Navigating through the Uncertainty: The Potential Impact of Ukraine-Russian Crisis

BBVA Research
March 2014



Key Takeways

- Market impact so far limited and confined to the EM Europe region
- □ Europe is dependent on Russian Energy... but Russia needs Europe (constraint)
- Ukraine bank links with Europe are not specially high.
- ☐ Spill overs to the Russian Banking system could also spark into the EM Europe banking systems. The dependency model could facilitate the impact to the European banks (Austria, Germany, Italy)
- Uncertainty about potential scenarios is still high but there is no economic incentives for Russia for a crisis spiral
- There are several transmission channels of the crisis. The trade & energy channel is relatively benign. We would need to enter into Global Risk Aversion and Russian Meltdown to really feel the pain
- EM Europe has particular risks among the Emerging Markets vulnerability. The Currency Mismatch (FX denominated loans) problem poses special risks to the region



Index

1. The Market Reaction to the crisis

- 2. The Energy Dependence Issue
- 3. The Bank Interconecction
- 4. Transmission Channels and Potential Impact
- 5. Vulnerabilities in EM and Eastern Europe



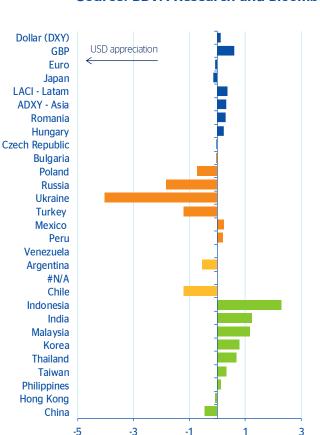
Ukraine-Russia crisis "Spill Overs" still muted and highly concentrated in EM Europe...

Market synchrony to the event cannot be called yet contagion but there is enormous room to the downside...

EMBI Global spread (change since Feb 4, bps) Source: Haver and BBVA Research

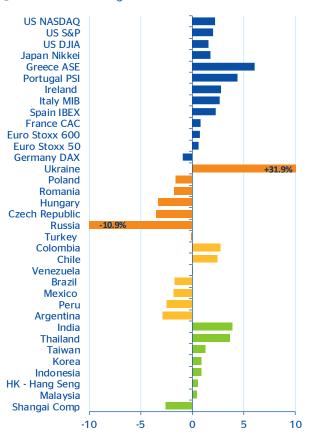


FX vs. USD Porcentual change since Feb 21) Source: BBVA Research and Bloomberg



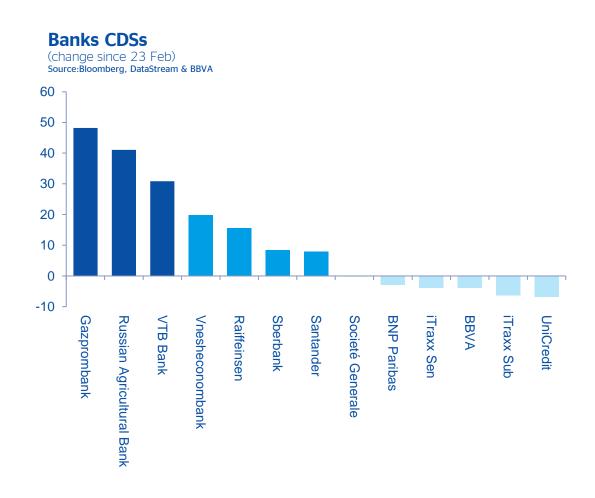
Equity markets (change since Feb 21, bps)

Source: Bloomberg and BBVA Research



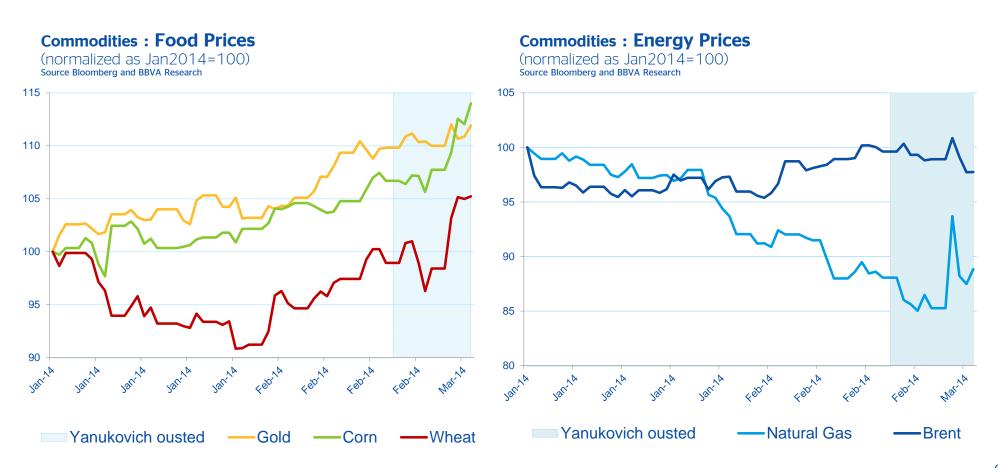


Some Russian and Western European Banks already affected but mildly..





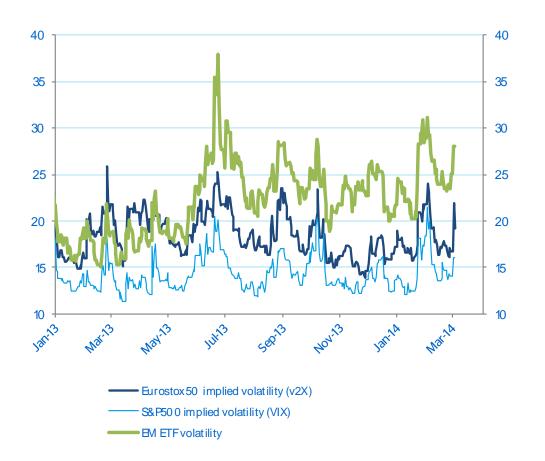
So far, food and gold prices increases higher than energy...





Global Risk Aversion has reacted somehow... but at different levels ...

Equity implied volatilitySource:Bloomberg & BBVA Research through EPFR data

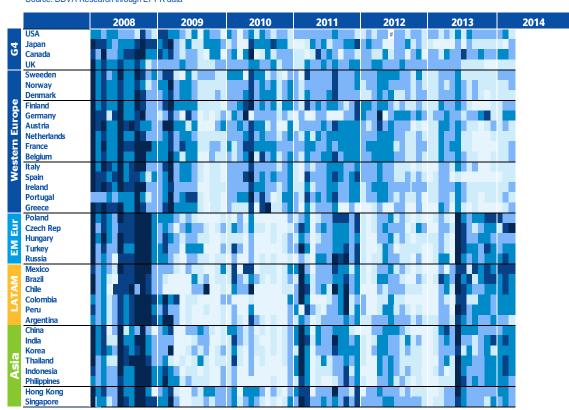




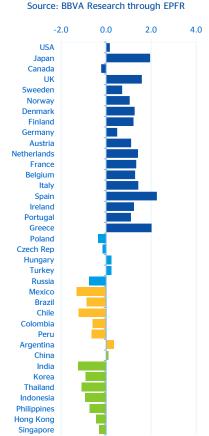
No serious regional capital flows reversals... Idiosincratic Factors playing a higher role now than before...

BBVA Country Portfolio Flows Map

(Country Flows over total Assets)
Source: BBVA Research through EPFR data

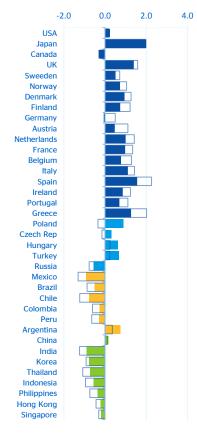


Portfolio Flows Jan-Feb 14 (country Flows over Total Assets, average)



Idio. Factors behind Jan-Feb 14

(country Flows over Total Assets, average) Source: BBVA Research through EPFR



Sharp Capital Outflows (below -2 %)

Strong Capital Outlows (between -1 % and -2 %)
Moderate Capital Outflows (between 0 and -1 %)

Moderate Capital Inflows (between 0 and 1%)

Strong Capital Inflows (between 1 % and 2 %)
Booming Capital Inflows (greater than 2 %)



Index

1. The Market Reaction to the crisis

2. The Energy Dependence Issue

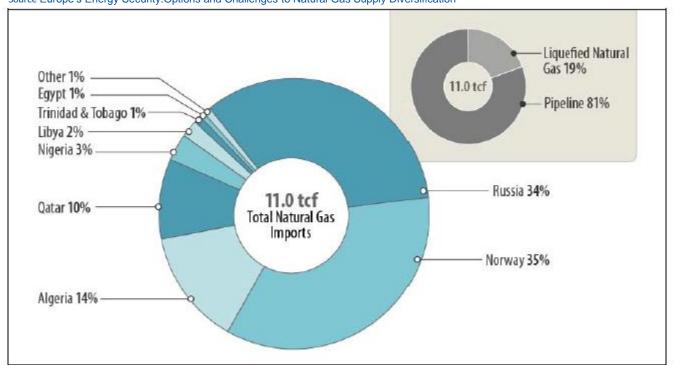
- 3. The Bank Interconecction
- 4. Transmission Channels and Potential Impact
- 5. Vulnerabilities in EM and Eastern Europe



Europe depends on Russian Gas...but Russia has something to loose in the crisis...

EU Natural Gas Imports

Source Europe's Energy Security: Options and Challenges to Natural Gas Supply Diversification



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2013.

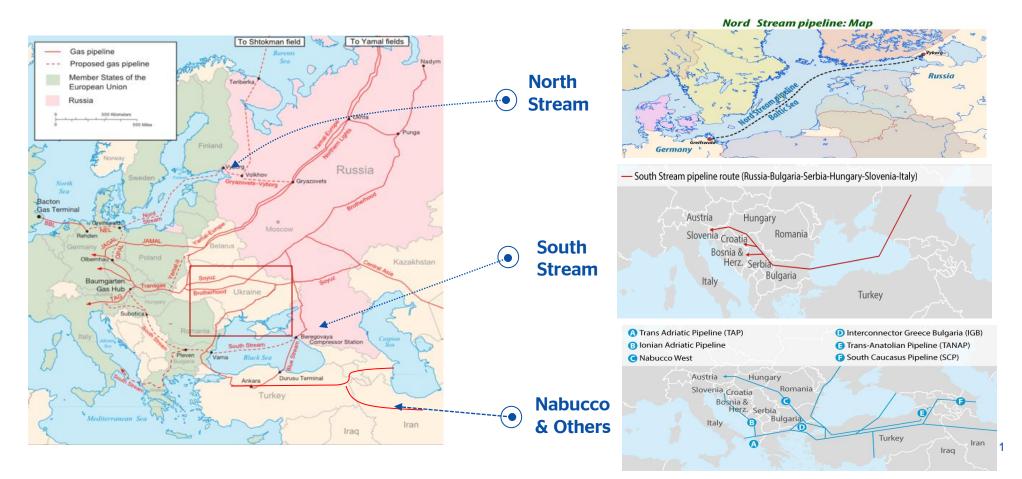
Notes: The United States re-exported a minimal amount of LNG to Europe in 2012 and is included in Other. The percentages do not include imports from one EU country to another. Units are trillion cubic feet (tcf).

Russia has more stake to loose than Europe in that case as 61% of total Russian oil exports flow into Europe but Europe relies only partially on Russia (30%)



A big part of the Gas is flowing through Ukraine but there arealso alternative routes for Russian Gas ...

Russia has more stake to loose than Europe in that case as 61% of total Russian oil exports flow into Europe but Europe relies only partially on Russia (30%)

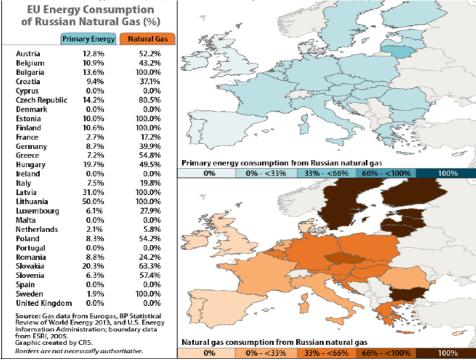




Baltics and Emerging Europe would be the most affected... but central europe would feel some pain...

EU Energy Depedence of Russian Gas*

Source Europe's Energy Security: Options and Challenges to Natural Gas Supply Diversification

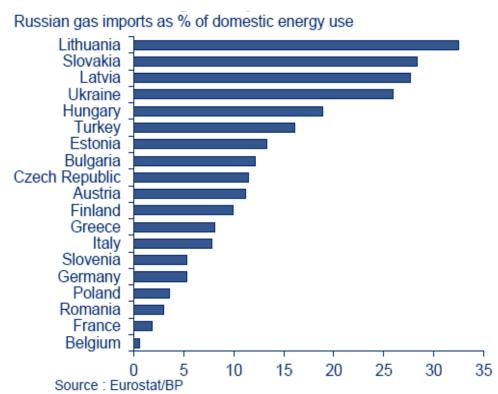


Source: CRS Graphics compiled this graphic.

Notes: For primary energy, which is the base source of energy used to produce electricity and perform other work, Russian natural gas does not comprise greater than 50% for any EU country.

World Russian Gas Dependence

Source Eurostat BP





Index

- 1. The Market Reaction to the crisis
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3. The Bank Interconecction

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The crisis can shift the focus to West Europe Banks links with the region and their particular "banking" model...

IIP Relative Matrix: Share of Liabilities by issuer and borrower

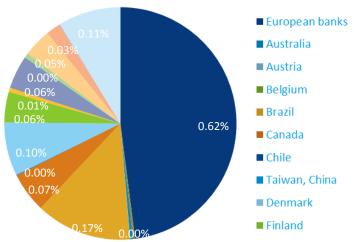
-% of the liabilities issued Source: BIS Table 9B: Consolidated foreign claims of reporting banks -

immediate borrower basis					Systemic
Issuer/Borrower	EUR	USA	UK	JAP	Relevance*
EUR	60%	10%	7%	6%	44%
SWISS	43%	9%	13%	4%	2%
UK	52%	17%		6%	10%
USA	57%		18%	20%	27%
CAN	32%	22%	18%	11%	2%
JAP	31%	29%	9%		4%
O.DEV	49%	7%	16%	16%	19%
China	32%	8%	19%	7%	3%
POL	86%	6%	4%	2%	1%
RUSS	73%	13%		6%	1%
TURK	72%	11%		4%	1%
UKR	89%	6%			0%

(*as % over Total foreign claims)

Russia: Borrowing Structure and Systemic Relevance*

Source: BIS, (*) calc as % of total world liabilities

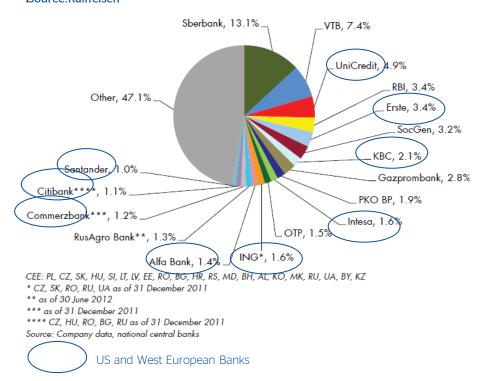




The crisis can shift the focus to West Europe Banks links with the region and their particular "banking" model

Market Share of Foreign Banks in Central Eastern Europe

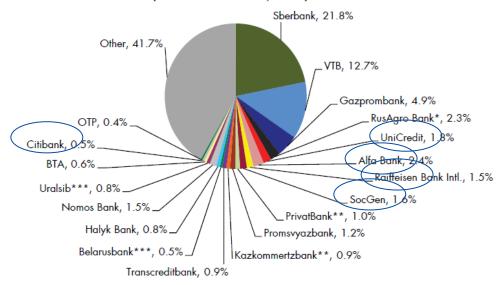
(% total assets)
Source:Raiffeisen



Market Share of Foreign Banks in CIS countries

(% total assets)
Source:Raiffeisen

Market shares in CIS (in % of total assets, 2012)



CIS: RU, UA, BY, KZ

* as of 30 June 2012

** as of 30 September 2012

*** as of 31 December 2012

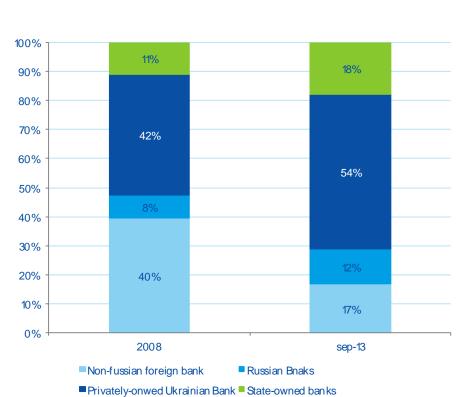
Source: Company data, national central banks



But Russian Banks will be affected too...

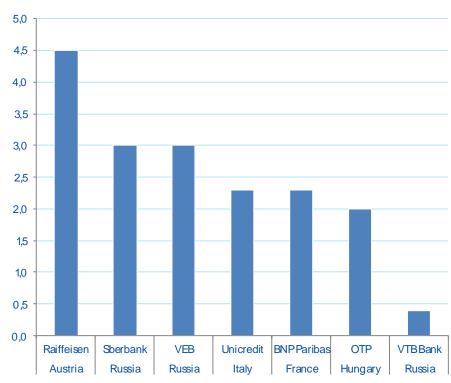
Market structure of Ukraine's banking sector

Source: Raiffeissen, SNL and each bank



Direct exposure of foreign banks to Ukraine (€bn)

Source: Raiffeissen, SNL and each bank

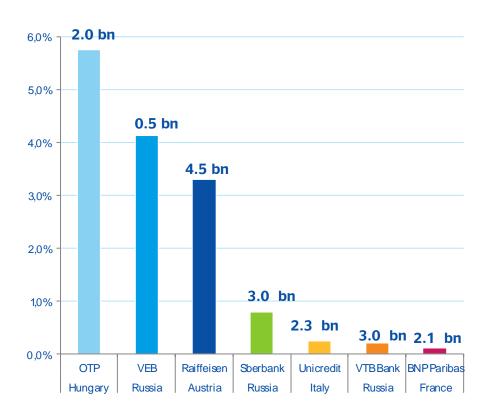




But Russian Banks will be affected too...

Bank exposure to Ukraine (as % of 2012 total asset of each bank)

Source: Raiffeissen, SNL and each bank





Index

- 1. The Market Reaction to the crisis
- 2. The Energy Dependence Issue
- 3. The Bank Interconecction

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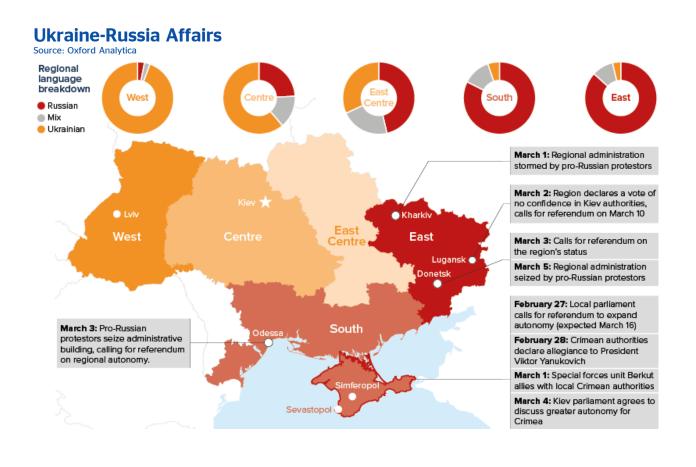


Inside the uncertainty: Some alternative scenarios

- A negotiated solution (Transitory Impact)
- Conflict confined to Crimea (Risk Aversion)
- Military escalation (Risk Aversion + Russian Meltdown)



Inside the uncertainty: Some alternative scenarios



- Ukraine is unlikely to split; a loose federation arrangement is more likely.
- Crimean referendum on autonomy might encourage other southeastern regions to reassess their status within Ukraine.
- Moscow might intervene should southeastern protests escalate and result in significant casualties.



Ukraine-Russia potential "Spill Overs" through different channels...

Rise in Gas S & Oil Prices Energy Food Cost Push Channel **Food and Gold price rises Metal Prices drops Stock Market Onfidence & Risk Drops Military** Aversion intervention **Risk premiums Russia & Ukraine** Rise Confidence & (US-EZ-Jap bond yields drop) Global Risk Channel **Capital OutFlows** Rises **To Safe Havens US\$ strenghthen** External & Monetary **EM Currencies Depreciation Policy &** + Monetary Response **Currency** Mismatch Channel **EM Currencies Depreciation** + Currency Mismatch

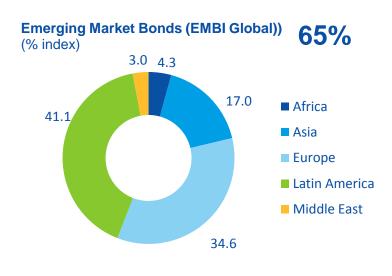
GDP Growth & Recovery Expectations Drops

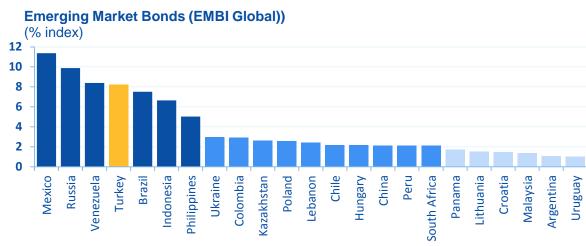
Inflation

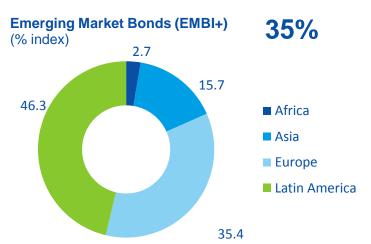
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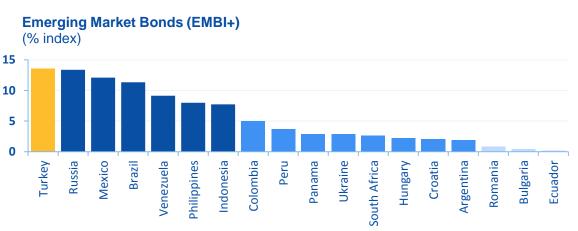


Global Risk Aversion can increase through "margin calls" as Russia is a systemic EM country...







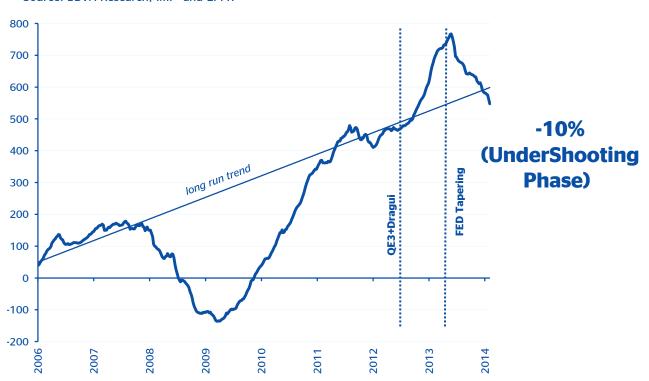




EM flows have entered in the "Undershooting" phase ... (so less margin to fall) ...but unevenly across countries



(Cumulative since 2005, US\$ bn) Source: BBVA Research, IMF and EPFR





EM flows have entered in the "Undershooting" phase but unevenly across countries

México: Cumulative Net Capital Flows

(Cumulative since 2005, US\$ bn)
Source: BBVA Research, IMF and EPFR



Turkey: Cumulative Net Capital Flows

(Cumulative since 2005, US\$ bn)
Source: BBVA Research, IMF and EPFR



Brazil: Cumulative Net Capital Flows

(Cumulative since 2005, US\$ bn)
Source: BBVA Research, IMF and EPFR



Russia: Cumulative Net Capital Flows

(Cumulative since 2005, US\$ bn)
Source: BBVA Research, IMF and EPFR

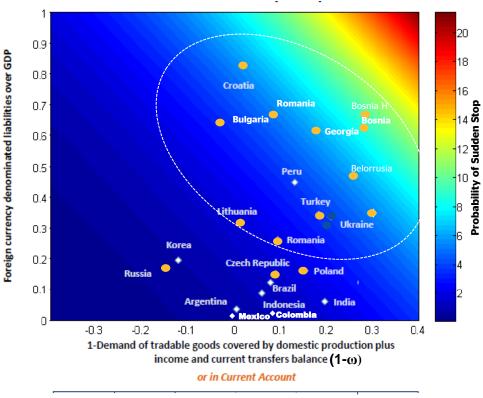




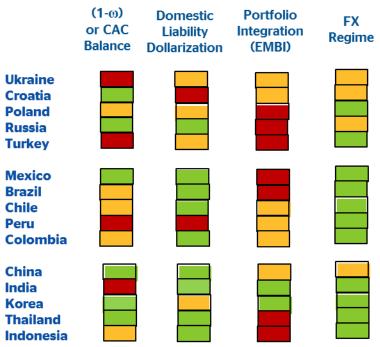
The probability of Capital Flows "Sudden Stops" is biased to Emerging Europe given the currency mismatch problem

BBVA Research Systemic Sudden Stop* Pressure Map

(based on CAC Deficit and Domestic Liability Dollarization) Source: Calvo, Izquierdo y Mejia (2008) and BBVA Research



Key Ingredients to Sudden Stop Probability



0%

-4%

-12%

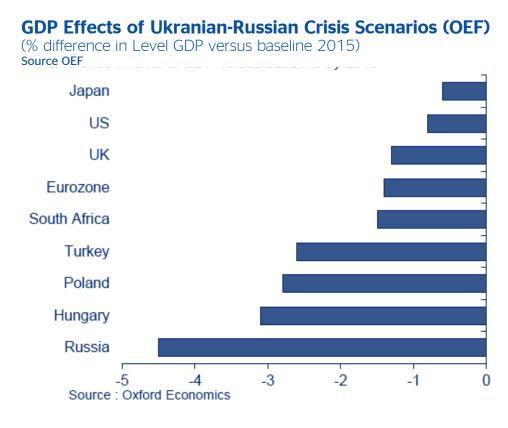
+4%

+12% +8%

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Energy & Trade shocks will not have significant effects. We would need "severe market distress for risky results. Russia is the Big Looser of the game (constraint)

GDP Effects of Ukranian-Russian Crisis Scenarios* (% from base scenario cumulative 2014-15) Source BBVA Research 0.0-0.5-1.0 -1.5 -2.0 Energy and Trade Channel (ETC) -2.5■ ETC + Global Risk Aversion (GRA) -3.0 ■ ETC + GRA+ Russian MeltDown -3.5 -4.0 -4.5 US Eastern **EMU** Turkey Russia Latam Europe



Scenario 1: Energy and Trade Shock (short-lived) Scenario 2: scenario 1+ Global Risk Aversión

Scenario 3: scenario 2 + Meltdown in Russia



Index

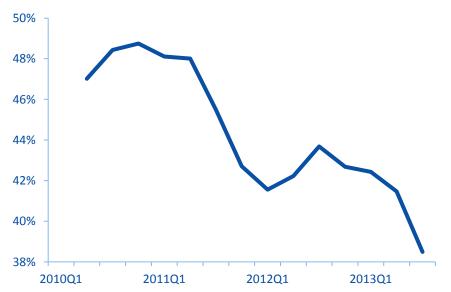
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- 2. The Energy Dependence Issue
- 3. The Bank Interconecction
- 4. Transmission Channels and Potential Impact
- 5. Vulnerabilities in EM and Eastern Europe



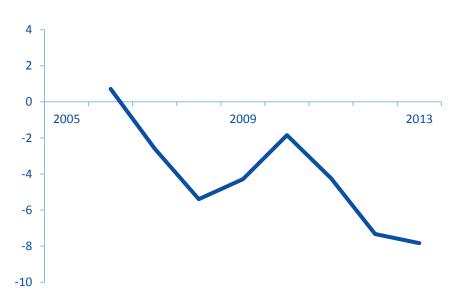
Ukraine will need inmediate assistance but institunional problems could limit the effects of the Bail Out...

Ukraine: Cover Ratio (Reserves to Foreign short term liabilities)

Source: BBVA Research



Ukraine: Current account to GDP Source: BBVA Research





Developed: (ST Public Debt/ Total Public Debt)

Emerging: (Reserves to ST External Debt)

1: High vulnerability

0: Low vulnerability

Emerging Europe is at the top of EM vulnerability...

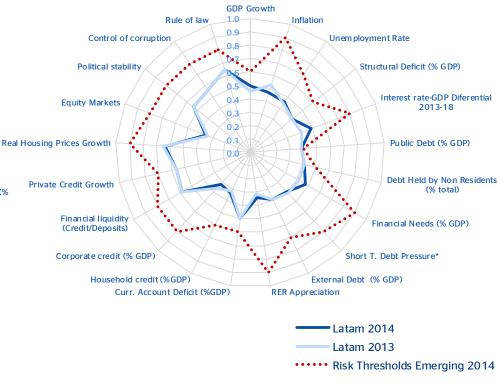
Emerging Europe: Vulnerability Radar 2014

(Relative position for the Emerging Market countries. Max Risk=1, Min Risk=0) Source: BBVA Research

GDP Growth Rule of law 1.0 Inflation 0.9 Control of corruption Unemployment Rate Political stability Structural Deficit (% GDP) 0.6 0.5 Interest rate-GDP Diferential 0.4 **Equity Markets** 2013-18 0.3 0.1 Real Housing Prices Growth Public Debt (% GDP) Debt Held by Non Residents (% Private Credit Growth total) Financial liquidity Financial Needs (% GDP) (Credit/Deposits) Corporate credit (% GDP) Short T. Debt Pressure* Household credit (%GDP) External Debt (% GDP) Curr. Account Deficit (%GDP) **RER** Appreciation **Emerging Europe 2014**

Latam: Vulnerability Radar 2014
(Relative position for the Emerging Market countries. Max Risk

(Relative position for the Emerging Market countries. Max Risk=1, Min Risk=0) Source: BBVA Research



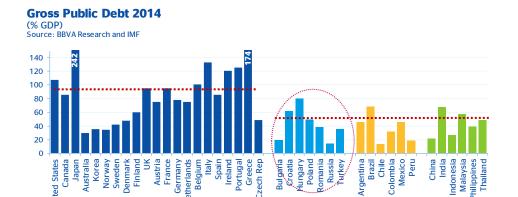
Vulnerability Radar: Shows a static and comparative vulnerability for different countries. For this we assigned several solvency, liquidity and macro variables and we reorder in percentiles from 0 (lower ratio among the countries to 1 maximum vulnerabilities.) Furthermore Inner positions in the radar shows lower vulnerability meanwhile outer positions stands for higher vulnerability

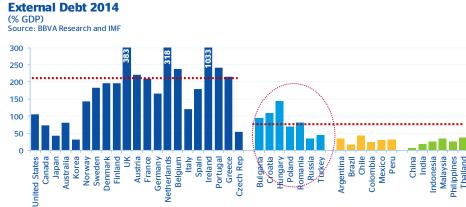
Emerging Europe 2013

***** Risk Thresholds Emerging 2014



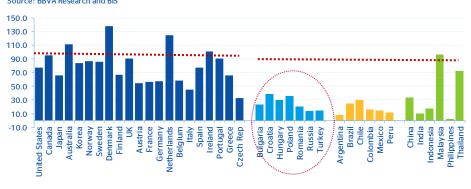
Emerging Europe is at the top of EM vulnerability...





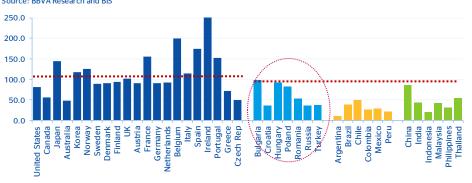
Household Debt 2014

(% GDP)
Source: BBVA Research and BIS



Corporate Sector Debt 2014

(% GDP, excluding bond issuances)
Source: BBVA Research and BIS

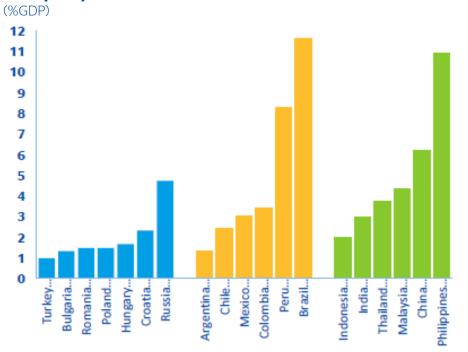


····· Risk Thresholds



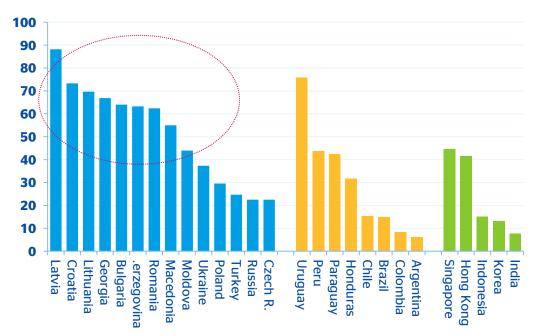
Including Special and Relevant problems...

Emerging Markets: Current International Reserve Adequacy 2013



Emerging Markets: FX Loans 2012

(% Total Loans, 2012 or latest available data) Source: IMF

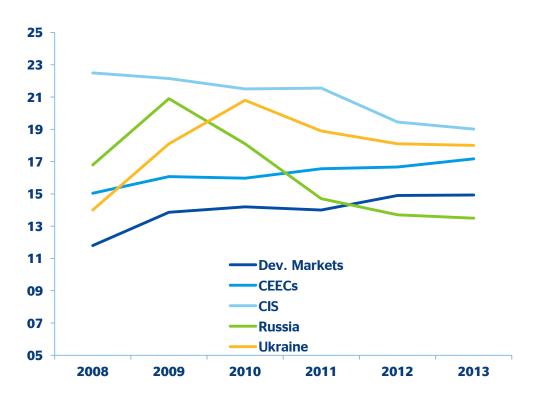




Although Banking Systems are well capitalized...

Capital Adequacy of the banking system

(regulatory capital ratios)

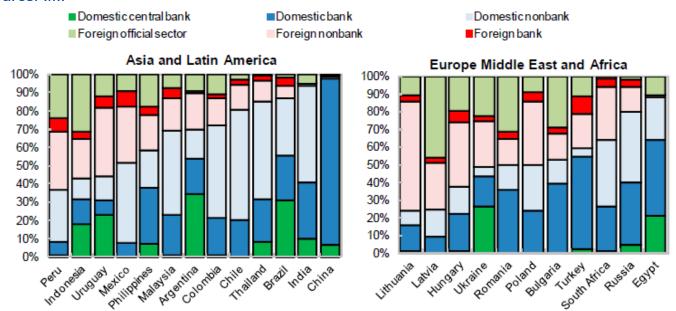




Corporate exposure to sovereign defaults is also relevant

Emerging Market Holders of Government Debt

(% of total)
Source: IMF



Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Government debt indicates general government gross debt. Domestic banks are depository corporations residing in the country (IFS definition). Foreign banks are BIS reporting banks and bank branches residing outside the country. Foreign official sector includes foreign official loans and foreign central bank holdings as reserve assets. Foreign nonbanks and domestic nonbanks are imputed from external and total debt.