

Russia

Quantitative Factors (Relative Weights in any New Rating, or change to Existing Rating or Outlook)

9-Aug-19 **Date of This Review**

15-Feb-19 **Date of Last Review**

Weight	Factor	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		A	A	E	A	F	E	F	F	n/a	F
Low	GDP per capita (USD, mkt exchange rates)	10,764	10,765	11,264	11,292	11,339	11,568	12,128	12,163	n/a	12,628
Low	Real GDP Growth (%)	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.9	n/a	1.9
High	Consumer prices (annual average % change)	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	n/a	4.0
High	General government balance (% of GDP)	-1.5	-1.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	n/a	0.7
Low	General government debt (% of GDP)	15.4	15.5	14.6	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.6	n/a	16.3
Low	Current account balance plus net FDI (% of GDP)	1.6	1.6	5.5	5.5	4.1	4.2	2.3	3.0	n/a	1.9
Medium	Net external debt (% of GDP)	-28.2	-28.2	-32.7	-32.8	-36.6	-35.5	-34.8	-36.4	n/a	-35.9

Colour key

n/a	IMF Development Classification	EM	Improvement relative to previous review
n/a	CDS Market Implied Rating as at: 30-Jul-2019	BBB	Deterioration relative to previous review

Qualitative Factors (Relative Weights in any New Rating, or change to Existing Rating or Outlook)

Weight	Factor	Change since last review
Low	Fiscal Financing Flexibility	Stable
Low	Public Debt Sustainability	Stable
Low	External Vulnerability	Stable
Low	Banking System Strength	Stable
Low	Political Risk/Uncertainty	Stable
High	Macro-economic Outlook, Policy Coherence and Credibility	Positive
Low	Business Environment and Competitiveness	Stable
Low	Other Factors: Sanctions targeting sov debt & IFI assistance	Negative

Summary: Strength and Weaknesses

Factor	Status	Trend
Macroeconomic	Neutral	Stable
Public Finances	Strength	Stable
External Finances	Strength	Stable
Structural Issues	Weakness	Stable

Footnotes

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- 1 The risks, limitations and uncertainties associated with the ratings are detailed in the Rating Action Commentary.
 - 2 Weights - 'High'/'Medium'/'Low' - reflect the relative importance of each Quantitative and Qualitative Factor in the context of a change in the rating or Outlook.
 - 3 Weights for Economic Development (IMF Development Classification) and Indicator of Default (CDS Market Implied Rating) will always be n/a because these indicators are not referenced in the Fitch Sovereign Rating Criteria.
 - 4 All other relevant rating factors are referenced in the Rating Action Commentary



Discussion Note

Issuer: Russia

Date of Rating Committee: 07/08/2019

Rating Committee Chair confirms that the Rating Action Report (RAR) is complete and correct, including:

Indicator of default is disclosed, where available (CDS Implied Rating) (Y)

Indicator for economic development is disclosed (EM/DM indicator) (Y)

Weightings of quantitative and qualitative factors are disclosed only for changes in existing ratings or Outlooks and for newly assigned ratings (for EU Regulated Issuers Only) (Y)

SRM Output: BBB+

QO Adjustment: - 1 notch

Final Rating: BBB

Summary of Discussion

The rating committee discussed the following key issues:

Expected impact of the latest round of sanctions; potential additional sanctions and the impact on the banking sector, growth, state-owned enterprises, sovereign debt issuance and sovereign debt service repayment.

Macroeconomic framework/policy response to tighter US sanctions; ability to absorb external shocks.

Growth potential estimates; productivity growth; government plans to increase growth prospects and impact of sanctions.

Fiscal policy: credibility of the fiscal rule; trend in deposits and investment strategy of the NWF.

Monetary policy and exchange rate regime: inflation outturn versus target, trend in inflation expectations; FX accumulation programme and exchange rate forecast; delinking between REER and oil prices.

External and fiscal financing flexibility: restricted access to IFIs financing; potential sovereign issuance on the international market, sources of external financing; fiscal financing on the domestic market and share of non-residents.

External balance sheet: trend in net external debt and private sector deleveraging.

Political and social risks, potential political scenarios around 2024.

Banking sector: financial health metrics, asset quality, capitalisation and liquidity; trend in credit growth and household debt; new regulatory measures.

Credit strengths and weaknesses, and rating peer comparisons

Potential rating actions, drivers, sensitivities and assumptions

The main opinions and conclusions of the committee are recorded in the RAC.



Definitions

Per capita income: GDP per capita (USD, mkt exchange rates)

Gross domestic product at current market prices in the local currency and converted into US dollars at annual *average* market exchange rates. GDP is the sum of consumption (private and government) *plus* gross fixed capital formation *plus* the change in inventories *plus* exports of goods and services *minus* imports of goods and services. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

GDP growth: Real GDP growth (%)

Annual percentage change (calendar year on calendar year) of a country's GDP in constant prices (ie, volume terms). Source: National authorities, international institutions, Datastream.

Inflation: Consumer prices (annual average % change)

Annual percentage change in the national consumer price index (CPI). Note: these are period averages, *not* year-end to year-end. Source: National authorities, international institutions, mainly IMF IFS.

Fiscal Balance: General government balance (% of GDP)

Consolidated balance of central government, provincial, regional and local governments, social security funds and other extra-budgetary funds; data may be presented on a cash or, more generally and preferably, on an accruals basis. Net lending is treated as an expenditure item and is *included* in the general government balance. Privatisation receipts are treated as a financing item and are *excluded* from the general government balance.

Note: in some countries data are available only for a fiscal year not coinciding with the calendar year. Where this is so, fiscal data are allocated to that calendar year in which the larger part of the fiscal year falls. For fiscal years running July-June, fiscal data are allocated to the year ending 30 June (ie, 1990/91 = 1991). Also note that for euro area countries, the figures may differ from those produced by Eurostat due to Fitch's treatment of UMTS receipts. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

Fiscal Debt: General government debt (% of GDP)

Year-end debt stock of the general government (as defined above); data comprise domestic and externally contracted debt regardless of maturity, and include monetary authorities' debt issued on behalf of the government. Contingent liabilities such as guaranteed debt are excluded, except where these are specified as a line item in the budget. Source: National authorities, international institutions.

External Balance: Current account balance plus net FDI (% of GDP)

Current account balance plus the net annual flow of foreign direct investment (US dollar value of FDI in the economy less resident FDI abroad), expressed as a percentage of GDP. Source: Fitch estimates based on national authorities and IMF.

External Debt: Net external debt (% of GDP)

Calculated by deducting certain classes of gross external assets from a country's gross external debt (GXD). All figures are converted into US dollars at year-end exchange rates and are expressed as a percentage of GDP. A minus sign indicates that the country is a net external creditor (ie, contractual external claims exceed liabilities). For all countries, the definition of gross external assets mirrors the definition of GXD, ie, exclusion of equity FDI and portfolio equity investment.

Fitch has therefore modified the definition of gross external assets for emerging countries, as it previously used "narrow" gross external asset definition, which excluded non-bank private-sector external assets for these countries. Therefore, the claims of the non-bank private sector would be included, on the grounds that these are the product of rational portfolio management and generate an identifiable income stream for the country of origin. Note that for those emerging markets that have entered into Brady debt deals collateralised by US zero-coupon bonds, the US dollar value to date of that collateral is included in official assets. Source: IMF IFS, national authorities, international institutions.

Economic Development: IMF Development Classification

Countries classified as Advanced Economies in the latest IMF World Economic Outlook are reported as Developed Markets (DM). Emerging Market and Developing Economies are reported as Emerging Markets (EM). Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, Fitch classifications for sovereigns not referenced in the IMF World Economic Outlook.

Indicator of Default: CDS Market Implied Rating

Derived from the Fitch CDS Implied Ratings (CDS-IR) model, which processes the collective marketplace view of issuers' credit condition based on its CDS pricing. Source: CDS-IR Fitch Solutions, CDS IHS Markit.



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