The Russian Economy and its Likely Evolution

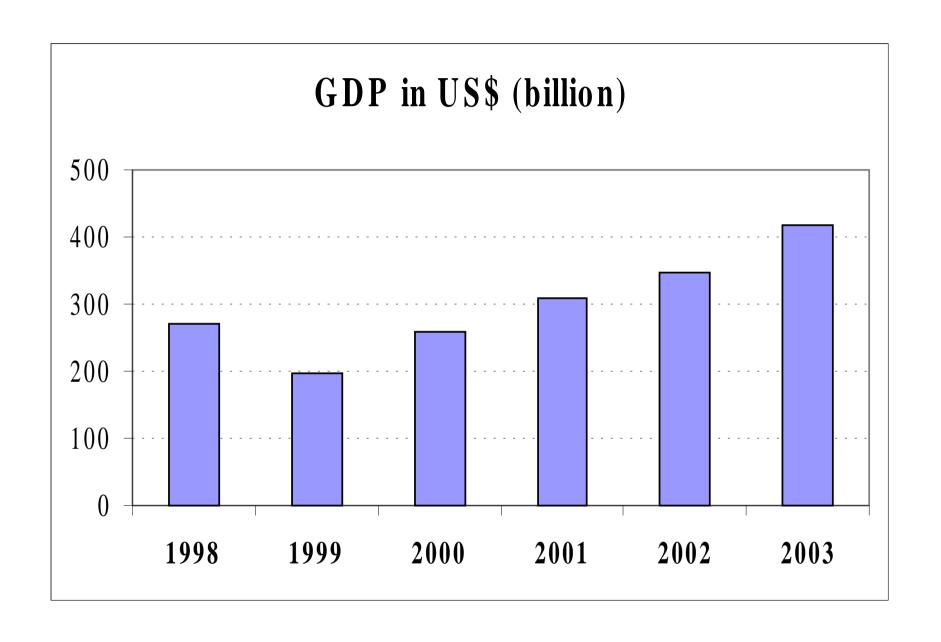
EVSEY GURVICH

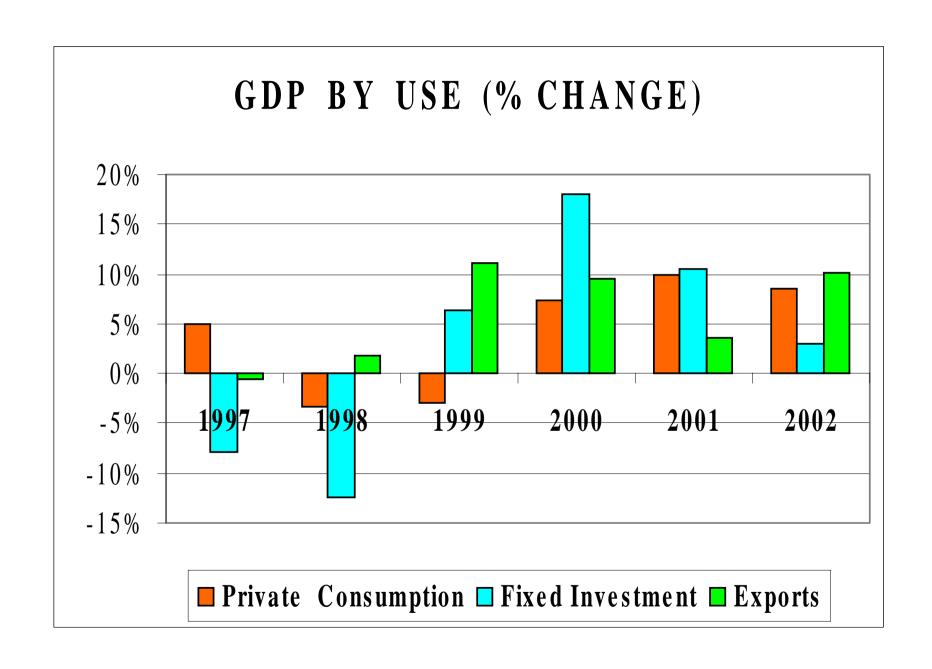


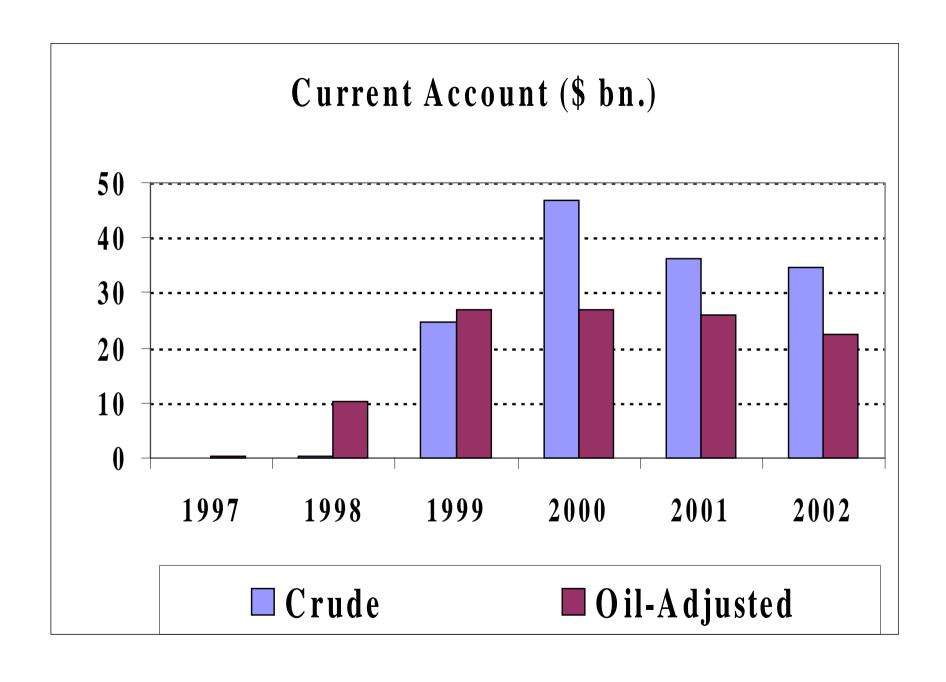
PROGRESS IN RUSSIA'S MACROECONOMIC STANDING

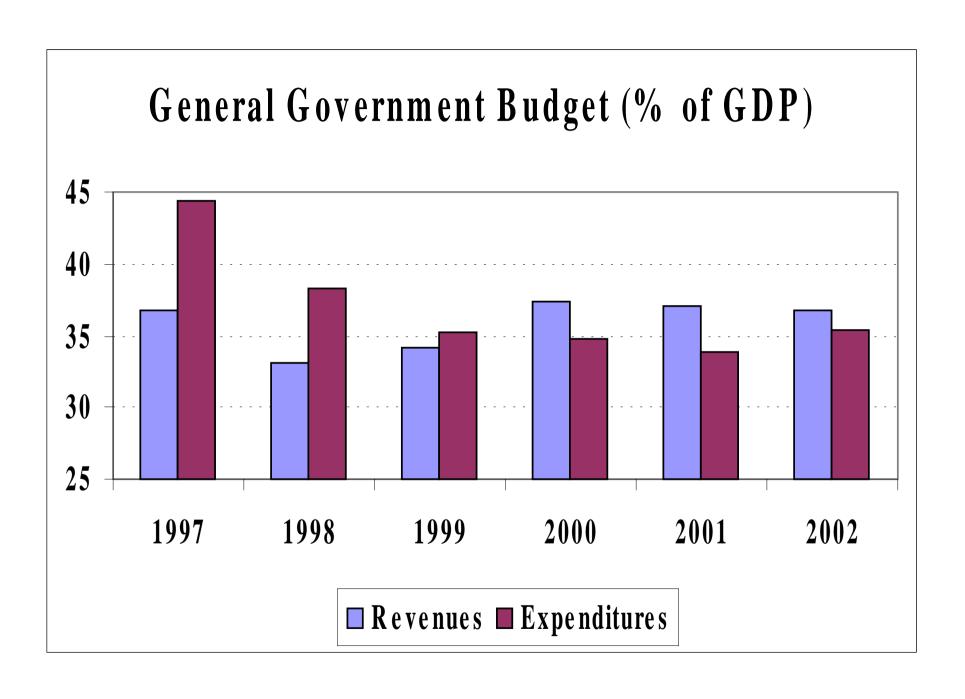
	1999	2003
Anticipated GDP growth	-8%	6%
Public debt (% of GDP)	94%	34%
Federal budget revenues (\$ bn.)	26	80
International reserves (\$ bn.)	12	64

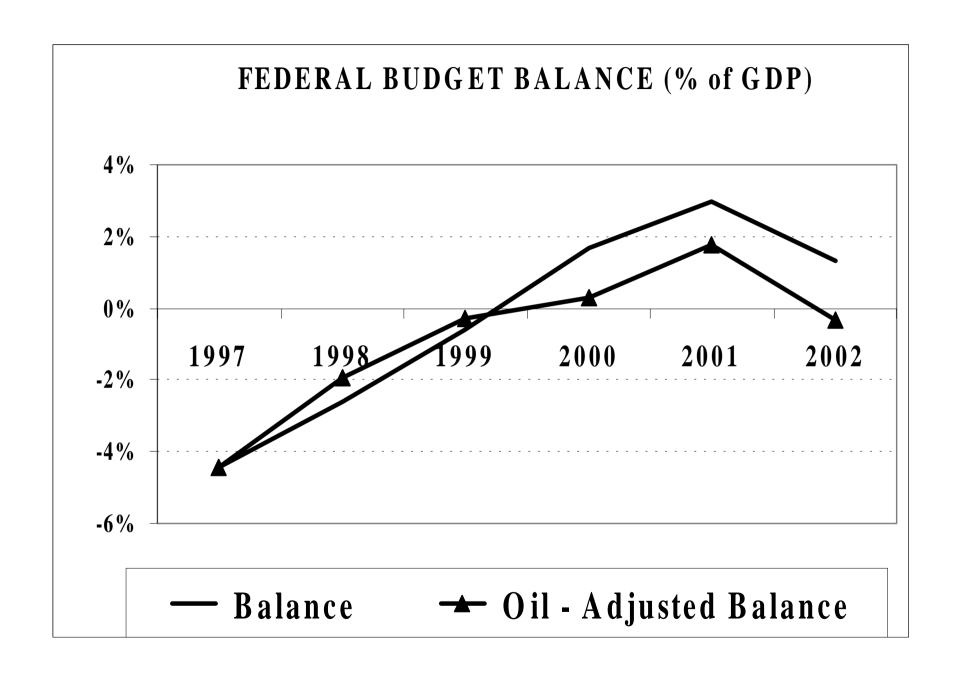


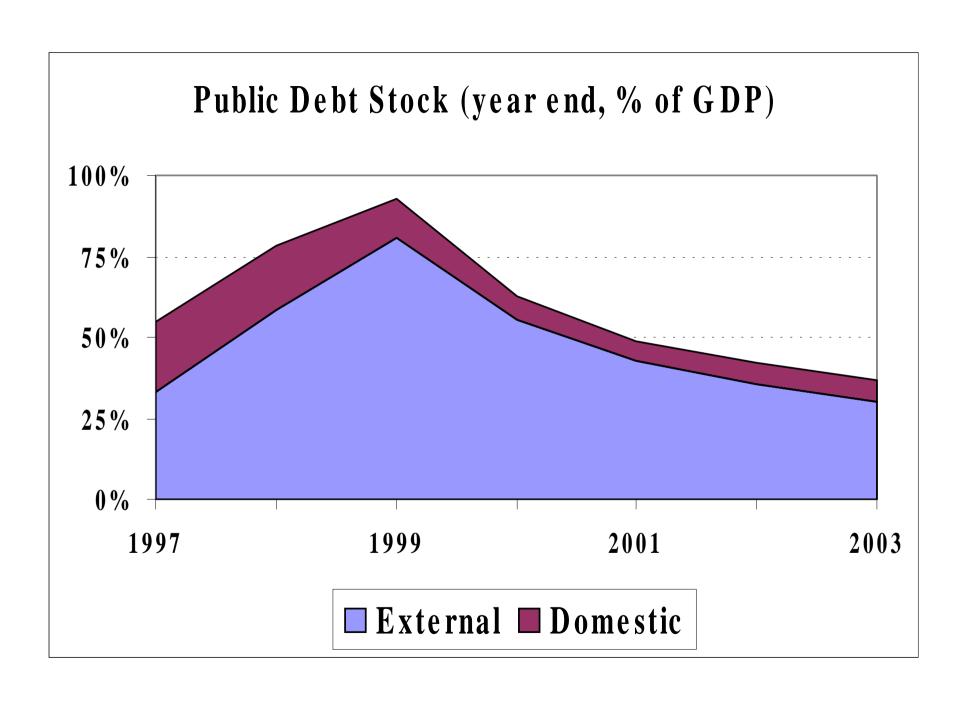












Effective Tax Rates by Tax Base

	Consumption	Labour	Capital
Russia-2002	15.9	19.6	20.4
Czech Rep.	25.7	39.6	23.1
Hungary	25.7	39.6	n.a.
Poland	19.8	42.9	n.a.
OECD	17.1	33.4	26.6
EU	18.7	36.8	25.1
G-7	13.2	29.8	30.7

SUSTAINABLE MACRO ENVIRONMENT

	INDICATOR	2002
HIGH SAVING RATE	DOMESTIC SAVING RATE	32
ADEQUATE EXCHANGE RATE	REAL EFFECTIVE ER (1997=100%)	85%
STRONG BALANCE OF PAYMENT	CURRENT ACCOUNT (\$ BN.)	35
LARGE STOCK OF INTERNAT. RESERVES	MONTHS OF IMPORTS	7
MODERATE INFLATION	DECON-DEC.	15%
MODERATE TAX LOAD	% OF GDP	34%
RESPONSIBLE FISCAL POLICY	PUBLIC DEBT/GDP	42%
LOW INTEREST RATES		

STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS TO ADDRESS:

- DEPENDENCE ON COMMODITY EXPORTS,
- DEPENDENCE OF BUDGET AND BOP ON VOLATILE TERMS OF TRADE
- WEAK FINANCIAL SECTOR,
- EXCESSIVE SCOPE OF 'NATURAL MONOPOLIES',
- WEAK GOVERNANCE,
- WEAK ENVIRONMENT FOR COMPETITION.

PRIORITIES OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAM

- ECONOMY DIVERSIFICATION,
- RAISING EFFICIENCY OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR (INCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM)
- CUTTING TAXES AND OUTLAYS.