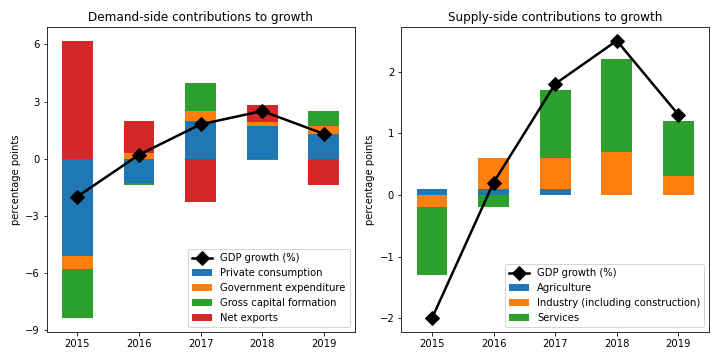
Russian Federation: Recent Economic Developments and Outlook

# GDP growth in 2019 slowed down

GDP growth slowed down from 2.5% in 2018 to 1.3% in 2019. On the demand side, private consumption, accounting for 50.4% of GDP, contributed the most with 1.3 percentage points (pp). Gross capital formation added 0.8pp. Government expenditure added 0.4pp. On the other hand, net exports shaved 1.4pp from growth. On the supply side, services, accounting for 54.0% of GDP, contributed the most with 0.9pp. Industry (including construction) gave 0.3pp. Meanwhile, agriculture had trivial contribution to growth this period.



## Gross capital formation achieved largest gain on the demand side

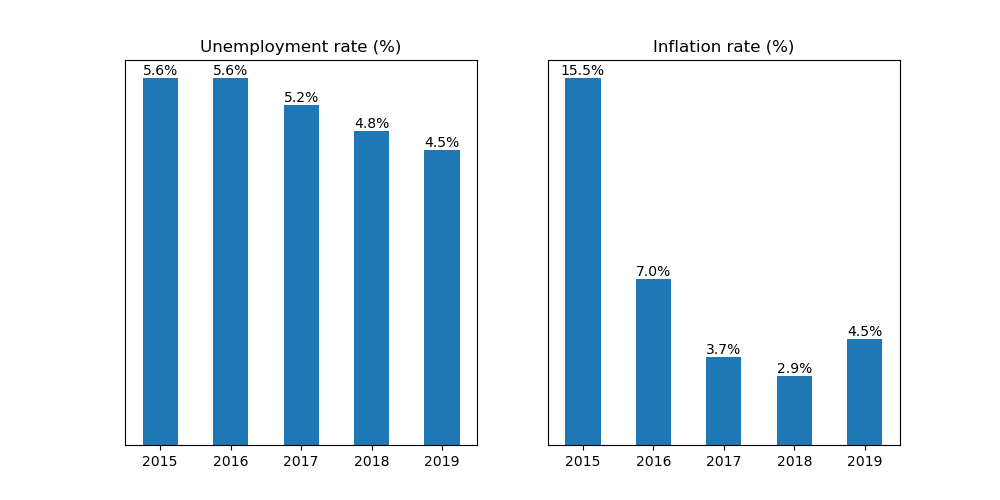
Gross capital formation increased by the biggest margin at 3.8% annual growth. Private consumption picked up by 2.5%. Government expenditure increased by 2.2%. On the other hand, net exports declined by 22.3%.

## On the supply side, growth in services accelerated the fastest

Services expanded by the largest edge at 1.6% annual growth. Industry (including construction) jumped by 1.0%. Agriculture increased by 0.6%.

## Unemployment declined; inflation worsened

Unemployment rate declined from 4.8% in 2018 to 4.5% in 2019. Consequently, inflation worsened from 2.9% to 4.5%. At the end of the year, the central bank set the policy rate at 6.25%.



## Current account balance posted a surplus

Current account balance (CAB) recorded a surplus at 3.8% of GDP in 2019. Net trade in goods and services reached USD 129.0 billion. In 2018, CAB posted a surplus at 6.9% of GDP.

China is the country's top export destination accounting for 13.4% of total exports in 2019. Other major exports partners include Netherlands (10.5%), Germany (6.6%), Belarus (5.1%), and Turkey (5.0%). Top export commodities are mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes, accounting for 52.0% of total exports.

For imports, top imports origin in 2019 is China (21.9% of total imports), followed by Germany (10.2%), Belarus (5.5%), USA (5.4%), and Italy (4.4%). Major import commodities are nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof, accounting for 17.5% of total imports.

# Output contracted in Q2 2020

Output plunged by 8.1% year-on-year in Q2 of 2020. Growth in overall economic activity worsened from 1.7% in the previous quarter. Net exports expanded by the biggest margin at 227.5% annual growth. Government expenditure expanded by 1.6%. On the other hand, private consumption, gdp growth, as well as gross capital formation, plunged by 22.2%, 8.1%, and 6.2%, respectively.

## Retail sales contracted

Retail sales contracted by 2.5% year-on-year in October of 2020. Growth in the retail sector increased from a contraction of 3.1% in September, reflecting increased trade activity.

## Consumer confidence down

Meanwhile, consumer confidence index was in the negative territory at -22.0 points in Q3 of 2020. Confidence jumped from -30.0 points in the previous quarter. Expectations of consumers about the general economic situation in the next 12 months turned pessimistic at -15.0 points from -20.0 points over the same period, reflecting improved consumer sentiments.

## Industrial output shrank

Industrial production shrank by 5.6% year-on-year in October, a decrease from -5.1% growth in the previous month. Looking at the details, growth in manufacturing worsened to -3.5% from -0.7%, while mining and quarrying output growth jumped to -8.8% from -9.5%. Meanwhile, growth in water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation improved to 1.9% from -0.9%, while electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply output growth contracted to -3.2% from -2.6%

## Inflation rose

Overall inflation rose to 4.0% year-on-year in October from 3.7% in the previous month. Prices for food products jumped to 4.8% from 4.3%, while housing, rent, water, electricity, gas & other fuels rose to 3.4% from 3.3%. Transportation slowed down to -0.1% from 0.5%, while communication slowed down to 4.3% from 5.2%. Meanwhile, prices for health/medical care rose to 4.2% from 4.1%, recreation rose to 2.3% from 2.0%, and education declined to 1.9% from 2.1%

Russian Federation's central bank kept the official policy rate to 4.25% in November from the same in October.

# Outlook tilted downwards this year

On November 2020, Consensus Economics panelists project Russian Federation's economic growth ending in 2020 at -3.9%. In 2021 and 2022, the panelists foresee growth at 3.0% and 2.3%, respectively.

Meanwhile, Consensus Economics panelists foresee inflation ending in 2020 at 3.9%. In 2021 and 2022, the panelists project inflation at 3.6% and 3.6%, respectively.

# Outlook tilted downwards this year

On November 2020, Consensus Economics panelists project Russian Federation's economic growth ending in 2020 at -3.9%. In 2021 and 2022, the panelists foresee growth at 3.0% and 2.3%, respectively.

Meanwhile, Consensus Economics panelists foresee inflation ending in 2020 at 3.9%. In 2021 and 2022, the panelists project inflation at 3.6% and 3.6%, respectively.

# Outlook tilted downwards this year

# Outlook tilted downwards this year

On November 2020, Consensus Economics panelists project Russian Federation's economic growth ending in 2020 at -3.8%. In 2021, the panelists foresee growth at 3.1%. Over the same period, consumption is expected to grow by -6.5% and 3.8, while investment is projected to grow by -7.8% and 4.1%. On the supply side, industrial production is seen to grow by -3.5% and -3.5%.

Meanwhile, Consensus Economics panelists foresee inflation ending in 2020 at 3.9%. In 2021, the panelists project inflation at 3.6%.