The Impact of Sanctions on Russian Industry

Vadim Potapenko
Institute of Economic Forecasting
Russian Academy of Sciences

24th INFORUM Conference Osnabruck, September 1, 2016

List of Sanctioners

- United States
- United Kingdom
- European Union
- Australia
- Canada
- Norway
- Japan
- Ukraine
- Some other countries
- Some international organizations

Types of Sanctions imposed on Russia

- Personal sanctions
- Restriction on international cooperation
- Anti-Crimean sanctions (imposed both on people and companies)
- Restriction on financing the largest Russian banks and companies from sanctioner's banks
- Restriction on export and import of weaponry and dual purpose goods
- Restriction on export of investment goods for some energy projects

Russian Counter Sanctions

Embargo on import of some kinds of food from countries that have imposed sanctions on Russia

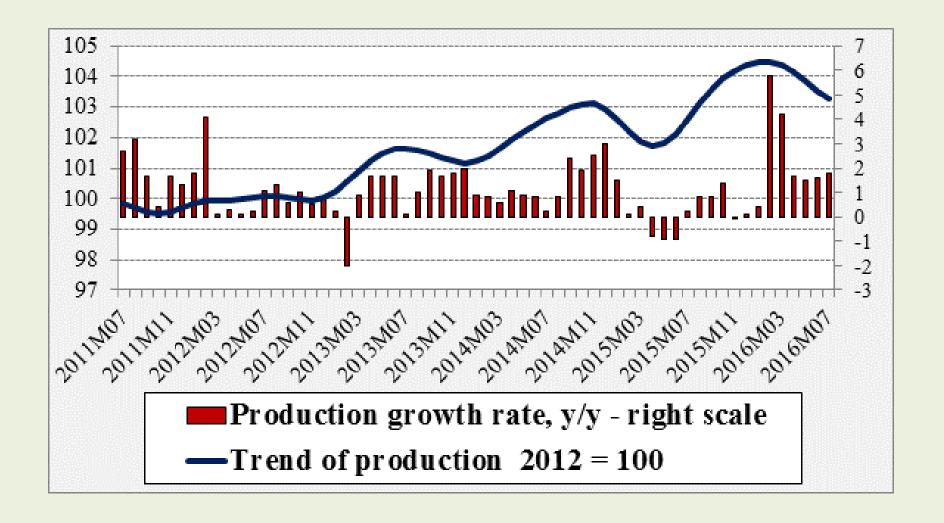
The embargo was imposed on food from United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Australia, Canada and Norway

Indirect Influence of Sanctions

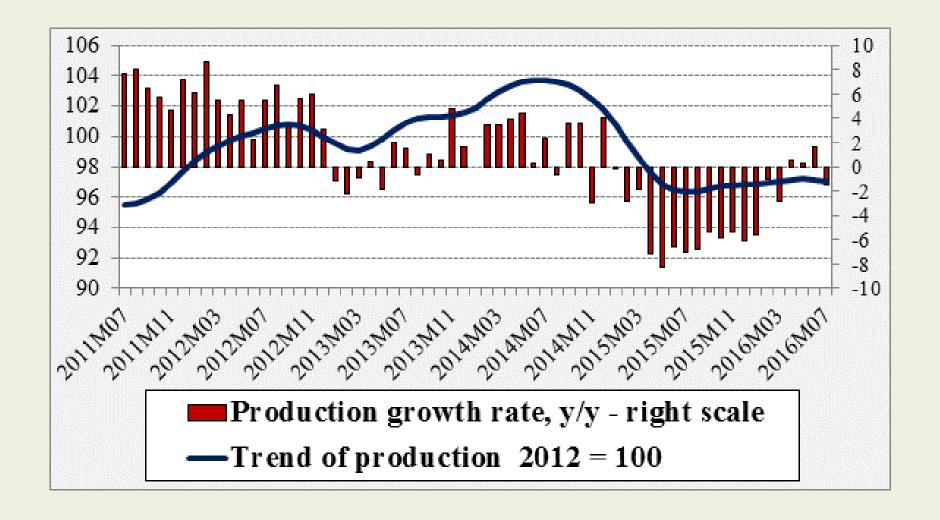
Imposed sanctions have provoked crucial deterioration of relations between Russia and Western countries.

Thus, they could be the reason of shrinkage of economic collaboration not only in sectors touched by sanctions, but in other sectors

Russian Industry: mining

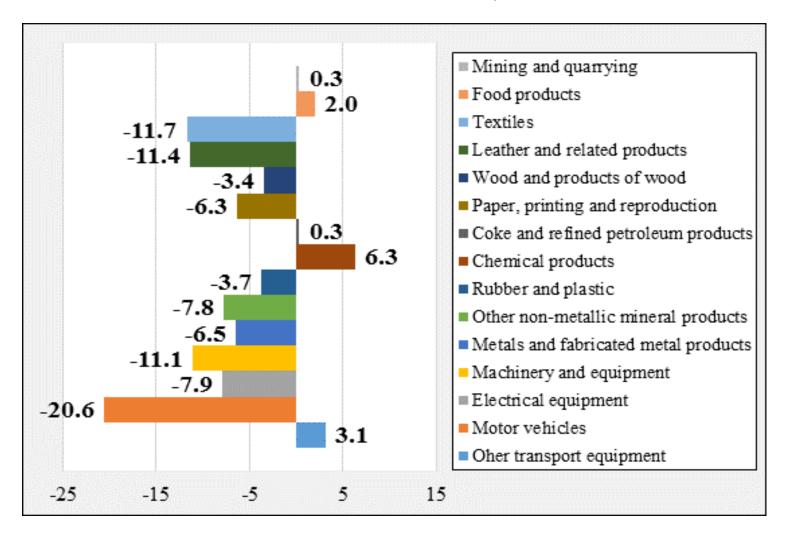


Russian Industry: manufacturing



Russian Industry by Economic Activities

Production index in 2015, % to 2014



Why Has Ruble's Devaluation Happened?

Panic due to economic and political tensions

Oil Price's Drop

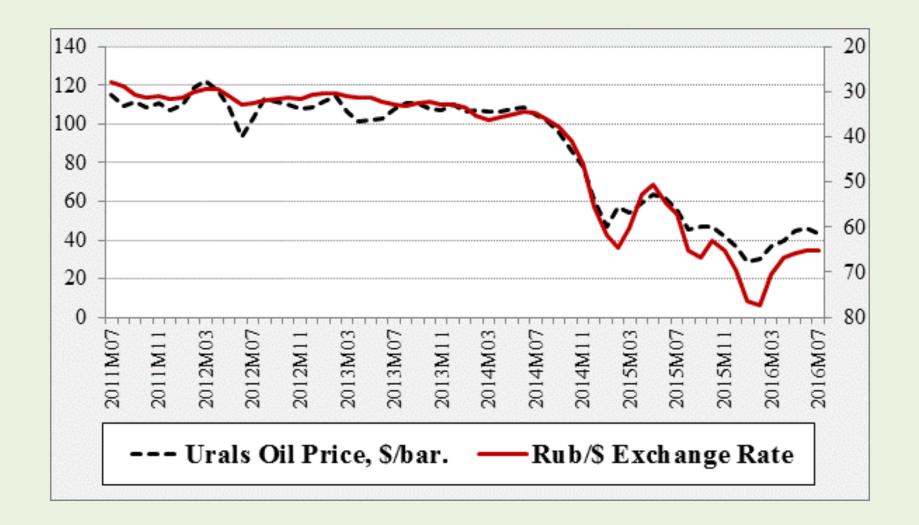
Restriction on access to Western financial markets







Exchange Rate and Oil Price



Consequences of rubble's devaluation

Higher import prices for investment goods



Ruble's devaluation



Higher consumers' inflation



Investment slump



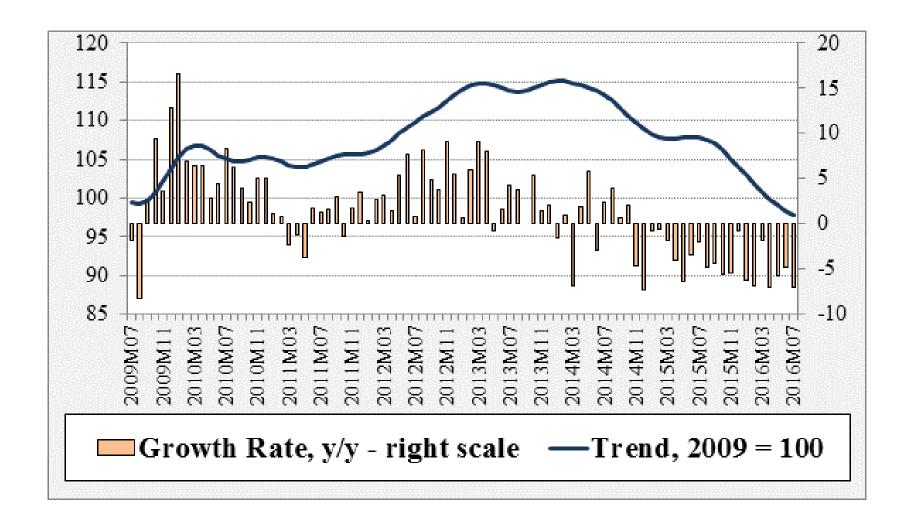
Dependence of Russia on machinery import

Decline of personal real income



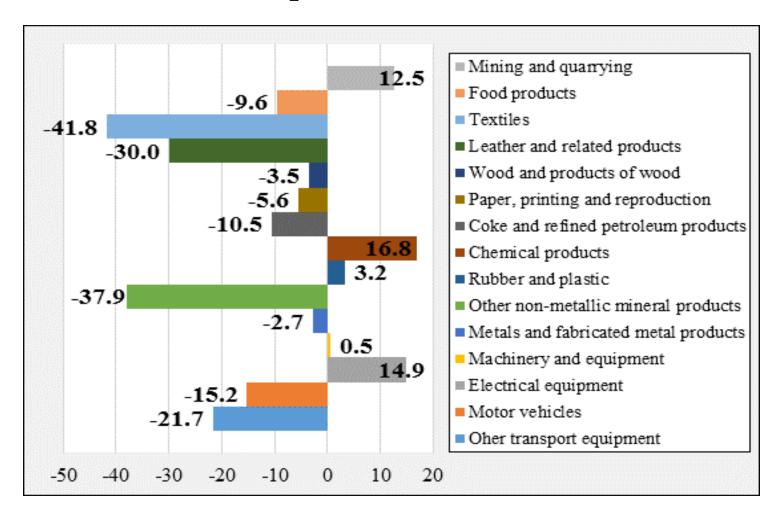
Decline of demand for consumer goods

Personal real income



Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activities

Volume of fixed capital formation in 2015, % to 2014



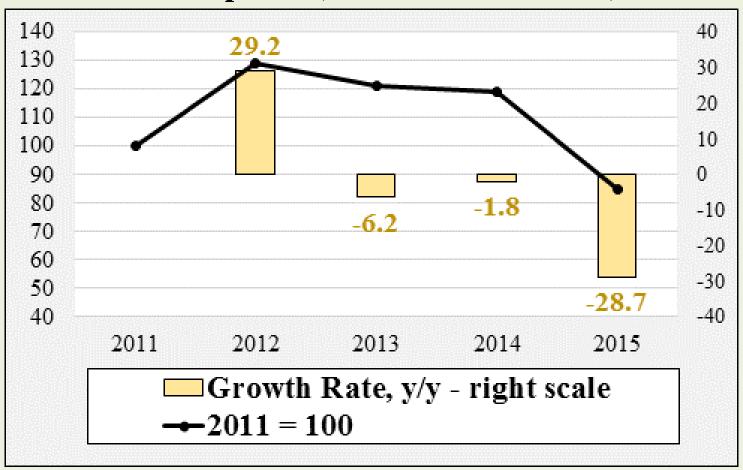
Investment goods' trade in current prices

Russian export and import of investment goods (in BEC classification), \$ mln.



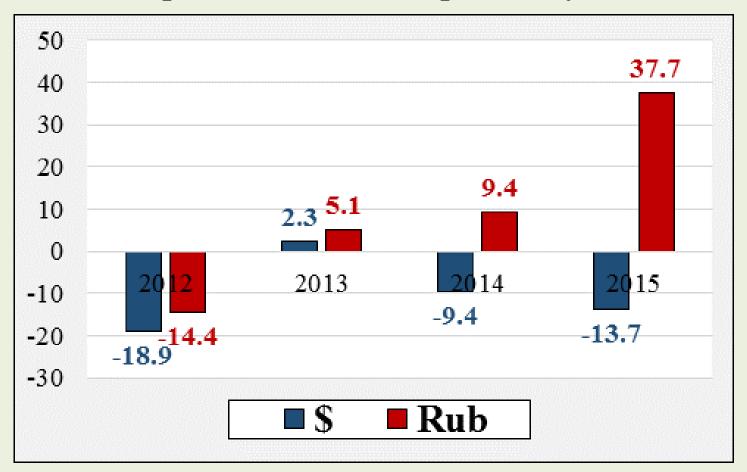
Investment goods' trade in constant prices

Russian export and import of investment goods – constant prices (in BEC classification)



Investment Goods' Import Prices

Import deflators, % to previous year



Food Embargo

Import of food to Russia in 2013

	\$ billion			%		
	From all countries	From EU, UK, US, Australia, Canada and Norway	From EU and UK	From all countries	From EU, UK, US, Australia, Canada and Norway	From EU and UK
Food - total	43.2	18.9	15.2	100	43.7	35.2
Food under Russian embargo	22.5	8.6	6.2	100	38.0	27.4
Meat	5.9	2.3	1.5	100	38.9	26.4
Fish	2.9	1.6	0.2	100	54.3	7.5
Dairy	4.2	1.8	1.7	100	42.8	41.7
Vegetables	2.9	0.9	0.9	100	32.8	32.5
Fruits and nuts	6.4	1.8	1.5	100	27.5	23.7
Other food	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	65.0	60.8

Conclusions

- Sanctions imposed on Russia have limited direct influence on Russian economy
- Ongoing Russian economic crisis was mainly triggered by devaluation of ruble
- Nevertheless, the devaluation was partly caused by sanctions (by both direct and indirect their effects)
- Russian food embargo have scarce impact on sanctioners' economies

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!