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POLICY

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 Institute¹ of economic indicators derived from time series models for the period *over July to December of 2022*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 studies³, 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.

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. Kiblitckaya, *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, pp. 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, pp. 251–270.

INTRODUCTION TO ALL THE ISSUES

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 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 show¹ that the use of business surveys as explanatory variables² 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.

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.

Table 1
Calculations of forecast values of the industrial production indexes¹ (%)

Month	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	BS	ARIMA	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																	
July 2022	0.9	-1.5	-3.3	-1.6	-0.7	0.2	-3.2	-5.1	1.4	3.7	-1.6	-1.2	0.2	3.4	0.4	-9.0	6.0	1.9
August 2022	-0.2	0.8	-4.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	-3.0	-3.5	0.0	2.1	-1.6	-1.0	-2.3	0.1	1.7	-6.8	8.6	-5.5
September 2022	-4.3	-1.0	-6.6	-0.2	-1.7	-0.7	-3.5	-3.8	-1.8	-4.4	0.0	0.5	-2.5	-1.3	-1.7	-7.1	0.8	-6.9
October 2022	-7.1	-1.4	-8.4	-0.9	-2.4	-1.5	-3.4	-4.8	0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.8	-4.5	-6.3	-0.9	-6.4	4.0	-0.7
November 2022	-7.8	-1.5	-10.4	-0.5	-3.3	-1.7	-4.0	-3.4	1.1	2.8	0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-3.0	-1.3	-2.7	2.3	-3.4
December 2022	-13.5	-2.3	-11.6	-2.5	-3.5	-2.1	-5.6	-4.0	-0.3	0.1	-1.0	-2.3	-3.6	-3.0	-2.7	-3.6	-30.5	-17.6
	For reference: actual growth in 2021 on the respective month of 2020																	
July 2021	6.8		7.1		11.8	11.9	3.2	3.3	6.8	5.4	6.1	2.8	4.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	16.0	-0.1
August 2021	4.5		4.3		6.5	6.5	2.6	2.2	6.8	5.3	5.0	2.9	5.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	7.7	-0.8
September 2021	6.8		6.6		8.8	8.6	5.0	4.4	9.6	11.0	1.2	-0.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	25.0	17.7
October 2021	7.6		7.0		10.8	10.5	5.3	4.1	8.5	8.0	2.2	1.0	11.9	17.2	-0.2	-0.2	19.6	10.6
November 2021	7.6		7.7		10.7	10.2	6.1	6.7	4.0	2.3	6.7	6.3	7.5	8.8	6.5	6.5	3.0	-4.0
December 2021	6.1		6.6		10.0	10.8	4.3	4.7	1.9	0.4	7.5	7.4	7.0	8.0	6.8	6.2	25.4	22.7

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.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND RETAIL SALES

Industrial production

The forecast for July to December 2022 is based on monthly indexes of industrial production by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) from January 2002 to April 2022, and on base indexes of industrial production by the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE¹) over the period from January 2010 to May 2022 (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 industrial production indexes are calculated using business surveys (BS) as well. The results are shown in Table 1.

As seen in Table 1, the Rosstat industrial production index average² decline in July-December 2022 compared to the same period of the previous year comes to 3.2% in the industry as a whole. The NRU HSE industrial production index decline comes to 4.3%. At the year-end 2022, the projected annual decline in Rosstat's industrial production index will amount to 0.6%, the NRU HSE industrial production index – 1.1%.

The average monthly drop in the Rosstat and the NRU HSE industrial production indexes for mining and quarrying amounts to 1.7% and 0.8% respectively in July-December 2022.

The average decrease in the Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing industry in July-December 2022 amounts to 3.8% compared to the same period of the previous year and the NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing industry comes to 4.1%. The monthly drop in the industrial production index for production of food products will average 0.6% and 0.7% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively. The production of coke and petroleum products average decline is forecast at 2.7% and 1.7% 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 July-December 2022 computed by Rosstat and the NRU HSE constitutes (-0.8%) and (-5.9%), respectively. Manufacturing of machinery and equipment is forecast to drop at an average rate of 1.5% and 5.4% 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 July-December 2022 constitutes 0.2% in comparison with the same period of the previous year; the same indicator for the NRU HSE industrial production index comes to 0.7%.

Retail Sales

This section (Table 2) presents forecasts of monthly retail sales made on the basis of monthly Rosstat data over January 1999 to May 2022.

As seen in Table 2, the average forecast gain in the monthly turnover for July-December 2022 against the corresponding period of 2021 amounts to around 10.0%. At the year-end, the forecast gain in this indicator will come to 10.7%.

The average forecast decline in the monthly real turnover for the period July-December 2022 compared to the same period of 2021 constitutes 0.2% and its annual drop will come to 1.7%.

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)
July 2022	3649.6 (10.3)	100.2
August 2022	3784.3 (10.1)	100.0
September 2022	3730.8 (9.3)	99.9
October 2022	3802.4 (9.1)	100.0
November 2022	3801.6 (10.7)	99.2
December 2022	4625.1 (10.7)	99.7
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2021		
July 2021	3310.1	105.7
August 2021	3437.2	105.8
September 2021	3413.8	106.2
October 2021	3483.7	104.6
November 2021	3433.1	103.6
December 2021	4176.2	105.6

Note. The series of retail sales and real retail sales over January 1999 – May 2022.

¹ The indexes in question are calculated by V.A. Bessonov.

² Average growth of industrial production indexes is the average value of these indexes for six months under review.

Table 3

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

Month	Exports to all countries			Imports from all countries			Exports to countries outside the CIS			Imports from countries outside the CIS						
	Forecast values (billion USD a month)		Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year	Forecast values (billion USD a month)		Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year	Forecast values (billion USD a month)		Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year	Forecast values (billion USD a month)		Percentage of actual data in the respective month of the previous year				
	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM				
July 2022	47.8	49.8	110	115	26.9	26.7	102	102	45.8	46.2	121	122	24.5	24.2	104	103
August 2022	48.2	49.9	112	116	26.1	26.9	100	103	46.0	48.5	123	130	24.2	24.6	104	106
September 2022	49.9	49.3	110	109	27.4	26.6	107	104	46.6	47.5	119	121	24.6	23.7	108	104
October 2022	50.8	52.9	108	113	27.2	26.9	101	100	48.0	49.9	119	123	23.1	24.4	96	102
November 2022	52.9	54.8	108	112	27.6	27.4	99	98	48.3	49.4	116	118	23.7	24.7	96	100
December 2022	55.3	56.9	95	98	29.4	30.0	96	98	53.1	52.8	105	104	26.3	26.1	96	95
For reference: actual values in respective months of 2021 (billion USD)																
July 2021	43.4		26.3		37.8		23.5									
August 2021	43.1		26.0		37.3		23.3									
September 2021	45.3		25.5		39.1		22.8									
October 2021	46.8		26.9		40.5		24.0									
November 2021	49.0		27.9		41.8		24.8									
December 2021	58.1		30.8		50.5		27.5									

Note: Over the period from January 1999 January 2022, 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.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Table 4
Calculations of forecast values of price indexes

Month	Producer price indexes:																	
	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
July 2022	100.8	100.1	101.3	101.3	100.7	101.0	101.8	101.0	101.9	103.9	101.5	100.8	101.6	101.8	103.3	100.9	101.4	100.3
August 2022	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.4	102.0	101.0	102.4	103.4	101.6	100.9	101.3	101.6	103.2	100.6	101.6	101.4
September 2022	100.5	100.3	101.0	100.8	99.8	100.6	102.2	101.1	99.8	103.2	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.2	103.1	102.0	101.4	100.0
October 2022	100.8	100.6	100.9	101.3	100.2	100.7	100.9	102.2	100.5	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.7	102.9	102.5	101.7	100.8
November 2022	100.7	100.6	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.7	102.4	102.8	98.9	102.0	101.1	101.3	101.4	101.7	103.0	100.3	101.5	100.5
December 2022	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.8	104.4	101.7	100.1	102.2	100.8	101.1	101.4	98.2	103.0	100.4	101.4	100.2
July 2022	115.1	112.1	117.3	123.6	106.1	124.0	145.8	121.1	102.3	127.4	120.8	112.9	115.4	122.7	129.4	114.4	119.5	122.1
August 2022	115.6	112.1	118.4	124.8	107.0	124.5	148.7	122.3	104.8	131.8	122.8	114.0	117.0	124.7	133.6	115.1	121.4	123.9
September 2022	116.2	112.4	119.6	125.8	106.8	125.2	151.9	123.7	104.6	136.0	124.4	115.3	118.4	126.2	137.7	117.5	123.1	123.9
October 2022	117.1	113.1	120.7	127.4	107.0	126.1	153.3	126.4	105.1	139.4	126.2	116.8	119.8	128.4	141.7	120.4	125.3	124.9
November 2022	117.9	113.8	121.7	128.9	108.2	127.0	157.0	129.9	104.0	142.3	127.6	118.2	121.4	130.6	146.0	120.8	127.2	125.5
December 2022	118.9	114.6	122.3	129.7	109.1	128.0	163.9	132.1	104.1	145.4	128.6	119.6	123.1	128.2	150.4	121.2	128.9	125.8
July 2021		104.6			123.0		142.7	120.8	103.1	109.1	108.6	130.6	131.0	135.6	134.8	150.7	104.9	107.4
August 2021		104.8			124.8		147.7	121.6	106.2	110.0	108.2	134.9	130.6	138.9	137.0	146.1	106.8	108.9
September 2021		105.4			123.6		142.0	121.3	107.5	111.5	108.7	139.8	130.3	138.7	138.2	138.8	107.5	109.0
October 2021		106.6			124.1		143.9	121.6	107.5	113.4	111.2	143.7	128.9	142.5	140.6	129.4	109.1	111.0
November 2021		107.7			127.4		156.9	122.9	105.9	113.9	111.0	144.3	130.3	146.1	146.6	128.8	109.9	111.5
December 2021		108.5			128.4		159.1	123.8	106.0	114.5	112.5	144.0	131.6	143.0	150.9	133.8	112.1	112.1

Note. Over the period from January 1999 to April 2022, 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.

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 January 2022 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 8.2%, 0.7%, 17.8% and 0.8%, respectively for July-December 2022 against July-December 2021. The average forecast trade balance volume with all countries for July-December 2022 will total \$144.7 bn, which corresponds to 18.3% increase against July-December 2021. At the year-end 2022, the average projected trade balance with all countries will constitute \$280.5 bn, which is by 47.8% higher than in 2021.

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 April 2022.² Table 4 presents the results of model calculations of forecast values from July to December of 2022 by ARIMA models, structural models (SM) and models computed with the help of business surveys (BS).

The average monthly gain in the consumer price index projected by the three models will come to 0.7% in July-December 2022. The producer price index for industrial goods for the same period is forecast to grow on average at 0.8% per month. The annual gain in the consumer price index for the two models will average 18.6%. The same indicator for the producer price index is projected at 22.3%.

The producer price indexes are forecast to gain at an average monthly rate for July-December 2022: for mining and quarrying 2.3%, for manufacturing 1.6%, for utilities (electricity, gas, and water) 0.6%, for food products 2.9%, for the textile and sewing industry 1.3%, for wood products 1.1%, for pulp and paper industry 1.3%, for coke and refined petroleum 1.1%, for the chemical industry 3.1%, for primary metals and fabricated metal products 1.1%, for machinery and equipment 1.5%, and for transport equipment manufacturing 0.5%.

The annual growth of producer price indexes by types of economic activities will amount to 30.8% on average. At the year-end 2022, the maximum annual growth is forecasted in the production of motor vehicles (63.9%), the minimum – in the provision of electricity, gas and steam (4.1%).

Table 5

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

Month	Forecast values according to ARIMA-model (RUB)
July 2022	6093.7
August 2022	5863.6
September 2022	5755.5
October 2022	5781.1
November 2022	5855.4
December 2022	5969.2
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2021 (billion RUB)	
July 2021	5037.9
August 2021	4870.2
September 2021	4890.7
October 2021	5033.6
November 2021	5133.3
December 2021	5234.8
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)	
July 2022	21.0
August 2022	20.4
September 2022	17.7
October 2022	14.9
November 2022	14.1
December 2022	14.0

Note. The series of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over the period from January 2000 to June 2022 are stationary in the first differences.

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.

² Structural models were evaluated in the period from October 1998.

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 July to December of 2022. The forecasts were estimated by time series from Rosstat data for January 2000 to June 2022. 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. This being said, the minimum set of food products is forecast to average RUB 5,886.4. The minimum set of food products' cost is forecast to grow on average at around 17.0% against the same period of last year. The annual increase in the cost of the minimum set of food products in 2022 will be 14.0%.

Indexes of Freight Rates

This section presents calculations of forecast values of freight tariff indexes on cargo carriage,¹ made on the basis of time-series models evaluated on the Rosstat data over the period from September 1998 to April 2022. Table 6 shows the results of model calculations of forecast values in the July to December of 2022. 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.

According to the forecast findings for July-December 2022, the composite index of transport tariffs on freight carriage during six months under review will be declining at an average monthly rate of -0.3%. In July 2022, a seasonal growth of the index is expected at 2.8 p.p. As a result, its annual gain in 2022 will come to 4.5%.

The index of motor freight tariffs will increase at an average monthly rate of 0.8% during these six months. Its annual growth in 2022 is projected at 21.2%.

The index of pipeline tariffs will be growing at an average monthly rate of -0.4% in the course of the next six months. Its annual growth in 2022 will come to 8.2%.

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 July to December 2022 as were received on the basis of non-linear models of time series evaluated on the basis of IMF data over the period from January 1980 to May 2022.

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)			
July 2022	102.8	100.9	100.4
August 2022	99.9	100.8	99.3
September 2022	99.9	100.8	99.5
October 2022	95.5	100.8	99.4
November 2022	99.9	100.8	99.6
December 2022	99.9	100.8	99.5
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of December of the previous year)			
July 2022	109.8	116.3	111.2
August 2022	109.7	117.3	110.3
September 2022	109.6	118.3	109.8
October 2022	104.7	119.3	109.2
November 2022	104.6	120.3	108.7
December 2022	104.5	121.2	108.2
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2021 (% of the previous month)			
July 2021	99.7	100.2	99.6
August 2021	100.0	100.4	100.0
September 2021	100.0	100.7	100.0
October 2021	98.4	100.2	97.9
November 2021	100.1	100.3	100.0
December 2021	100.0	100.3	100.0

Note. Over the period from September 1998 to April 2022, the freight tariffs indexes were identified as stationary; the other series were identified as stationary over the period from September 1998 to April 2022, too; fictitious variables for taking into account particularly dramatic fluctuations were applied to all series.

¹ 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).

MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS...

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)
Projected values according to nonlinear models					
July 2022	117.99	2604	1858	9336	28874
August 2022	120.83	2431	1884	9381	28547
September 2022	121.48	2429	1889	9437	28361
October 2022	121.10	2468	1888	9500	28535
November 2022	121.43	2411	1901	9566	29019
December 2022	123.19	2405	1921	9630	29434
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)					
July 2022	54.6	2.0	2.8	-3.9	47.6
August 2022	65.5	-6.9	5.6	-1.5	45.7
September 2022	54.7	-14.8	6.3	5.4	57.8
October 2022	43.5	-9.2	6.2	0.0	46.7
November 2022	72.1	-8.2	4.4	1.3	45.8
December 2022	58.4	-14.3	7.5	-0.9	41.8
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2021					
July 2021	76.33	2554	1807	9719	19563
August 2021	72.99	2611	1784	9528	19593
September 2021	78.52	2850	1777	8951	17973
October 2021	84.38	2717	1777	9496	19448
November 2021	70.57	2625	1820	9443	19897
December 2021	77.78	2808	1787	9721	20757

Note. Over the period from February 1980 to May 2022, 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 \$121.0 per barrel, which is above its corresponding year-earlier indexes on average by 58.1%. The aluminum prices are forecast to stay around \$2,458 per ton and their average projected decline constitutes around 9.0% compared to the same level of last year. The gold price is forecast to average \$1,890 per ounce. The copper price is forecast to average \$9,475 per ton, and prices for nickel – around \$28,795 per ton. The average forecast price growth for gold comes to around 5.0%, increase in prices for copper – around 0.1%, increase in prices for nickel – 48.0% against the corresponding level of last year.

At the year-end 2022 compared to the year-end 2021, crude oil, gold, and nickel prices are projected to increase by 58.4%, 7.5%, and 41.8%, respectively, while aluminum and copper prices are projected to fall by 14.3% and 0.9%.

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 July to December 2022 were derived from models of time-series of respective indexes calculated by the CBR¹ in the period from October 1998 to June 2022 for the monetary base and to May 2022 for M_2 monetary 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 July-December 2022, the monetary base will be growing in the period under review at an average monthly rate of 1.0%. The annual gain in the monetary base in 2022 will come to 6.4% according to forecasts.

In the period under review, the M_2 monetary aggregate index will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.1%. In January 2022, a seasonal growth in the index is observed at 6.3 p.p. The annual growth of M_2 index is projected at 10.6%.

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

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

This section presents the outputs of the statistical estimation of future values of the international reserves of the Russian Federation¹ as derived from time series modeling of gold and foreign exchange reserves from data released by the CBR over the period from November 1998 to June of 2022. 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 July-December 2022, international reserves will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.2%. International reserves are projected to decline by 4.8% in 2022.

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 June 2022 and from January 1999 to June 2022,² respectively.

In July-December 2022, USD/RUB average exchange rate is forecast at RUB 61.38 per USD by two models. At the end of 2022, the value of the indicator is projected to be RUB 62.44 per US dollar on average for the two models.

Projected Euro/USD exchange rate over the period under review will average USD1.02 per 1 euro. The value of the index at the end of 2022 is projected at USD1.02 per euro. The value of the indicator at the end of 2022 is projected at USD1.02 per one euro on average for two models.

Table 8

The forecast of M₂ and the monetary base

Month	The monetary base		M ₂	
	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month, %	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month, %
July 2022	14488	2.9	68589	0.1
August 2022	14476	-0.1	68629	0.1
September 2022	14746	1.9	68661	0.0
October 2022	14686	-0.4	68687	0.0
November 2022	14958	1.9	68706	0.0
December 2022	14900	-0.4	69073	0.5
For reference: actual value in the respective months of 2021 (growth on the previous month, %)				
July 2021		0.2		0.7
August 2021		1.4		-0.3
September 2021		0.2		0.7
October 2021		0.7		1.3
November 2021		-0.2		0.3
December 2021		-0.7		2.5

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to June 2022, 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 M₂ monetary aggregate from October 1998 to May 2022 was identified as a stationary series with an explicit seasonal component.

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, %
July 2022	584.7	-0.5
August 2022	584.2	-0.1
September 2022	585.4	0.2
October 2022	587.4	0.3
November 2022	590.0	0.4
December 2022	592.7	0.5
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2021		
July 2021	591.7	-2.2
August 2021	601.0	1.6
September 2021	618.2	2.9
October 2021	614.1	-0.7
November 2021	624.2	1.6
December 2021	622.5	-0.3

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to June 2022, the series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation were identified as stationary series in difference.

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 May 2022, and on USD/RUB exchange rate from October 1998 to May 2022. Data for May 2022 were taken from the exchange rate website www.oanda.com.

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 income¹ obtained from time series models of respective indexes computed by Rosstat for the period from January 1999 to April 2022, as well as from Q1 2014 to Q1 2022. 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 decline in real wages. The average monthly drop in real wages is expected at 2.7% compared to the same period of the previous year. The annual decline in the real gross payroll in 2022 is forecast at 1.9%.

The results presented in Table 12 show fall in real disposable cash income by around 0.4%. Also, real cash income is projected to drop by 0.1% compared to the corresponding last year level. At the year-end 2022, projected decline in real disposable cash income will constitute 0.7% and real cash income – 0.8%.

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
July 2022	61.20	61.29	1.01	1.02
August 2022	60.31	60.42	1.01	1.02
September 2022	60.02	61.34	1.01	1.02
October 2022	60.35	62.74	1.01	1.03
November 2022	60.23	63.81	1.01	1.03
December 2022	60.45	64.44	1.00	1.04
For reference: actual values in the similar period of 2021				
July 2021	73.12		1.19	
August 2021	73.57		1.18	
September 2021	72.76		1.16	
October 2021	70.52		1.16	
November 2021	74.98		1.13	
December 2021	74.29		1.13	

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

Table 11
Forecast of real wages

Month	Real accrued wages
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (as % to the respective month of 2021)	
July 2022	94.7
August 2022	95.8
September 2022	96.9
October 2022	97.9
November 2022	98.9
December 2022	99.7
For reference: actual values in the respective period of 2021 (as % to the same period of 2020)	
July 2021	102.2
August 2021	101.5
September 2021	102.0
October 2021	100.6
November 2021	103.4
December 2021	103.6

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 April 2022 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 2021)		
Q3 2022	100.0	100.3
Q4 2022	99.3	99.6
For reference: actual values for the respective period of 2021 (in % to the same period of 2020)		
Q3 2021	108.9	108.2
Q4 2021	100.0	100.0

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).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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 April 2022 from monthly data released by Rosstat,¹ were used. Unemployment was also estimated from models with results from responses to business surveys.²

Potential logical inconsistencies³ 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
July 2022	71.7	-0.4	2.9	-15.2	4.0	3.1	-15.2	4.3
August 2022	72.7	0.5	2.9	-15.4	4.0	3.1	-15.4	4.3
September 2022	72.0	-0.5	2.9	-13.6	4.0	3.2	-13.6	4.4
October 2022	72.3	0.1	2.9	-12.4	4.0	3.1	-12.4	4.3
November 2022	71.9	-0.4	2.9	-10.3	4.0	3.0	-10.3	4.2
December 2022	72.5	0.1	2.8	-11.3	3.9	2.8	-11.3	3.9
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2021 (million people)								
July 2021	72.0					3.4		
August 2021	72.3					3.4		
September 2021	72.3					3.3		
October 2021	72.3					3.3		
November 2021	72.2					3.2		
December 2021	72.5					3.2		

Note. Over the period from October 1998 to April 2022, 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 July-December 2022, the fall in the number of employed in the economy will average 0.1% per month against the corresponding period of the previous year. The projected value of the index of the number of employed in the economy at the end of 2021 is 72.5 mn.

The average monthly decline in the total number of unemployed is forecast at 13.0% per month against the same period of last year. The average number of unemployed at the end of 2022 is projected at 2.8 mn.

¹ The index is computed in accord with the methods of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and is given as of the month-end.

² The model is evaluated over the period from January 1999 to April 2022.

³ 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.

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Annex 2. Diagrams of the Time Series of the Economic Indexes of the Russian Federation

Fig. 1a. The Rosstat industrial production index (ARIMA-model) (% of December 2001)

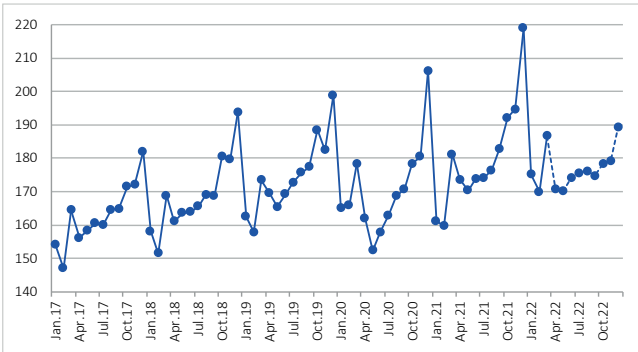


Fig. 1b. The NRU HSE industrial production index (ARIMA-model) (% of January 2010)

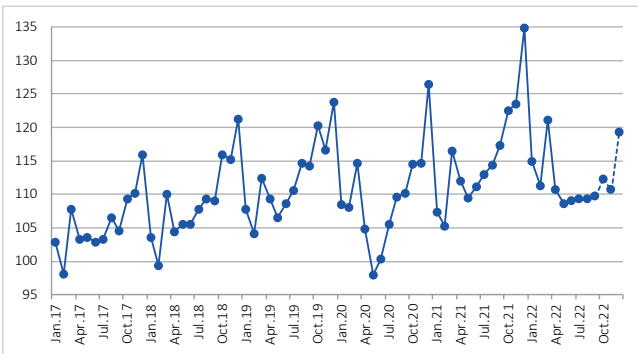


Fig. 2a. The Rosstat industrial production index for mining (% of December 2001)

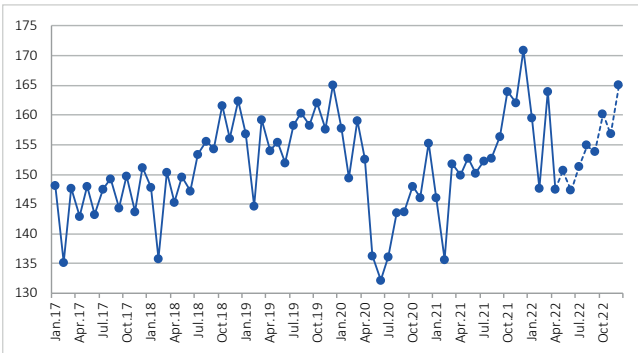
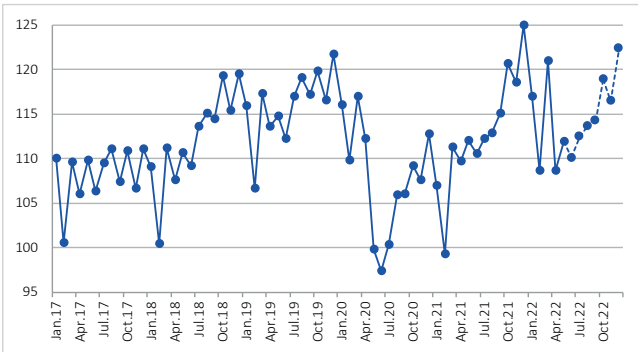


Fig. 2b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for mining (% of January 2010)



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Fig. 3a. The Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing (% of December 2001)

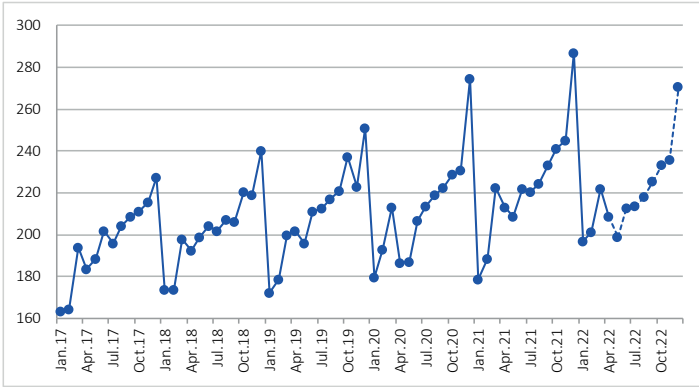


Fig. 3b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing (% of January 2010)

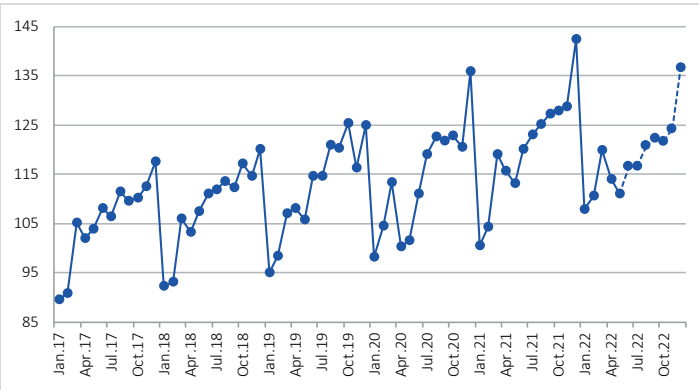


Fig. 4a. The Rosstat industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

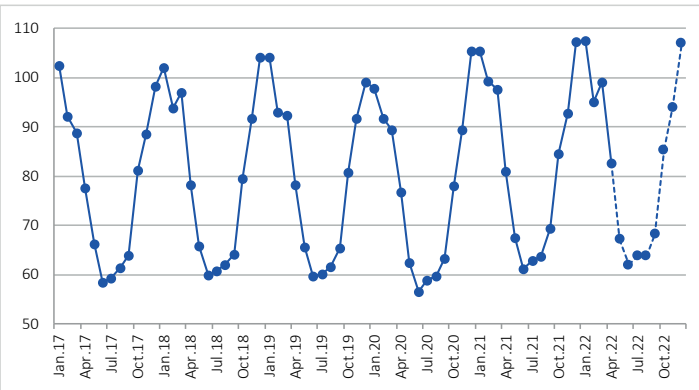
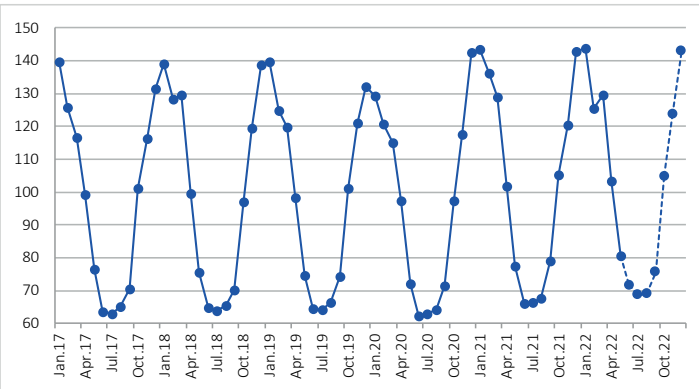


Fig. 4b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in January 2010)



MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS...

Fig. 5a. The Rosstat industrial production index for food products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

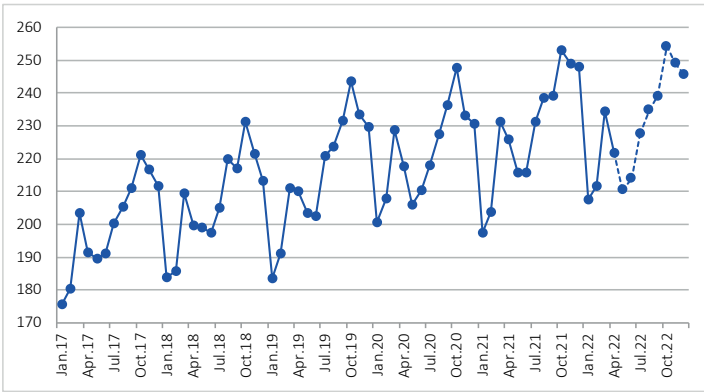


Fig. 5b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for food products (as a percentage of that in January 2010)

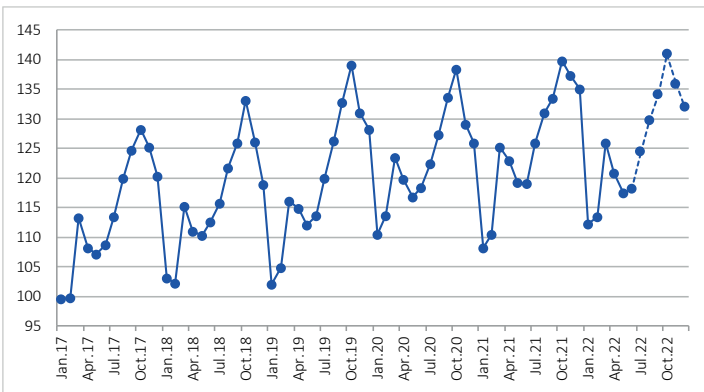


Fig. 6a. The Rosstat industrial production index for coke and petroleum (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

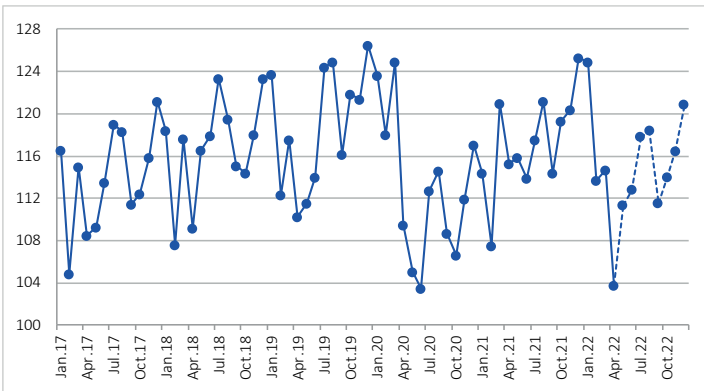
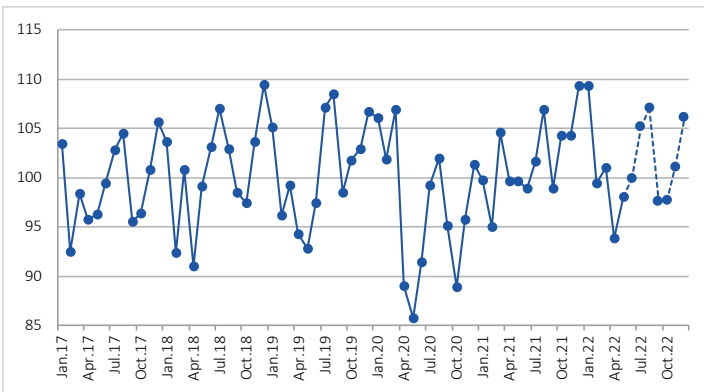


Fig. 6b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for petroleum and coke (as a percentage of that in January 2010)



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Fig.7a. The Rosstat industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

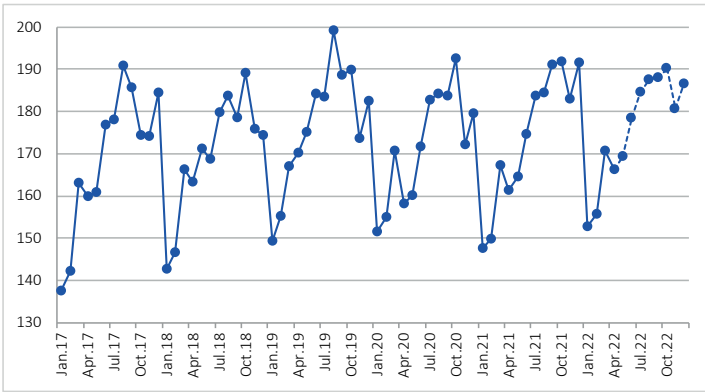


Fig. 7b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in January 2010)

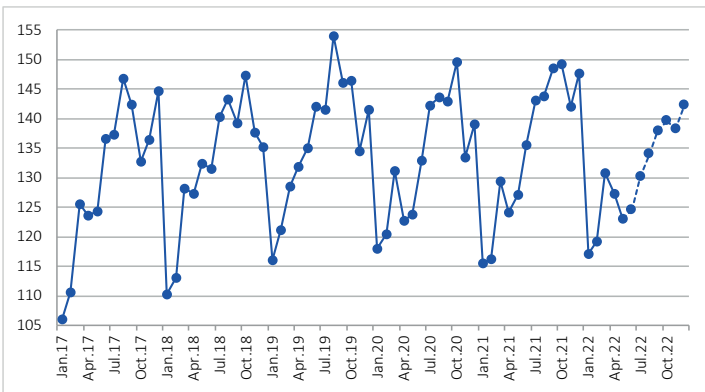


Fig. 8a. The Rosstat industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

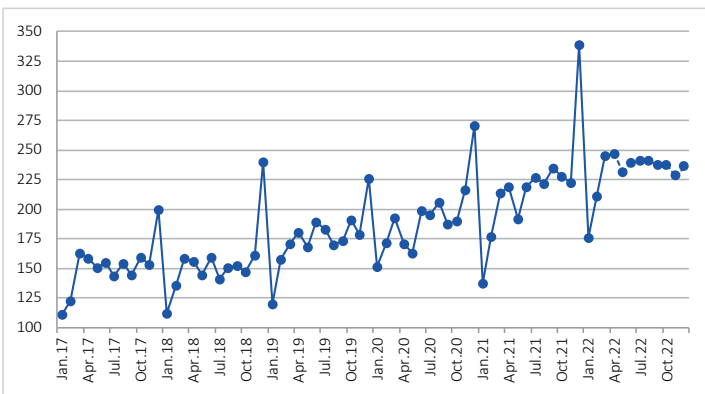
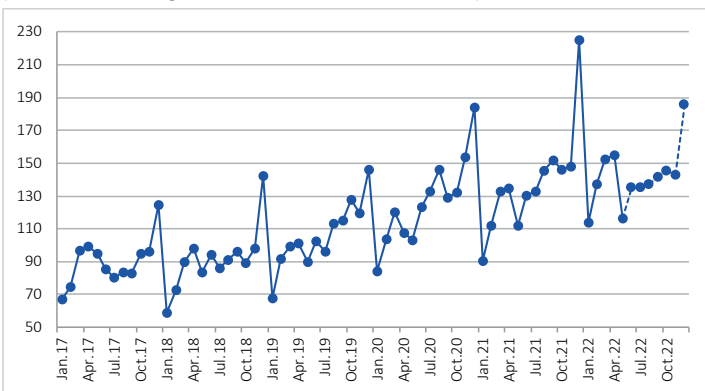


Fig. 8b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in January 2010)



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Fig. 9. The volume of retail sales (billion RUB)

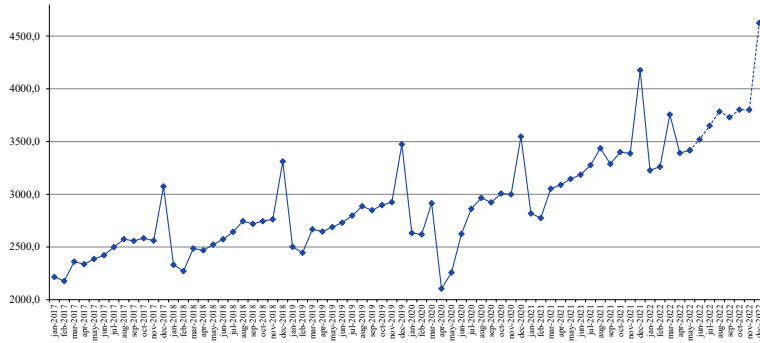


Fig. 9a. The real volume of retail sales (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)

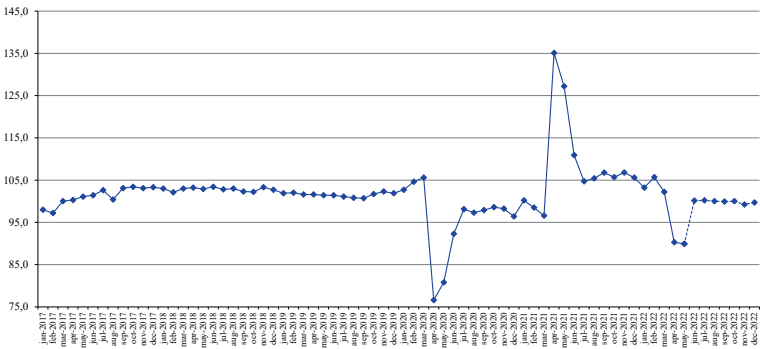


Fig. 10. Export to all countries (billion USD)

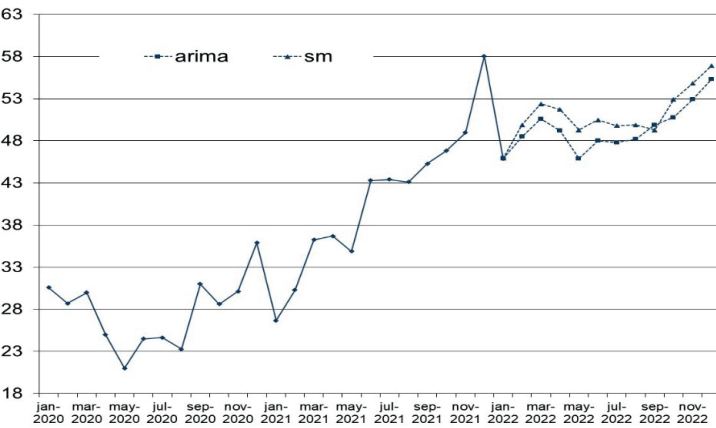
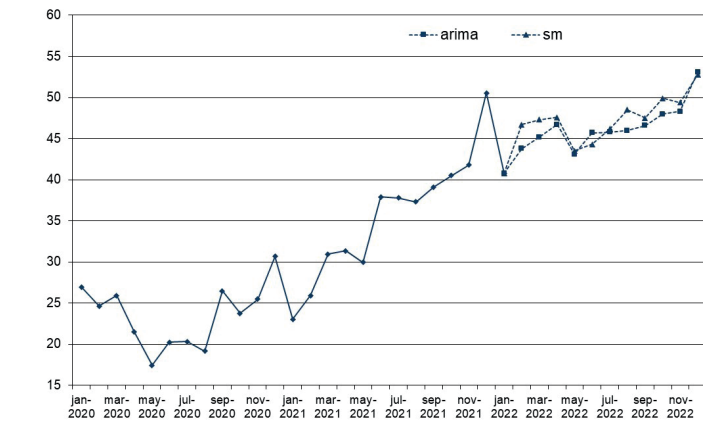


Fig. 11. Export to countries outside the CIS (billion USD)



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Fig. 12. Import from all countries (billion USD)

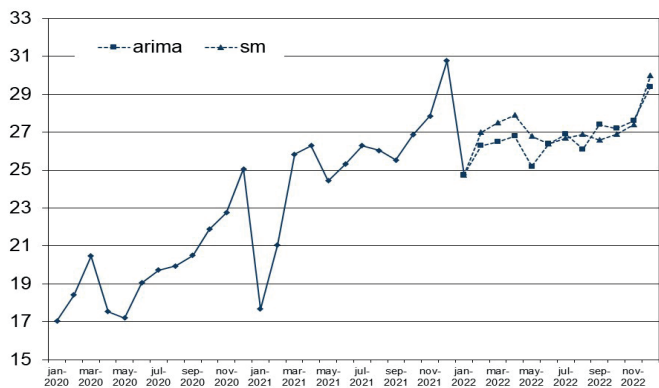


Fig. 13. Import from countries outside the CIS (billion USD)

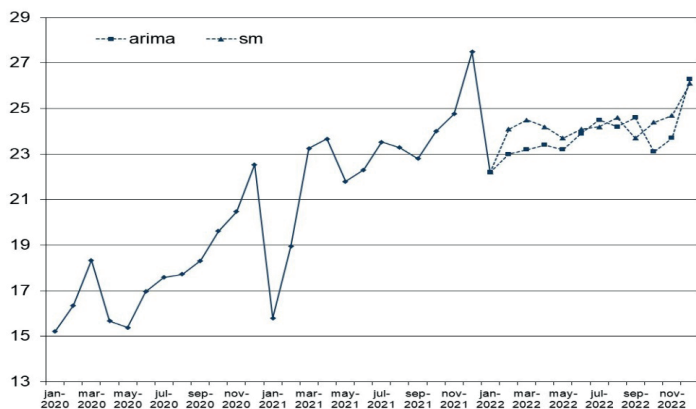


Fig. 14. The consumer price index (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

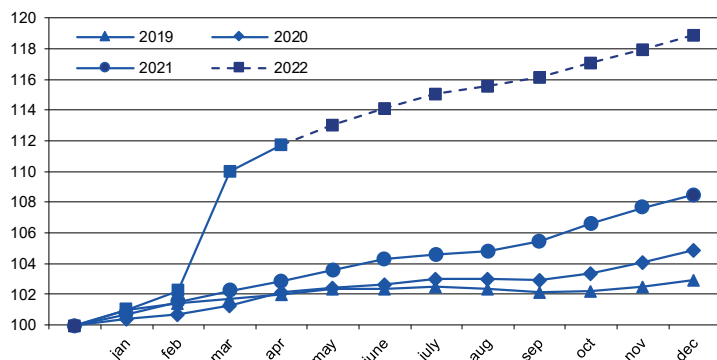
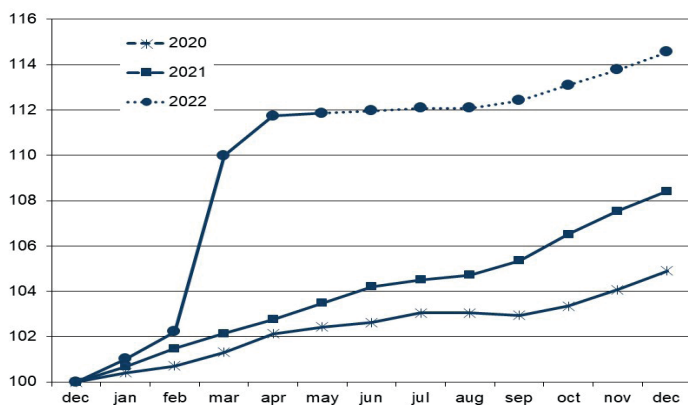


Fig. 14a. The consumer price index (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year) (SM)



MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS...

Fig.15. The producer price index for industrial goods (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

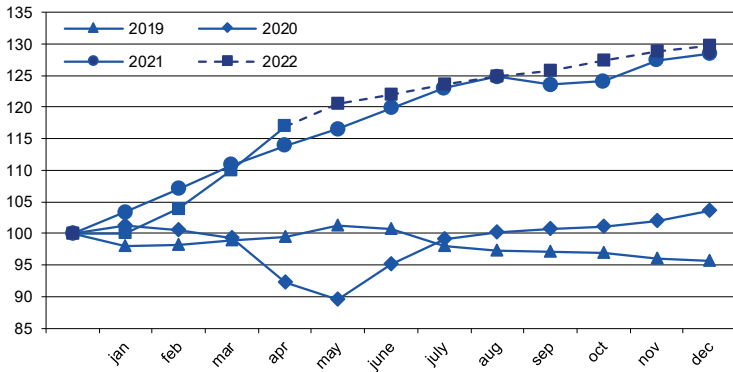


Fig. 16. The price index for mining (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

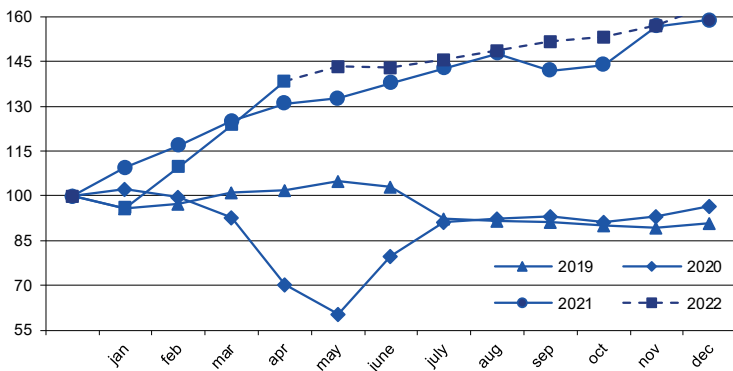


Fig. 17. The price index for manufacturing (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

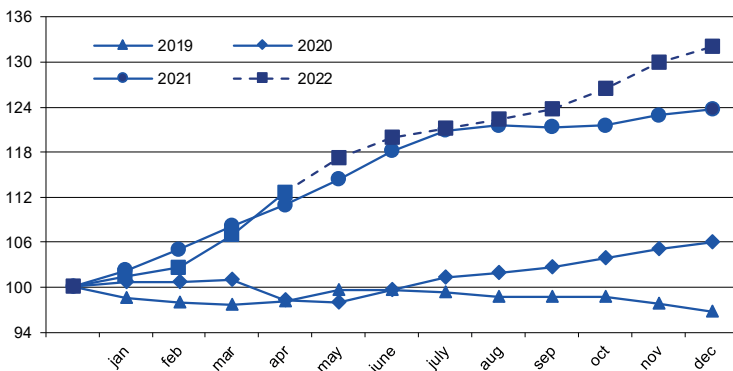
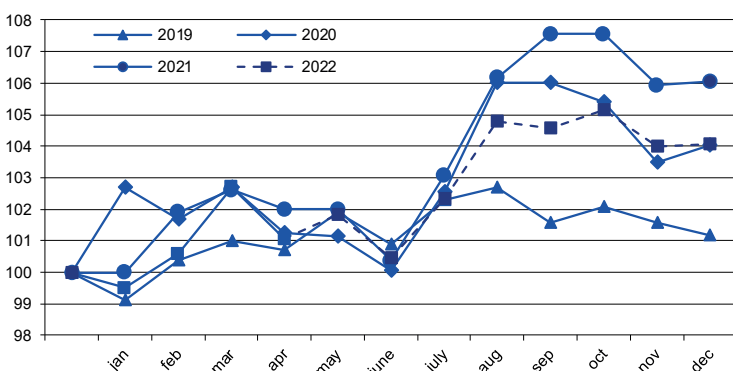


Fig. 18. The price index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)



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Fig. 19. The price index for food products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

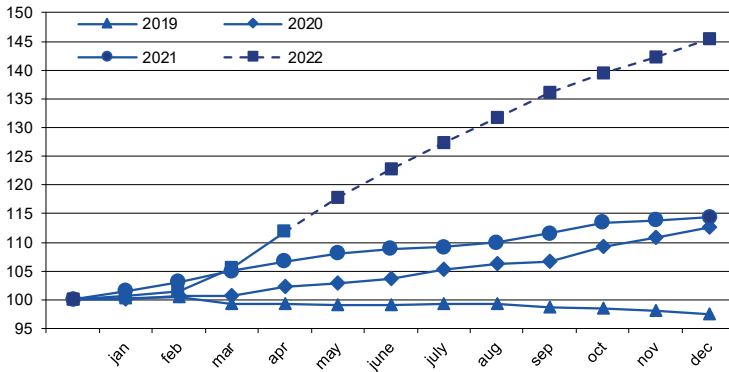


Fig. 20. The price index for the textile and sewing industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

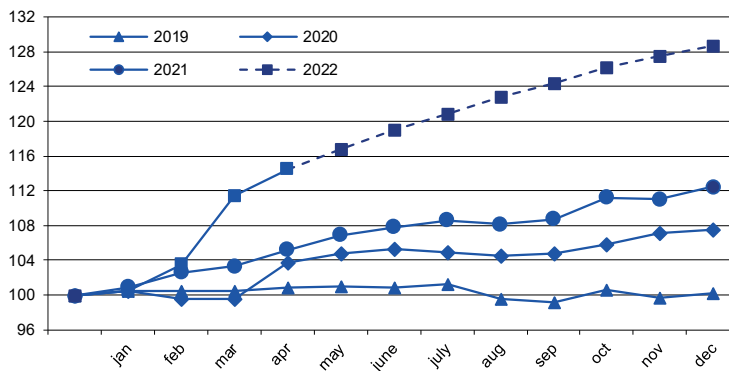


Fig. 21. The price index for wood products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

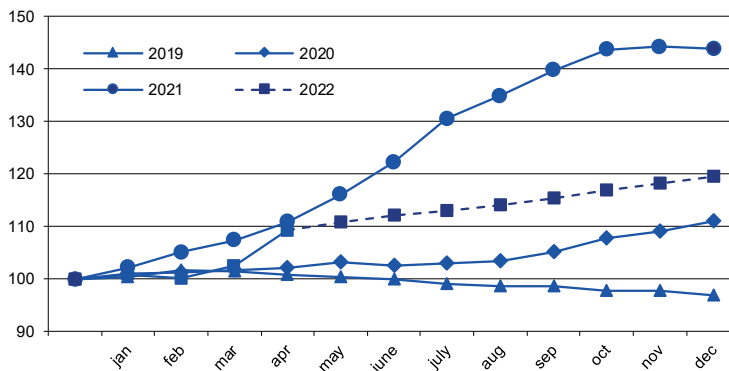
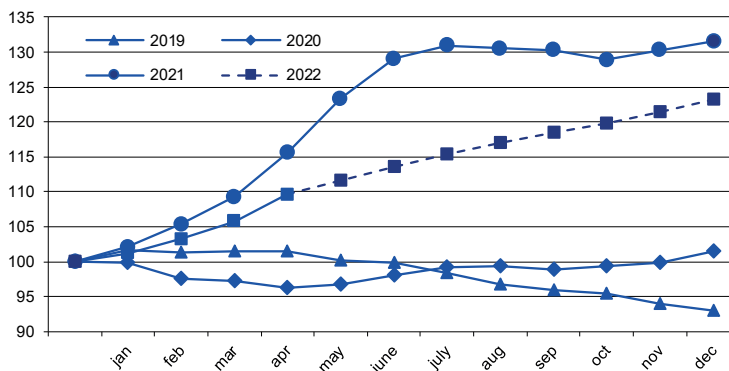


Fig. 22. The price index for the pulp and paper industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)



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Fig. 23. The price index for coke and petroleum (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

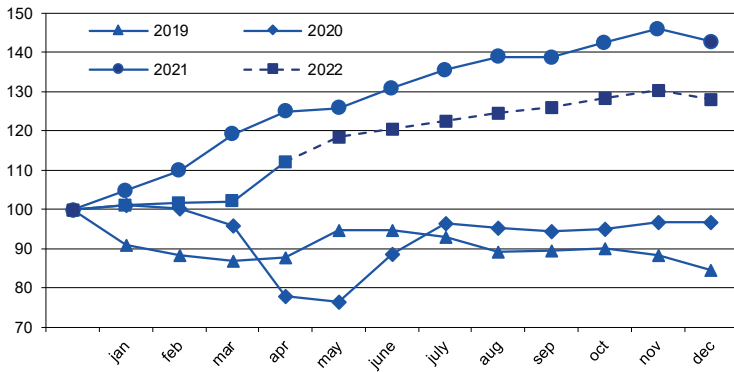


Fig. 24. The price index for the chemical industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

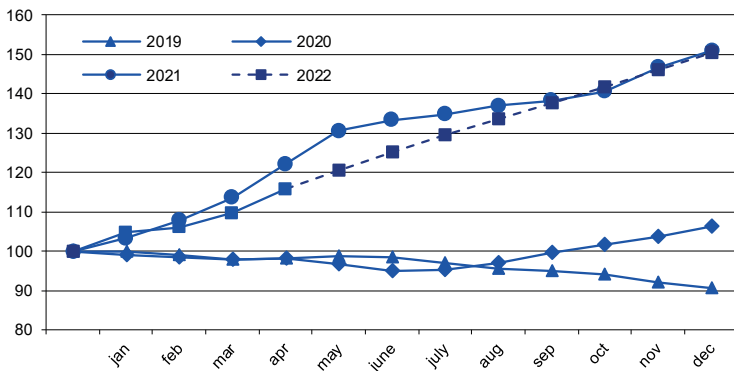


Fig. 25. The price index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

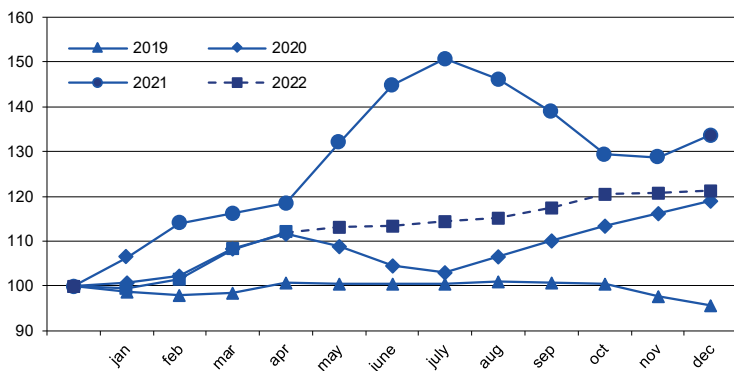
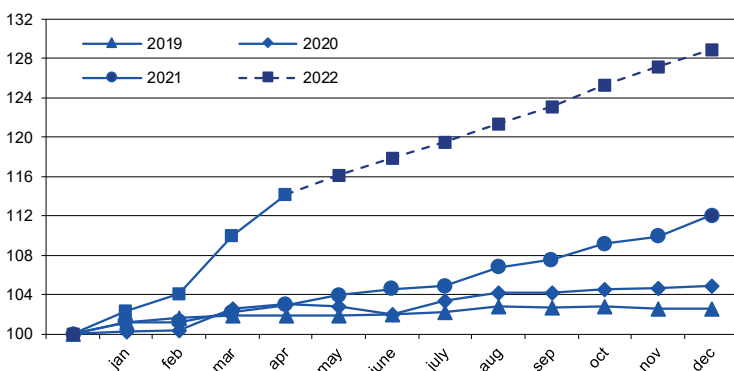


Fig. 26. The price index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)



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Fig. 27. The price index for transport equipment manufacturing (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

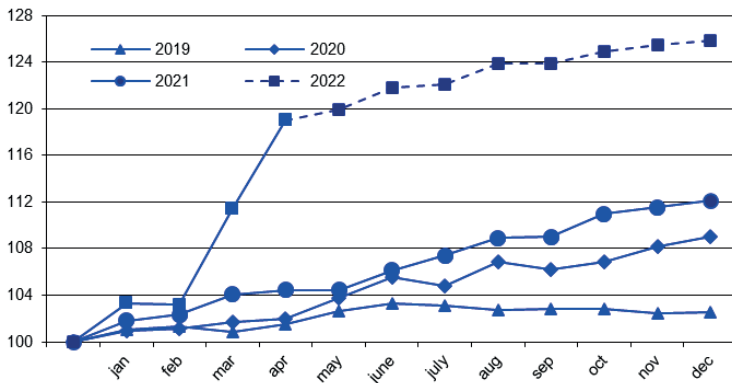


Fig. 28. The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (RUB)

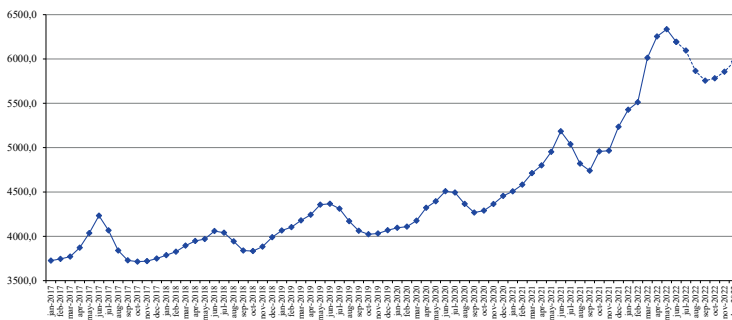


Fig. 29. The composite index of transport tariffs (for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)

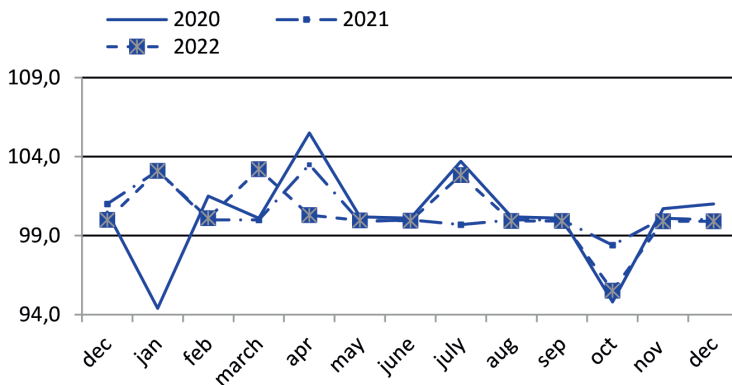
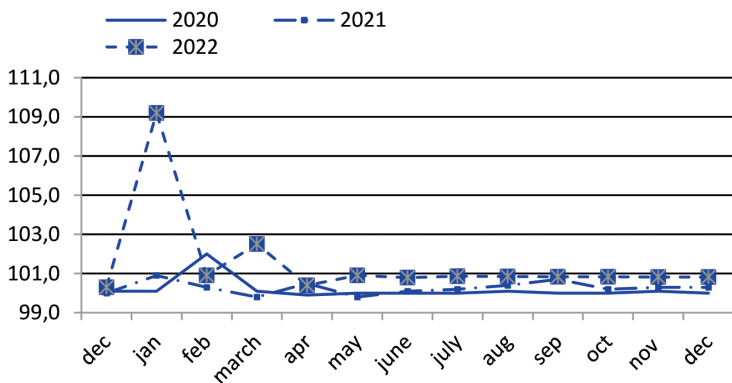


Fig. 30. The index of motor freight tariffs (for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)



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

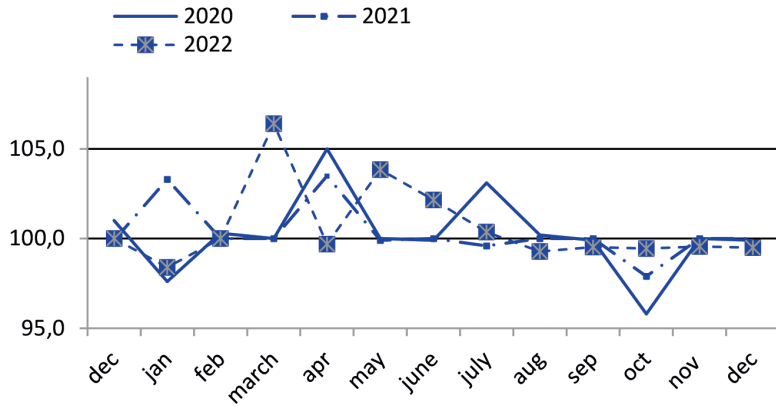


Fig. 32. The Brent oil price (\$ per barrel)

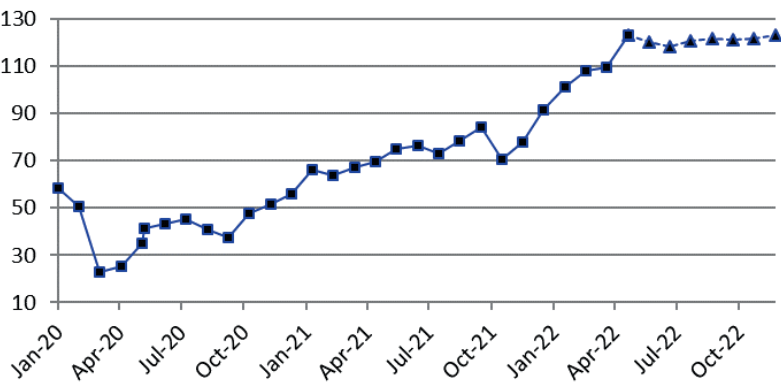


Fig. 33. The aluminum price (\$ per ton)

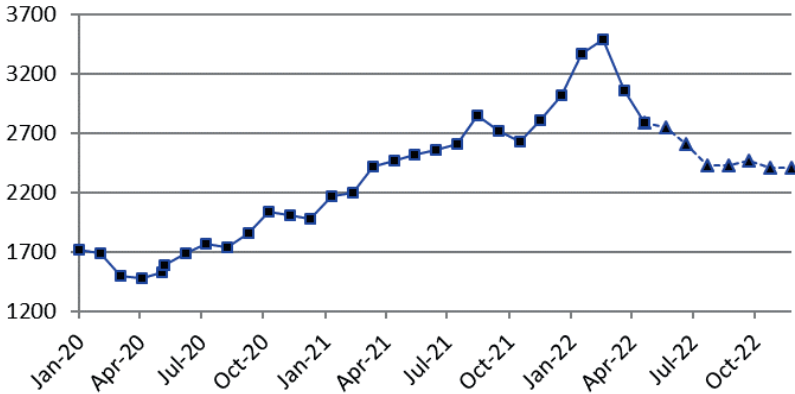
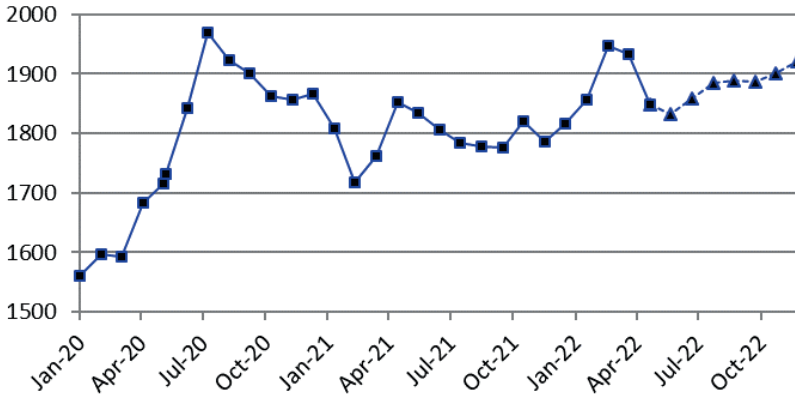


Fig. 34. The gold price (\$ per ounce)



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Fig. 35. The nickel price (\$ per ton)

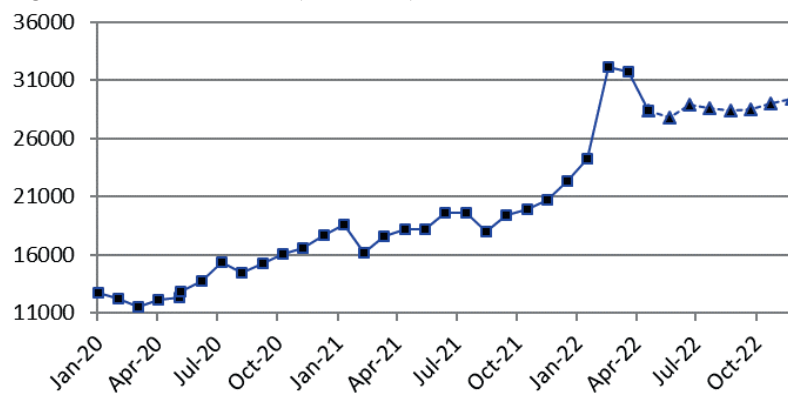


Fig. 36. The copper price (\$ per ton)

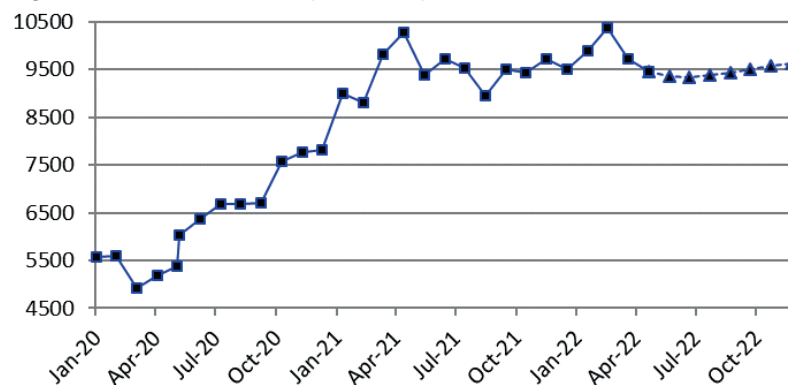


Fig. 37. The monetary base, billion RUB

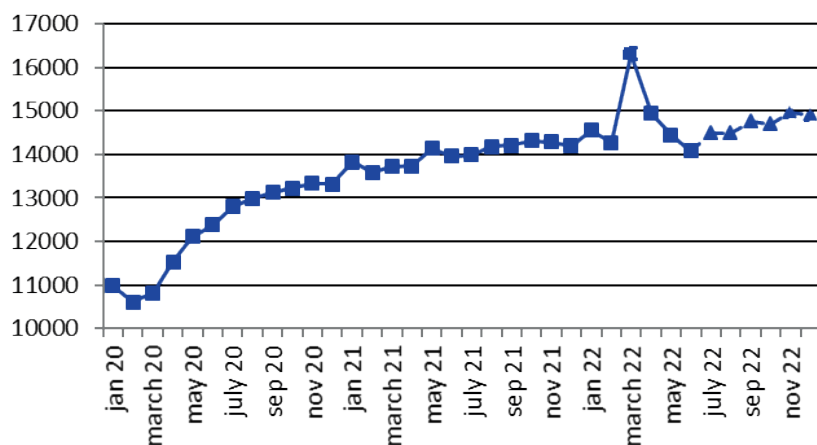
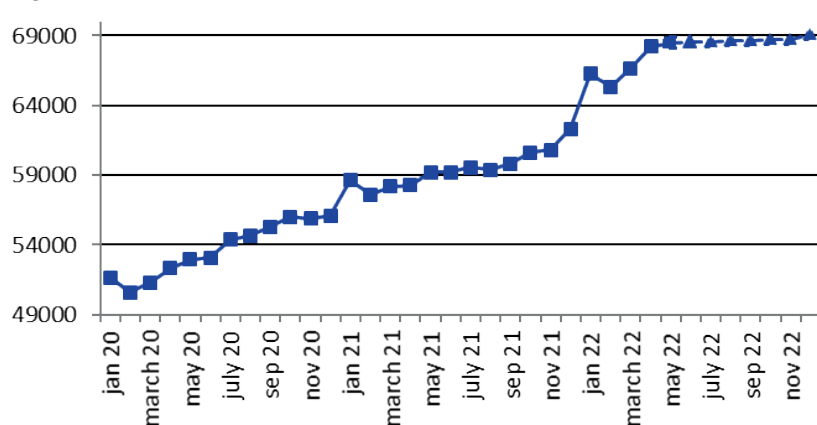


Fig. 38. M2, billion RUB



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Fig. 39. The international reserves of the Russian Federation, million USD

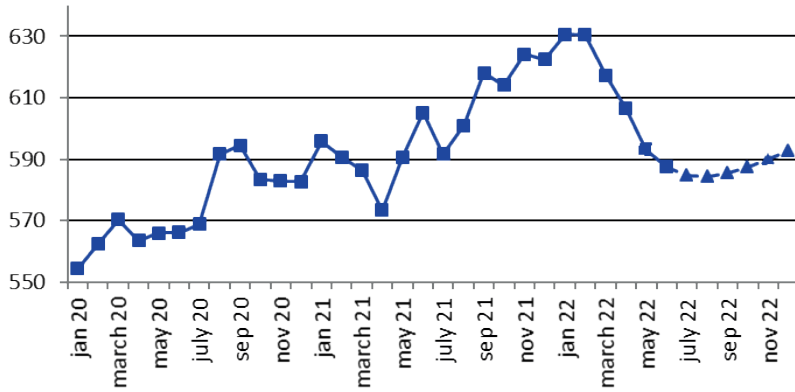


Fig. 40. The RUB/USD exchange rate

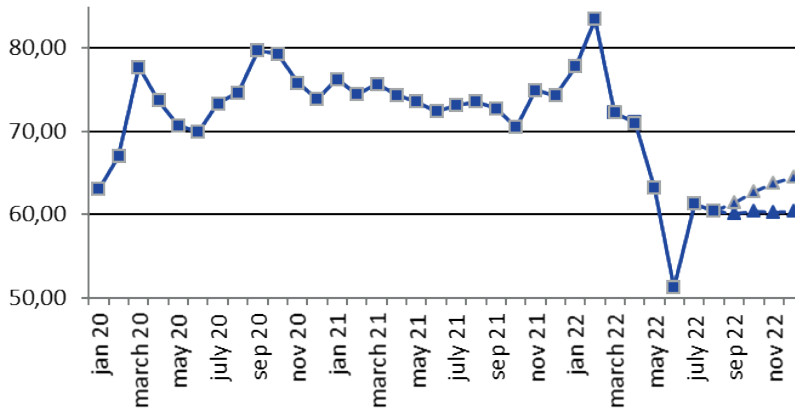


Fig. 41. The USD/EUR exchange rate

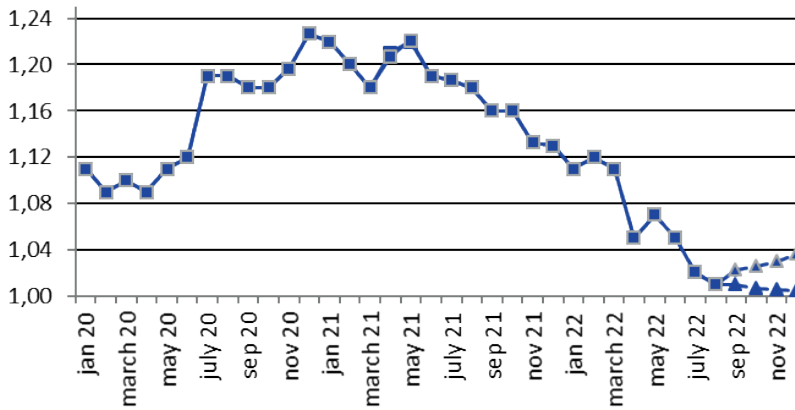
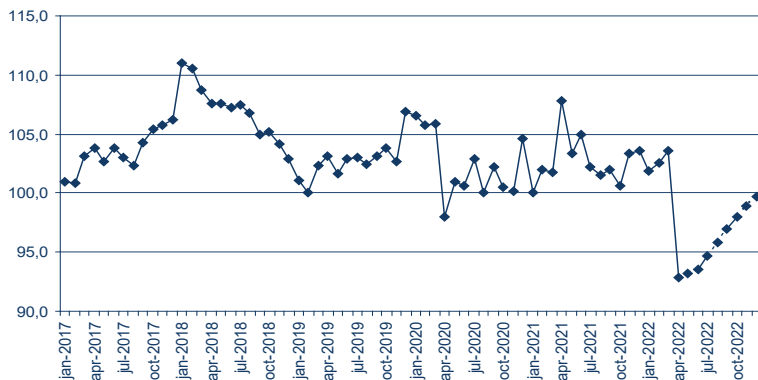


Fig. 42. Real disposable cash income (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)



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

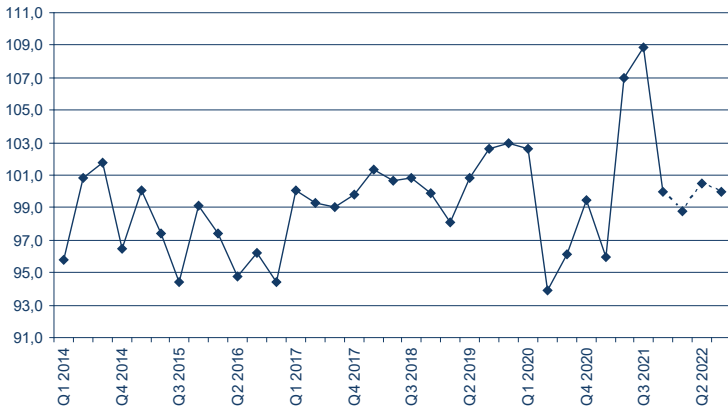


Fig. 44. Real accrued wages
(as a percentage of those in the same period of the previous year)

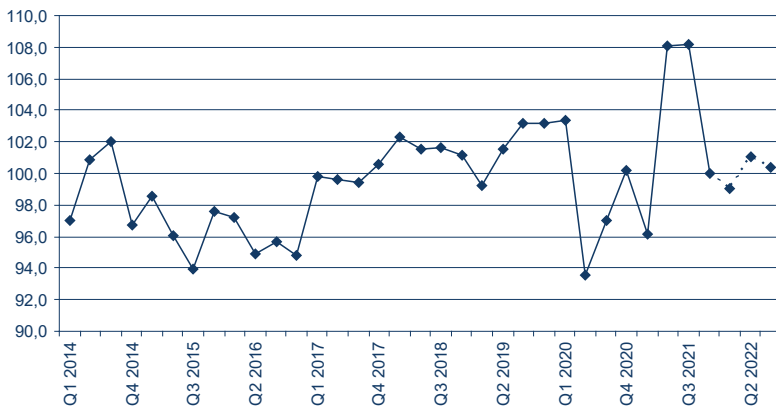
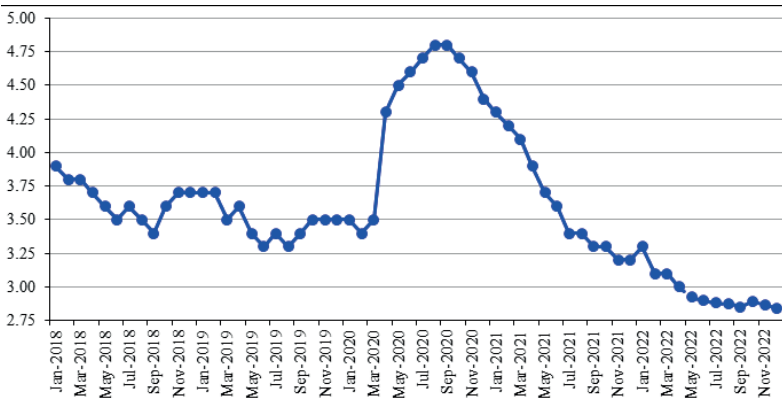


Fig. 45. Employment (million people)



Fig. 46. Unemployment (million people)



MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS...

Annex 2. Model calculations of short-term forecasts of social and economic indices of the Russian Federation: June 2022

Index	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022	December 2022
Rosstat IIP (growth rate, %)*	-1.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-2.7	-4.3	-4.7	-7.9
HSE IIP (growth rate %)*	-1.1	-0.8	-1.9	-2.5	-1.6	-3.4	-4.7	-5.5	-7.1
Rosstat IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	-1.6	-1.4	-1.9	-0.7	1.4	-1.7	-2.4	-3.3	-3.5
HSE IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.7	-1.5	-1.7	-2.1
Rosstat IIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	-2.1	-4.7	-4.3	-3.2	-3.0	-3.5	-3.4	-4.0	-5.6
HSE IIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	-1.4	-1.9	-3.0	-5.1	-3.5	-3.8	-4.8	-3.4	-4.0
Rosstat IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	2.0	-0.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	-1.8	0.9	1.1	-0.3
HSE for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	1.5	4.1	8.4	3.7	2.1	-4.4	-0.2	2.8	0.1
Rosstat IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	-2.0	-2.5	-0.8	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	-1.0
HSE IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	-1.7	-1.4	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	0.5	0.8	-1.0	-2.3
Rosstat IIP for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	-10.0	-3.9	-1.0	0.2	-2.3	-2.5	-4.5	-3.3	-3.6
HSE for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	-5.9	-1.5	1.0	3.4	0.1	-1.3	-6.3	-3.0	-3.0
Rosstat for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.4	1.7	-1.7	-0.9	-1.3	-2.7
HSE IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	2.7	-3.1	-8.1	-9.0	-6.8	-7.1	-6.4	-2.7	-3.6
Rosstat IIP for machinery (growth rate, %)*	12.6	20.2	9.1	6.0	8.6	0.8	4.0	2.3	-30.5
HSE IIP for machinery (growth rate %)*	15.1	3.7	3.9	1.9	-5.5	-6.9	-0.7	-3.4	-17.6
Retail sales, trillion Rb	3.39	3.42	3.52	3.65	3.78	3.73	3.80	3.80	4.63
Real retail sales (growth rate, %)*	-9.7	-10.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.3
Export to all countries (billion \$)	50.5	47.6	49.3	48.8	49.1	49.6	51.9	53.9	56.1
Export to countries outside the CIS (billion \$)	47.2	43.3	45.0	46.0	47.3	47.1	49.0	48.9	53.0
Import from all countries (billion \$)	27.4	26.0	26.4	26.8	26.5	27.0	27.1	27.5	29.7
Import from countries outside the CIS (billion \$)	23.8	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.4	24.2	23.8	24.2	26.2
CPI (growth rate, %)**	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
PPI for industrial goods (growth rate, %)**	6.3	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8
PPI for mining (growth rate, %)**	11.8	3.7	-0.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.9	2.4	4.4
PPI for manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	5.3	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
PPI for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)**	-1.6	0.7	-1.4	1.9	2.4	-0.2	0.5	-1.1	0.1
PPI for food products (growth rate, %)**	6.1	5.2	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.2
PPI for the textile and sewing industry (growth rate, %)**	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8
PPI for wood products (growth rate, %)**	6.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
PPI for the pulp and paper industry (growth rate, %)**	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
PPI for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)**	9.9	5.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	-1.8
PPI for the chemical industry (growth rate, %)**	5.6	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
PPI for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)**	3.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.4
PPI for machinery (growth rate, %)**	3.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4
PPI for transport equipment manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	6.8	0.8	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2
The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (thousand Rb)	6.25	6.34	6.19	6.09	5.86	5.76	5.78	5.86	5.97
The composite index of transportation tariffs (growth rate, %)**	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

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Index	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022	December 2022
The index of pipeline tariffs (growth rate, %)**	-0.3	3.8	2.2	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
The index of motor freight tariffs (growth rate, %)**	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	-0.1	-0.1	-4.5	-0.1	-0.1
The Brent oil price (\$ a barrel)	109.3	122.8	120.2	118.0	120.8	121.5	121.1	121.4	123.2
The aluminum price (thousand \$ a ton)	3.05	2.79	2.75	2.60	2.43	2.43	2.47	2.41	2.41
The gold price (thousand \$ per ounce)	1.93	1.85	1.83	1.86	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.92
The nickel price (thousand \$ a ton)	9.72	9.45	9.37	9.34	9.38	9.44	9.50	9.57	9.63
The copper price (thousand \$ a ton)	31.8	28.4	27.8	28.9	28.5	28.4	28.5	29.0	29.4
The monetary base (trillion Rb)	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.7	15.0	14.9
M2 (trillion Rb)	68.2	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.7	69.1
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (billion \$)	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
The RUR/USD exchange rate (rubles per one USD)	71.02	63.10	51.16	61.25	60.40	60.68	61.55	62.02	62.45
The USD/EUR exchange rate (USD per one Euro)	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Real accrued wages (growth rate, %)*	-7.2	-6.8	-6.4	-5.3	-4.2	-3.1	-2.1	-1.1	-0.3
Employment (million people)	71.9	71.5	72.1	71.7	72.7	72.0	72.3	71.9	72.5
Unemployment (million people)	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8

Note. Actual values are printed in the bold type

* % of the respective month of the previous year

** % of the previous month.



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