MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS OF RUSSIAN ECONOMIC TIME SERIES

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INTRODUCTION TO ALL THE ISSUES

This paper presents calculations by researchers at the Gaidar Institute[1] of economic indicators derived from time series models for the period *December 2020 to May 2021*[2] The forecasting method belongs to the group of *formal* or *statistical* methods. In other words, the calculated values neither express the *opinion* nor the *expert evaluation* of the researcher, but rather, they are calculations of future values for a specific economic indicator derived by formal ARIMA(p, d, q)-models, given a prevailing trend and divergences, in some cases, by a significant amount. The forecasts here are inertial in nature because the respective models rely upon the dynamics of the data registered prior to the moment of forecasting and depend too heavily on the trends, which are typical of the time series in the period immediately preceding the forecasted time horizon. These calculations of future values of economic indicators for the Russian Federation can be used in making economic policy decisions, provided that the general trends that were observed prior to forecasting for each indicator remain the same, i.e. prevailing long-term trends will see no serious shocks or changes in the future.

Despite that there is a great deal of data available on the period preceding the crisis of 1998, models of forecasting were analyzed and constructed using only the time horizon which followed August 1998. This can be explained by the findings of previous studies[3], which concluded, among other key inferences, that the quality of forecasts deteriorated where data on the pre-crisis period was used. Additionally, it currently seems incorrect to use even shorter series (following the crisis of 2008), because statistical characteristics of models based on such a short time horizon are very poor.

Models for the economic indicators in question were evaluated using standard methods of time series analysis. Initially, the correlograms of the studied series and their first differences were analyzed in order to determine the maximum number of delayed values to be included in the specifications of a model. Then, the results of analyzed correlograms served as the basis for testing all the series for weak stationarity (or stationarity around the trend) using the Dickey–Fuller test. In some cases, the series were tested for stationarity around the segmented trend using Perron and Zivot–Andrews tests for endogenous structural changes.[4]

The series were broken down into weak stationary, stationary near the trend, stationary near the trend with structural change or difference stationary, and then models, which corresponded to each type (regarding the levels and including, if necessary, the trend or segmented trend or differences), were evaluated. The Akaike and Schwartz information criteria, the properties of models' residuals (lack of autocorrelation, homoscedasticity and normality) and the quality of the in-sample-forecasts based on these models were used to choose the best model. Forecast values were calculated for the best of the models constructed for each economic indicator.

Additionally, the Bulletin presents future monthly values of the CPI, calculated using models developed at the Gaidar Institute and volumes of import/export estimates between all countries, calculated using structural models (SM). Forecast values based on structural models may, in some cases, produce better results than ARIMA-models do, because structural models are constructed by adding dynamics of exogenous variables. Besides, the use of structural forecasts in making aggregated forecasts (i.e. forecasts obtained as average value from several models) may help make forecast values more accurate.

The dynamic Consumer Price Index was modeled using theoretical assumptions arising from monetary theory. The following were used as explanatory variables: money supply, output volume, the dynamics

[1] See, for example, R.M. Entov, S.M. Drobyshevsky, V.P. Nosko, A.D. Yudin. *The Econometric Analysis of the Time Series of the Main Macroeconomic Indexes*. Moscow, IET, 2001; R.M. Entov, V.P. Nosko, A.D. Yudin, P.A. Kadochnikov, S.S. Ponomarenko. *Problems of Forecasting of Some Macroeconomic Indexes*. Moscow, IET, 2002; V. Nosko, A. Buzaev, P. Kadochnikov, S. Ponomarenko. *Analysis of the Forecasting Parameters of Structural Models and Models with the Outputs of the Polls of Industries*. Moscow, IET, 2003; M.Yu. Turuntseva and T.R. Kiblitskaya, *Qualitative Properties of Different Approaches to Forecasting of Social and Economic Indexes of the Russian Federation*. Moscow, IET, 2010

[2] Given that from early 2019 Rosstat does not release monthly data on indexes of real disposable cash income of the population, commencing from issue 8/2019 we release forecasts in quarter terms for 2 quarters ahead.

[3] Ibid.

[4] See.: Perron, P. Further Evidence on Breaking Trend Functions in Macroeconomic Variables, *Journal of Econometrics*, 1997, 80, p. 355–385; Zivot, E. and D.W.K. Andrews. Further Evidence on the Great Crash, the Oil-Price Shock, and Unit-Root Hypothesis. *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics,* 1992, 10, p. 251–270.

of the ruble-dollar exchange rate, which reflects the dynamics of alternative cost of money-keeping. The model for the Consumer Price Index also included the price index in the electric power industry, because manufacturers' costs rely heavily on this indicator.

The baseline indicator is the real exchange rate, which can influence the value of exports and imports, and its fluctuations can result in changes to the relative value of domestically-produced and imported goods, though the influence of this indicator turns out to be insignificant in econometric models. Global prices of exported resources, particularly crude oil prices, are the most significant factor determining the dynamics of exports: a higher price leads to greater exports. The level of personal income in the economy (labor costs) was used to describe the relative competitive power of Russian goods. Fictitious variables D12 and D01 – equal to one in December and January and zero in other periods – captured seasonal fluctuations. In regard to imports, an increase in personal and corporate incomes triggers higher demand for all goods, including imported ones. Real disposable cash income reflects personal income; the Industrial Production Index reflects corporate income.

Forecast values of foreign exchange rates were also calculated using structural models of their dependence on global crude oil prices.

Forecast values of explanatory variables, which are required for forecasting on the basis of structural models, were calculated using ARIMA(p, d, q) models.

The paper also estimates values of the Industrial Production Index, the Producer Price Index and the Total Unemployment Index using Gaidar Institute business survey responses. Empirical studies show[1] that the use of business surveys as explanatory variables[2] in forecasting models can make forecasting more accurate on average. Future values of these indicators were calculated using ADL-models (seasonal autoregressive delays were added).

The Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index are also forecast using large datasets (factor models – FM). The construction of factor models relies basically on the evaluation of the principal components of a large dataset of socio-economic indicators (112 indicators in this case). The lags of these principal components and the lags of the explanatory variable are used as explanatory variables in these models. A quality analysis of the forecasts obtained for different configurations of the factor models was used to choose a model for the CPI, which included 9th, 12th and 13th lags of the four principal components, as well as 1st and 12th lags of the variable itself, and a model for the PPI, which included 8th, 9th and 12th lags of the four principal components, as well as 1st, 3rd and 12th lags of the variable itself.

All calculations were performed using the Eviews econometric package.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND RETAIL SALES

Industrial production

The forecast for December 2020 to May 2021 is based on monthly indexes of industrial production by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) from January 2002 to September 2020, and on base indexes of industrial production by the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE[3]) over the period from January 2010 to September 2020 (the corrected value of January 2010 was equal to 100%). The forecast values of the series were calculated on the basis of ARIMA-class models. The forecasts by Rosstat and the NRU HSE in-dustrial production indexes are calculated using business surveys (BS) as well. The results are shown in Table 1.

As seen in *Table 1*, the Rosstat average[4] drop in industrial production index in December 2020 – May 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year comes to 1.1% in the industry as a whole. For the

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[1] See, for example: V. Nosko, A. Buzaev, P. Kadochnikov, S. Ponomarenko. *The Analysis of Forecasting Parameters of Structural Models and Models with Business Surveys' Findings*. Moscow, IEP, 2003.

[2] Used as explanatory variables were the following series of the business surveys: the current/expected change in production, the expected changes in the solvent demand, the current/expected price changes and the expected change in employment.

[3] The indexes in question are calculated by E.F. Baranov and V.A. Bessonov.

[4]   Average growth of industrial production indexes is the average value of these indexes for six months under review.

Table 1
Calculations of forecast values of the industrial production indexes[1] (%)

| | Index of industrial production | | | | IIP for mining | | IIP for manufacturing | | IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) | | IIP for food products | | IIP for coke and petroleum | | IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products | | IIP for machinery | |
| | Rosstat | | NRU HSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE
	Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year																	
Dec 20	-4.1	-2.3	-5.1	-3.6	-9.6	-12.3	-1.8	0.0	-0.4	3.4	1.6	1.9	-8.4	-4.0	1.6	0.0	-1.8	2.7
Jan 21	-5.1	-2.8	-5.5	-4.9	-9.3	-10.2	-5.4	-0.1	3.7	7.8	1.2	0.7	-11.2	-4.7	-5.1	1.5	-8.0	-3.4
Feb 21	-5.1	-0.3	-6.6	-1.6	-12.1	-11.7	-5.8	-2.3	0.7	4.6	1.0	0.6	-13.5	-5.7	-4.2	0.1	-1.3	-0.1
Mar 21	-4.7	0.7	-4.3	0.2	-9.2	-10.2	-2.0	-2.5	1.7	5.7	0.1	0.7	-11.6	-4.5	-2.5	-2.3	1.4	6.0
Apr 21	3.5	4.4	1.5	4.1	-9.3	-9.1	8.9	4.5	0.9	3.0	1.3	1.6	-3.4	7.6	3.4	2.2	7.6	2.9
May 21	3.7	11.0	3.8	12.3	4.4	4.4	8.8	3.8	4.2	6.5	4.2	2.3	2.2	14.5	3.8	2.7	3.1	-2.6
	For reference: actual growth in 2019/2020 on the respective month of 2018/2019																	
Dec 19	2.7		1.1		1.6	1.7	4.5	2.4	-4.6	-6.2	7.7	6.6	2.4	-3.1	5.1	4.8	-8.0	-6.7
Jan 20	1.5		0.6		0.6	-0.1	4.2	3.7	-5.7	-7.6	9.9	8.7	2.2	0.9	2.5	1.8	24.0	18.0
Feb 20	4.8		3.6		3.1	2.8	7.6	6.2	-1.1	-3.0	9.1	8.9	7.2	5.9	1.6	-0.1	7.0	6.5
Mar 20	2.4		1.6		-0.2	-0.6	5.9	5.3	-3.0	-3.7	9.2	6.7	8.5	7.7	2.8	2.3	12.2	14.5
Apr 20	-4.5		-4.4		-0.9	-1.4	-7.6	-7.7	-1.0	-0.6	3.8	4.3	1.1	-5.5	-5.9	-6.6	-6.2	3.6
May 20	-7.9		-8.4		-12.5	-13.1	-4.6	-4.7	-3.4	-2.9	2.0	4.4	-4.6	-7.6	-7.7	-8.0	-0.5	6.4

Note. In the time spans under review, the series of the Rosstat and the NRU HSE chain indexes of IIP, as well as the NRU HSE chain IIP for manufacturing are identified as stationary processes around the trend with an endogenous structural change; the series of the Rosstat and the NRU HSE chain IIPs for manufacturing, for primary metals and fabricated metal products, as well as the NRU HSE chain IIP for mining and Rosstat chain IIP for machinery and equipment are identified as stationary processes around the trend with two endogenous structural changes. The time series of other chain indexes are stationary at levels.

[1] It is to be noted that for making of forecasts so-called "raw" indexes (without seasonal and calendar adjustment) were used and for that reason in most models existence of the season factor is taken into account and, as a consequence, the obtained outputs reflect the seasonal dynamics of the series.

NRU HSE this index comes to 9.7%. At year-end 2020, the projected annual drop in the Rosstat industrial production index will come to 0.1%, the NRUHSE industrial production index will drop by 1.2%.

The average monthly drop in the Rosstat and the NRU HSE industrial production indexes for mining and quarrying amount to 7.5% and 8.2% respectively in December 2020 – May 2021.

The average gain in the Rosstat industrial production index in manufacturing industry in December 2020 – May 2021 amounts to 0.4% compared to the same period of the previous year and the NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing industry comes to 0.6%. The average monthly gain in the industrial production index for production of food products will average 1.6% and 1.3% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively. The production of coke and petroleum products average change is forecast at 7.7% and 0.5% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively. The average monthly change in the industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products for December 2020 – May 2021 computed by Rosstat and the NRU HSE constitutes -0.5% and 0.7%, respectively. Manufacturing of machinery and equipment is forecast to average at 0.2% and 0.9% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively.

The average gain in the Rosstat industrial production index for electricity, gas and water supply; for air conditioning for December 2020 – May 2021 constitutes 1.8% in comparison with the same period of the previous year; the same indicator for the NRU HSE industrial production index comes to 5.2%. On average (according to the types of economic activity) the drop in the Rosstat industrial production index in 2020 will be 0.5%, the NRU HSE industrial production indexes will decrease at 0.1% according to types of economic activity.

Retail Sales

This section (Table 2) presents forecasts of monthly retail sales made on the basis of monthly Rosstat data over January 1999 – November 2020.

As seen from *Table 2,* the average forecast gain in the monthly turnover for December 2020 – May 2021 against the corresponding period of 2019-2020 amounts to around 15.4%.

The average forecast gain in the monthly real turnover for the period December 2020 – May 2021 compared to the same period of 2019–2020 constitutes 9.6%.

At year-end 2020, the projected gain in the retail turn-over index in 2020 in nominal terms comes to 3.2% and the drop in the real retail turnover is projected at 4%.

Table 2

Calculations of forecast values of retail sales and real retail sales

| Month | Forecast value according to ARIMA-model | |
	Retail sales, billion RUB (in brackets – growth on the respective month of the previous year, %)	Real retail sales (as % of the respective period of the previous year)
Dec 20	3585.5 (3.2)	97.8
Jan 21	2757.3 (4.5)	98.6
Feb 21	2793.6 (6.3)	99.1
Mar 21	3037.8 (4.1)	99.3
Apr 21	2988.4 (40.6)	134.4
May 21	3039.2 (33.7)	128.3
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2019/2020		
Dec 19	3472.9	101.8
Jan 20	2639.8	102.7
Feb 20	2628.9	104.7
Mar 20	2917.5	105.7
Apr 20	2125.3	77.4
May 20	2273.6	81.4

Note. The series of retail sales and real retail sales over January 1999 – November 2020.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Model calculations of forecast values of the export, export to countries outside the CIS and the import, import from countries outside the CIS were made on the basis of the models of time series and structural models evaluated on the basis of the monthly data over the period from September 1998 to October 2020 on the basis of the data released by the Central Bank of Russia.[1] The results of calculations are presented in Table 3.

Export, import, export outside the CIS and import from the countries outside the CIS are forecast to grow on average by -18.8%, 0.2%, -18.4% and 2.4%, respectively for December 2020 – May 2021 against December 2019 – May 2020. The average forecast trade balance volume with all countries for December 2020 – May 2021 will total $26.0 bn, which corresponds to a decrease by 56.0% in relation to December 2019 – May 2020.

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[1]   The data on the foreign trade turnover are calculated by the CBR in accord with the methods used to derive the balance of payment in prices of the exporter-country (FOB) in billion USD.

Table 3
Calculations of forecast values of volumes of foreign trade turnover with countries outside the CIS

Month	Exports to all countries — Forecast values (billion USD a month) ARIMA	SM	Exports to all countries — Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year ARIMA	SM	Imports from all countries — Forecast values (billion USD a month) ARIMA	SM	Imports from all countries — Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year ARIMA	SM	Exports to countries outside the CIS — Forecast values (billion USD a month) ARIMA	SM	Exports to countries outside the CIS — Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year ARIMA	SM	Imports from countries outside the CIS — Forecast values (billion USD a month) ARIMA	SM	Imports from countries outside the CIS — Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year ARIMA	SM
Dec 20	30.6	31.9	78	82	22.4	23.9	92	99	28.4	30.2	85	90	21.9	22.4	101	103
Jan 21	19.2	21.6	63	71	16.5	16.0	96	93	17.3	16.7	64	62	14.7	15.0	96	98
Feb 21	20.1	22.7	70	79	18.3	18.0	99	97	18.6	18.0	76	73	16.3	16.2	99	99
Mar 21	22.7	24.5	76	82	19.4	20.2	95	99	19.3	19.8	74	76	17.0	18.4	93	100
Apr 21	23.1	23.5	92	94	19.7	19.9	112	113	19.1	20.3	89	94	17.5	18.0	111	114
May 21	21.0	22.0	100	105	17.9	18.7	104	108	17.4	19.5	100	112	16.1	17.3	104	112

For reference: actual values in respective months of 2019/2020 (billion USD)

Month	Exports to all countries	Imports from all countries	Exports to countries outside the CIS	Imports from countries outside the CIS
Dec 19	39.0	24.2	33.5	21.7
Jan 20	30.6	17.1	26.9	15.3
Feb 20	28.7	18.5	24.6	16.4
Mar 20	30.0	20.5	25.9	18.3
Apr 20	25.0	17.6	21.5	15.7
May 20	21.0	17.2	17.4	15.4

Note: Over the period from January 1999 to October 2020, the series of exports, imports, exports to the countries outside the CIS and imports from the countries outside the CIS were identified as stationary series in the first-order differences. In all the cases, seasonal components were included in the specification of the models.

Table 4

Calculations of forecast values of price indexes

Producer price indexes:

Month	The consumer price index (ARIMA)	The consumer price index (SM)	The consumer price index (FM)	for industrial goods (ARIMA)	for industrial goods (BS)	for industrial goods (FM)	for mining and quarrying	for manufacturing	for utilities (electricity, water, and gas)	for food products	for textile and sewing industry	for wood products	for pulp and paper industry	for coke and refined petroleum	for chemical industry	for basic metals and fabricated metal	for machinery and equipment	for transport equipment manufacturing
Forecast values (% of the previous month)																		
Dec 20	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.30	100.6	96.7	99.9	100.0	100.7	100.3	100.6	100.3	97.7	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.8
Jan 21	101.0	100.6	100.5	99.5	100.50	100.3	98.7	101.1	100.9	100.9	100.3	101.1	100.7	97.2	101.0	100.9	101.1	100.4
Feb 21	100.8	100.5	100.4	99.1	100.00	100.4	96.5	101.1	100.8	100.7	100.4	101.3	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.0	100.3	100.5
Mar 21	100.7	100.4	100.4	99.1	100.80	100.6	96.3	100.9	100.2	100.8	100.4	100.7	100.7	101.6	101.1	101.7	100.7	100.6
Apr 21	100.6	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.30	100.3	96.5	100.8	99.5	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6	101.9	100.4	101.3	100.4	101.1
May 21	100.5	100.3	100.4	98.8	101.0	100.4	97.5	100.7	100.0	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.6	101.7	100.5	101.8	100.3	100.6
Forecast values (% of December 2019/2020)																		
Dec 20	104.0	104.8	103.7	99.4	103.3	102.5	87.2	103.7	106.7	108.7	105.6	108.3	99.5	96.3	103.9	114.1	104.7	109.4
Jan 21	101.0	100.6	100.5	99.5	100.5	100.3	98.7	101.1	100.9	100.9	100.3	101.1	100.7	97.2	101.0	100.9	101.1	100.4
Feb 21	101.8	101.1	100.9	98.6	100.5	100.7	95.3	102.3	101.8	101.6	100.7	102.3	101.1	99.3	102.0	102.9	101.4	101.0
Mar 21	102.5	101.5	101.3	97.7	100.8	101.3	91.7	103.2	102.0	102.5	101.1	103.1	101.8	100.8	103.1	104.7	102.1	101.6
Apr 21	103.2	101.9	101.7	96.6	101.1	101.6	88.5	104.1	101.4	103.1	101.6	103.6	102.4	102.7	103.5	106.0	102.5	102.7
May 21	103.7	102.2	102.1	95.5	101.4	102.0	86.3	104.8	101.4	103.7	101.9	104.7	103.0	104.5	104.0	107.9	102.8	103.3
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2019/2020 (% of December 2018/2019)																		
Dec 19		102.9			95.7		90.8	96.7	101.2	97.5	100.2	96.9	93.1	84.6	90.5	95.5	102.6	102.5
Jan 20		100.4			101.2		102.3	100.6	102.7	100.1	100.4	100.9	99.8	101.1	99.1	100.6	100.2	100.9
Feb 20		100.7			100.6		99.6	100.7	101.7	100.7	99.5	101.3	97.6	100.2	98.4	102.2	100.4	101.1
Mar 20		101.3			99.3		92.6	101.0	102.7	100.7	99.6	101.7	97.3	95.9	97.7	108.4	102.6	101.7
Apr 20		102.1			92.1		70.3	98.3	101.3	102.3	103.7	102.1	96.3	78.0	98.0	111.7	103.0	102.0
May 20		102.4			89.6		60.2	98.0	101.2	102.9	104.7	103.2	96.8	76.5	96.7	108.8	102.8	103.7

Note. Over the period from January 1999 to October 2020, the series of the chain producer price index for machinery are identified as a stationary process around the trend with two endogenous structural changes. The series of other chain price indexes are stationary at levels.

PRICE DYNAMICS

The Consumer and Producer Price Indexes

This section presents estimates of forecast values of the consumer and producer price indexes (including both the industry in general and some branch activities under the National Industry Classification Standard (NICS)) derived from time-series models from Rosstat data for the period from January 1999 to October 2020.[1] Table 4 presents the results of model calculations of forecast values from December of 2020 to May of 2021 by ARIMA models, structural models (SM) and models computed with the help of business surveys (BS).

The forecast average monthly gain in the consumer price index in December 2020 – May 2021 will come to 0.5%. The producer price index for industrial goods for the same period is forecast to average at 0% per month. The annual gain in the consumer price index according to two models will average 4.0%. The same indicator for the producer price index is forecast at -0.6%.

The Rosstat producer price indexes are forecast to gain at an average monthly rate for December 2020 – May 2021: for mining and quarrying (-3.0%), for manufacturing 0.8%, for utilities (electricity, gas, and water) 0.2%, for food products 0.7%, for the textile and sewing industry 0.4%, for wood products 0.9%, for pulp and paper industry 0.5%, for coke and refined petroleum 0.4%, for the chemical industry 0.8%, for basic metals and fabricated metal products 1.4%, for machinery and equipment 0.5%, and for transport equipment manufacturing 0.7%.

The annual gain in the producer price indexes according to types of economic activity will average 4.0%. At year-end 2020, the maximum annual gain is forecast for basic metals and metal products at 14.1%, the minimum annual gain – in mining and quarrying will constitute 12.8%.

The Cost of the Monthly per Capita Minimum Food Basket

This section presents calculations of forecast values of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over December of 2020 to May of 2021. The forecasts were estimated by time series from Rosstat data for January 2000 to November 2020. The results are presented in Table 5.

As can be seen from *Table 5* the minimum set of food products' cost is forecast to grow compared to the corresponding level of the previous year. Having said that, the minimum set of food products is forecast to average RUB 4,516.5. The minimum set of food products' cost is forecast to grow on average at around 7.7% against the same period of last year. The annualized gain in the cost of minimum food basket will come to 8.9% in 2020.

Table 5

The forecast of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket

Forecast values according to ARIMA-model (RUB)	
Dec 20	4428.8
Jan 21	4459.8
Feb 21	4474.8
Mar 21	4514.8
Apr 21	4589.1
May 21	4631.4
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2019/2020 (billion RUB)	
Dec 19	4067.7
Jan 20	4096.1
Feb 20	4109
Mar 20	4176.9
Apr 20	4321.4
May 20	4394.9
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)	
Dec 20	8.9
Jan 21	8.9
Feb 21	8.9
Mar 21	8.1
Apr 21	6.2
May 21	5.4

Note. The series of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over the period from January 2000 November 2020 are stationary in the first-order differences.

Indexes of Freight Rates

This section presents calculations of forecast values of freight tariff indexes on cargo carriage,[2] made on the basis of time-series models evaluated on the Rosstat data over the period from September 1998 to September 2020.

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[1] Structural models were evaluated in the period from October 1998.
[2] The paper presents a review of the composite freight rate index on freight transport and the motor load freight rate index, as well as the pipeline rate index. The composite freight rate index is computed on the basis of the freight rate indexes by individual types of transport: rail, pipeline, shipping, domestic water-borne, and motor load freight and air service (for more detailed information, pls. refer, for instance, to: Prices in Russia. The Official Publication of Goskomstat of RF, 1998).

Table 6 shows the results of model calculations of forecast values in the December of 2020 to May of 2021. It should be noted that some of the indexes under review (for instance, the index of pipeline tariff) are adjustable ones and for that reason their behavior is hard to describe by means of the time-series models. As a result, the future values may differ greatly from the real ones in case of the centralized increase in tariffs in the period of forecasting or in case of absence of such an increase in the forecasting period, but with it taking place shortly before the beginning of that period.

Table 6

Calculations of forecast values of freight tariffs indexes

Month	The composite index of transport tariff	The index of motor freight tariff	The index of pipeline tariff
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the previous month)			
Dec 20	100.0	99.6	99.6
Jan 21	100.0	101.0	97.9
Feb 21	100.0	99.5	97.9
Mar 21	100.0	99.5	99.5
Apr 21	103.8	99.5	103.2
May 21	100.0	99.5	101.9
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of December of the previous year)			
Dec 20	99.0	95.6	101.1
Jan 21	100.0	101.0	97.9
Feb 21	100.1	100.6	95.9
Mar 21	100.1	100.1	95.4
Apr 21	103.9	99.6	98.4
May 21	103.9	99.1	100.3
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2019/2020 (% of the previous month)			
Dec 19	99.9	100.0	99.9
Jan 20	98.9	100.4	94.5
Feb 20	100.1	100.2	100.3
Mar 20	100.8	100.5	101.4
Apr 20	104.2	97.0	110.1
May 20	99.8	99.9	99.5

Note. Over the period from September 1998 to September 2020, the freight tariffs indexes were identified as stationary; the other series were identified as stationary over the period from September 1998 to September 2020, too; fictitious variables for taking into account particularly dramatic fluctuations were applied to all series.

According to the forecast results for December 2020 – May 2021, the composite index of transport tariffs on freight carriage during six months under review will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.7%. In October 2020, the seasonal decline in the index is expected at 4.4 p.p. As a result, its annual drop in 2020 will come to 1%. In April 2021, the seasonal growth in the index is expected at 3.8 p.p.

The index of motor freight tariffs will be decreasing during these six months at an average monthly rate of 0.2%. Its annual decline is forecast at 4.5% in 2020.

The index of pipeline tariffs will be dropping during the next six months will not be changing. In October 2020, the seasonal decline in the index is expected at -3.1 p.p. According to forecasts, its annual gain will come to 1.1% in 2020. In April 2021, the seasonal growth in the index is expected at 3.2 p.p.

World Prices of Natural Resources

This section presents estimates of average monthly values of Brent crude prices (US$ per barrel), aluminum prices (US$ per ton), gold prices ($ per ounce), copper prices (US$ per ton), and nickel prices (US$ per ton) over December 2020 to May 2021 as were received on the basis of nonlinear models of time series evaluated on the basis of IMF data over the period from January 1980 to October 2020.

Table 7
Estimates of forecast values of world prices of natural resources

Month	Brent oil ($ per barrel)	Aluminum ($ per ton)	Gold ($ per ounce)	Copper ($ per ton)	Nickel ($ per ton)
Forecast values					
Dec 20	38.12	1909	1959	6757	16558
Jan 21	39.28	1920	1978	6776	16325
Feb 21	40.07	1953	1984	6793	16517
Mar 21	39.96	1955	1992	6800	16397
Apr 21	39.75	1955	2016	6805	16438
May 21	39.64	1965	2036	6805	16323
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)					
Dec 20	-42.2	6.7	32.7	9.5	17.8
Jan 21	-32.5	11.5	26.7	21.9	27.8
Feb 21	-20.7	15.9	24.2	21.5	35.2
Mar 21	75.7	30.2	25.2	38.0	43.0
Apr 21	57.3	32.3	19.8	31.2	35.5
May 21	13.6	28.9	18.6	26.4	31.9
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2019/2020					
Dec 19	66	1789	1476	6169	14053
Jan 20	58.16	1722	1561	5560	12778
Feb 20	50.52	1686	1597	5590	12220
Mar 20	22.74	1502	1592	4927	11470
Apr 20	25.27	1478	1683	5186	12133
May 20	34.89	1524	1716	5382	12375

Note. Over the period from January 1980 to October 2020, the series of prices of crude oil, nickel, gold, copper, and aluminum are series of DS type.

The crude oil price is forecast to average around $39.5 per barrel, which is above its corresponding year-earlier indexes on average by 8.5%. The aluminum prices are forecast to average around $1,943 per ton and their average forecast gain constitutes around 21% compared to the same level of last year. The gold price is forecast to average $1,994 per ounce. The copper price is forecast to average $6,789 per ton, and prices for nickel – around $16,426 per ton. The average forecast price gain in gold constitutes around 25%, of copper – around 25%, of nickel – 32% against the corresponding level of last year.

At 2020-end, the forecast drop in oil prices compared to late 2019 will come to 42.2%. The projected gain in price of aluminum will be 6.7%, of gold – 32.7%, of copper – 9.5%, and of nickel – 17.8%.

MONETARY INDEXES

The future values of the monetary base (in the narrow definition: cash funds and the Fund of Mandatory Reserves (FMR) and M_2 monetary aggregate over the period from December 2020 to May 2021 were derived from models of time-series of respective indexes calculated by the CBR[1] in the period from October 1998 to November 2020 for the monetary base and to November 2020 for M_2 monetary

Table 8
The forecast of M_2 and the monetary base

Month	The monetary base		M_2	
	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month. %	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month. %
Dec 20	13415	0.6	56134	0.5
Jan 21	13934	3.9	57391	2.2
Feb 21	13645	-2.1	57086	-0.5
Mar 21	13798	1.1	57391	0.5
Apr 21	13881	0.6	57086	-0.5
May 21	14036	1.1	57391	0.5
For reference: actual value in the respective months of 2019/2020 (growth on the previous month, %)				
Dec 19		0.2		2.3
Jan 20		4.2		5.1
Feb 20		-3.4		-2.0
Mar 20		1.9		1.4
Apr 20		6.7		2.0
May 20		5.0		1.2

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to November 2020, the time series of the monetary base were attributed to the class of series which are stationary in the first-order differences and have an explicit seasonal component and the time series of the M_2 monetary aggregate from October 1998 to November 2020 was identified as a stationary series with an explicit seasonal component.

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[1] Data for a specific month is given, as by the CBR, as of the beginning of the following month.

aggregate. Table 8 presents the results of calculations of forecast values and actual values of those indexes in the same period of the previous year. It is to be noted that due to the fact that the monetary base is an instrument of the CBR policy, forecasts of the monetary base on the basis of time-series models are to a certain extent notional as the future value of that index is determined to a great extent by decisions of the CBR, rather than the inherent specifics of the series.

In December 2020 – May 2021, the monetary base in the period under review will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.9%. The annual gain in the monetary base will come to 24.7% in 2020.

In the period under review, the M_2 monetary index will be growing at 0.5% per month on average. The annual gain of the M_2 index is projected at 13.4% in 2020.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

This section presents the outputs of the statistical estimation of future values of the international reserves of the Russian Federation[1] as derived from time series modeling of gold and foreign exchange reserves from data released by the CBR over the period from October 1998 to October of 2020. That index is forecast without taking into account a decrease in the amount of reserves due to foreign debt payment and for that reason the values of the volumes of the international reserves in the months where foreign debt payments are made may be overestimated (or otherwise underestimated) as compared to actual values.

Subsequent to the forecast findings for December 2020 – May 2021, international reserves will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.2%. In 2020, international reserves are forecast to grow at 5.5%.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The model calculations of prospective values of foreign exchange rates (RUB per USD and USD per euro) were derived from time series models (ARIMA) and structural models (SM) of the relevant indicators released by the Central Bank of Russia as of the last date of each month over the periods from October 1998 to November 2020 and from February 1999 to November 2020,[2] respectively.

Table 9
The forecast of international reserves of the Russian Federation

Month	Forecast values according to ARIMA-model	
	Billion USD	Growth on the previous month, %
Dec 20	571.7	-1.3
Jan 21	571.7	0.0
Feb 21	580.7	1.6
Mar 21	587.0	1.1
Apr 21	586.9	0.0
May 21	587.2	0.1
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2019/2020		
Dec 19	542.0	0.2
Jan 20	554.4	2.3
Feb 20	562.3	1.4
Mar 20	570.4	1.4
Apr 20	563.5	-1.2
May 20	566.0	0.5

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to October 2020, the series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation were identified as stationary series in difference.

Table 10
Forecasts of the USD/RUB and EUR/USD exchange rates

Month	The USD/RUB exchange rate (RUB per USD)		The EUR/USD exchange rate (USD per EUR)	
	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
Dec 20	75.21	75.55	1.19	1.19
Jan 21	75.40	75.55	1.19	1.19
Feb 21	75.75	75.80	1.19	1.19
Mar 21	76.01	76.07	1.19	1.19
Apr 21	76.33	76.44	1.19	1.19
May 21	76.61	76.74	1.19	1.19
For reference: actual values in the similar period of 2019/2020				
Dec 19	61.91		1.13	
Jan 20	63.04		1.11	
Feb 20	66.99		1.09	
Mar 20	77.73		1.10	
Apr 20	73.69		1.09	
May 20	70.75		1.11	

Note. Over the respective periods, the series under review were identified as integrated series of the first order with a seasonal component.

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[1] The volume of the gold and foreign exchange reserves is presented as of the first day of the following month.
[2] The Bulletin uses the IMF data related to Euro/USD exchange rate for the period from January 1999 to October 2020, and on USD/RUB exchange rate from October 1998 to October 2020. Data for November 2020 were taken from the exchange rate website www.oanda.com.

In December 2020 through May 2021, USD/RUB average exchange rate is forecast according to two models at RUB 75.96 per USD. The projected index will come to RUB 75.38 per USD on average according to two models at 2020-end.

Projected Euro/USD exchange rate over the period under review will average USD 1.19 per 1 euro. At 2020-end, the projected index will stay on average at USD 1.19 per 1 euro according to two models.

LIVING STANDARD INDEXES

This section (Table 11) presents results of calculations of monthly forecast values of index of real wages, as well as quarterly forecast values of real disposable cash income and real cash income[1] obtained from time series models of respective indexes computed by Rosstat for the period from January 1999 to September 2020, as well as from Q1 2014 to Q3 2020. The above indexes depend to a certain extent on centralized decisions on raising wages and salaries to public sector workers, as well as on raising pensions, scholarships, and allowances; this introduces some change in the dynamics of the indexes under review. Consequently, future values of the indexes of real wages and real disposable cash income that are either considerably higher or lower than the previous ones due to such decisions may differ greatly from those which are implemented in reality.

The results presented in *Table 11*, project gain in real wages. Average monthly increase in the real wages is expected at 3.5% compared to the same period of the previous year. At the end of 2020, the projected gain in real wages will come to 2.5% over 12 months.

The results presented in *Table 12* predict decline in real disposable cash income by around 2.5%. Furthermore, real cash income is projected to drop quarterly on average by 2.5% compared to the corresponding last year level.

At the end of 2020, the projected decrease in real disposable cash income will come to 2.3%; the drop in real cash income will be 1.6% for 12 months.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 11
Forecast of real wages

Month	Real accrued wages
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (as % to the respective month of 2019/2020)	
Dec 20	103.0
Jan 21	103.2
Feb 21	103.4
Mar 21	103.6
Apr 21	103.8
May 21	103.9
For reference: actual values in the respective period of 2019/2020 (as % to the same period of 2018/2019)	
Dec 19	106.9
Jan 20	106.5
Feb 20	105.7
Mar 20	105.9
Apr 20	98.0
May 20	101.0

Note. For calculation purposes real wages in base form were used (January 1999 was adopted as a base period). Over the period from January 1999 to September 2020 those series were attributed to the class of processes, which are stationary in differences and have an explicit seasonal component.

Table 12
Forecasts of living standard indexes

Period	Real disposable cash income	Real cash income
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (as % to the corresponding quarter of 2019/2020)		
Q4 2020	98.3	97.9
Q1 2021	96.7	97.0
For reference: actual values for the respective period of 2019/2020 (in % to the same period of 2018/2019)		
Q4 2019	100.7	101.7
Q1 2020	91.6	91.7

For the purpose of estimating future values of employment (the number of the gainfully employed population) and unemployment (the total number of the unemployed), models of time series, evaluated over the period from October 1998 to September 2020 from monthly data released by Rosstat,[2] were used. Unemployment was also estimated from models with results from responses to business surveys.[3]

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[1] Real cash income – a relative index which is calculated by means of division of the index of nominal size (i.e. which was formed in the period under review) of cash income of the population by the CPI. The real disposable cash income – is cash income less mandatory payments and contributions. (See: Rossiisky Statistichesky Ezhegodnik, Moscow, Rosstat, 2004, p. 212).

[2] The index is computed in accord with the methods of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and is given as of the month-end.

[3] The model is evaluated over the period from January 1999 to September 2020.

Potential logical inconsistencies[1] in forecasts of employment and unemployment, for which totals should be equal to the index of the gainfully employed population, may arise due to the fact that each series is forecast individually and not as a difference between the forecast values of gainfully employed population and another index.

Table 13
Calculation of forecast values of employment and unemployment indexes

Month	Employment (ARIMA)		Unemployment (ARIMA)			Unemployment (BS)		
	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population
Dec 20	70.5	-2.6	4.8	37.5	6.8	4.4	25.7	6.2
Jan 21	69.4	-2.7	4.8	38.5	7.0	4.3	22.9	6.2
Feb 21	69.5	-2.2	4.8	40.2	6.9	4.2	23.5	6.0
Mar 21	69.6	-2.6	4.7	34.6	6.8	4.2	20.0	6.0
Apr 21	68.5	-2.4	4.7	8.8	6.8	4.2	-2.3	6.1
May 21	68.5	-2.2	4.6	2.6	6.7	4.1	-8.9	6.0
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2019/2020 (million people)								
Dec 19	72.4		3.5					
Jan 20	71.4		3.5					
Feb 20	71.1		3.4					
Mar 20	71.4		3.5					
Apr 20	70.2		4.3					
May 20	70		4.5					

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to September 2020, the unemployment series is a stochastic process, which is stationary around the trend. The unemployment series is a stochastic process with first order integration. Both indexes include a seasonal component.

According to ARIMA-model forecast (*Table 13*), in December 2020 – May 2021, the decrease in the number of employed in the economy will average 2.5% per month against the corresponding period of the previous year. At 2020-end, the projected number of employed in the economy will come to 70.5 mn.

The average monthly gain in the total number of unemployed is forecast at 20.3% per month against the same period of last year. The average number of jobless is projected at 4.6 mn.

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[1] For example, deemed as such a difference may be a simultaneous decrease both in employment and unemployment. However, it is to be noted that in principle such a situation is possible provided that there is a simultaneous decrease in the number of the gainfully employed population.

ANNEXES

Fig. 1a. The Rosstat industrial production index (ARIMA-model)
(% of December 2001)
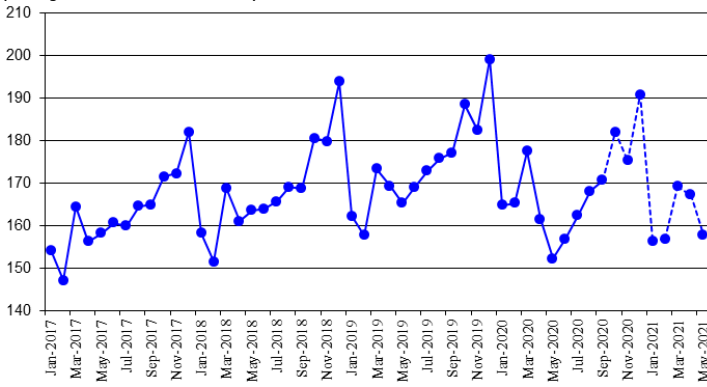
Fig. 1b. The NRU HSE industrial production index (ARIMA-model)
(% of January 2010)
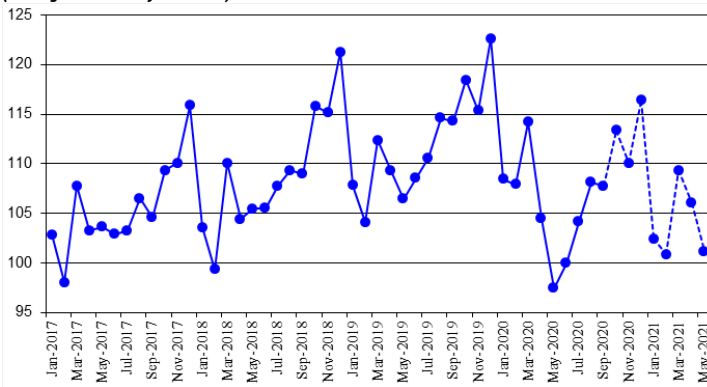
Fig. 2a. The Rosstat industrial production index for mining
(% of December 2001)
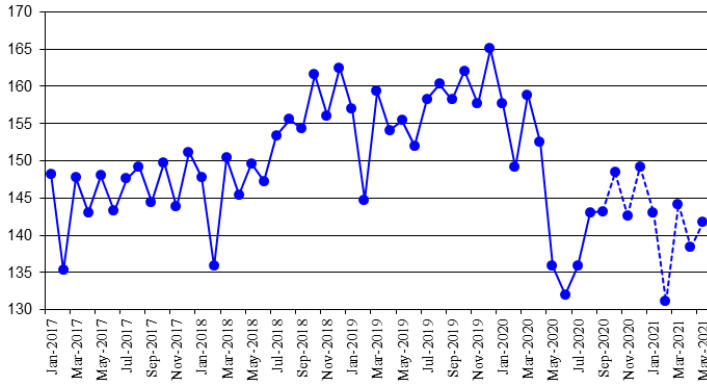
Fig. 2b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for mining
(% of January 2010)

11/2020

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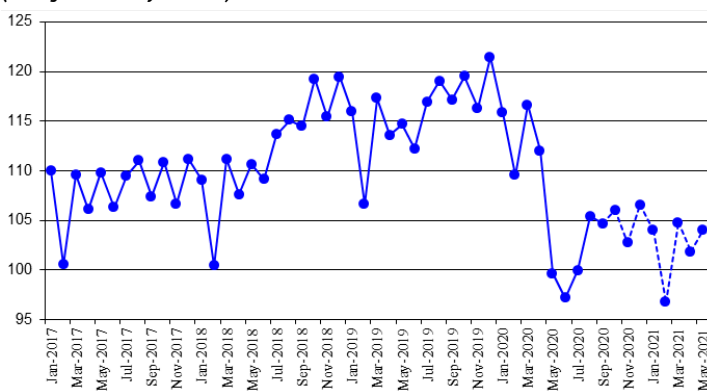
Fig. 3a. The Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing (% of December 2001)
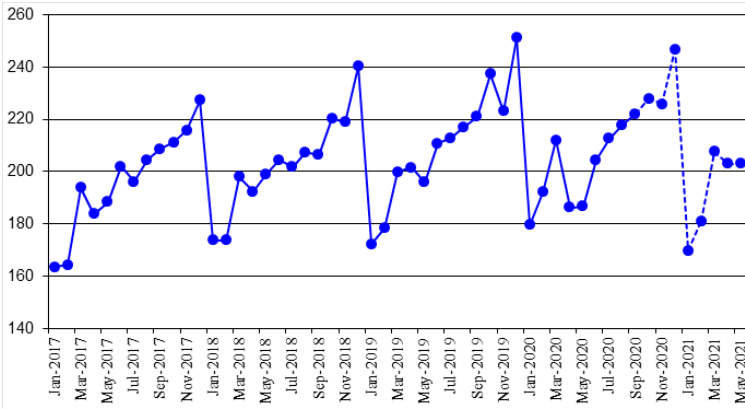
Fig. 3b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing (% of January 2010)
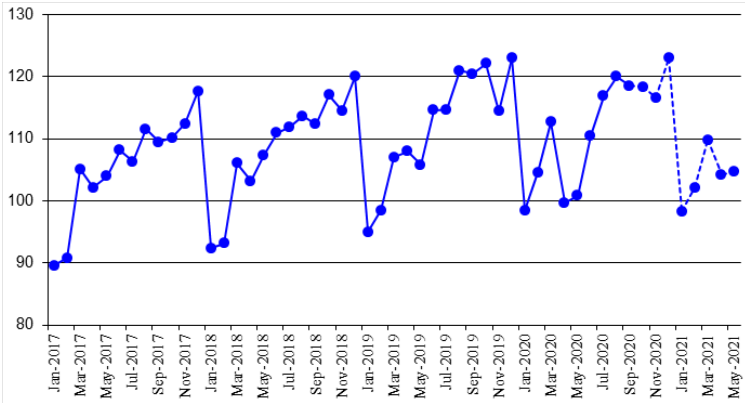
Fig. 4a. The Rosstat industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water. and gas) (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
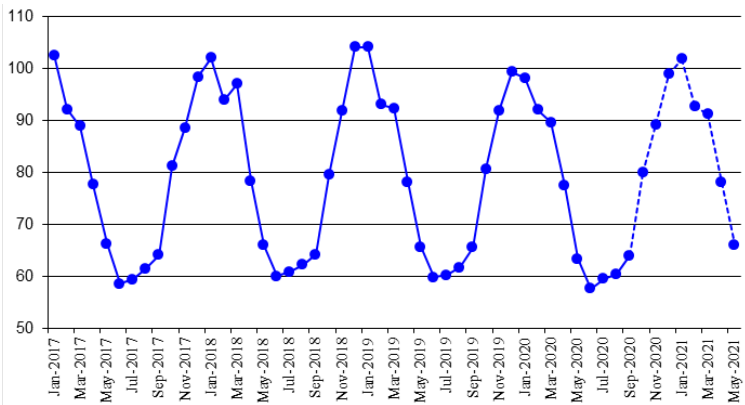
Fig. 4b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
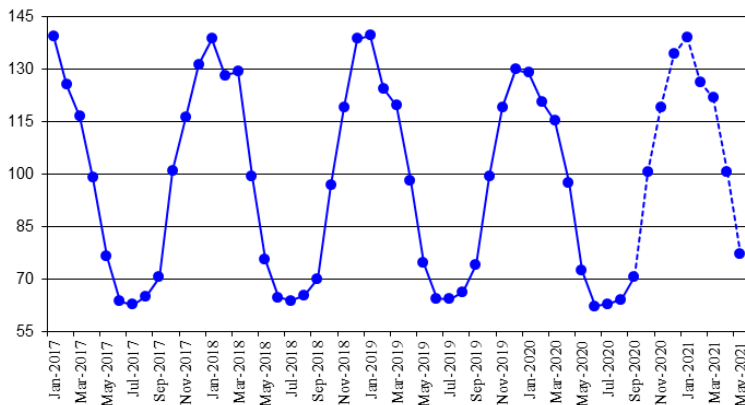
*Fig. 5a. The Rosstat industrial production index for food products
(as a percentage of that in December 2001)*
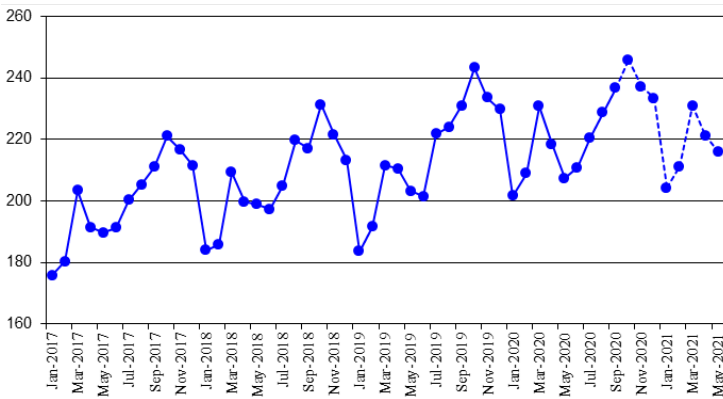
*Fig. 5b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for food products
(as a percentage of that in January 2010)*
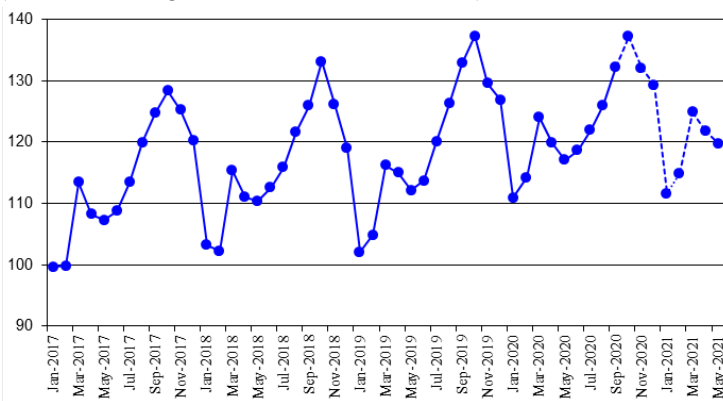
*Fig. 6a. The Rosstat industrial production index for coke and petroleum
(as a percentage of that in December 2001)*
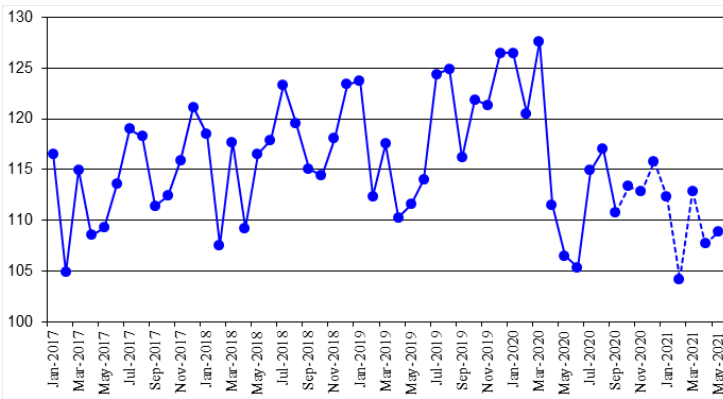
*Fig. 6b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for petroleum and coke
(as a percentage of that in January 2010)*
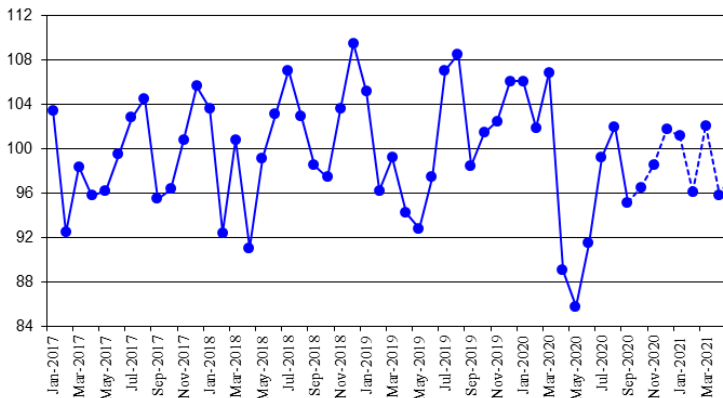
Fig.7a. The Rosstat industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
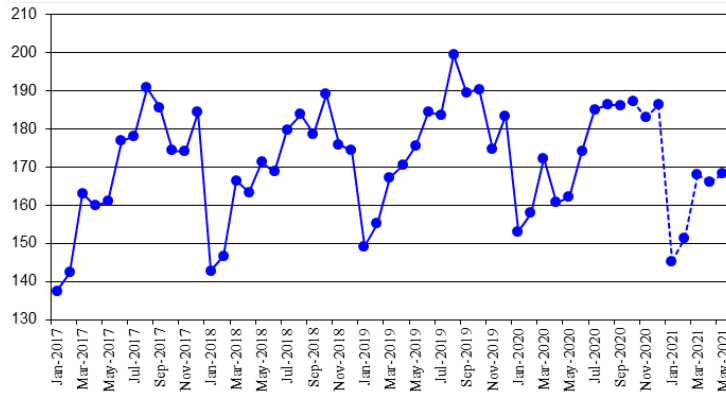
Fig. 7b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
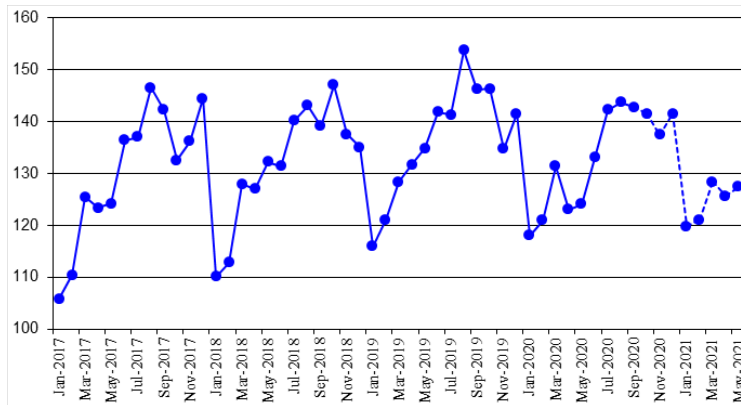
Fig. 8a. The Rosstat industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
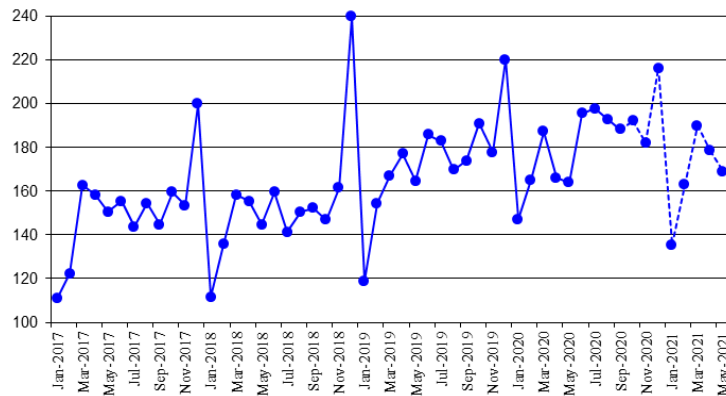
Fig. 8b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
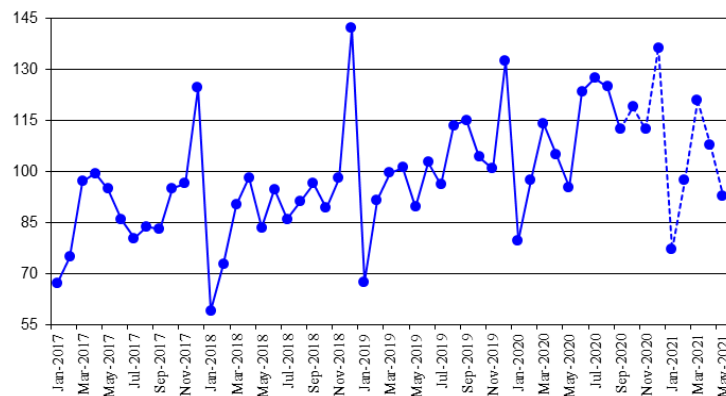
Fig. 9. The volume of retail sales (billion RUB)
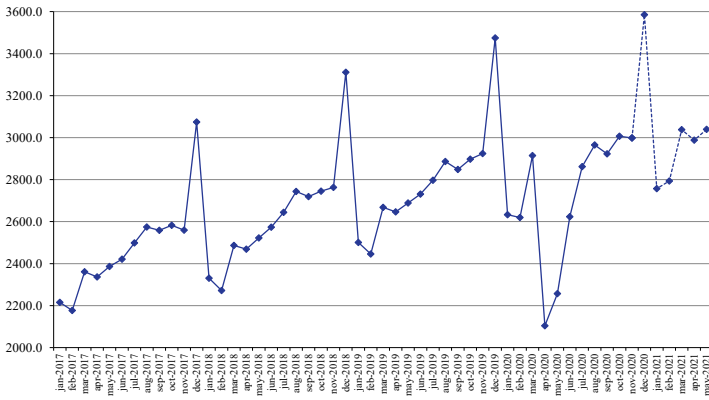
Fig. 9a. The real volume of retail sales (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)
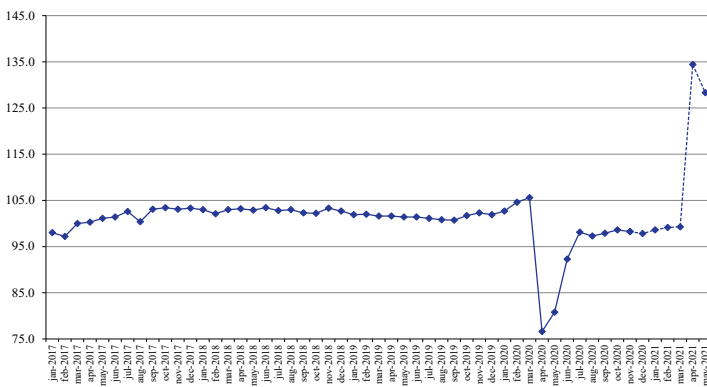
Fig.10. Export to all countries (billion USD)
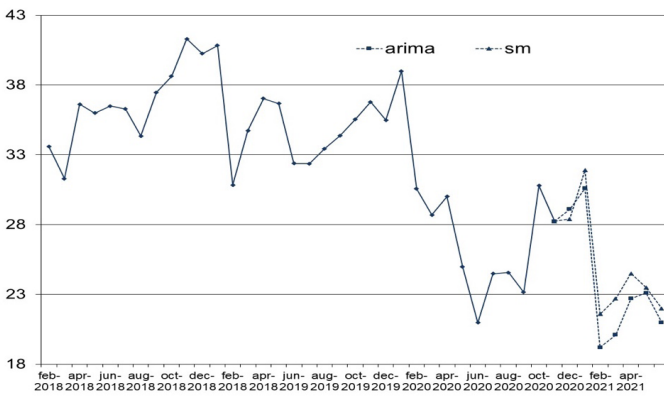
Fig. 11. Export to countries outside the CIS (billion USD)
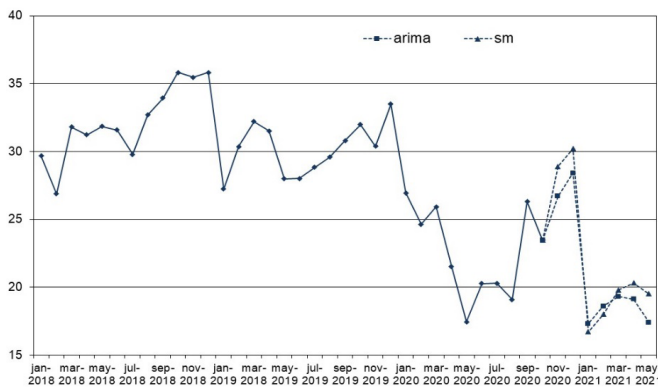
Fig. 12. Import from all countries (billion USD)
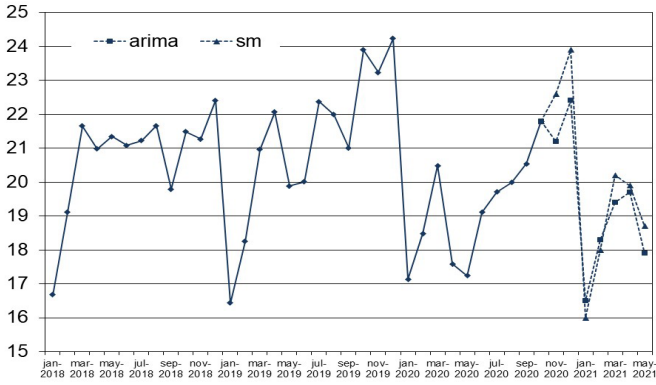
Fig. 13. Import from countries outside the CIS (billion USD)
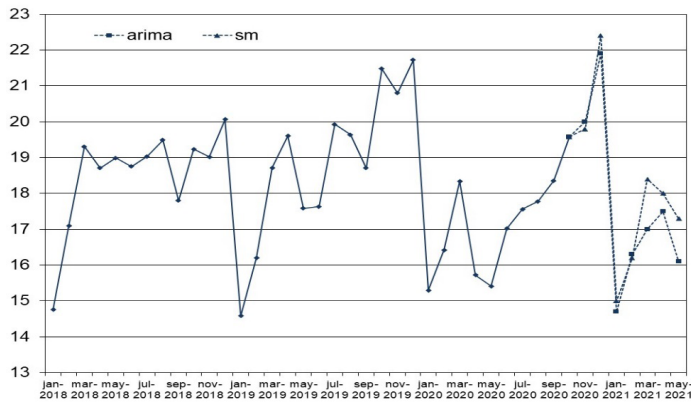
Fig. 14. The consumer price index (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
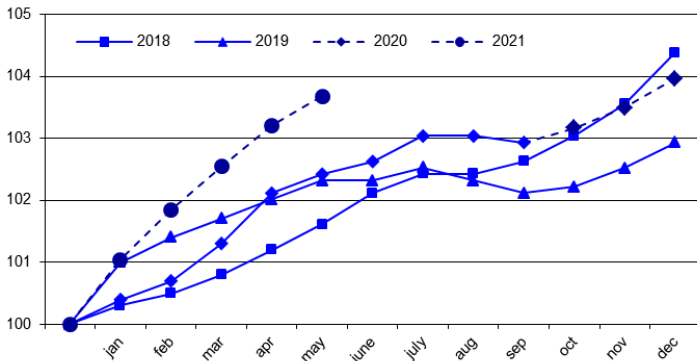
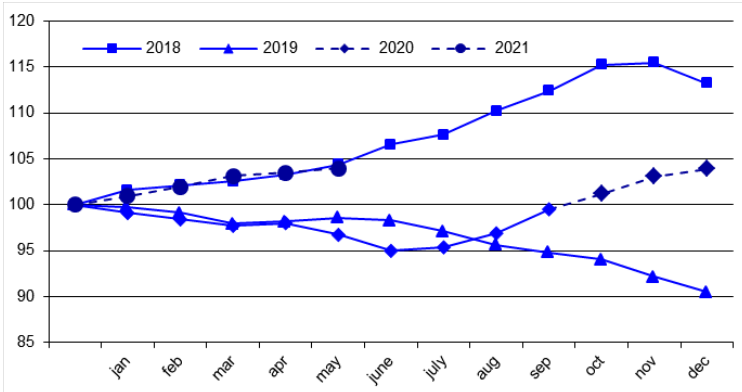*Fig. 14a. The consumer price index (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year) (SM)*
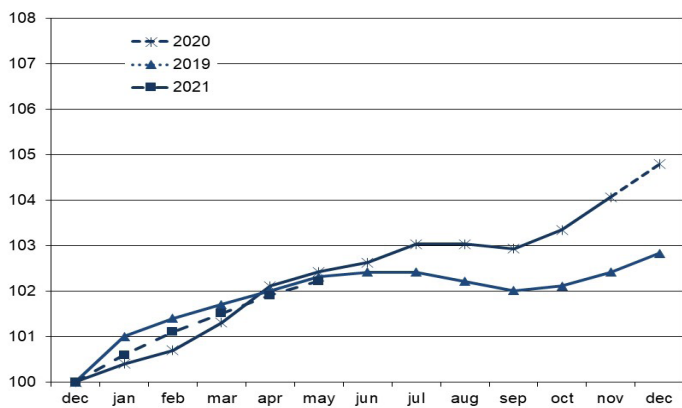
Fig.15. The producer price index for industrial goods (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
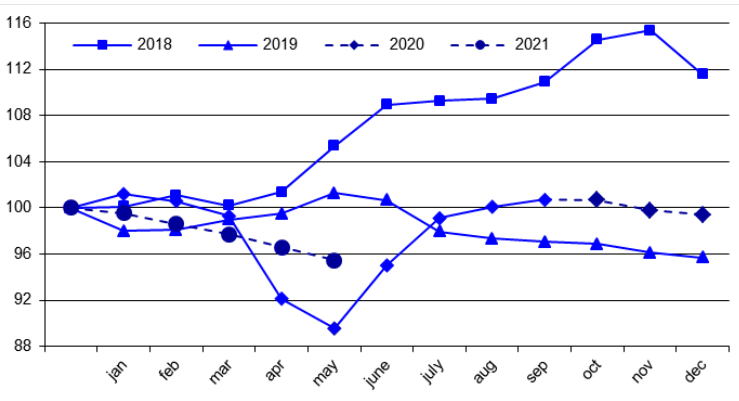
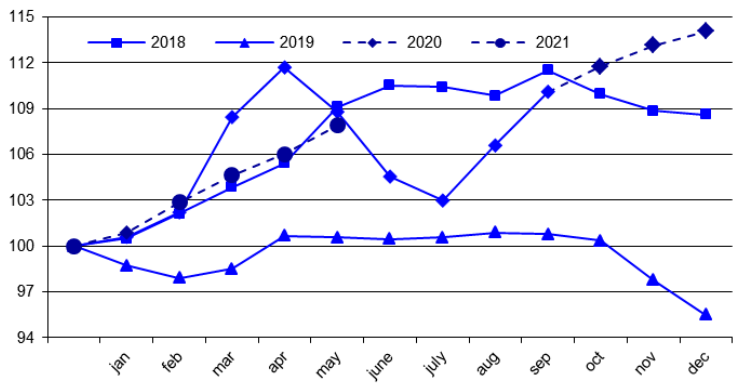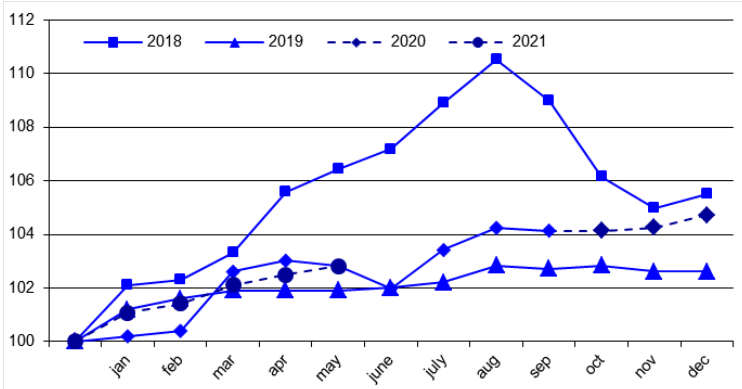*Fig. 16. The price index for mining (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)*
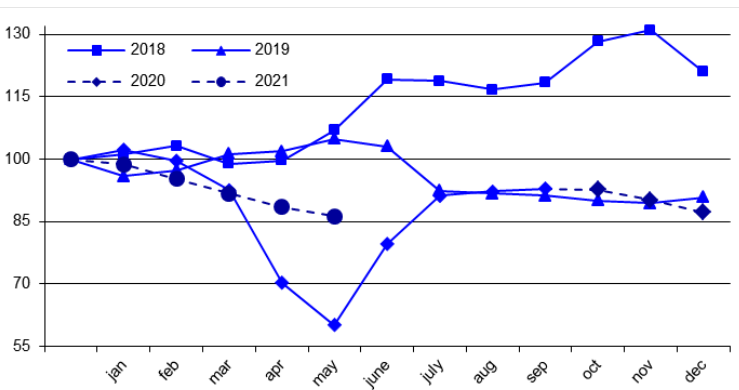
*Fig. 17. The price index for manufacturing (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)*
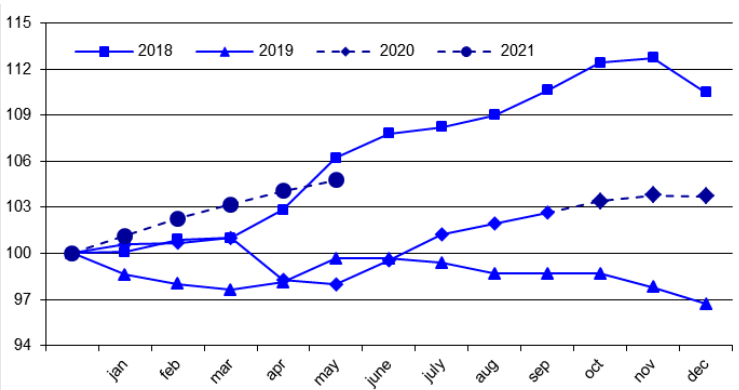
Fig. 18. The price index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
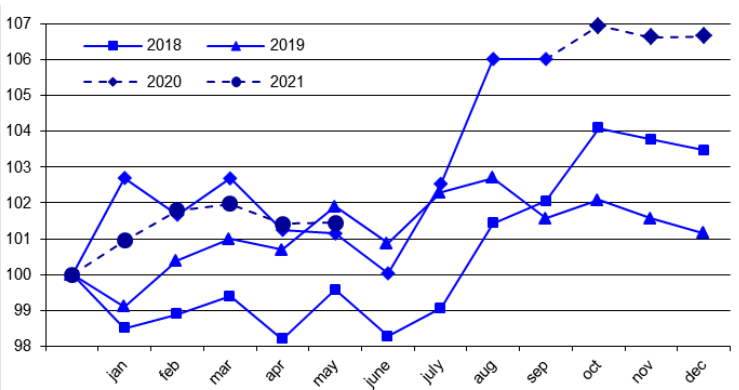
Fig. 19. The price index for food products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
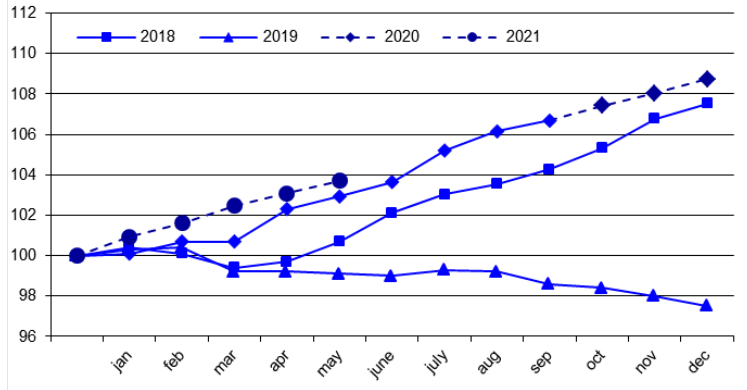
Fig. 20. The price index for the textile and sewing industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
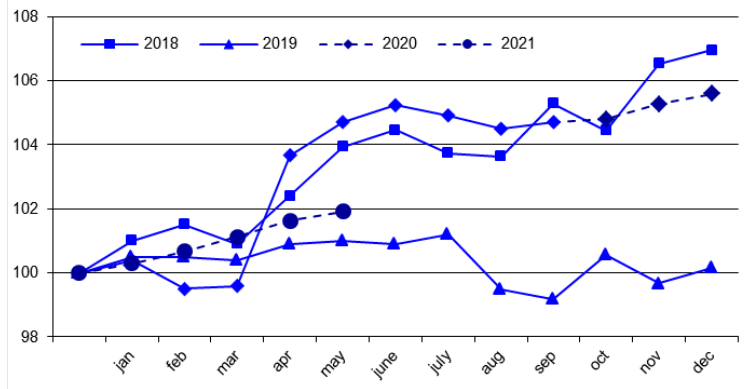
Fig. 21. The price index for wood products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
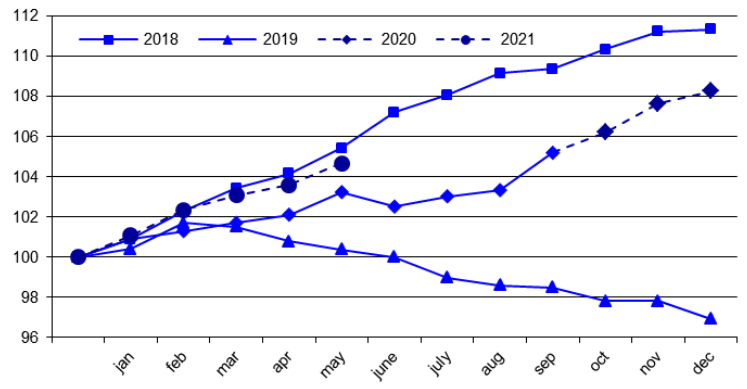
Fig. 22. The price index for the pulp and paper industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
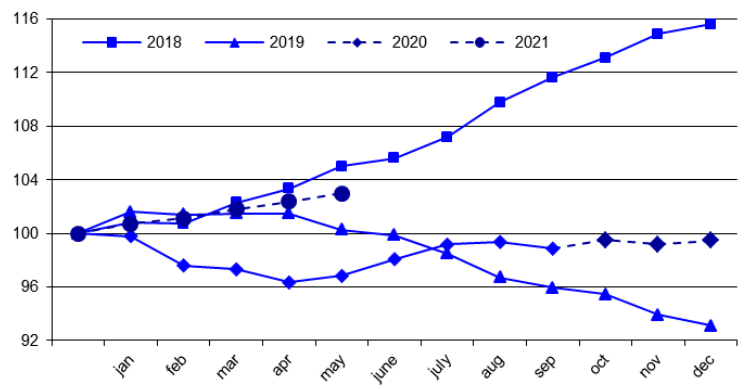
Fig. 23. The price index for coke and petroleum
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
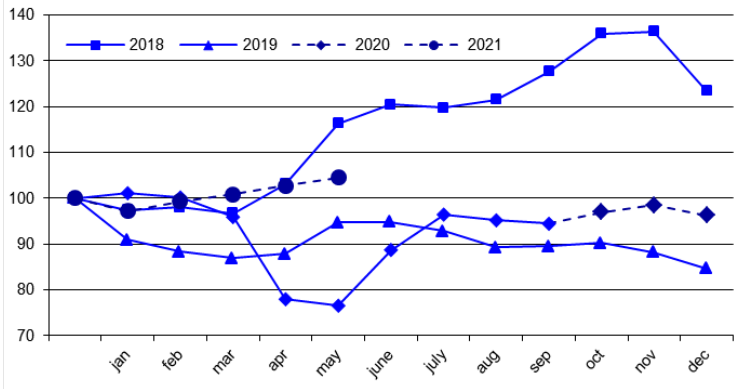
Fig. 24. The price index for the chemical industry
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

Fig. 25. The price index for primary metals and fabricated metal products
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

Fig. 26. The price index for machinery (as a percentage of that
in December of the previous year)

*Fig. 27. The price index for transport equipment manufacturing
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)*
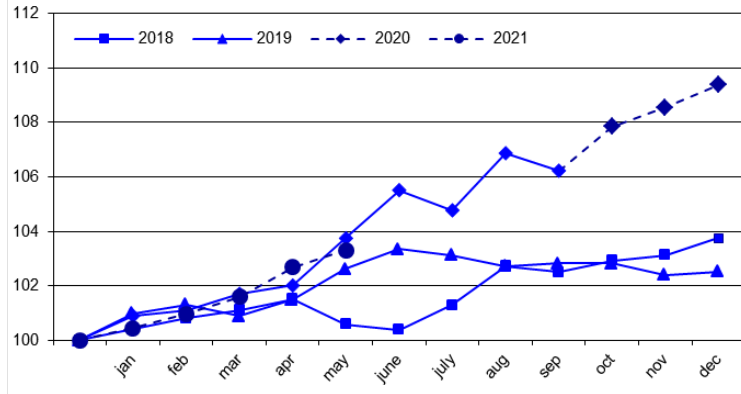
Fig. 28. The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (RUB)
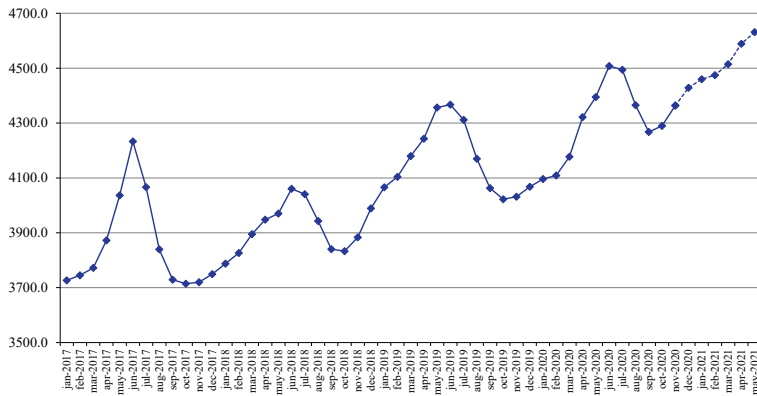
*Fig. 29. The composite index of transport tariffs
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)*
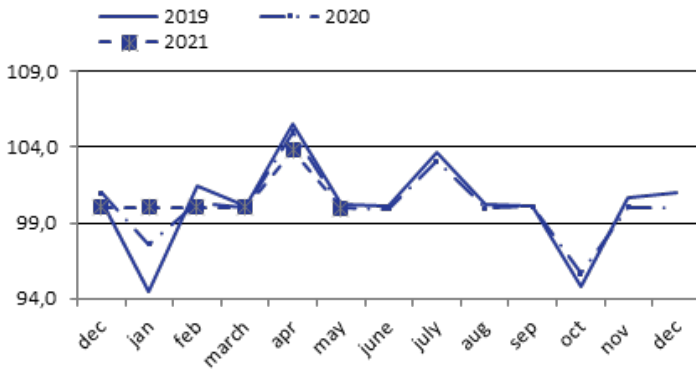
*Fig. 30. The index of motor freight tariffs (for each year, as a percentage
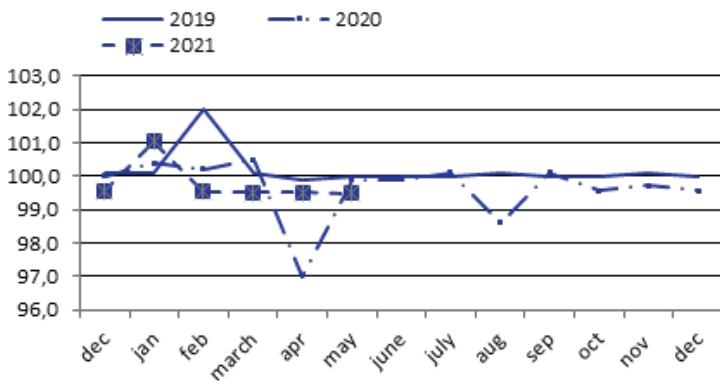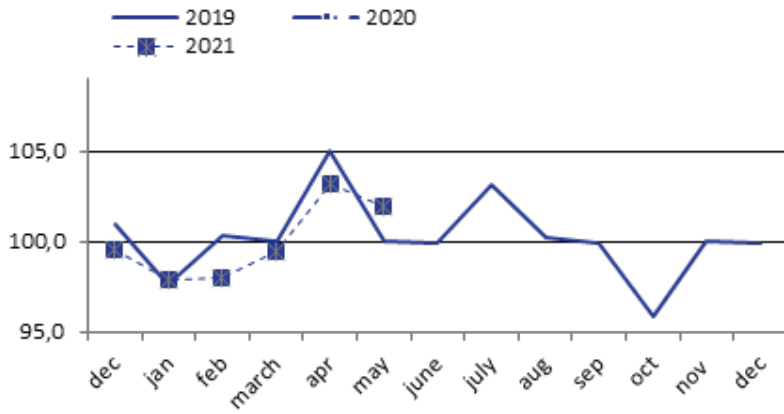of that in the previous month)*

Fig. 31. The index of pipeline tariffs (for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)
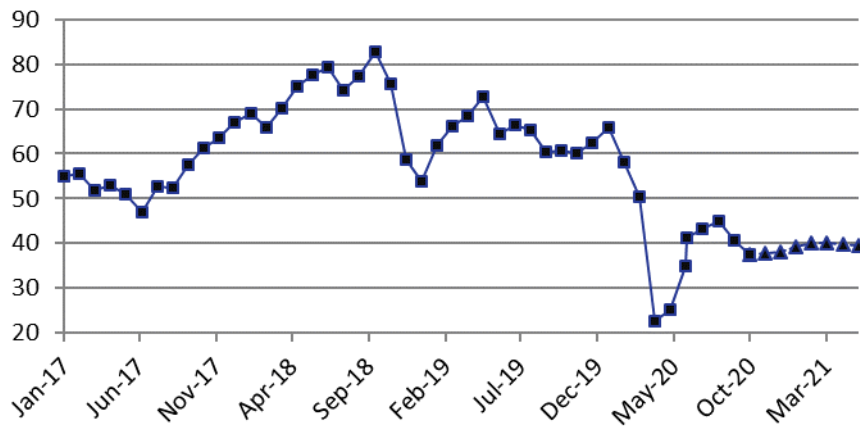

Fig. 32. The Brent oil price ($ per barrel)

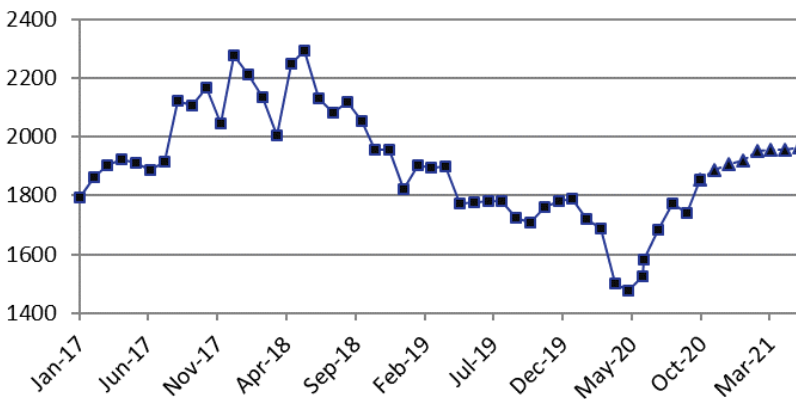*Fig. 33. The aluminum price ($ per ton)*

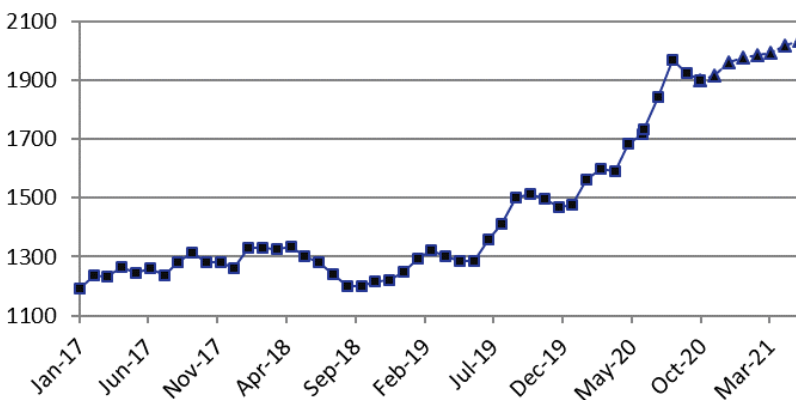*Fig. 34. The gold price ($ per ounce)*
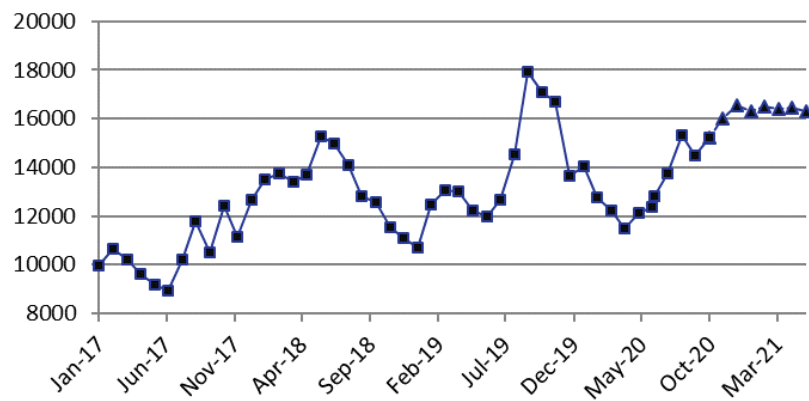
Fig. 35. The nickel price ($ per ton)
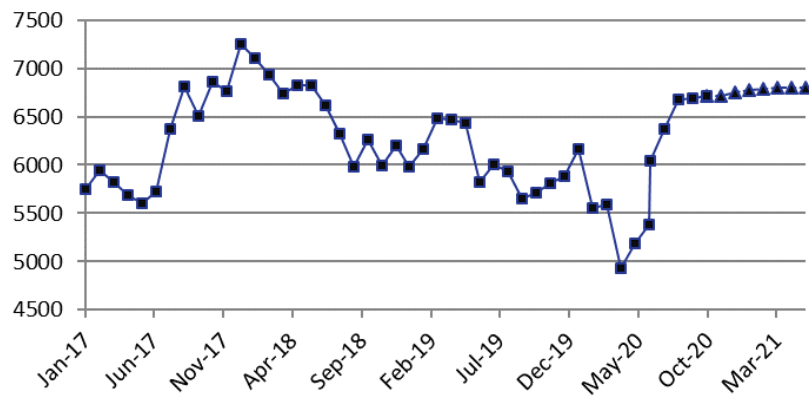

Fig. 36. The copper price ($ per ton)

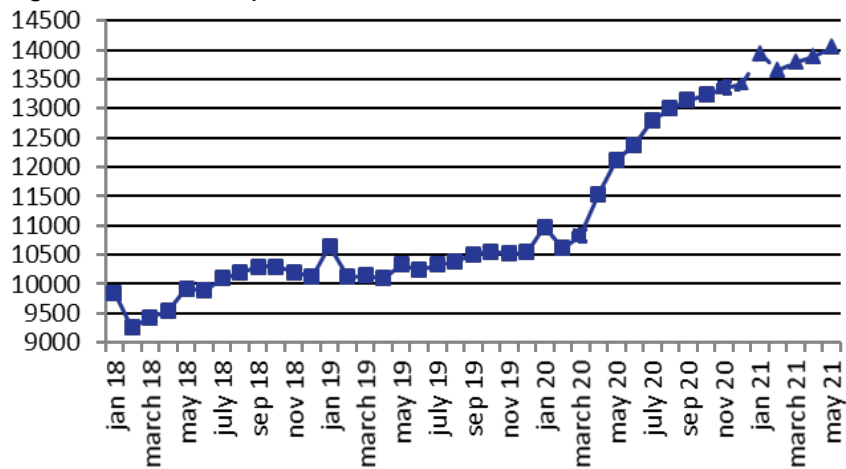*Fig. 37. The monetary base, billion RUB*
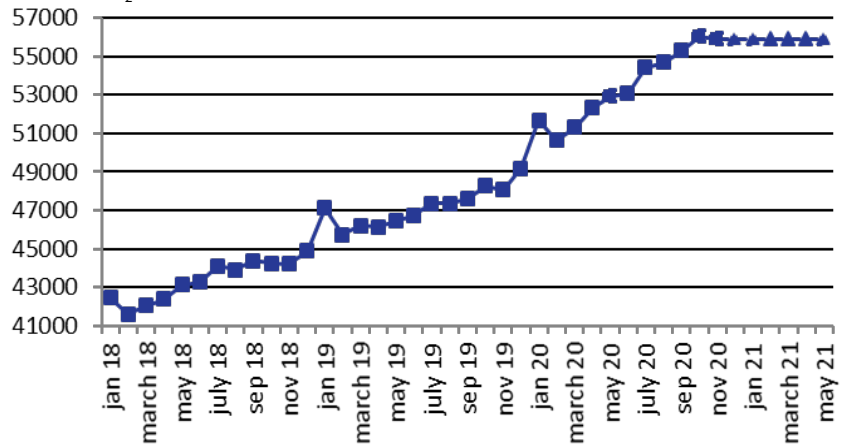

Fig. 38. M_2, billion RUB

Fig. 39. The international reserves of the Russian Federation, million USD
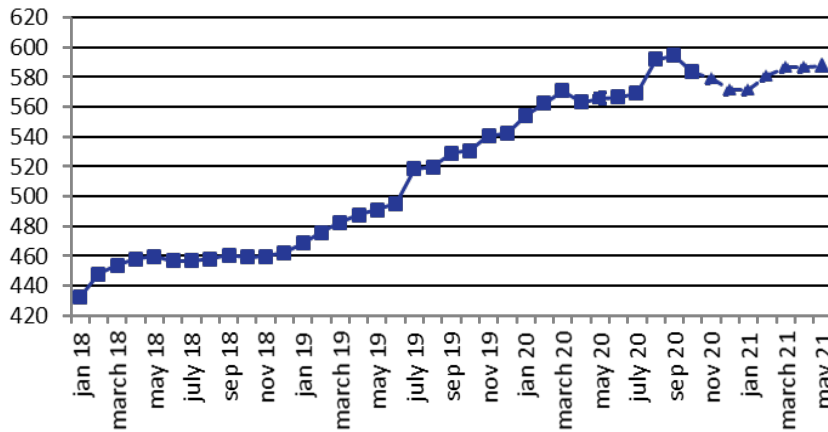
Fig. 40. The RUB/USD exchange rate

Fig. 41. The USD/EUR exchange rate
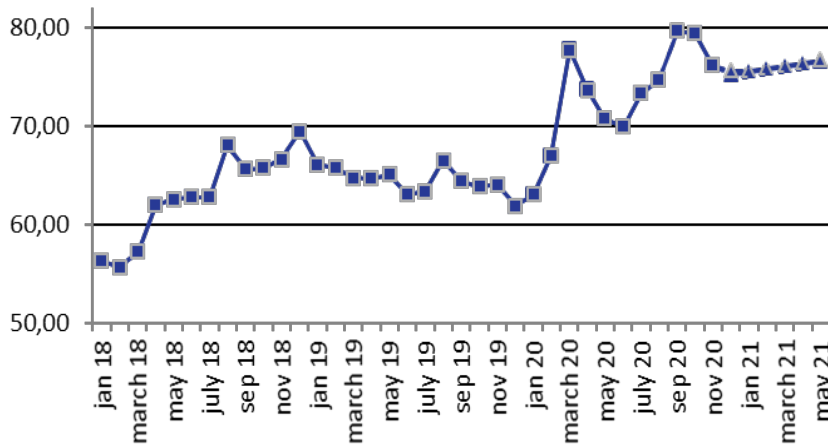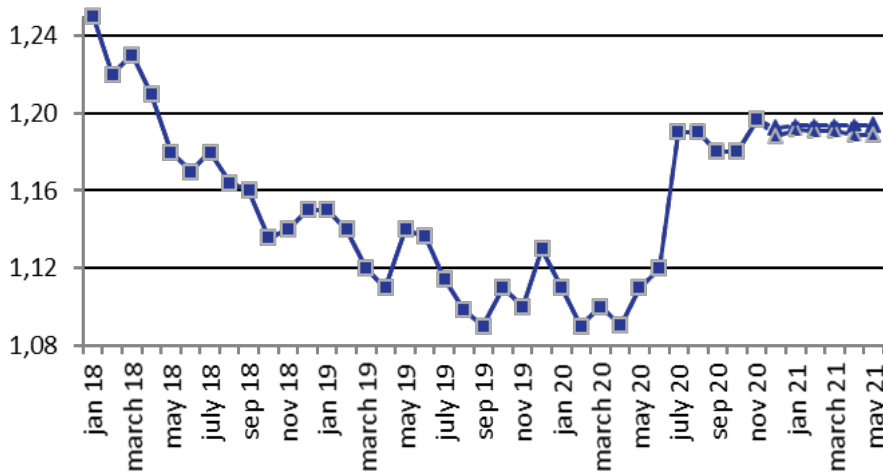

Fig. 42. Real disposable cash income (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)
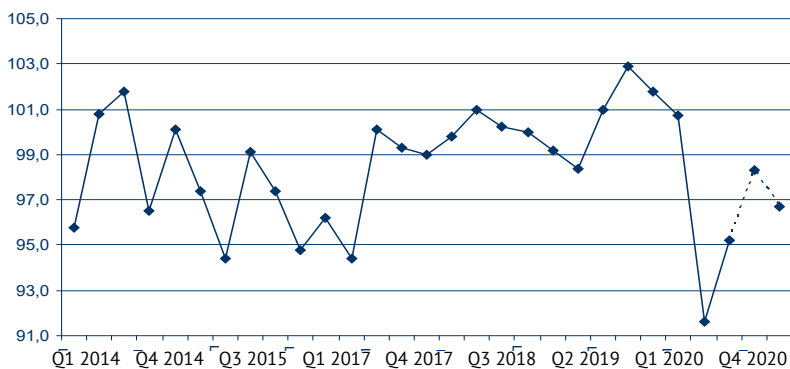
Fig. 43. Real cash income (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)
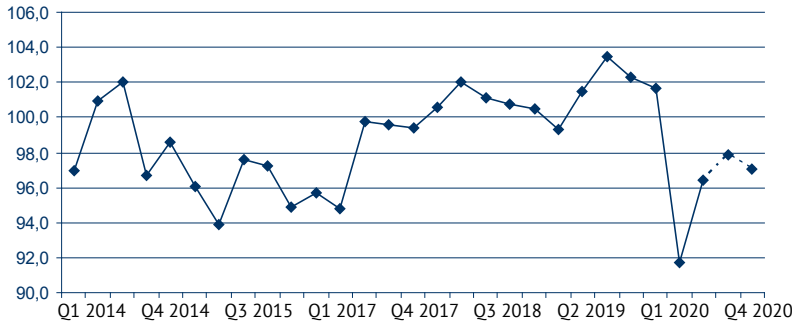

Fig. 44. Real accrued wages (as a percentage of those in the same period of the previous year)
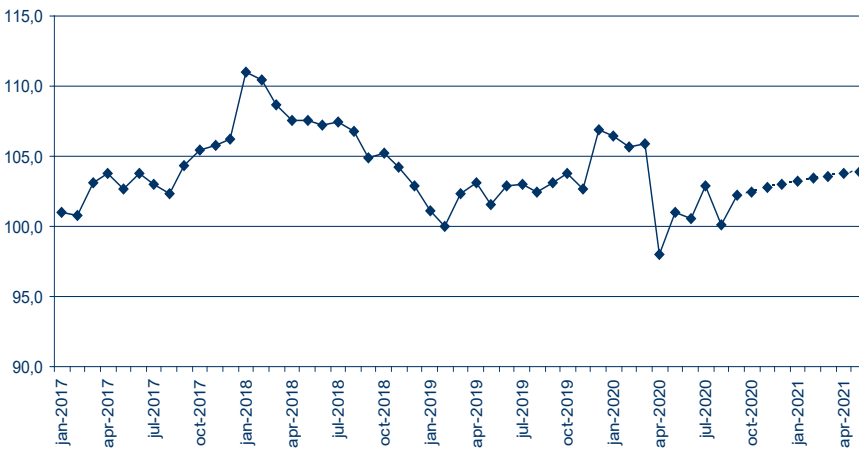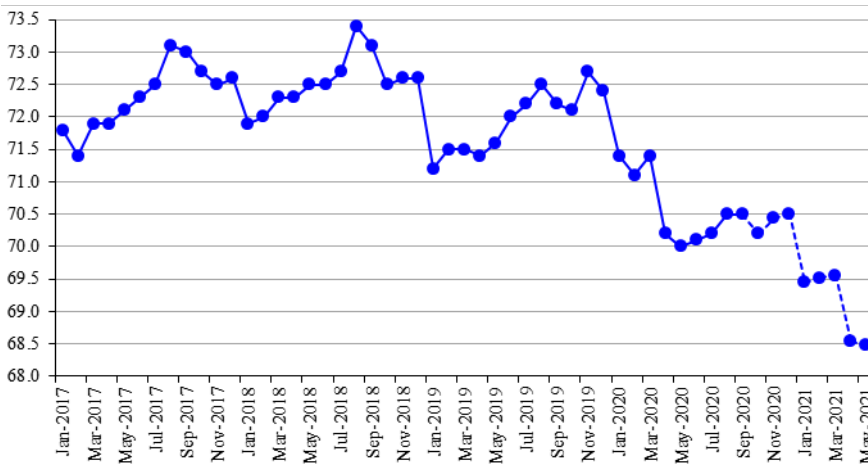

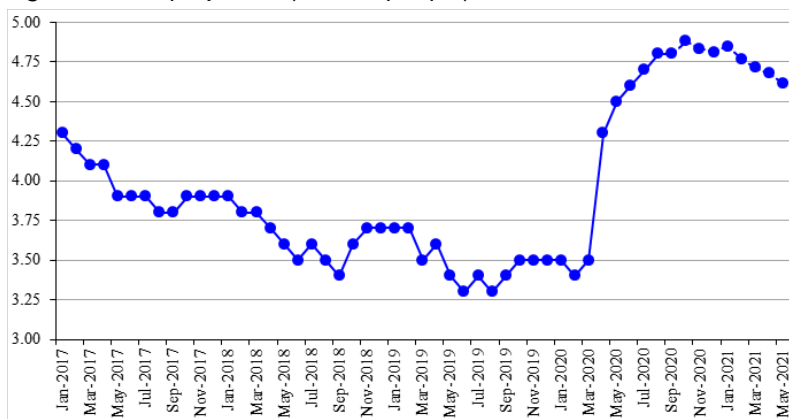Fig. 45. Employment (million people)

Fig. 46. Unemployment (million people)

Annex 2. Model calculations of short-term forecasts of social and economic indices of the Russian Federation: November 2020

Index	2020				2021				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Rosstat IIIP (growth rate, %)*	**-3.6**	-3.4	-3.9	-3.2	-4.0	-2.7	-2.0	4.0	7.4
HSE IIP (growth rate %)*	**-5.7**	-4.3	-4.6	-4.4	-5.2	-4.1	-2.1	2.8	8.1
Rosstat IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	**-9.4**	-8.4	-9.6	-9.6	-9.3	-12.1	-9.2	-9.3	4.4
HSE IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	**-10.7**	-11.3	-11.7	-12.3	-10.2	-11.7	-10.2	-9.1	4.4
Rosstat IIIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	**0.5**	-4.0	1.2	-1.8	-5.4	-5.8	-2.0	8.9	8.8
HSE IIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	**-1.6**	-3.1	1.9	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-2.5	4.5	3.8
Rosstat IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	**-2.4**	-1.0	-2.8	-0.4	3.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	4.2
HSE for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	**-4.7**	1.1	0.0	3.4	7.8	4.6	5.7	3.0	6.5
Rosstat IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	**2.6**	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	4.2
HSE IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	**-0.5**	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.3
Rosstat IIP for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	**-4.6**	-7.0	-7.0	-8.4	-11.2	-13.5	-11.6	-3.4	2.2
HSE for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	**-3.4**	-4.9	-3.8	-4.0	-4.7	-5.7	-4.5	7.6	14.5
Rosstat for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	**-1.8**	-1.6	4.8	1.6	-5.1	-4.2	-2.5	3.4	3.8
HSE IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	**-2.4**	-3.3	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	-2.3	2.2	2.7
Rosstat IIP for machinery (growth rate, %)*	**8.4**	0.7	2.5	-1.8	-8.0	-1.3	1.4	7.6	3.1
HSE IIP for machinery (growth rate %)*	**-2.2**	14.2	11.4	2.7	-3.4	-0.1	6.0	2.9	-2.6
Retail sales, trillion Rb	**2.92**	**3.01**	**3.00**	3.59	2.76	2.79	3.04	2.99	3.04
Real retail sales (growth rate, %)*	**-2.1**	**-1.4**	**-1.8**	-2.2	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	34.4	28.3
Export to all countries (billion $)	**30.8**	**28.2**	28.8	31.3	20.4	21.4	23.6	23.3	21.5
Export to countries outside the CIS (billion $)	**26.3**	**23.5**	27.8	29.3	17.0	18.3	19.6	19.7	18.5
Import from all countries (billion $)	**20.5**	**21.8**	21.9	23.2	16.3	18.2	19.8	19.8	18.3
Import from countries outside the CIS (billion $)	**18.4**	**19.6**	19.9	22.2	14.9	16.3	17.7	17.8	16.7
CPI (growth rate, %)**	**-0.1**	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
PPI for industrial goods (growth rate, %)**	**0.6**	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1
PPI for mining (growth rate, %)**	**0.8**	-0.4	-2.6	-3.3	-1.3	-3.5	-3.7	-3.5	-2.5
PPI for manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	**0.7**	0.7	0.4	-0.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
PPI for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)**	**0.0**	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	-0.5	0.0
PPI for food products (growth rate, %)**	**0.5**	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
PPI for the textile and sewing industry (growth rate, %)**	**0.2**	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
PPI for wood products (growth rate, %)**	**1.8**	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.1
PPI for the pulp and paper industry (growth rate, %)**	**-0.5**	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
PPI for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)**	**-0.8**	2.6	1.6	-2.3	-2.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.7
PPI for the chemical industry (growth rate, %)**	**2.7**	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5
PPI for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)**	**3.3**	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8
PPI for machinery (growth rate, %)**	**-0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
PPI for transport equipment manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	**-0.6**	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (thousand Rb)	**4.27**	**4.29**	**4.36**	4.43	4.46	4.47	4.51	4.59	4.63
The composite index of transportation tariffs (growth rate, %)**	**0.1**	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
The index of pipeline tariffs (growth rate, %)**	**0.2**	-3.1	-0.2	-0.4	-2.1	-2.1	-0.5	3.2	1.9
The index of motor freight tariffs (growth rate, %)**	**0.1**	-4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
The Brent oil price ($ a barrel)	**40.8**	**37.5**	37.7	38.1	39.3	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.6
The aluminum price (thousand $ a ton)	**1.74**	**1.85**	1.89	1.91	1.92	1.95	1.96	1.95	1.96
The gold price (thousand $ per ounce)	**1.92**	**1.90**	1.92	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.99	2.02	2.04
The nickel price (thousand $ a ton)	**6.69**	**6.71**	6.72	6.76	6.78	6.79	6.80	6.80	6.80
The copper price (thousand $ a ton)	**14.5**	**15.2**	16.0	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3
The monetary base (trillion Rb)	**13.1**	**13.2**	**13.3**	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0
M_2 (trillion Rb)	**55.3**	**56.0**	**55.9**	56.1	57.4	57.1	57.4	57.1	57.4

Index	2020				2021				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (billion $)	**0.59**	**0.58**	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59
The RUR/USD exchange rate (rubles per one USD)	**79.68**	**79.37**	**76.17**	75.38	75.48	75.78	76.04	76.39	76.63
The USD/EUR exchange rate (USD per one Euro)	**1.18**	**1.18**	**1.20**	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Real accrued wages (growth rate, %)*	**2.2**	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
Employment (million people)	**70.5**	70.2	70.4	70.5	69.4	69.5	69.6	68.5	68.5
Unemployment (million people)	**4.8**	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4

Note. Actual values are printed in the bold type
  * % of the respective month of the previous year
  ** % of the previous month.