
Russian Equity Market: Current Crisis and Outlook

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Content.

1. Key facts.
2. Factors which caused stock market crash.
3. Valuation of Russian stock market.
4. Possible stock market scenarios.
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Table 1. Dynamics of BRIC and Leading World Indices in 2007-2008.

Index	Value	52 Week High	52 Week Low	% Change
RTS	1058.84	2498.10	1058.84	-57.6%
MICEX	853.93	1970.46	789.19	-56.7%
FTSE Russia Index	328.22	753.21	328.22	-56.4%
Shanghai Composite Index	1895.37	6124.04	1802.33	-69.1%
Bombay Sensex	13162.73	21206.70	12514.90	-37.9%
Bovespa Index	45908.51	73920.30	45859.00	-37.9%
DJIA	10609.66	14198.10	10595.90	-25.3%
S&P 500	1156.39	1576.09	1155.88	-26.6%
FTSE 100 Index	4912.40	6751.70	4883.30	-27.2%
DAX	5860.98	8117.79	5818.36	-27.8%
Nikkei-225	11489.30	17488.90	11301.40	-34.3%

Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 1. Dynamics of RTS Index in 2004-2008.

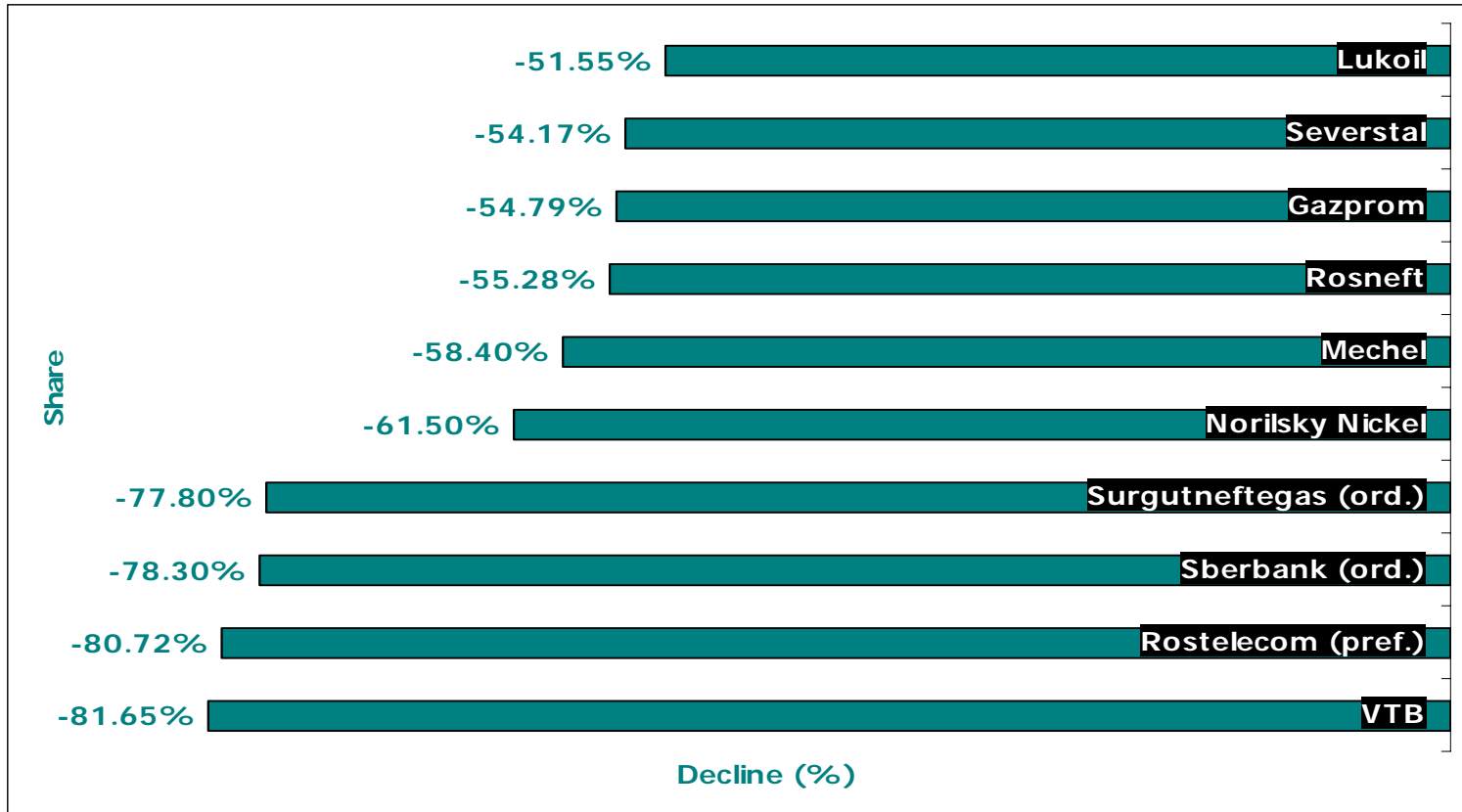


Source: Bloomberg.

Some Essentials of Russian Stock Market Downfall.

- ❖ Russian stock market experiences one of the most drastic plunge: third after Ukrainian (- 70.6%) and Chinese stock markets (- 69.1%).
- ❖ Russian stock market decreased in a short period of time – 86 trading sessions.
- ❖ The market broke all key levels of support without any significant upward rebound: 2065, 1870, 1595, 1327 and the last 1069 (RTS marks).
- ❖ The fall was even worse than in 1997, though today Russian economy and companies fundamentally are in a much better shape.
- ❖ As a result, the capitalization of Russian market declined to 610.7 billion dollars or to 42% of Russian GDP.
- ❖ Different stocks plummeted as almost the companies were going to bankruptcy:
 - ✓ VTB share price decreased by 81.6% form peak - more than shares of Lehman Brothers or AIG.
 - ✓ Some of the stocks fell below their book values (Gazprom, Surgutneftegas, Sberbank, VTB).
- ❖ Russian regulators have intervened:
 - ✓ Federal Financial Markets Service closed exchanges for a while, forbade marginal trading and short selling.
 - ✓ CBR cut reserve requirements.
 - ✓ President and Ministry of Finance promised to support stock market.
- ❖ S&P revised long-term sovereign credit rating of Russian Federation and some banks to stable from positive.

Figure 1. Decline of Some Russian Stocks from Their Price Peak for September 17, 2008.

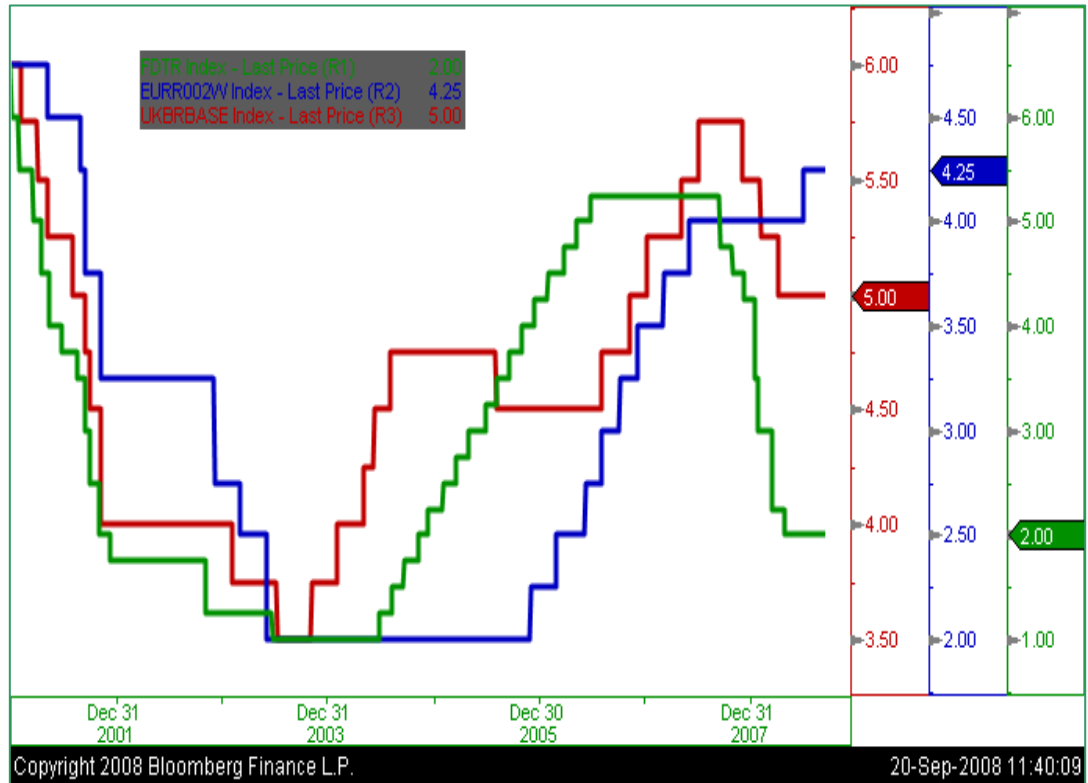


Source: Bloomberg.

Global Factors Which Caused Stock Markets to decline.

Chart 2. FRS Federal Funds Rate, ECB Refinancing Rate and BoE Official Rate in 2001-2008.

- ❖ Tightening of monetary policy by leading central banks in 2004-2007 led to:
 - ✓ Rising borrow costs.
 - ✓ Relative shrink of global liquidity.
- ❖ As a result, major world economies experienced a deceleration of economic growth since 2005 and some of them (Germany) got negative figures for second quarter of 2008.
- ❖ Markets began to price in future recession.



Source: Bloomberg.

❖ Mortgage and credit crisis in the USA and Europe caused additional pressure at world stock markets including emerging ones due to severe liquidity problems in a leading American and some European banks and financial institutions.

- ✓ S&P/Case-Shiller home price index decreased by 18.5% since its peak in 2006.
- ✓ Rising homeowners defaults and foreclosures.
- ✓ Amounting credit losses and writedowns (table 2) led to periodical government-led risk plans for different financial institutions in the USA.
- ✓ Rising borrow costs despite injunction of additional liquidity by the central banks (recent overnight dollar LIBOR jump from 3.1% to 6.4%).
- ✓ CDS market is at stake.

Table 2. Writedowns and Credit Losses Versus Raised Capital, billions of dollars.

Area	Loss	Capital	Deficit
Worldwide	514.90	363.10	-151.80
Americas	260.60	184.10	-76.50
Europe	230.10	156.90	-73.20
Asia	24.20	22.10	-2.10
Total	1 029.80	726.20	-303.60
Banks			
Citigroup	55.10	49.10	-6.00
Merril Lynch	52.20	29.90	-22.30
UBS	44.20	27.60	-16.60
HSBC	27.40	5.10	-22.30
Wachovia	22.70	11.00	-11.70

Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 3. Dynamics of Oil Prices, MSCI EM, S&P ADR and RTS Indices in 2006-2008.

❖ Declining commodity prices:

- ✓ Oil (Brent) - 37.6%.
- ✓ Nickel - 67.5%.
- ✓ Copper – 21.4%.
- ✓ Steel - 30.9% .
- ✓ Aluminum - 23.5%.
- ✓ CRY-Reuters Index - 27.9% from its peak.

❖ Stock markets absorbed negative commodity price expectations.

❖ Risk Aversion caused emerging markets capital outflow and flee to quality.



Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 4. CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) in 2006-2008.

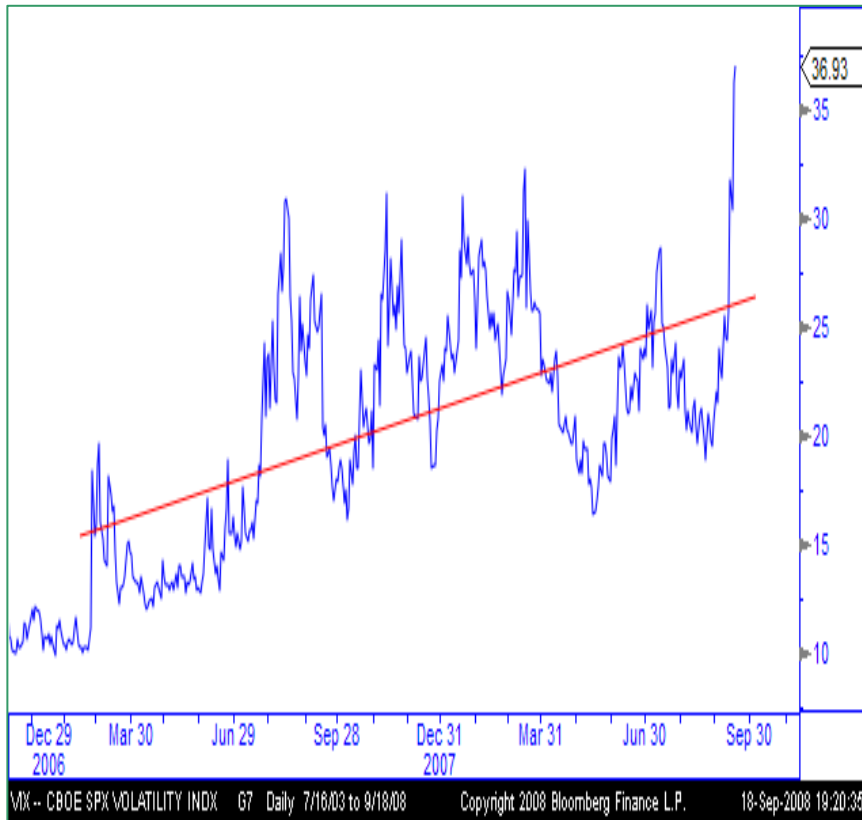
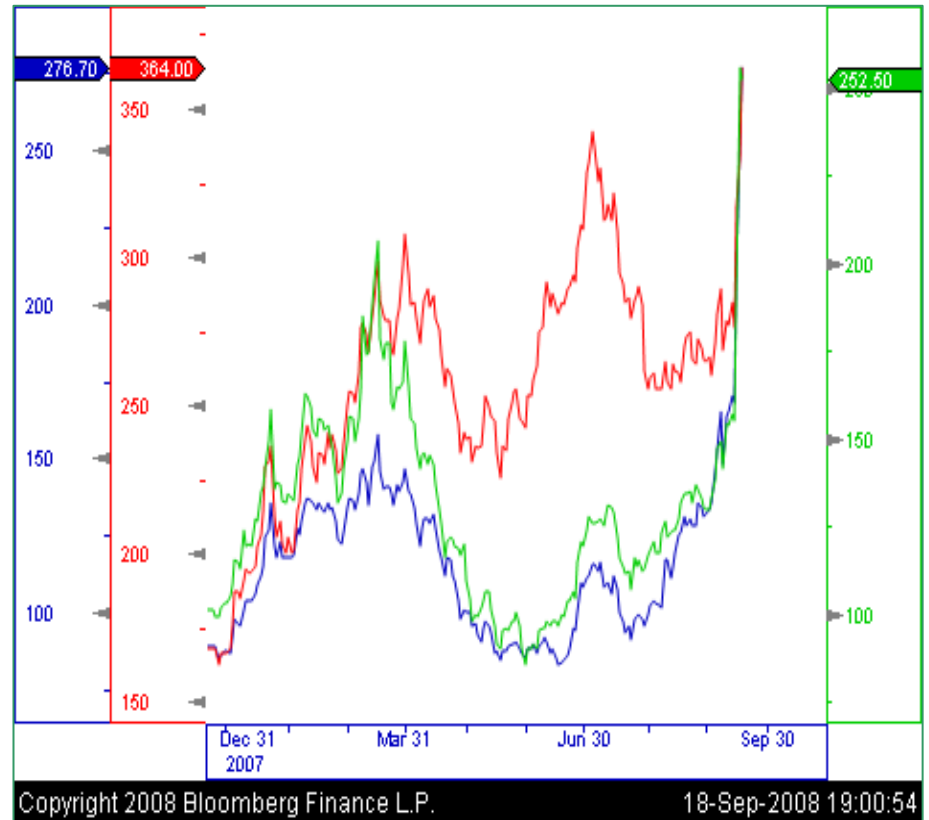


Chart 5. The Dynamics of Russian, Turkish and Brazilian Credit Spreads in 2008.



Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 6. MSCI BRIC Index, 2006-2008.



Source: MSCI, Bloomberg.

Table 3. Global Emerging Market Fund Flows in June-September 2008.

	Brasil	Russia	India	China	Emerging Markets
June	-157	562	-425	-1,603	-3970
July	-247	-429	-533	911	-1179
August	-192	-385	-4	161	-362
September	1	-103	-129	-335	-452
Total	-595.00	-355.00	-1,091.00	-866.00	-5,963.00

Source: EPFR Global.

Domestic Factors Which Led to Stock Market Crash.

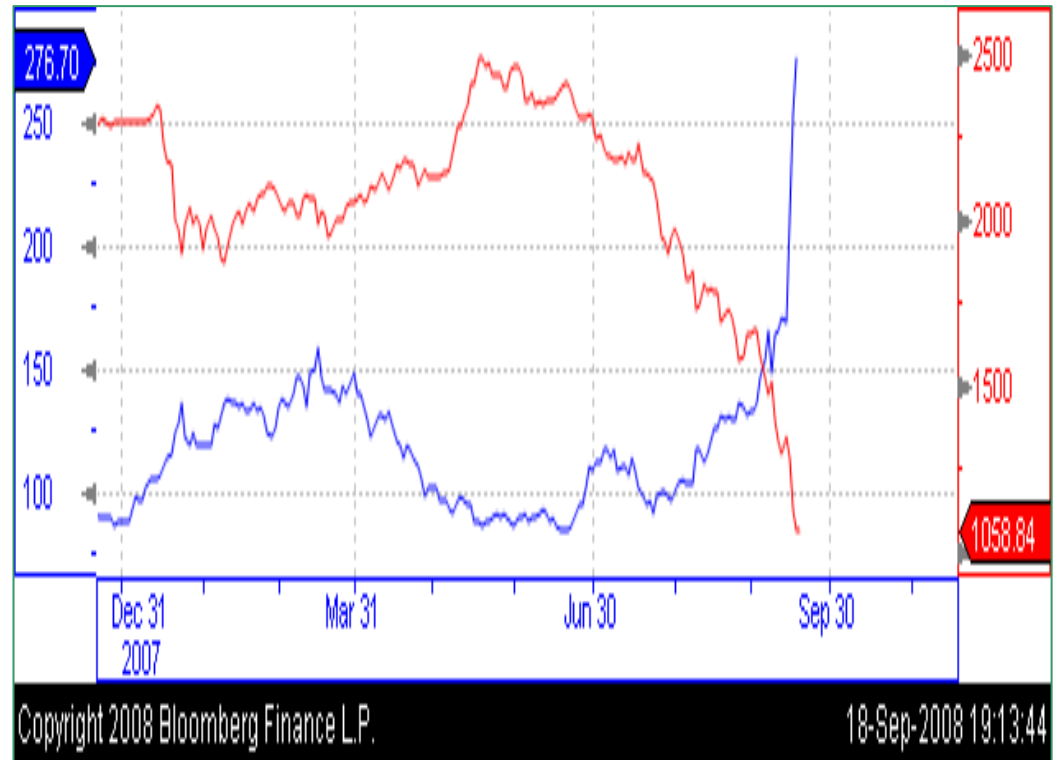
❖ Political risks:

- ✓ War in Georgia.
- ✓ Current standoff between Russia, on the one side, and the USA and European Union, on the other side.

❖ Liquidity:

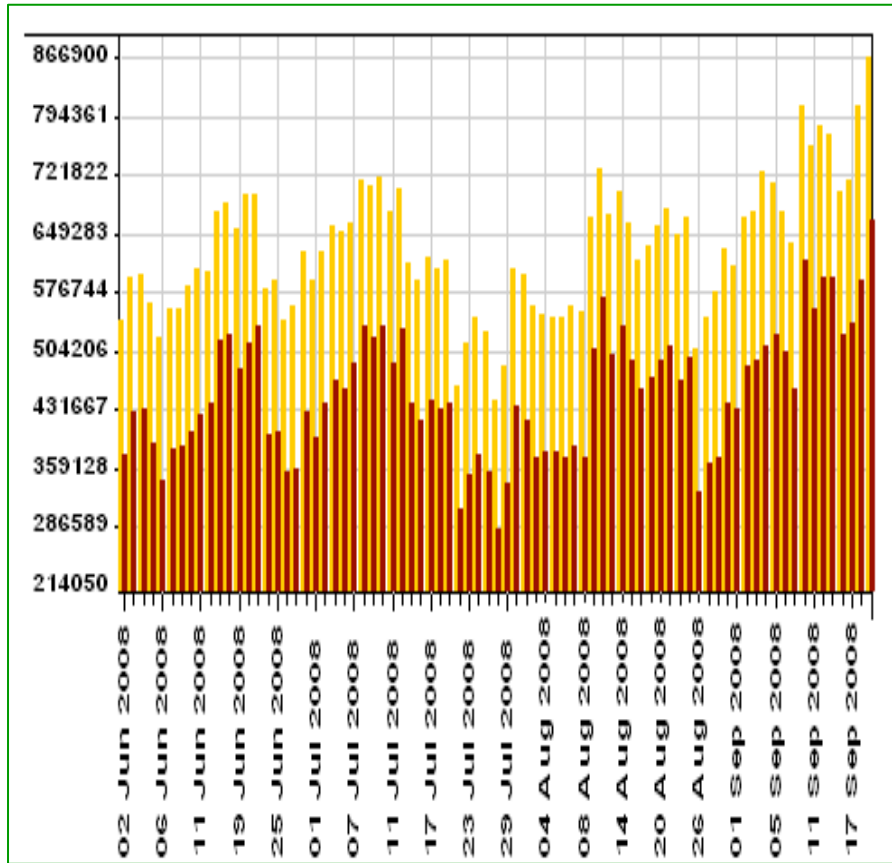
- ✓ In January-August 2008 M2 grew by 7.1%.
- ✓ Correspondent accounts balances of credit institutions in the CBR increased by 21.6% in 2008.
- ✓ While Russian CDS as well as interbank, REPO and credit rates are rising:
 - Climbing inflation led to negative real yield in almost all segments of financial markets.
 - Some banks failed to meet REPO obligations.
- ✓ In a narrow market any considerable sales of stocks by foreign portfolio investors and unit investment funds creates downward pressure.
- ✓ Margin calls.

Chart 7. Russian Credit Spreads Versus RTS Index in 2008.



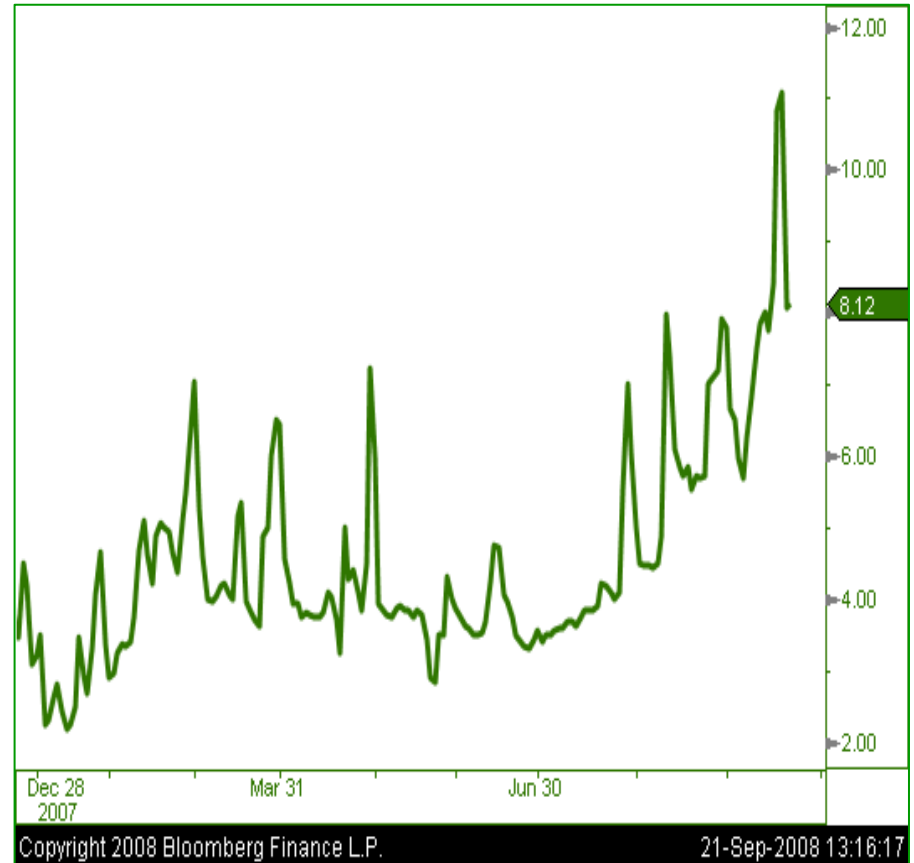
Source: Bloomberg.

Chart 8. CBR Correspondent Accounts Balances in June-September 2008.



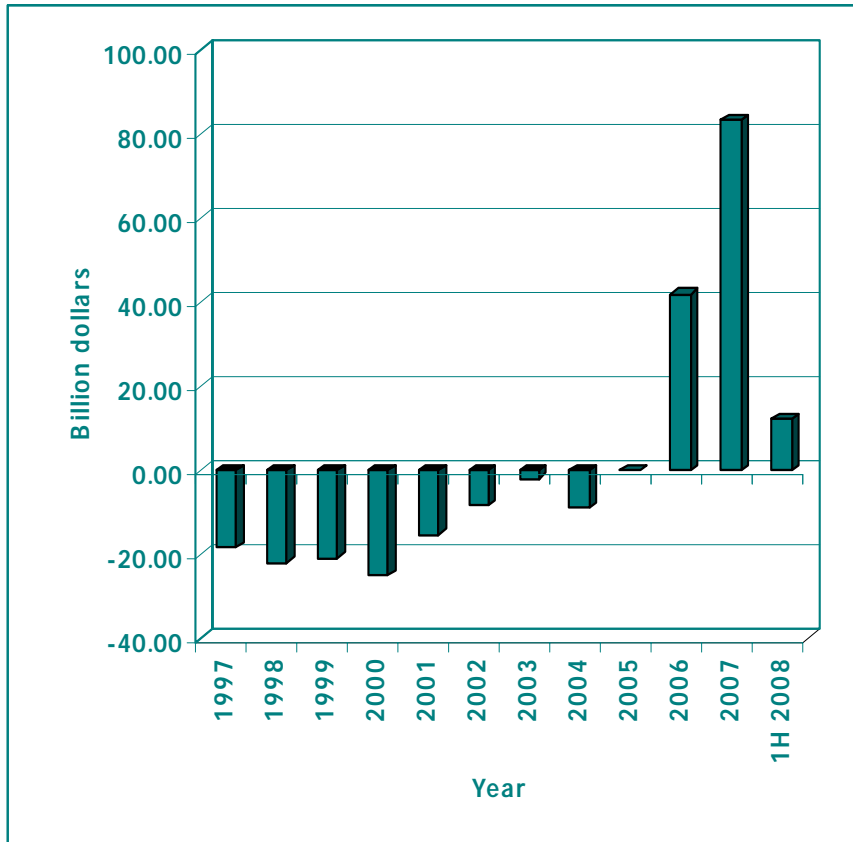
Source: Central Bank of Russia.

Chart 9. Dynamics of MOSPRIME Overnight and One Day CBR REPO Rate in 2008.



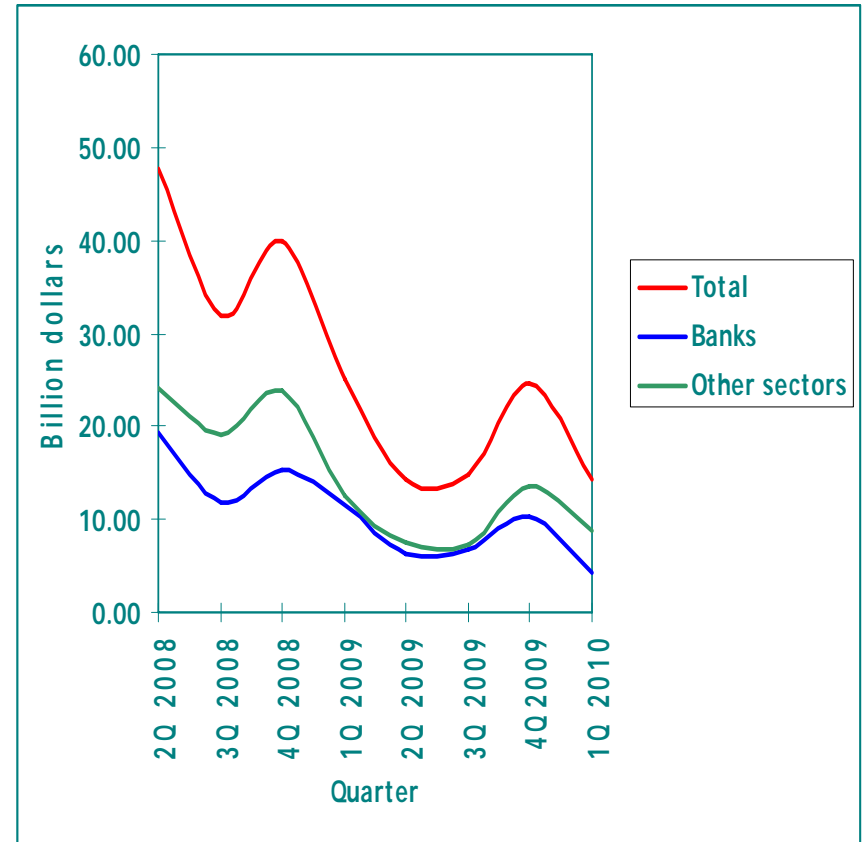
Source: Central Bank of Russia, Bloomberg.

Chart 10. Net Capital Export/Import by Private Sector in 1997-2008.



Source: Central Bank of Russia.

Chart 11. Russian Foreign Debt Payments in 2008-2010 (based on a schedule on April 1, 2008).



Source: Central Bank of Russia.

❖ Economic risks, which could lead to worsening economic situation in Russia:

- ✓ Simulative monetary police, which caused economic expansion at initial stage of recovery (1999-2004), today, when industrial capacities are almost at full use, causes inflationary pressure and leads to some economy overheating.
- ✓ Negative changes in the structure of Russian GDP (share of corporate net income is declining since 2004 while share of profit and import duties is rising – reflection of increasing state interference and tight fiscal policy).
- ✓ Lack of capital, machinery and skilled labour are becoming an obvious constraints of economic growth.
- ✓ Despite low level of foreign debt gross foreign debt of Russian companies and banks was rising quite fast (though it was hedged by their growing assets outside the country).
- ✓ Export growth was supported by rising commodity prices while there was physical growth of import followed by increased prices.
- ✓ Falling commodity prices caused a shrink of balance of payments surplus.
- ✓ Productivity is on rise, but it's growth rate is lower than growth rate of disposable income.
- ✓ Inflation is becoming more and more a critical problem.
- ✓ Slow structural reforms.
- ✓ All these problems combined with current credit squeeze in Russia could cause a cyclical slowdown of Russian economy.

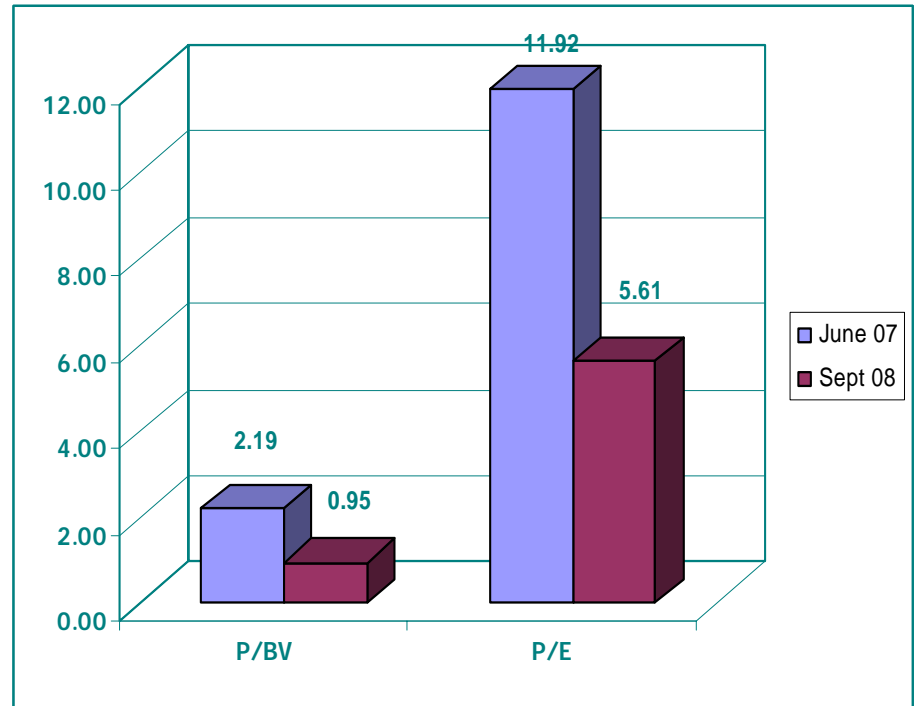
❖ Growing corporate risks:

- ✓ TNK-BP and Mechel cases.
- ✓ Low level of corporate governance in Russian companies.

Valuation of Russian Stock Market.

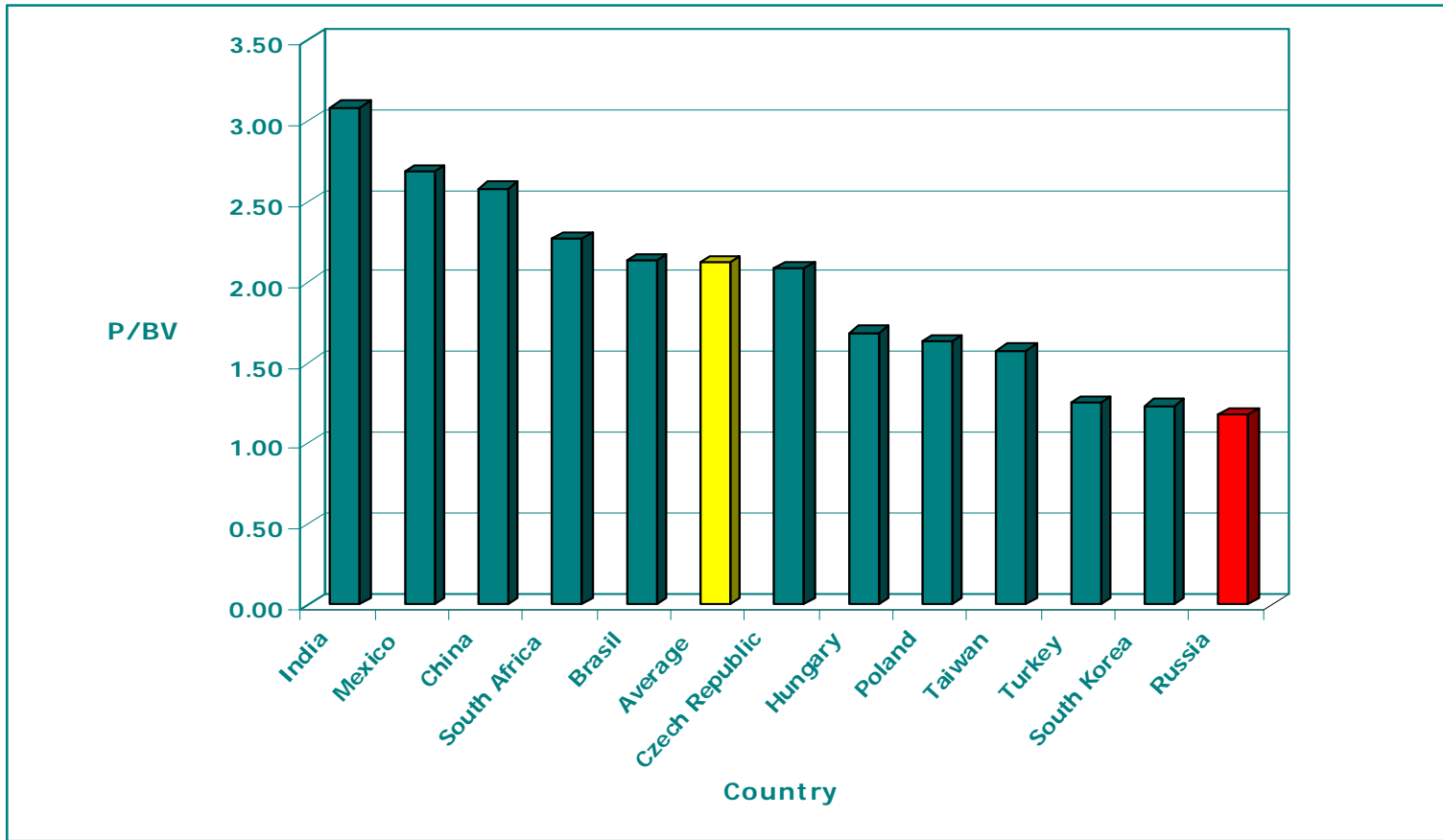
- ❖ Drastic decline of Russian stock market fundamental values (P/BV and P/E).
- ❖ Russia became one of the cheapest emerging markets.
- ❖ Ratio valuation:
 - ✓ P/BV of 1.5 is equal to RTS index about 1667.
 - ✓ P/E of 8.5 is equal to 1603.
- ❖ Statistics:
 - ✓ Linear regression analysis – 1639 (RTS).
 - ✓ Rising standard deviation in 2008 and high correlation with MSCI EM and S&P ADR Indices and Russian Eurobond spreads imply high volatility.
- ❖ RTS fair value 1897.

Figure 2. Dynamics of Russian Stock Market P/BV and P/E in June 2007 – September 2008.



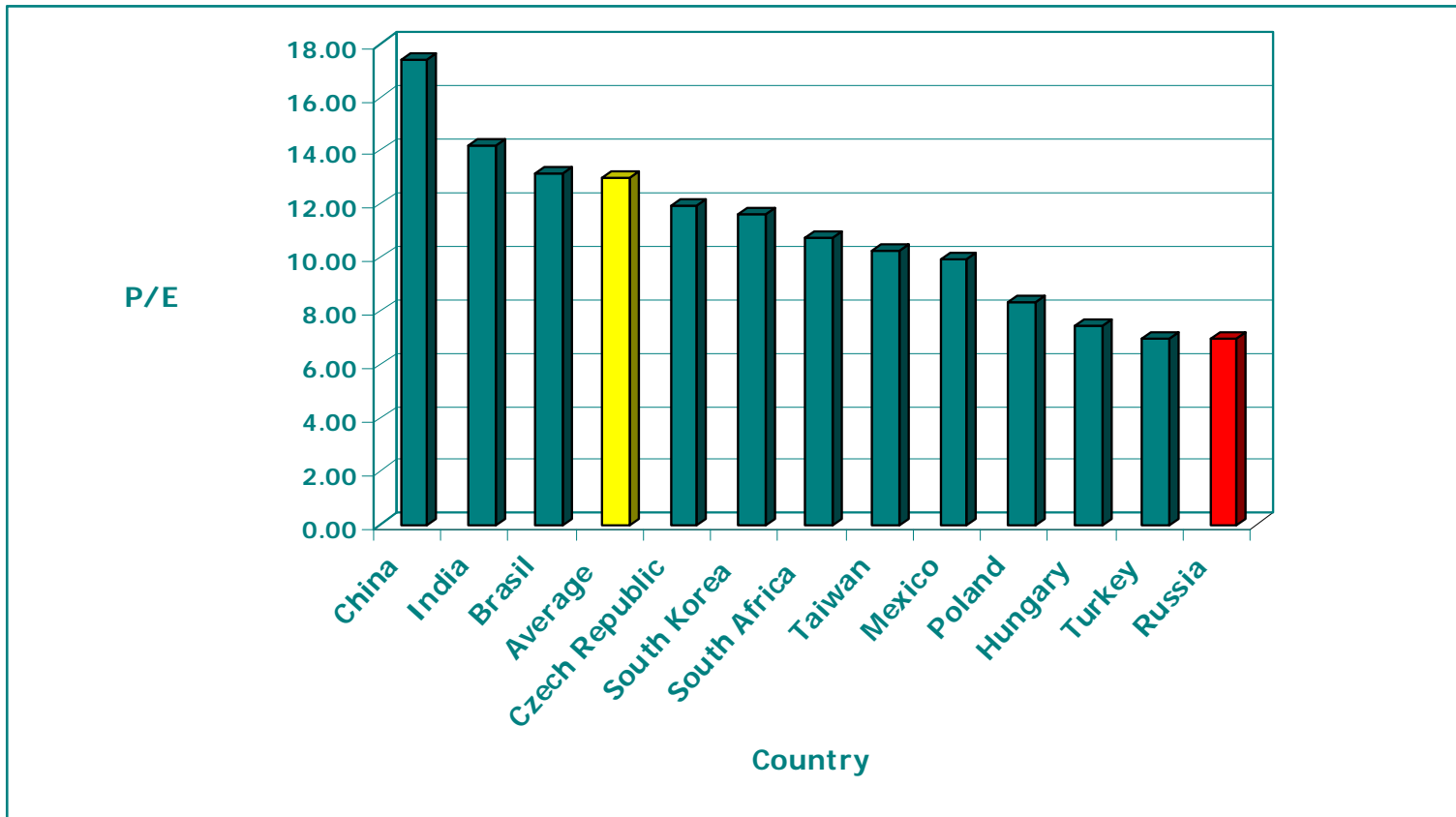
Source: Bloomberg.

Figure 3. Comparison of Emerging Stock Market Indices by P/BV, September 22, 2008.



Source: Bloomberg.

Figure 4. Comparison of Emerging Stock Market Indices by P/E, September 22, 2008.



Source: Bloomberg.

Technical analysis

- ❖ The long-term (since 2001) and mid-term (since 2005) upward trends were broken in July-August 2008.
- ❖ There is a short-term downward trend:
 - ✓ Current support levels (RTS index): 1178, 1060.
 - ✓ Current resistance level (RTS index): 1370, 1430, 1560.
 - ✓ Exponential moving averages.
 - RTS Index 21-day – 1413.
 - RTS Index 60-day – 1718.
 - RTS Index 200-day – 1935.
 - ✓ Current volatility range: 1178-1567.
- ❖ It's a bear market.
- ❖ So far – no indications of possible switch of downward trend due to:
 - ✓ Investors are overburdened by expensive long positions.
 - ✓ Low trading volumes near dips.
 - ✓ Negative sentiments.
 - ✓ No sign of divergence.
- ❖ There is an opportunity of upward correction to a level of 1370-1390 in RTS index in a short run.
- ❖ Downward targets: 960-1060.

Scenarios

(based on combined fundamental, statistical and technical analysis for next 12 months)

1. **The worst-case scenario – RTS index target 840-890 (- 35.1%):**
 - ✓ Political tension between Russia and NATO will grow.
 - ✓ External economic environment will worsen (continuation of mortgage and credit crisis combined with a recession in the USA and EC).
 - ✓ Russian macroeconomic situation will worsen (GDP annual growth about 3%, disposable income will have a growth rate below 5%, diminishing surplus of balance of payments and federal budget).
 - ✓ Prolonged credit squeeze in Russia.
 - ✓ Oil prices will fall to a level of 60 dollars per barrel. Falling metal prices.
 - ✓ M2 annual growth – less than 15%.
2. **Neutral scenario – RTS index target 1640-1690 (+ 30.5%):**
 - ✓ Political tension between Russia and NATO will grow.
 - ✓ Mortgage and credit crisis in the USA and Europe will fade away. Mild or no recession.
 - ✓ Russian GDP annual growth rate 5-6%, disposable income 7-8%, balance of payment and federal budget surpluses will remain stable).
 - ✓ Oil prices will be above 70 dollars per barrel, stable metal prices.
 - ✓ M2 annual growth – 25%.
3. **The best-case scenario – RTS Index target 1980-2030 (+ 56.7%):**
 - ✓ Political stability and improved relations with the USA and EU.
 - ✓ GDP growth rate – 7%.
 - ✓ M2 annual growth – 30%.
 - ✓ Oil price – 80 dollars, stable metal prices.

Closing Remarks.

- ❖ Stock market crash in Russia had not fundamental macroeconomic causes.
- ❖ The CBR intervention will maintain liquidity in financial system and help to stabilize a situation in the banking sector.
- ❖ Intervention of Russian regulators will support Russian stock market in a short-term period of time and will be short-lived.
- ❖ In turbulent international environment it will not help to stop exodus of portfolio investors, if the confidence does not restore and investment climate in Russia worsens.
- ❖ Administrative rules (like prohibition of short sales) in a long run will artificially cut volatility and lead to diminishing turnover in Russia and will increase ADR trading volumes in London.
- ❖ Possible buybacks and substitution of foreign investors by residents (like at GKO-OFZ market in 1999-2001) will help to switch downward trend.
- ❖ The crisis helped to discover risk-management problems in Russian financial institutions and the constrains of existing stock exchange technologies.

“The best way out is always through.”
Robert Frost

About IC RUSS-INVEST.

- ❖ Established in December 1992.
- ❖ Moscow-based company engaged in dealing, brokerage, custodian, trust, asset-management operations and corporate finance projects (holds five licenses issued by Federal Financial Markets Service in Russia).
- ❖ IC RUSS-INVEST is a member of RTS and MICEX stock exchanges.
- ❖ Net assets of IC RUSS-INVEST are equal to 174 million U.S. dollars (mid 2008).
- ❖ IC RUSS-INVEST has been among top 20 Russian investment companies in 2002-2007 in term of:
 - ✓ Equity & Reserves (2-3).
 - ✓ Net Income (1-3).
 - ✓ Assets (5-20).
- ❖ Credit rating (Fitch):
 - ✓ Long-term – “B”.
 - ✓ Short-term – “B”.
 - ✓ National long-term – “BBB-” (rus).
- ❖ Credit rating (National Rating Agency) – “AA-”.
- ❖ In 2007 IC RUSS-INVEST has been listed among top 500 Russian companies in terms of market capitalization (173) according to Expert Rating Agency.
- ❖ According to survey of “Expert” magazine IC RUSS-INVEST is one of five the fastest growing Russian companies.
- ❖ IC RUSS-INVEST was named as TOP-1 for the best corporate governance practices of Europe (small/medium cap) by technical criteria in 2006 edition of IR Global Rankings™.

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