.3	13.7	4.1
03	178.0	28.457	28.680	66.7	15.5	4.1
04	171.5	28.593	28.395	68.3	17.1	3.7
05	149.0	28.300	28.250	69.2	19.6	3.7
06	135.8	28.239	28.080	70.0	21.0	3.3
07	152.1	27.834	27.851	72.4	23.3	3.3
08	187.9	27.746	27.830	74.2	23.7	3.4
09	157.9	27.809	27.835	75.4	25.0	3.5
10	152.2	27.864	27.824	76.2	25.9	3.5
11		27.809	27.891	78.1	27.7	3.6
12		27.966	28.163	74.6	28.0	3.7
01.2001		28.382	28.404		29.6	3.7
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						

Source: CBR, Moscow Times.

* Units are new roubles or, prior to January 1998, thousands of pre-denomination roubles.

** The real exchange rate is a new trade weighted exchange rate. An increase in this series represents an appreciation.

Weightings are 40% the US, 40% Germany, and 20% Ukraine. Revised since May 1998.

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