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## **MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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## INTRODUCTION TO ALL THE ISSUES

This Bulletin presents calculations of values of different economic indices of the Russian Federation in *May–October* of 2013 made on the basis on the time-series models developed as a result of research carried out by the IEP in the past few years<sup>1</sup>. The utilized method of forecasting belongs to the group of *formal* or *statistical* methods. In other words, the obtained values are not the expression of the *opinion* or *expert evaluation* of the researcher, but calculations of future values of the specific economic index made on the basis of formal models of ARIMA ( $p, d, q$ ) time series with taking into account the existing trend and, in some cases, its significant changes. The presented forecasts are of inertial nature because the respective models take into account the dynamics of the data till the date of making of the forecast and, particularly, depend to a great extent on the trends which are typical of the time series in the period which is just before the time interval for which the forecast is made. The evaluations of the future values of the economic indices of the Russian Federation can be used for approval of decisions related to the economic policy provided that the general trends observed till the date on which the forecast is made in respect of each particular index do not change, that is, there will be no serious shocks or changes in the existing long-term trends.

Despite the fact that a large volume of the data related to the period prior to the 1998 crisis is available, the analysis and model building for forecasting were carried out in the period after August 1998. It was justified by outputs of the pervious research<sup>2</sup> whose main conclusion was the fact that with the pre-crisis period taken into account the quality of forecasts in most cases declines. On the other hand, now it seems incorrect to use ever shorter series (after the 2008 crisis), as statistical qualities of the models built on the basis of such a short period happen to be rather low.

The evaluation of the models of the economic indices was carried out on the basis of the standard methods of analysis of time series. At the first stage, correlograms of the researched series and their first differences were analyzed in order to determine the maximum number of the delayed values which need to be included into the specifications of the model. Then, on the basis if the outputs of the analysis of the correlograms all the series were tested for weak stationarity (or stationarity around the trend) by means of the Dickey–Fuller test. In some cases, testing of series for stationarity around the segmented trend by means of the Perron and Zivot–Andrews tests for endogenous structural changes<sup>3</sup> was carried out.

Upon division of the series into those with weak stationary, trend stationary, segmented trend stationary or difference stationary, models corresponding to each of the above types were evaluated (as regards the levels and if necessary with inclusion of the trend, segmented trend or the differences). On the basis the Akaike and Schwartz information criteria and the parameters of the rest of the models (lack of autocorrelation, homoscedasticity and normality) and the quality of in-sample-forecasts obtained by means of those models, the best one was selected. Calculations of the forecast values were carried out on the basis of the best model which was built for each economic index.

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 Indices*. M., IET, 2001; R.M. Entov, V.P. Nosko, A.D. Yudin, P.A. Kadochnikov, S.S. Ponomarenko. *Problems of Forecasting of Some Macroeconomic Indices*. M., 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*. M., IET, 2003; M.Yu. Turuntseva and T.R. Kiblitckaya. *Qualitative Properties of Different Approaches to Forecasting of Social and Economic Indices of the Russian Federation*. M.: IET, 2010.

2 Ibid.

3 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.

In addition to the above, on the basis of the models developed by the IEP *the Bulletin* presents the calculations of future values of monthly indices of the CPI, the volume of the import from all the countries and the export to all the countries on the basis of structural models (SM). The forecast values obtained on the basis of structural models can in a number of cases produce better results as compared to ARIMA-models because in building of such models the additional information on the dynamics of exogenous variables is used. In addition to the above, inclusion of structural forecasts in building of aggregated forecasts (that is, forecasts obtained as an average value by a few models) may contribute to adjustment of forecast values.

In modeling the dynamics of the consumer price index, theoretical hypotheses resulting from the monetary theory were used. Utilized as explanatory variables were: the money supply, output volume and the dynamics of the nominal RUR/USD exchange rate which defines the dynamics of the alternative cost of money safe-keeping. Also, the model for the consumer price index included the index of prices on power because that index determined to a great extent the dynamics of manufacturers' costs.

It is to be noted that the main index which may have an effect on the value of the export and the import is the real exchange rate which fluctuations result in the change in the relative value of domestic and import goods. However, in the econometric models that effect is insignificant. The most important factors which determine the dynamics of the export are the global prices on the exported resources, particularly, oil prices: price rises result in growth in export of goods. Used as a parameter of relative competitiveness of Russian goods was the level of households' income in the economy (the cost of the work force). In order to take into account seasonal fluctuations of the export, fictitious variables D12 and D01 equal to one in December and January, respectively, and zero in the other periods were introduced. The dynamics of the import is influenced by the income of households and industries; growth in income results in growth in demand in all the goods, including imported ones. The parameter of the households' income is the real disposable cash income, while that of the income of industries is the index of industrial production.

The forecast values of currency exchange rates are also based on structural models of their dependence on international oil prices.

Forecast values of explanatory variables required for making of forecasts on the basis of structural models were calculated on the basis of ARIMA ( $p, d, q$ ) models.

Also, the paper presents calculations of the values of the indices of industrial production, producer price index and the index of the total number of the unemployed calculated with use of the results of the business surveys (BS) carried out by the IEP. The empirical studies show<sup>1</sup> that utilization of the series of the business polls as explanatory variables<sup>2</sup> in prediction models improves on average the accuracy of the forecast. Calculations of future values of those indices were made on the basis of the ADL-model (with addition of seasonal autoregressive delays).

All the calculations were carried out with use of 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 Results*. M., IEP, 2003.

2 Used as explanatory variables were the following series of the business polls: 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  
THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>, (%)

	Index of industrial production				IIP as regards production of primary products		IIP as regards manufacturing industry		IIP as regards production and distribution of power, gas and water		IIP as regards production of food products		IIP as regards production of charred coal and oil products		IIP as regards iron and steel industry and production of finished metallurgic products		IIP as regards production of machines and equipment		
	Rosstat		NRU HSE		Rosstat		NRU HSE		Rosstat		NRU HSE		Rosstat		NRU HSE		Rosstat		
	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS	
May 2013	-2.3	-4.1	2.1	-3.7	1.9	0.6	-1.9	0.2	-2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.2	-0.9	7.0	0.9	0.5	14.3	-1.6
June 2013	-0.8	0.5	2.0	-0.6	2.2	1.8	0.2	-0.1	-1.8	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	-2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	15.6	0.9
July 2013	-1.8	2.7	1.9	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.9	-2.5	0.9	3.9	3.9	5.9	0.4	5.8	-0.7	1.7	6.0	-7.9
August 2013	-0.8	-0.1	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.8	-0.2	-2.4	0.4	3.5	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.5	-0.8	0.9	16.1	7.6
September 2013	0.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	-0.6	0.8	1.8	-0.3	-0.6	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.1	6.2	0.9	0.5	16.0	9.8
October 2013	-0.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	-3.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	7.2	3.6	2.7	8.9	-8.4
For reference: actual growth in 2012 on the respective month of 2011																			
May 2012	3.7		1.9		-0.3	-0.3	7.0	3.4	1.2	-1.7	6.4	4.9	1.0	-4.0	12.2	3.2	3.2	-7.7	8.6
June 2012	1.9		1.1		0.2	-0.1	3.4	2.0	2.1	-1.7	8.1	7.4	2.0	-0.7	4.2	-0.7	-0.7	-19.7	-17.1
July 2012	3.4		2.1		0.9	0.5	5.0	3.3	0.8	-1.2	4.0	3.6	1.7	-1.6	6.2	-2.1	-2.1	-5.4	7.5
August 2012	2.1		2.5		0.8	0.9	4.5	3.6	0.2	0.4	4.9	5.0	1.7	0.8	4.9	-1.7	-1.7	-7.3	-6.8
September 2012	2.0		2.3		1.8	1.8	5.5	2.8	-0.9	-1.2	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.6	5.7	1.9	1.9	-10.5	-4.8
October 2012	1.8		3.6		2.1	2.4	4.7	4.9	-0.6	-1.3	5.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.7	2.4	2.2	-0.7	1.8	11.7

Note: in the time spans under review, the series of the Rosstat and NRU HSE chain indices of industrial production as regards industry in general, as well as the NRU HSE chain indices of industrial production as regards manufacturing of machines and equipment are identified as stationary processes around the trend with an endogenous structural change; the series of the Rosstat and NRU HSE chain indices of industrial production as regards manufacturing industry, iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods, as well as the NRU HSE chain indices of industrial production as regards production of primary products and Rosstat chain index as regards production of machines and equipment are identified as stationary processes around the trend with two endogenous structural changes. The time series of other chain indices are stationary at levels.

1 It is to be noted that for making of forecasts so-called "raw" indices (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

For building of the forecast for May–October 2013, the series of monthly data of the indices of industrial production of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) from January 2002 till February 2013, as well as the series of the base indices of industrial production of the Center for the Economic Situation under the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE<sup>1</sup>) in the period from January 1999 till March 2013 were used (the value of January 1995 was equal to 100%). The forecast values of the series were calculated on the basis of ARIMA-class models. The forecast values of the Rosstat and NRU HSE indices of industrial production are calculated with use of business surveys (BS) as well. The obtained outputs are shown in Table 1.

As seen from Table 1, the average<sup>2</sup> growth in the NRU HSE index of industrial production in May–October 2013 on the corresponding period of 2012 as regards industry in general amounts to 1.3%. As regards the Rosstat index of industrial production, it amounts to (-0.1%).

In May–October 2013, the monthly average values of the Rosstat and NRU HSE indices of industrial production as regards production of primary products amount to 0.7% and 1.0%, respectively. As regards production of charred coal and oil products, the average growth in the indices of Rosstat and NRU HSE is expected at the level of 0.8% and 5.5%, respectively.

In May–October 2013, the average growth in the NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards manufacturing industry amounts to 0.2% on the corresponding period of 2012, while that in the Rosstat index, to 0.3%. The monthly average values of the Rosstat and NRU HSE indices of industrial production as regards production of food products amount to 3.5% and 3.9%, respectively. In May–October 2013, the monthly average values of the Rosstat and NRU HSE indices of industrial production as regards iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods amount to 1.0% and 1.4%, respectively. As regards production of machines and equipment, the average growth in the indices of Rosstat and NRU HSE is expected at the level of 12.8% and 0.1%, respectively.

In May–October 2013, the average growth in the Rosstat index of industrial production as regards production and distribution of power, gas and water amounts to (-2.1%) on the corresponding period of 2012, while that in the NRU HSE index, to 2.2%.

### Retail Sales

This section (Table 2) presents forecasts of monthly retail sales made on the basis of monthly Rosstat data in the January 1999 – February 2013 period.

As seen from Table 2, in May–October 2013 the average expected growth in monthly sales volumes amounts to about 11.9% on the corresponding period of 2012. In May–October 2013, the average expected growth in monthly real sales amounts to 4.6% on the corresponding period of 2012.

Table 2  
THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST  
VALUES OF THE RETAIL SALES  
AND REAL RETAIL SALES

Forecast value according to ARIMA–model		
	Retail sales, billion Rb (in brackets – growth on the respective month of the previous year, %)	Real retail sales (as % of the respective period of the previous year)
May 2013	1905.8 (11.7)	104.2
Jun 2013	1944.3 (11.5)	104.3
Jul 2013	2000.4 (11.9)	104.1
Aug 2013	2061.8 (12.1)	104.5
Sep 2013	2059.4 (11.9)	105.1
Oct 2013	2129.7 (12.4)	105.2
For reference: actual value in the same months of 2012		
May 2012	1706.0	106.8
Jun 2012	1744.1	107.1
Jul 2012	1788.4	107.1
Aug 2012	1838.6	105.5
Sep 2012	1839.9	104.4
Oct 2012	1895.3	104.5

Note: series of retail sales and real retail sales in the January 1999 – February 2013 period.

1 The indices in question are calculated by E.A. Baranov and V.A. Bessonov.

2 The average growth in the indices of industrial production means in this context the average value of such indices in the period of six months of the forecast.

## INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Table 3

Table 3 presents the outputs of calculations of forecast values of investments in capital assets in April–September 2013. The forecasts were made on the basis of time-series models with utilization of the Rosstat data of the January 1999 – February 2013 period.

The outputs in Table 3 show that in May–October 2013 the average expected growth in investments amounts to about 4.5% on the corresponding period of 2012.

In May–October 2013, the average expected growth in real investments amounts to 1.4% on the corresponding period of 2012.

## FOREIGN TRADE INDICES

Model calculations of forecast values of the export and export to countries outside the CIS and the import and 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 in the period from September 1998 till February 2013 on the basis of the data of the Central Bank of Russia<sup>1</sup>. The outputs of the calculations are shown in Table 4.

In May–October 2013, the average expected growth in the export, import, export to countries outside the CIS and import from countries outside the CIS will amount to 3.3%, -0.1%, 1.2 % and -2.3%, respectively on the corresponding period of 2012. In May–October 2013, the average expected volume of the trade balance with all the countries will amount to \$93.4bn which figure is equal to a 10.2% increase as compared to the same period of 2012.

THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF THE VOLUME OF INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL ASSETS AND REAL INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL ASSETS

	Forecast values according to ARIMA-model	
	Investments in capital assets, billion Rb (in brackets – growth on the respective month of the previous year, %)	Real investments in capital assets (as % of the respective period of the previous year)
May 2013	986.2 (6.0)	102.2
Jun 2013	1154.7 (6.1)	101.3
Jul 2013	1001.9 (3.2)	100.7
Aug 2013	1158.5 (3.8)	100.8
Sep 2013	1160.8 (2.5)	102.3
Oct 2013	1400.4 (5.1)	101.3
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2012		
May 2012	930.3	113.7
Jun 2012	1088.0	109.2
Jul 2012	971.0	109.5
Aug 2012	1116.1	107.8
Sep 2012	1132.3	99.7
Oct 2012	1332.7	106.2

Note: series of investments in capital assets in the January 1999 – February 2013 period are series of DS type.

THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF VOLUMES OF FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER WITH COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE CIS

Table 4

Month	Export, total				Import, total				Export to countries outside the CIS				Import 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	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
May 2013	45.4	42.8	99	94	25.6	27.4	91	97	37.8	37.3	97	96	23.4	23.5	97	97
Jun 2013	44.0	41.6	108	102	28.2	28.2	104	105	35.1	36.7	103	108	23.4	24.5	101	106
Jul 2013	45.3	42.0	110	102	30.2	29.8	102	100	34.9	36.0	102	105	24.2	25.3	94	98
Aug 2013	45.5	43.1	110	105	29.9	30.1	100	101	34.4	36.7	101	108	24.4	26.1	94	101
Sep 2013	46.9	44.2	109	102	28.3	28.3	103	103	35.7	36.4	99	101	24.1	23.9	102	101

<sup>1</sup> The data on the foreign trade turnover is calculated by the CBR in accordance with the methods for making of the balance of payment in prices of the exporter-country (FOB) in billion USD.

Table 4, cont'd

Month	Export, total				Import, total				Export to countries outside the CIS				Import 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	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
Oct 2013	48.7	44.6	105	96	30.8	30.5	97	96	37.3	40.1	95	102	24.4	26.5	89	97
For reference: actual values in respective months of 2012 (billion USD)																
May 2012	45.6				28.2				39.0				24.3			
Jun 2012	40.9				27.0				34.1				23.2			
Jul 2012	41.2				29.7				34.3				25.8			
Aug 2012	41.2				30.0				34.2				25.9			
Sep 2012	43.1				27.4				36.1				23.6			
Oct 2012	46.5				31.7				39.2				27.4			

Note: in the period from January 1999 till February 2013, the series of the export, import, export to the countries outside the CIS and import 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.

## DYNAMICS OF PRICES

### The Consumer Price index and Producer Price Indices

This section presents calculations of forecast values of the consumer price index and producer price indices (as regards both the industry in general and some types of its activities under the National Industry Classification Standard (NICS)) made on the basis of the time-series models evaluated on the basis of the Rosstat data in the period from January 1999 to February 2013<sup>1</sup>. Table 5 presents the outputs of model calculations of forecast values in May–October 2013 in accordance with ARIMA-models, structural models (SM) and models built with utilization of business surveys (BS).

Table 5

#### THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF PRICE INDICES

Month	The consumer price index		Producer price indices:													
	(ARIMA)	(SM)	PPI of industrial goods (ARIMA)	PPI of industrial goods (BS)	Production of primary products	Manufacturing	Production of power, gas and water	Production of food products	Textile and sewing industry	Woodworking and production of wood products	Pulp and paper industry	Production of charred coal and oil products	Chemical industry	Iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods	Production of machines and equipment	Production of transport vehicles and equipment
Forecast values (% of the previous month)																
May 2013	100.8	100.4	99.8	98.3	100.0	100.5	99.9	100.4	100.9	100.3	100.7	103.0	100.5	101.8	100.3	100.3
Jun 2013	100.8	100.6	100.7	98.9	100.5	100.6	99.5	101.1	100.6	100.3	100.4	101.4	100.3	102.3	100.1	100.0
Jul 2013	100.9	100.3	100.4	99.4	103.2	100.5	99.8	101.5	100.7	100.4	100.4	102.2	100.5	101.2	100.7	100.9
Aug 2013	100.5	100.3	101.5	103.8	107.6	101.0	100.4	101.3	100.6	100.6	100.7	102.5	100.4	101.7	99.8	100.7
Sep 2013	100.9	100.2	100.5	103.0	101.3	101.0	100.3	101.2	100.6	100.8	100.4	102.4	101.3	101.5	100.2	100.5
Oct 2013	100.6	100.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.8	100.4	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.5	101.7	101.6	101.1	100.2	100.6
Forecast values (% of December 2012)																
May 2013	103.8	102.6	99.3	96.3	104.8	101.8	98.0	100.9	103.3	101.7	101.2	107.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	99.9
Jun 2013	104.6	103.2	99.9	96.3	105.3	102.5	97.6	102.0	103.9	102.1	101.6	109.1	104.0	106.1	103.7	99.9

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

Table 5, cont'd

Month	The consumer price index (ARIMA)	The consumer price index (SM)	Producer price indices:													
			PPI of industrial goods (ARIMA)	PPI of industrial goods (BS)	Production of primary products	Manufacturing	Production of power, gas and water	Production of food products	Textile and sewing industry	Woodworking and production of wood products	Pulp and paper industry	Production of charred coal and oil products	Chemical industry	Iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods	Production of machines and equipment	Production of transport vehicles and equipment
Jul 2013	105.6	103.5	100.3	96.8	108.7	102.9	97.4	103.6	104.6	102.5	102.0	111.4	104.5	107.4	104.4	100.8
Aug 2013	106.1	103.8	101.8	99.2	117.0	103.9	97.8	104.9	105.3	103.2	102.7	114.2	104.9	109.2	104.2	101.4
Sep 2013	107.1	104.0	102.3	99.2	118.4	105.0	98.1	106.1	106.0	103.9	103.0	116.9	106.3	110.8	104.4	101.9
Oct 2013	107.8	104.4	101.8	98.5	118.1	105.9	98.5	107.1	106.5	104.9	103.5	118.9	108.0	112.0	104.6	102.5
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2012 (% of December 2011)																
May 2013	102.3		101.0		105.1	100.3	98.7	100.7	98.3	100.8	101.3	97.7	103.1	98.1	103.8	101.8
Jun 2013	103.2		100.1		101.3	100.6	97.7	101.3	98.8	101.4	100.7	96.5	103.5	99.5	103.6	102.4
Jul 2013	104.5		99.0		93.6	101.3	99.5	102.6	98.9	100.9	100.6	98.4	103.8	99.6	103.6	102.6
Aug 2013	104.6		104.1		107.3	103.0	105.6	104.3	99.4	100.9	101.9	104.7	104.2	99.7	103.0	102.1
Sep 2013	105.2		109.1		124.4	104.4	107.3	105.2	99.6	101.8	101.3	110.5	104.8	98.1	103.6	102.6
Oct 2013	105.7		107.3		114.9	104.9	108.1	106.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	111.1	105.2	98.7	104.0	102.5

Note: in the period from January 1999 till February 2013, the series of the chain producer price index of industrial goods as regards production of machines and equipment are identified as a stationary process around the trend with two endogenous structural changes. The series of other chain price indices are stationary at levels.

In May–October 2013, the expected monthly average growth in the consumer price index and the producer price index will amount to 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively.

As regards NICS-producer price indices, in May–October 2013 the following monthly average growth rates are expected: production of primary products (2.1%), manufacturing (0.7%), production and distribution of power, gas and water (0.1%), production of food products (1.1%), textile and sewing industry (0.7%), woodworking and production of wood products (0.6%), pulp and paper industry (0.5%), production of charred coal and oil products (2.2%), chemical industry (0.8%), iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods (1.6%), production of machines and equipment (0.2%) and production of transport vehicles and equipment (0.5%).

### The dynamics of the cost of the minimum package of food products

This section presents the outputs of calculations of forecast values of the cost of the minimum package of food products in April–September 2013. The forecasts were made on the basis of time series with use the Rosstat data in the period from January 2000 till January 2013. The outputs of calculations are shown in Table 6.

Table 6  
THE FORECAST OF THE COST OF THE MINIMUM PACKAGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS (PER PERSON A MONTH)

Forecast values according to ARIMA-model (Rb)	
May 2013	2751.1
Jun 2013	2795.7
Jul 2013	2825.3
Aug 2013	2799.2
Sep 2013	2796.0
Oct 2013	2799.7
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2012 (billion Rb)	
May 2012	2508.5
Jun 2012	2602.8
Jul 2012	2658.4
Aug 2012	2595.8
Sep 2012	2550.8
Oct 2012	2550.5
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)	
May 2013	9.7
Jun 2013	7.4
Jul 2013	6.3
Aug 2013	7.8
Sep 2013	9.6
Oct 2013	9.8

Note: the series of the cost of the minimum package of food products in the period from January 2000 till February 2013 are stationary in the first-order differences.



As seen from *Table 6*, growth in the cost of the minimum package of food products as compared to the respective level of 2012 is expected. It is to be noted that the average expected cost of the minimum package of food products amounts to about Rb2,794.5. The expected growth in the cost of the minimum package of food products amounts on average to about 8.4% as compared to the level of the same period of 2012.

### Indices of Transportation Tariffs on Cargo Carriage

*This section presents calculations of forecast values of price indices of transportation tariffs on cargo carriage<sup>1</sup>, made on the basis of time-series models evaluated on the basis of the Rosstat data in the period from September 1998 till February 2013. Table 7 shows the outputs of model calculations of forecast values in May–October 2013. It is to be noted that some of the indices under review (for instance, the index of tariffs on pipeline transportation) 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 of the 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 7

#### THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF INDICES OF TRANSPORTATION TARIFFS

Period	Composite index of transportation tariffs on cargo carriage	Index of tariffs on motor cargo carriage	Index of tariffs on pipeline transportation
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the previous month)			
May 2013	100.4	100.0	104.3
June 2013	100.4	99.9	104.3
July 2013	106.0	99.9	117.1
August 2013	100.4	99.9	104.5
September 2013	100.2	99.9	104.2
October 2013	98.1	99.9	99.8
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of December of the previous year)			
May 2013	107.2	102.4	124.0
June 2013	107.6	102.3	129.3
July 2013	114.1	102.2	151.4
August 2013	114.5	102.2	158.2
September 2013	114.8	102.1	164.9
October 2013	112.6	102.0	164.6
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2012 (% of the previous month)			
May 2012	100.2	100.4	100.1
June 2012	100.2	100.5	100.1
July 2012	105.8	99.9	112.4
August 2012	100.2	100.3	100.3
September 2012	100.0	100.0	100.0
October 2012	97.9	99.9	95.8

*Note:* in the period from September 1998 till February 2013, the series of the index of tariffs on motor cargo carriage were identified as stationary ones; the other series were identified as stationary ones in the period from September 1998 till February 2013, too; fictitious variables for taking into account particularly dramatic fluctuations were used in respect of all the series.

On the basis of the results of the forecast for May–October 2013, the monthly average growth in the composite index of transportation tariffs on cargo carriage is expected at the level of 0.9%. In July 2013, seasonal index growth of 5.6 p.p. is forecasted. The index of tariffs on motor cargo carriage will change insignificantly: it will be decreasing at the monthly average rate of 0.1% during the period

1 The Bulletin presents a review of the composite index of transportation tariffs on cargo carriage and the index of transportation tariffs on motor cargo carriage, as well as the index of tariffs on pipeline transportation. The composite index of transportation tariffs on cargo carriage is calculated on the basis of the indices of tariffs on cargo carriage by individual types of transport: railway, pipeline, shipping, domestic water-borne, motor and air service (for more detailed information, pls. refer, for instance, to: Prices in Russia. The Official Publication of Goskomstat of RF, 1998).

under review. In the next six months, the index of tariffs on pipeline transportation will grow at the monthly average rate of 5.7%. In July 2013, seasonal index growth of 12.8 p.p. is forecasted.

### The dynamics of prices on some types of primary products on the global market

*This section presents calculations of such average monthly values of prices on Brent oil (\$ per barrel), Aluminum (\$ per ton), gold (\$ per ounce), copper (\$ per ton) and nickel (\$ per ton) in May–October of 2013 as were received on the basis of nonlinear models of time series evaluated on the basis of the IMF data in the period from January 1980 till March 2013.*

Table 8

#### THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF PRICES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

Month	Brent oil (\$ per barrel)	Aluminum (\$ per ton)	Gold (\$ per ounce)	Copper (\$ per ton)	Nickel (\$ per ton)
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models					
May 2013	113.56	1858	1604	7438	16350
June 2013	114.83	1808	1611	7450	16663
July 2013	116.82	1791	1618	7422	16613
August 2013	116.59	1791	1625	7378	16723
September 2013	117.51	1771	1636	7325	16753
October 2013	118.59	1765	1645	7280	16760
Growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)					
May 2013	2.7	-7.2	1.2	-5.8	-3.6
June 2013	20.1	-4.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
July 2013	13.3	-4.5	1.5	-2.1	3.0
August 2013	2.9	-2.9	-0.1	-1.8	6.5
September 2013	3.6	-14.2	-6.2	-9.4	-3.1
October 2013	5.9	-10.6	-5.9	-9.7	-2.4
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2012					
May 2012	110,52	2003	1585	7897	16968
June 2012	95,59	1886	1596	7428	16604
July 2012	103,14	1876	1594	7584	16128
August 2012	113,34	1843	1626	7510	15704
September 2012	113,38	2064	1744	8088	17288
October 2012	111,97	1974	1747	8062	17169

*Note:* in the period from January 1980 till March 2013, the series of prices on oil, nickel, gold, copper and aluminum are series of DS type.

The average expected level of prices on oil amounts to about \$116.3 per barrel which figure is on average 8.1% higher than the respective indices of the previous year. Prices on aluminum are expected at the level of about \$1,797 per ton, while their average decrease is expected to amount to about 7% against the respective level of the previous year. Prices on gold are expected to amount to about \$1,623 per ounce. Average prices on copper are expected to amount to about \$7,382 per ton, while those on nickel, to about \$16,643 per ton. The average expected decrease in prices on gold and copper amounts to about 1% and 5%, respectively on the respective level of the previous year; the average expected growth in prices on nickel amounts to 0.1% on the respective level of the previous year.

## MONETARY INDICES

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 in May–October 2013 were received on the basis of models of time-series of respective indices calculated by the CBR<sup>1</sup> in the period from October

<sup>1</sup> The data on the specific month is given in accordance with the methods of the CBR as of the beginning of the following month.

1998 till March 2013. *Table 9* presents the outputs of calculations of forecast values and actual values of those indices 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 policy of the CBR the 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.

Table 9

THE FORECAST OF  $M_2$  MONETARY AGGREGATE AND THE MONETARY BASE

Period	Monetary base		$M_2$	
	Billion Rb	Growth on the previous month, %	Billion Rb	Growth on the previous month, %
May 2013	7597	0.0	28432	1,5
June 2013	7786	2.5	28873	1,6
July 2013	7788	0.0	29325	1,6
August 2013	7979	2.5	29786	1,6
September 2013	7983	0.0	30258	1,6
October 2013	8178	2.4	30741	1,6
For reference: actual value in the respective months of 2012 (growth on the previous month, %)				
May 2012		0.5		0.8
June 2012		2.1		1.3
July 2012		1.0		-0.5
August 2012		-0.9		0.0
September 2012		0.3		0.3
October 2012		0.9		0.3

*Note:* in the period from October 1998 to March 2013, all the time series of monetary indices were attributed to the class of series which are stationary in the first-order differences and have an explicit seasonal component.

In May–October 2013, the monthly average rate of growth in the monetary base and the  $M_2$  monetary index will amount to 1.2% and 1.6%, respectively.

## INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

Table 10

## THE FORECAST OF INTERNATIONAL (GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE) RESERVES

*This section presents the outputs of the statistical evaluation of such future values of the international reserves of the Russian Federation<sup>1</sup> as were received on the basis of evaluation of the model of time series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves on the basis of the data of the CBR in the period from October 1998 till February 2013. That index is forecasted without taking into account a decrease in the amount of the reserves due to payment of the foreign debt and for that reason the values of the volumes of the international reserves in the months where foreign debt payments are made may happen to be overestimated (or, otherwise, underestimated) as compared to the actual ones.*

On the basis of the outputs of the forecast, in May–October 2013 the international reserves will grow at the monthly average rate of 1.2%.

Period	Forecast values according to ARIMA-models	
	Billion USD	Growth on the previous month, %
May 2013	526.1	0.4
Jun 2013	537.2	2.1
Jul 2013	546.4	1.7
Aug 2013	550.3	0.7
Sep 2013	554.2	0.7
Oct 2013	561.1	1.2
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2012		
May 2012	510.4	-2.7
Jun 2012	514.3	0.8
Jul 2012	510.5	-0.7
Aug 2012	514.6	0.8
Sep 2012	529.9	3.0
Oct 2012	526.8	-0.6

*Note:* in the period from October 1998 till March 2013, the series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation were identified as stationary series in difference.

<sup>1</sup> The data on the volume of the gold and foreign exchange reserves is presented as of the first day of the following month.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The model calculations of prospective values of the foreign exchange rates (RUR per USD and euro) were made on the basis of assessment of the time series models (ARIMA) and structural models (SM) of the relevant indicators quoted by the RF Central Bank as of the last date of each month over the periods between October 1998 and April 2013 and between January 1999 and April 2013<sup>1</sup>, respectively.

In the period under review, the value of the USD/RUR exchange rate is forecasted on the basis of the average of the two models equal to Rb 30.98 per \$1. A similar forecast of the EUR/USD exchange rate will amount to \$1.32 per euro.

Table 11

### FORECASTS OF THE RUR/USD AND USD/EUR EXCHANGE RATES

Period	Forecast values of the RUR/USD exchange rate (RUR per USD) according to ARIMA-model		Forecast values of the USD/EUR (USD per EUR) according to ARIMA-model	
	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
May 2013	30.83	30.53	1.34	1.30
June 2013	31.02	30.71	1.34	1.30
July 2013	31.20	30.63	1.35	1.30
August 2013	31.28	30.79	1.35	1.30
September 2013	31.47	30.72	1.35	1.30
October 2013	31.64	30.87	1.35	1.30
For reference: actual values in the similar period of 2012				
May 2012	32.45		1.24	
June 2012	32.82		1.26	
July 2012	32.19		1.23	
August 2012	32.29		1.26	
September 2012	31.22		1.29	
October 2012	31.53		1.30	

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

## INDICES OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING

This section (Table 12) presents such outputs of calculations of forecast values of indices of real wages, real disposable cash income and real cash income<sup>2</sup> as were received on the basis of the model of time series of respective indices calculated by Rosstat and taken in the period from January 1999 till March 2013. The above indices depend to a certain extent on the centralized decisions on raising of wages and salaries to public sector workers, as well as those on raising of pensions, scholarships and allowances; such a situation introduces some changes in the dynamics of the indices under review. As a result, the future values of the indices of real wages and real disposable cash income calculated on the basis of the series which last observations are either considerably higher or lower than the previous ones due to such a raising may differ greatly from those which are implemented in reality.

According to the outputs shown in Table 12, growth in all the indices of the standard of living of the population on the level of the respective period of the previous year is expected. So, average

1 The Bulletin applies the IMF's data for the period between January 1999 and February 2013. The data for March and April 2013 was obtained from the foreign exchange rate statistics website: [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com)

2 Real cash income is a relative index which is calculated by means of division of the index of the nominal size (which was actually formed in the period under review) of households' cash income by the CPI. Real disposable cash income is cash income minus mandatory payments and contributions. (See: Rossiisky Statisticheskyy Ezhegodnik, Moscow, Rosstat, 2004, p. 212).

growth of 3.5% in real disposable cash income is expected; growth in real cash income on the respective level of the previous year is expected to amount to 3%. Growth in real accrued wages and salaries is expected to amount to 2.15% on the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table 12

## THE FORECAST OF THE INDICES OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Period	Real disposable cash income	Real cash income	Real accrued wages and salaries
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the respective month of 2012)			
May 2013	106.2	105.2	99.5
June 2013	103.4	103.1	100.7
July 2013	104.0	103.8	102.4
August 2013	101.4	100.7	104.6
September 2013	102.9	101.7	104.1
October 2013	103.1	103.2	101.0
For reference: actual values in the respective period of 2012 (% of the same period of 2011)			
May 2012	105.3	106.8	112.4
June 2012	106.6	106.5	110.2
July 2012	100.3	100.2	108.1
August 2012	109.3	110.4	106.0
September 2012	105.3	107.5	104.7
October 2012	103.8	103.9	107.1

*Note:* for calculating purposes, the series of the disposable cash income, real cash income and real wages in the base form were used (March 1999 was adopted as a base period). In the period from January 1999 till March 2013, those series were attributed to the class of processes which are stationary in differences and have an explicit seasonal component.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

*For the purpose of calculation of the future values of the employment (of the number the gainfully employed population) and the unemployment (the total number of the unemployed), models of time series evaluated in the period from October 1998 till February 2013 on the basis of the monthly data of Rosstat<sup>1</sup> were used. The unemployment was calculated on the basis of the models with results of the outputs of business polls<sup>2</sup>, too.*

*It is to be noted that possible logical differences<sup>3</sup> in forecasts of the employment and the unemployment which totals should be equal to the index of the economically active population may arise due to the fact that each series is forecasted individually and not as the difference between the forecast values of the economically active population and another index.*

Table 13

## THE OUTPUTS OF CALCULATION OF FORECAST VALUES OF THE INDICES THE EMPLOYMENT AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT

Month	Employment (ARIMA)		Unemployment (ARIMA)			Unemployment (BS)		
	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population
May 2013	72.8	0.9	3.7	-6.4	5.1	3.9	-3.7	5.4
June 2013	73.0	0.8	3.7	-8.0	5.0	3.9	-3.7	5.3

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

2 The model is evaluated in the period from January 1999 till February 2013.

3 For example, deemed as such a difference may be a simultaneous decrease both in the number of the gainfully employed population and the total number of the unemployed. 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 economically active population.

Table 13, cont'd

Month	Employment (ARIMA)		Unemployment (ARIMA)			Unemployment (BS)		
	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population	Million people	Growth on the respective month of 2012 (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population
July 2013	73.2	1.1	3.8	-4.2	5.2	3.9	-3.2	5.3
August 2013	73.5	1.3	3.8	-0.7	5.1	3.8	-0.8	5.2
September 2013	73.3	1.2	3.8	-0.7	5.1	3.8	-0.8	5.2
October 2013	72.6	1.2	3.9	0.7	5.4	3.8	-1.5	5.2
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2012 (million people)								
May 2012	72.2		4.0					
June 2012	72.4		4.0					
July 2012	72.4		4.0					
August 2012	72.6		3.8					
September 2012	72.4		3.8					
October 2012	71.7		3.9					

Note: in the period from October 1998 till February 2013, the series of the number of the gainfully employed population is a stochastic process which is stationary around the trend. The series of the index of the total number of the unemployed is a stochastic process with the first order integration. Both the indices include a seasonal component.

According to the forecasts on the basis of ARIMA-models (*Table 13*), in May–October 2013 growth in the number of gainfully employed population will amount on average to 1.1% a month on the corresponding period of 2012.

The average decrease in the index of the total number of the unemployed is expected at the level of 2.8% a month as compared to the same period of 2012. ●

## ANNEX

## Diagrams of the Time Series of the Economic Indices of the Russian

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

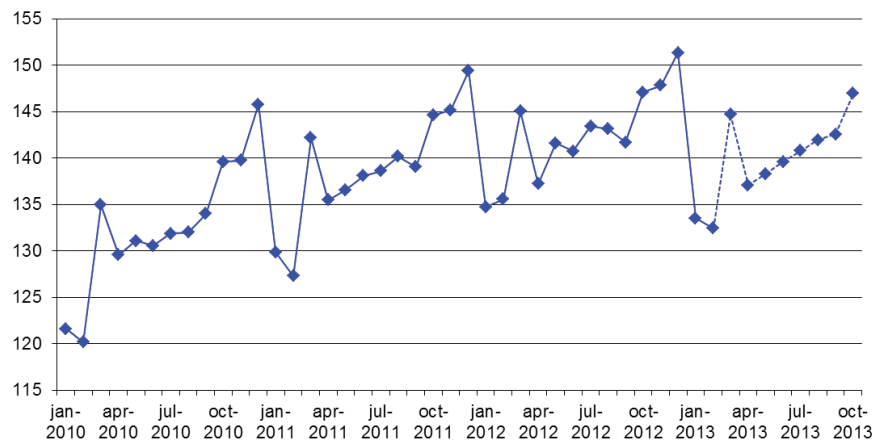


Fig. 1b. The CEC-NRU HSE index of industrial production (ARIMA-model) (% of January 1995)

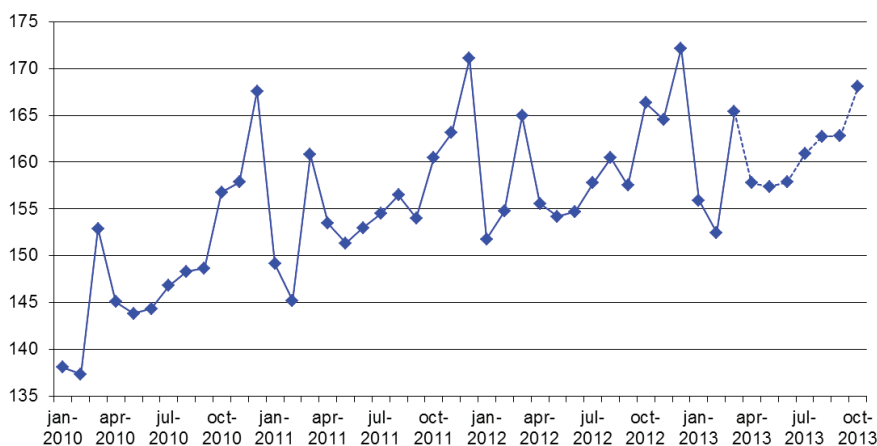


Fig. 2a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards production of primary products (% of December 2001)

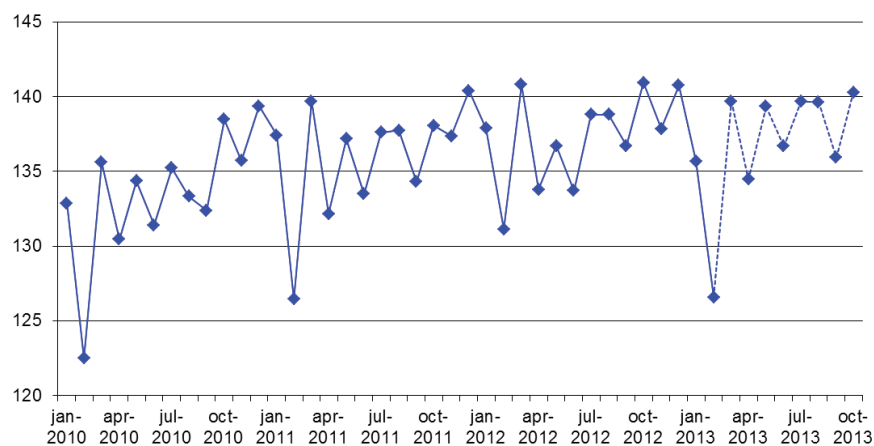


Fig. 2b. The CEC–NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards production of primary products (% of January 1995)

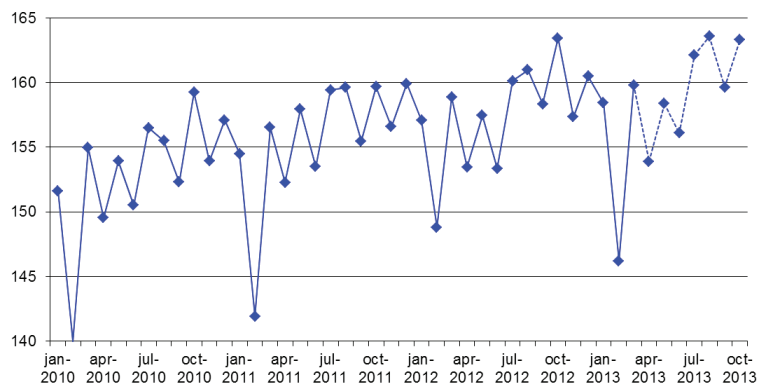


Fig. 3a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards manufacturing industry (% of December 2001)

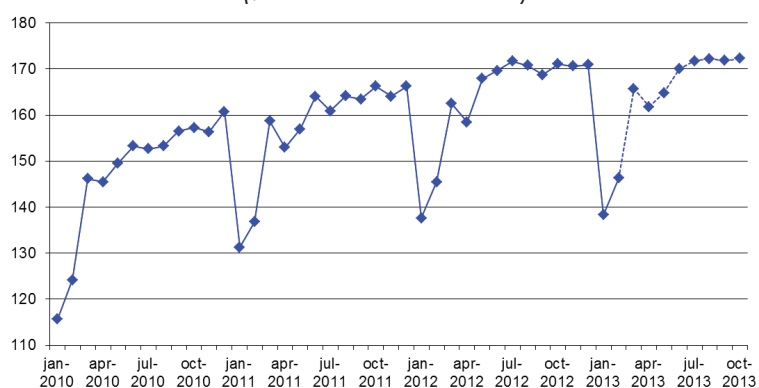


Fig. 3b. The CEC–NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards manufacturing industry (% of January 1995)

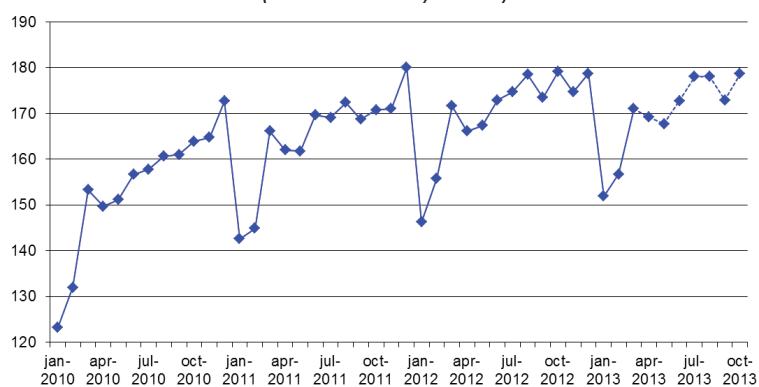


Fig. 4a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards production and distribution of power, gas and water (% of December 1998)

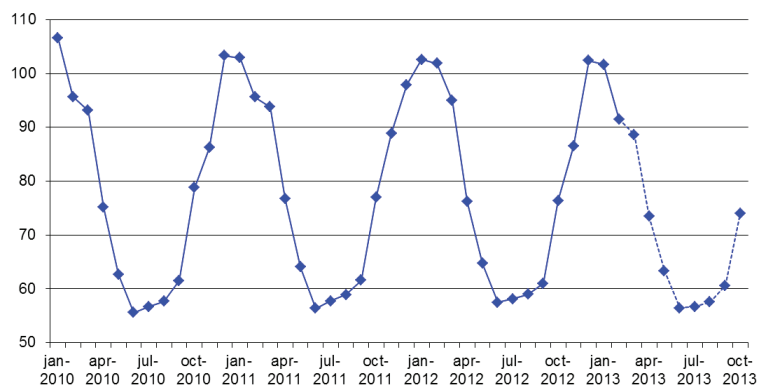




Fig. 4b. The NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards production and distribution of power, gas and water (% of January 1995)

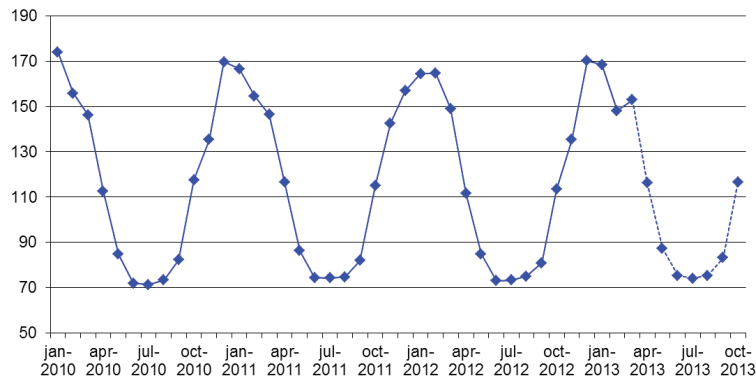


Fig. 5a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards production of food products (% of December 2001)

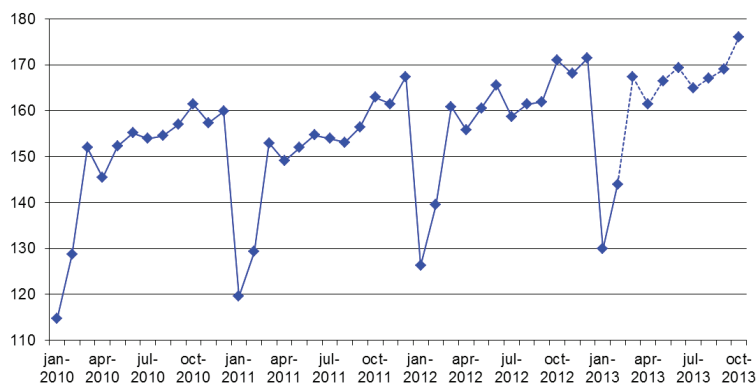


Fig. 5b. The NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards production of food products (% of January 1995)

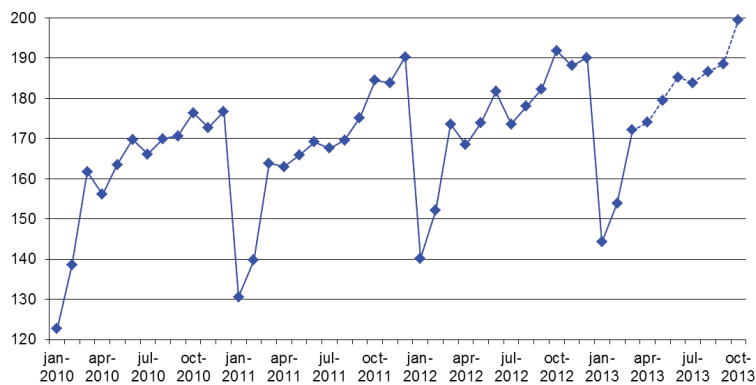


Fig. 6a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards production of charred coal and oil products (% of December 2001)

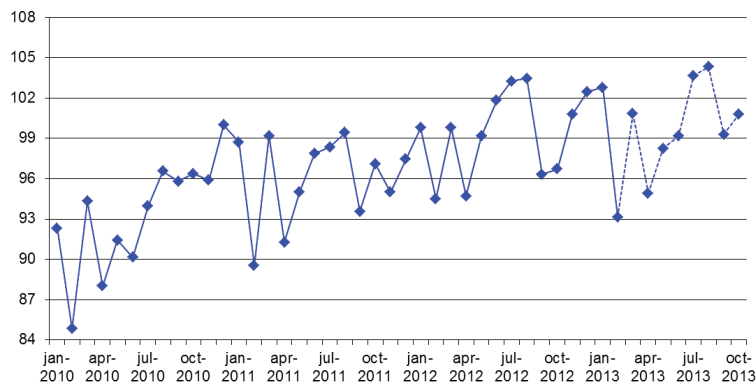


Fig. 6b. The NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards production of charred coal and oil products (% of January 1995)

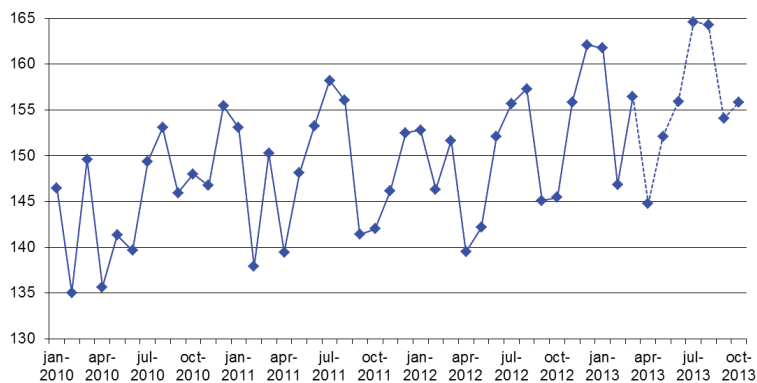


Fig.7a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods (% of December 1998)

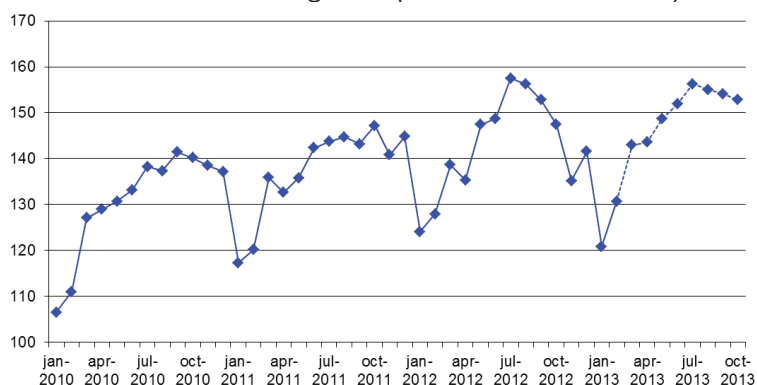


Fig. 7b. The NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods (% of January 1995)

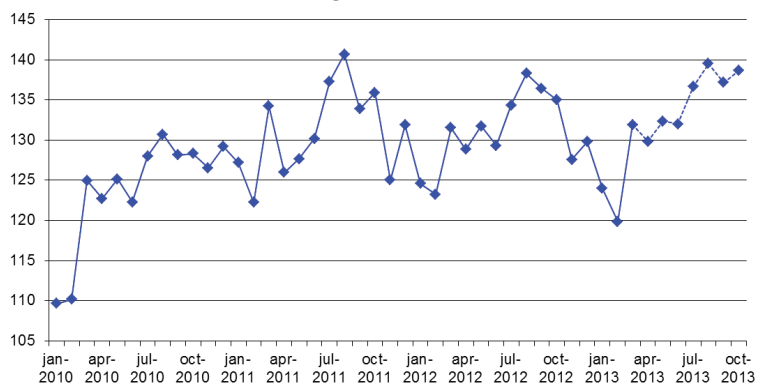


Fig. 8a. The FSSS index of industrial production as regards production of machines and equipment (% of December 1998)

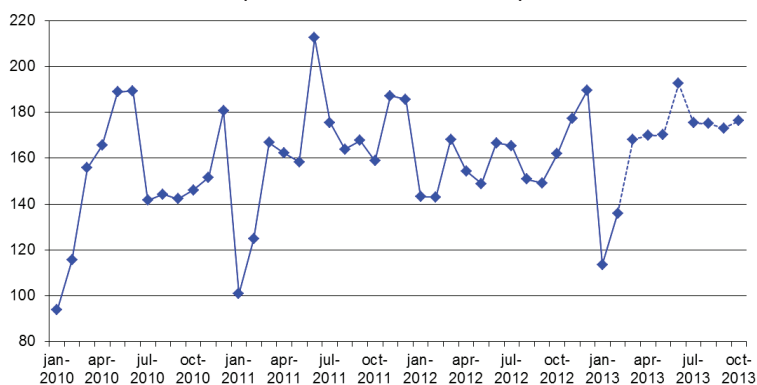


Fig. 8b. The NRU HSE index of industrial production as regards production of machines and equipment (% of January 1995)

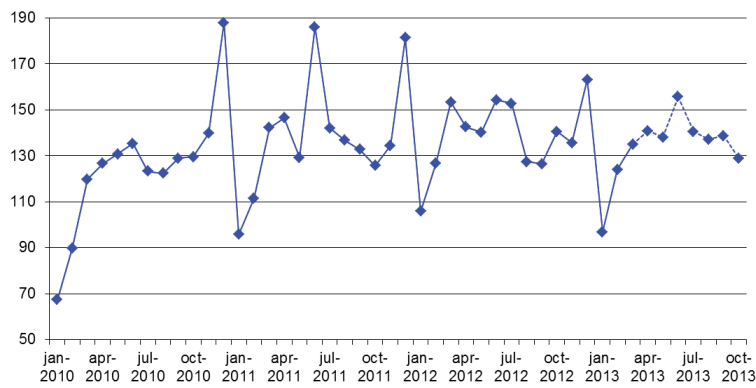


Fig. 9. The volume of retail sales (billion Rb)

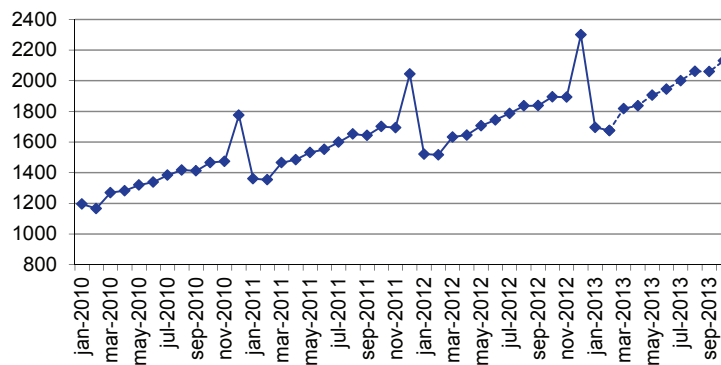


Fig. 9a. The real turnover of the retail trade (% of the respective period of last year)

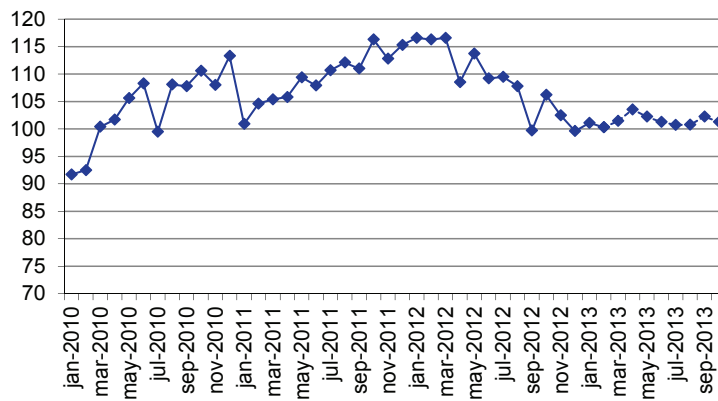


Fig. 10. Investments in capital assets (billion Rb)

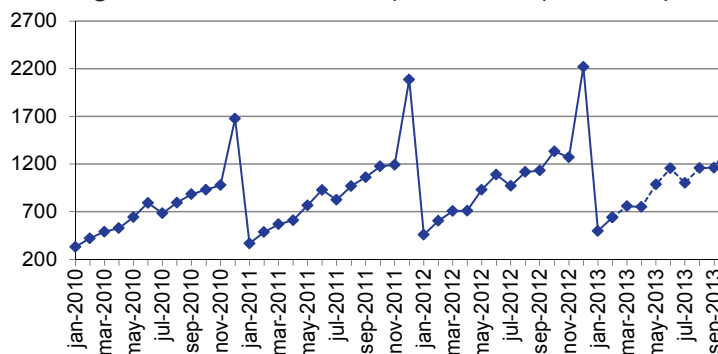


Fig. 10a. Real investments in capital assets  
(% of the respective period of the previous year)

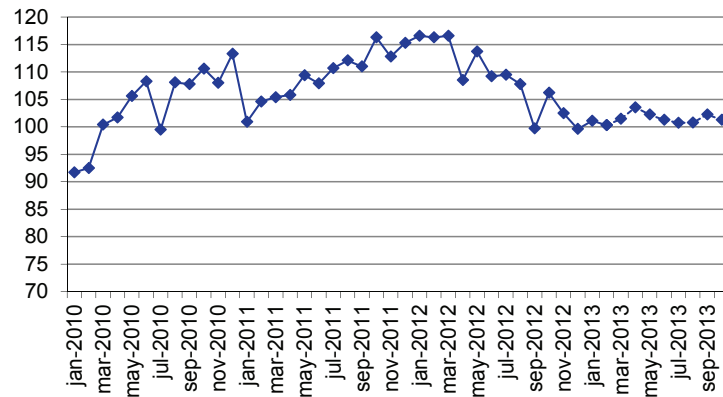


Fig. 11. Export to all the countries (billion USD)

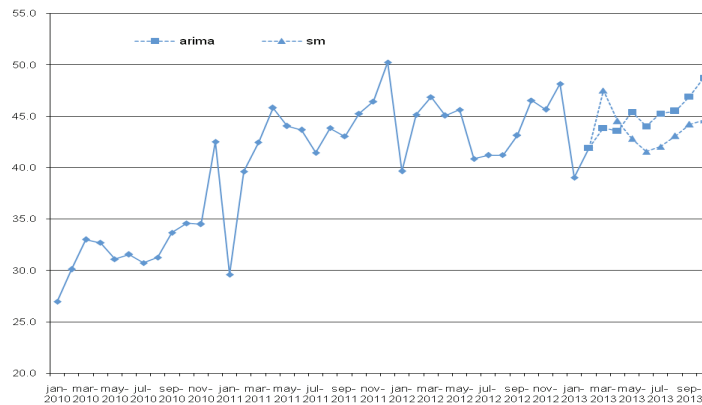


Fig. 12. Export to countries outside the CIS (billion USD)

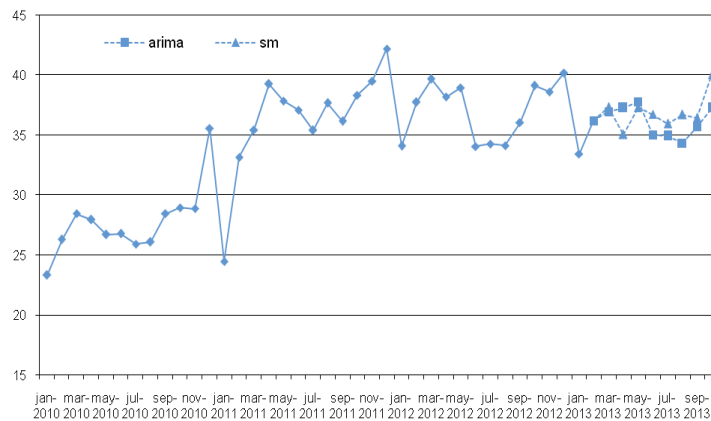


Fig. 13. Import from all the countries (billion USD)

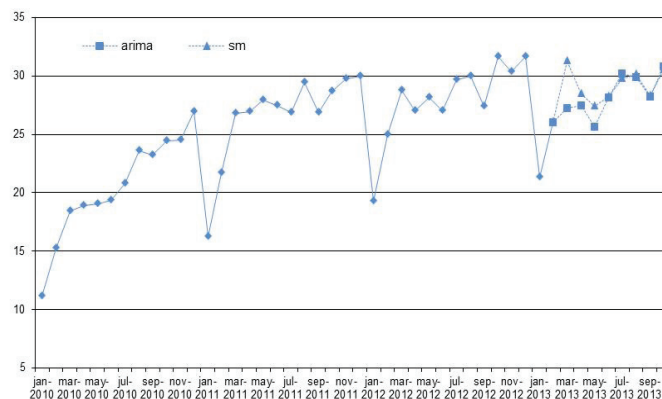


Fig. 14. Import from countries outside the CIS (billion USD)

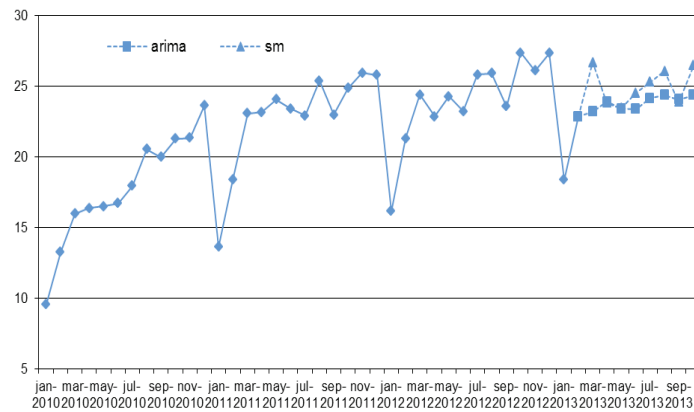


Fig. 15. Consumer price index as % of December of the previous year

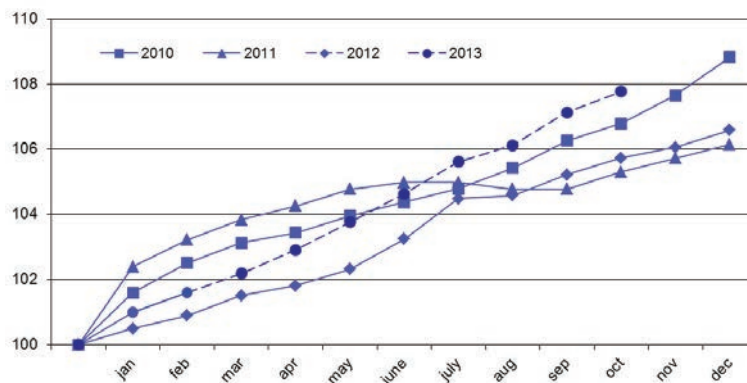


Fig. 15a. Consumer price index as % of December of the preceding year (SM)

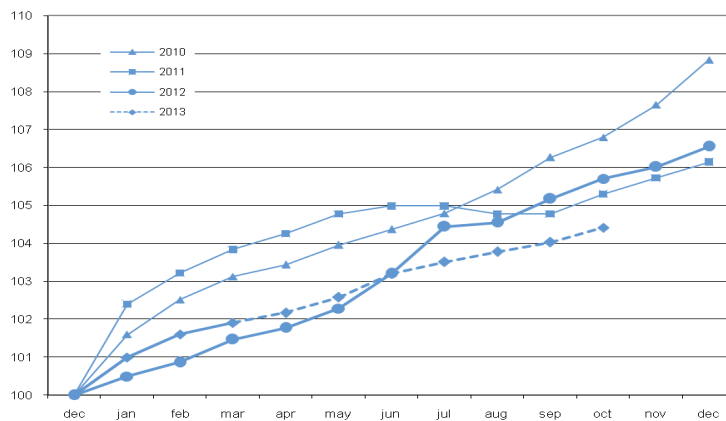


Fig. 16. Producer price index (industrial goods), % of December of the previous year

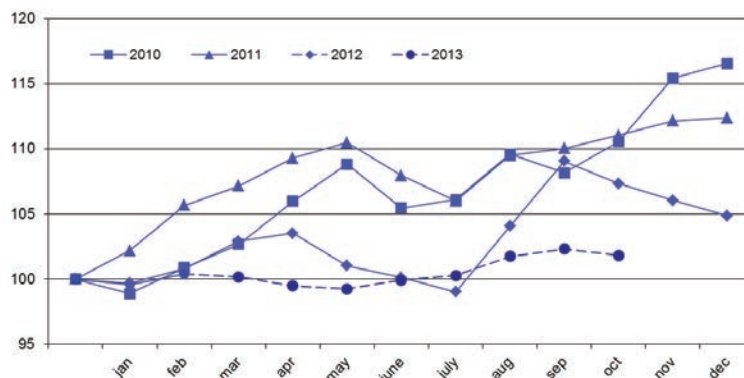


Fig. 17. Price index as regards production of primary products, % of December of the previous year

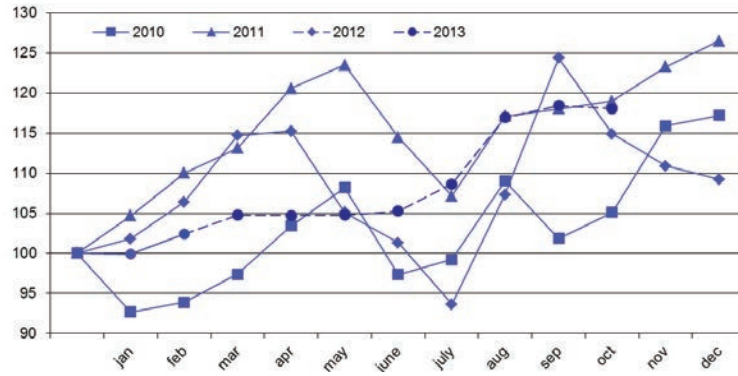


Fig. 18. Price index as regards manufacturing industries, % of December of the previous year

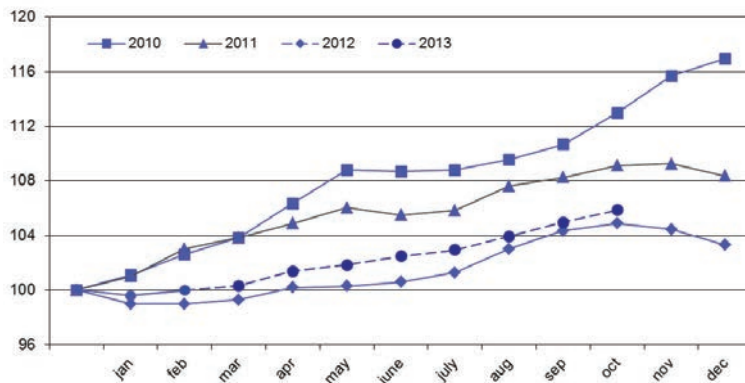


Fig. 19. Price index as regards production and distribution of power, gas and water, % of December of the previous year

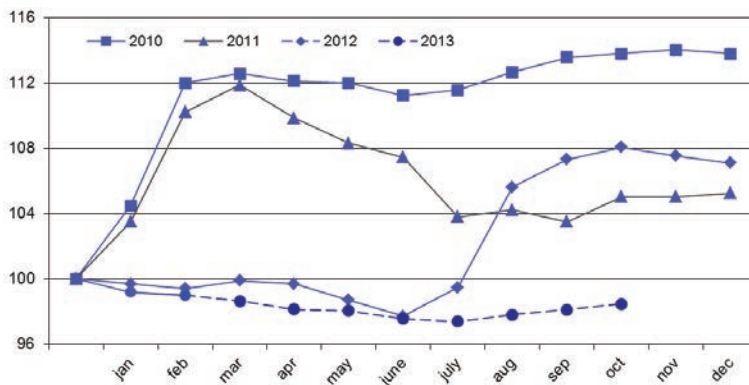


Fig. 20. Price index as regards production of food products, % of December of the previous year

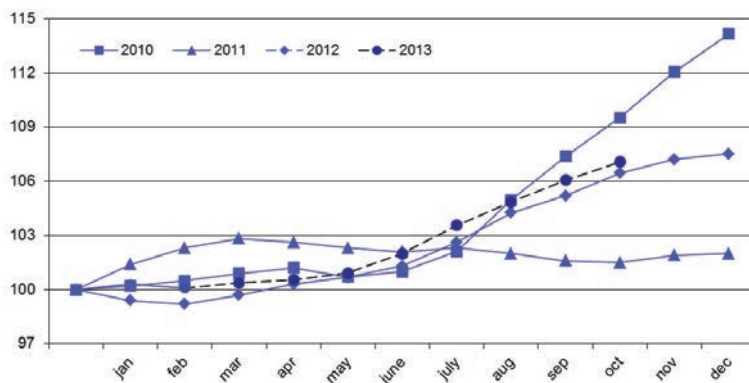


Fig. 21. Price index as regards textile and sewing industry, % of December of the previous year

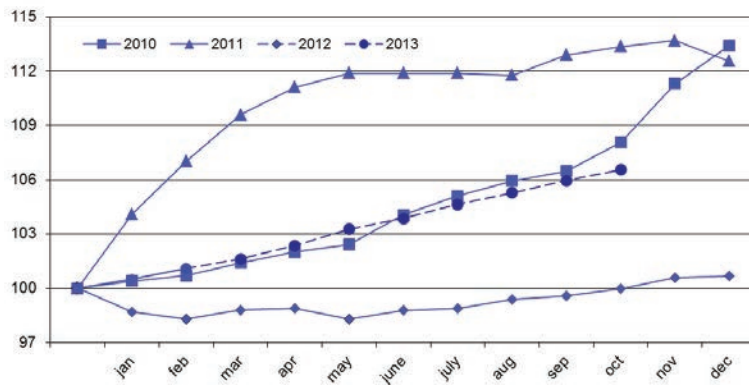


Fig. 22. Price index as regards woodworking and production of wood products, % of December of the previous year

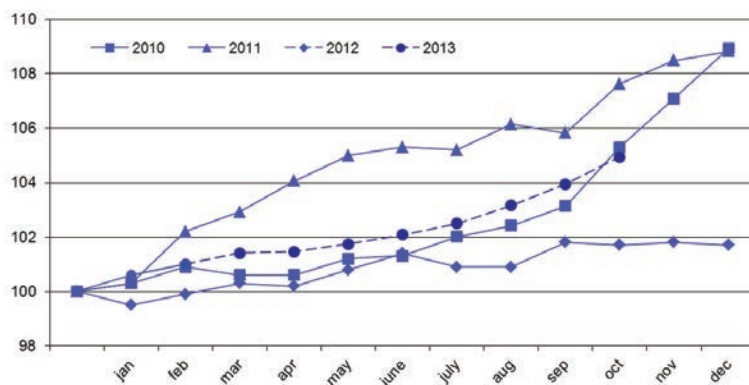


Fig. 23. Price index as regards pulp and paper industry, % of December of the previous year

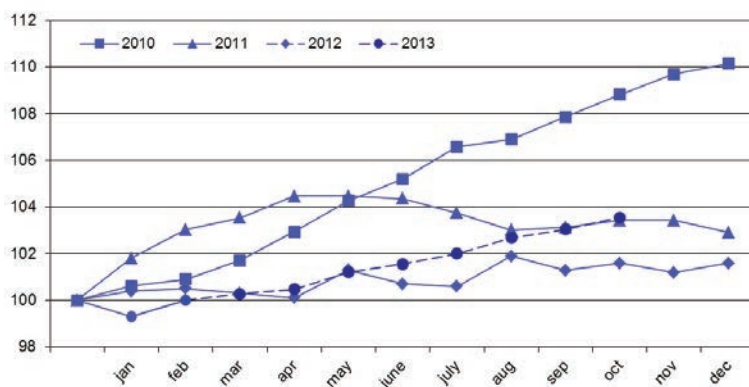


Fig. 24. Price index as regards production of charred coal and oil products, % of December of the previous year

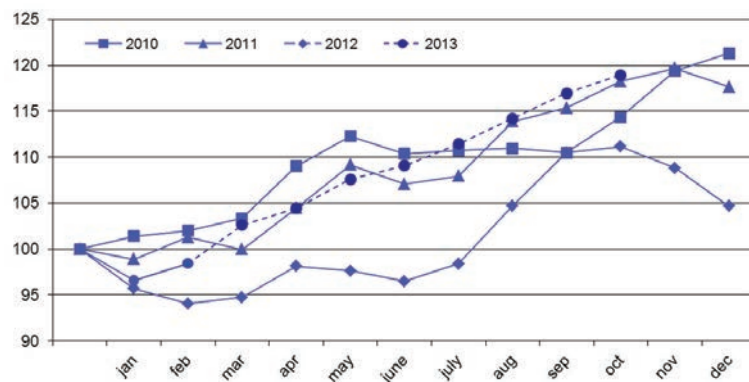


Fig. 25. Price index as regards chemical industry, % of December of the previous year

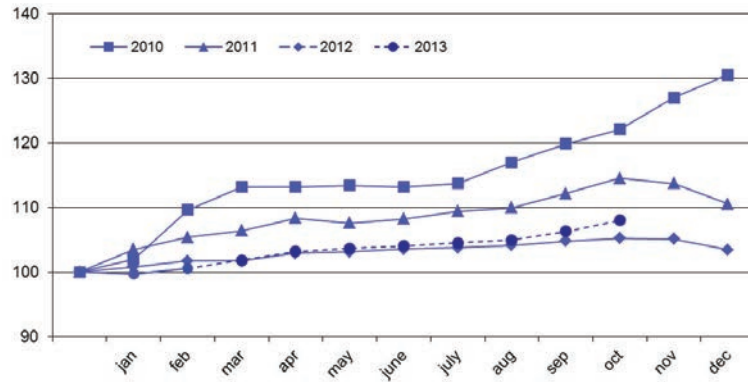


Fig.26. Price index as regards iron and steel industry and production of finished metal goods, % of December of the previous year

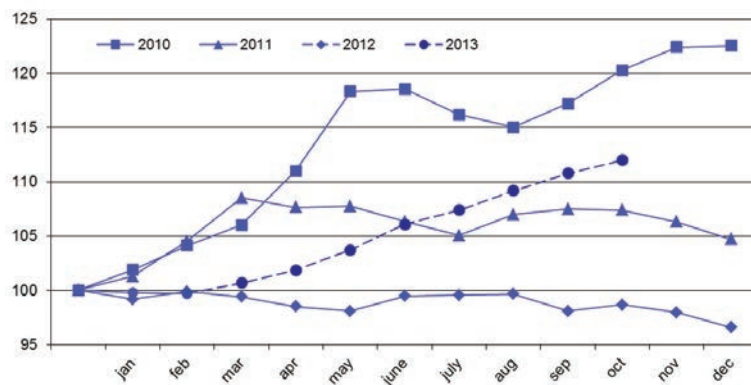


Fig.27. Price index as regards production of machines and equipment, % of December of the previous year

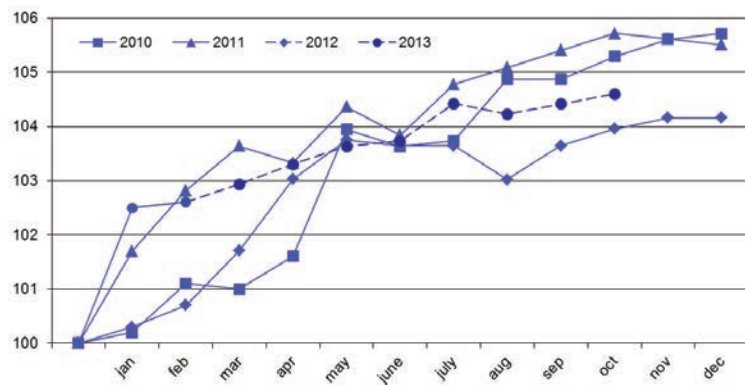


Fig.28. Price index as regards production of transportation vehicles and equipment, % of December of the previous year

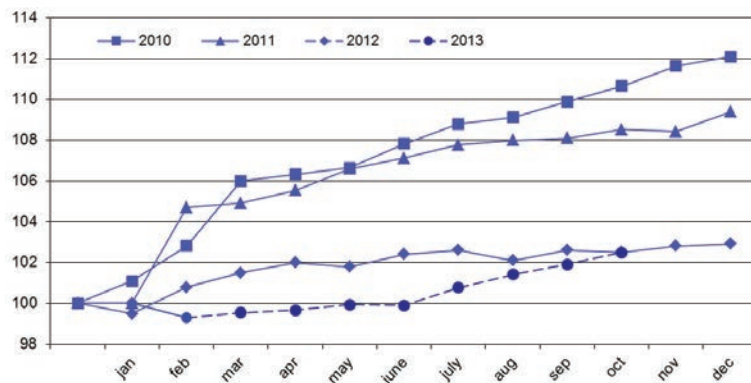




Fig. 29. The cost of the minimum package of food products per person a month (Rb)

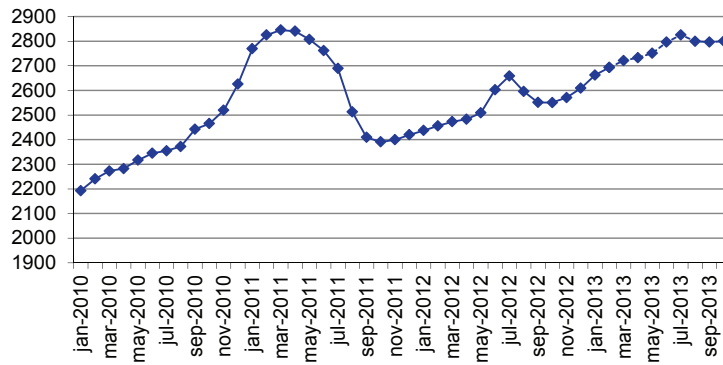


Fig. 30. The composite index of transportation tariffs (for each year as % of the previous month)

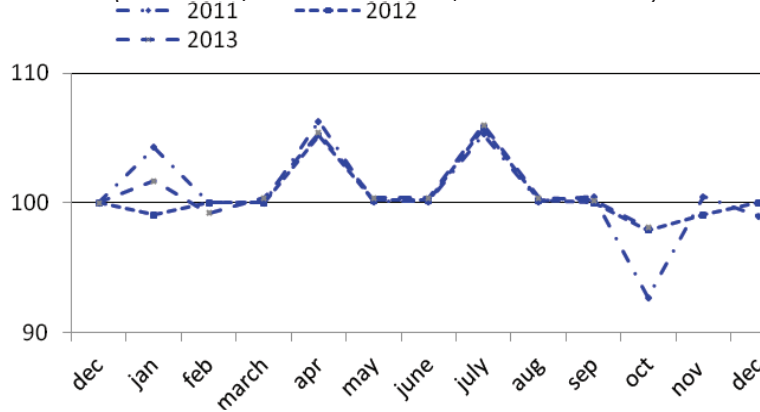


Fig. 31. Index of tariffs on motor cargo carriage (for each year as % of the previous month)

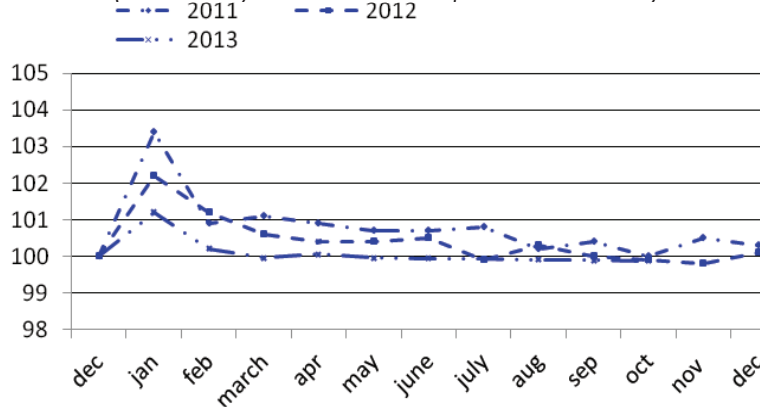


Fig. 32. Index of tariffs on pipeline transportation (for each year as % of the previous month)

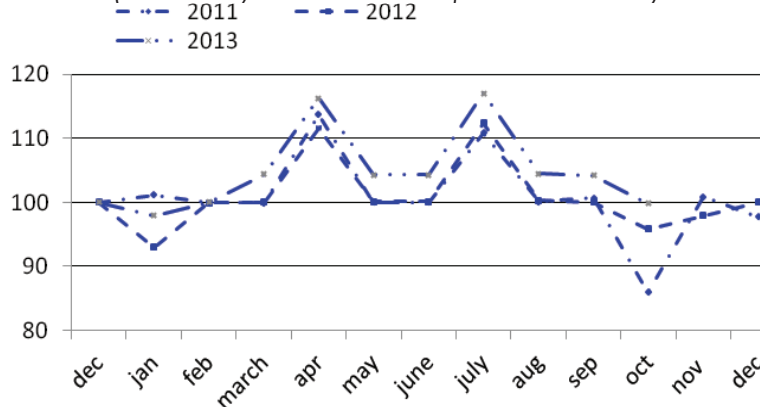


Fig. 33. Prices on Brent oil (\$ a barrel)

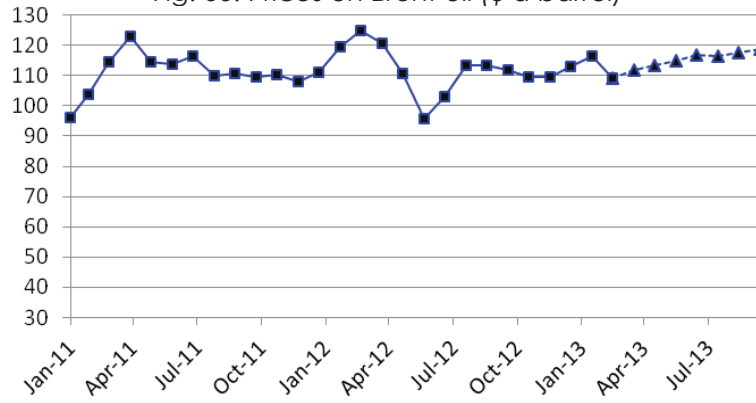


Fig. 34. Prices on aluminum (\$ per ton)

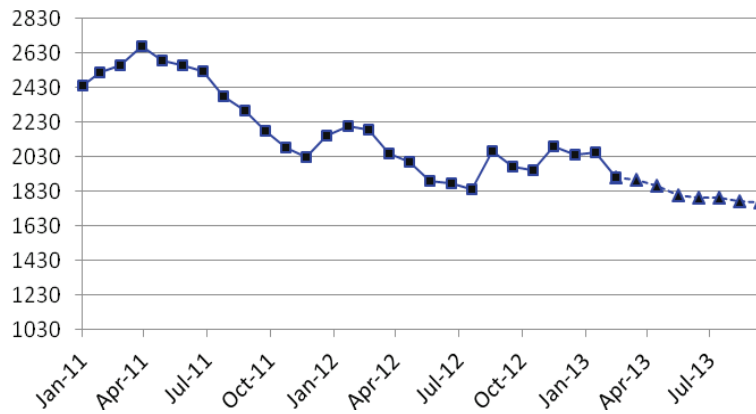


Fig. 35. Prices on gold (\$ per ounce)

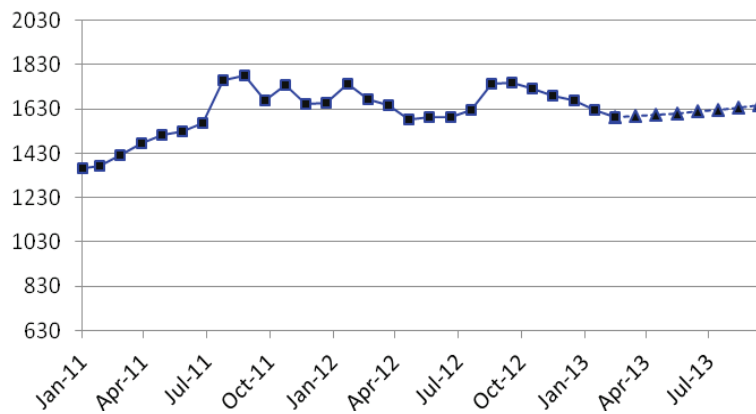


Fig. 36. Price on nickel (\$ per ton)

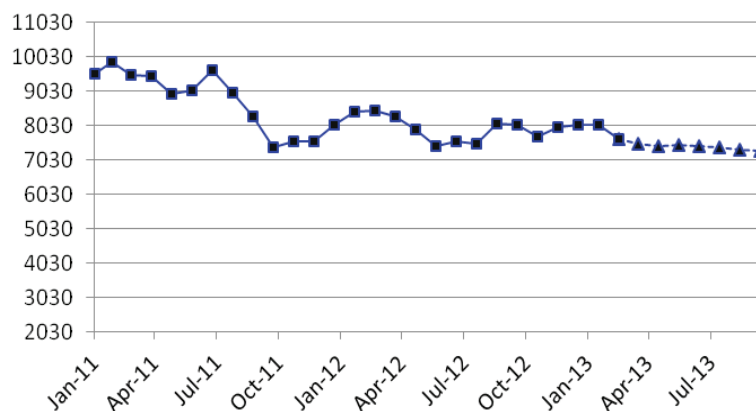


Fig. 37. Prices on copper (\$ per ton)

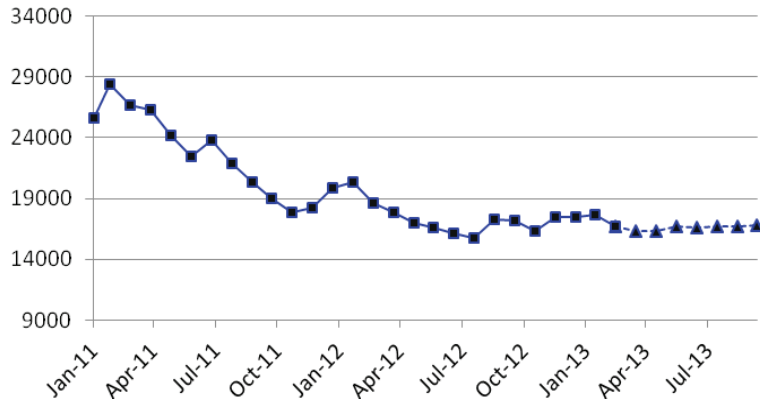


Fig. 38. Monetary base, million Rb

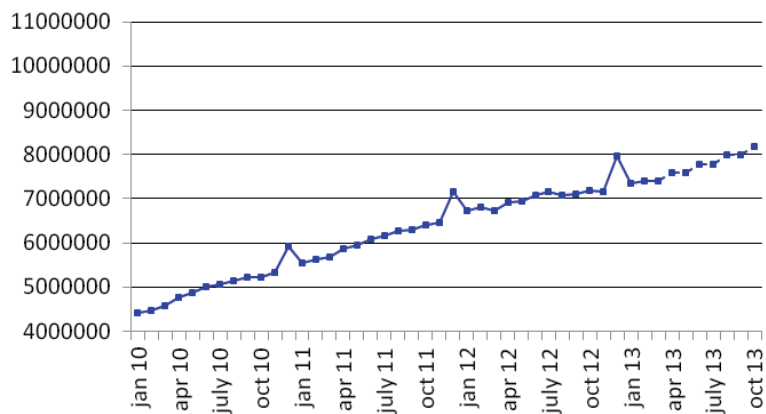
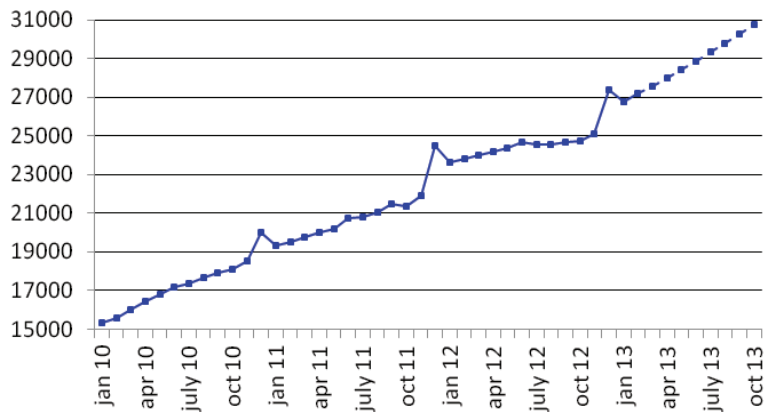
Fig. 39.  $M_2$ , billion Rb

Fig. 40. International reserves of the Russian Federation, million USD

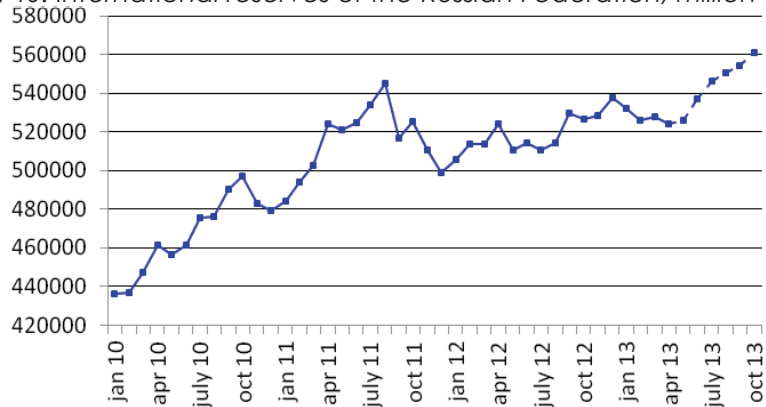


Fig. 41. The RUR/USD exchange rate

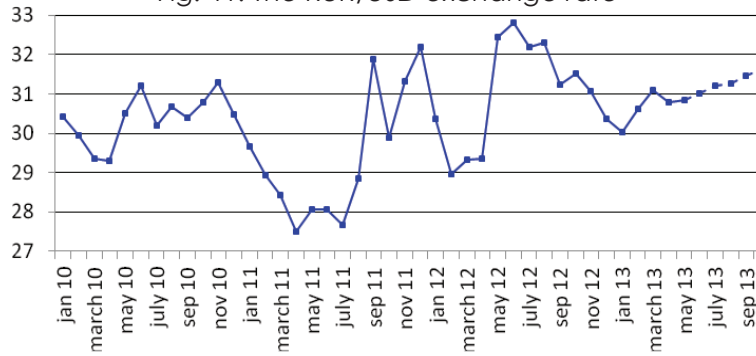


Fig. 41a. The RUR/USD exchange rate (SM)

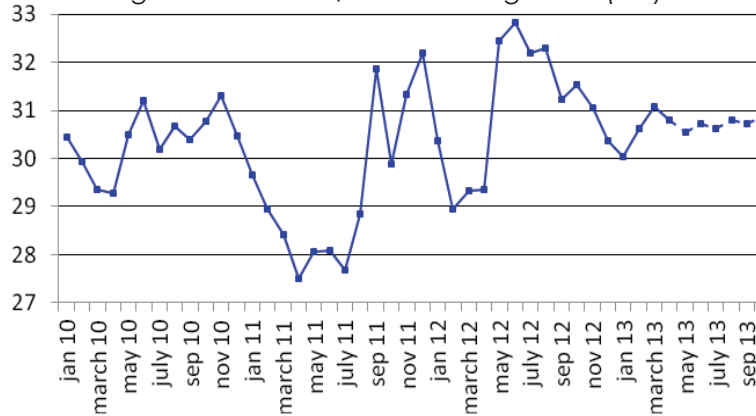


Fig. 42. The USD/EUR exchange rate

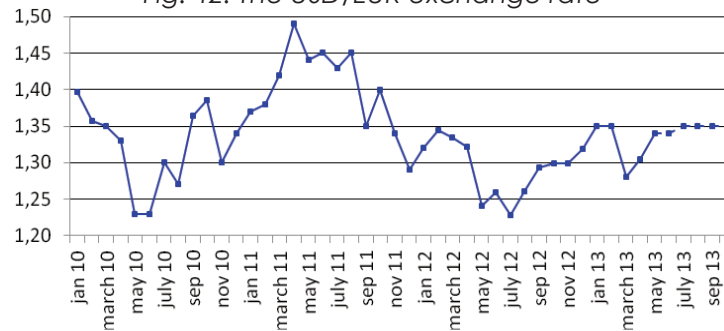


Fig. 42a. The USD/EUR exchange rate (SM)

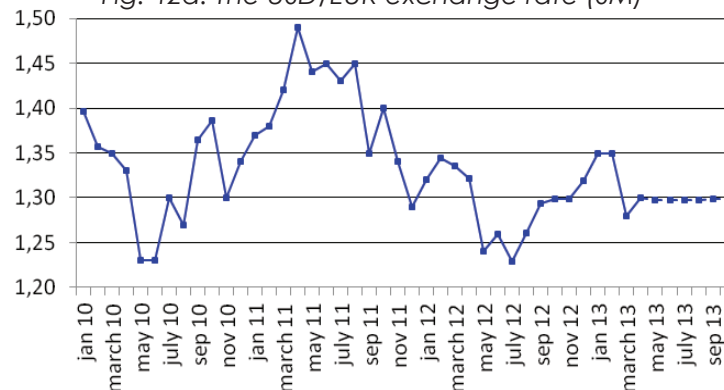


Fig. 43. Real disposable cash income (% of the respective period of the previous year)

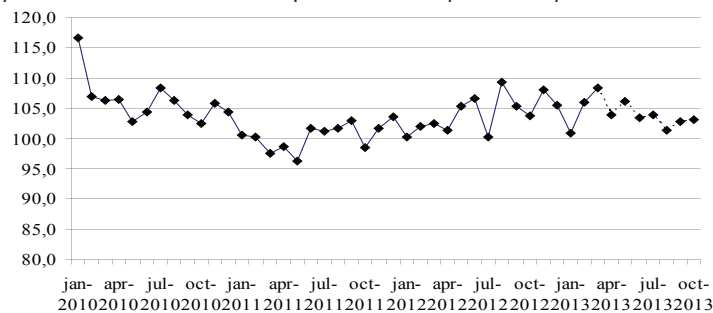


Fig. 44. Real cash income (% of the level of January 1999)

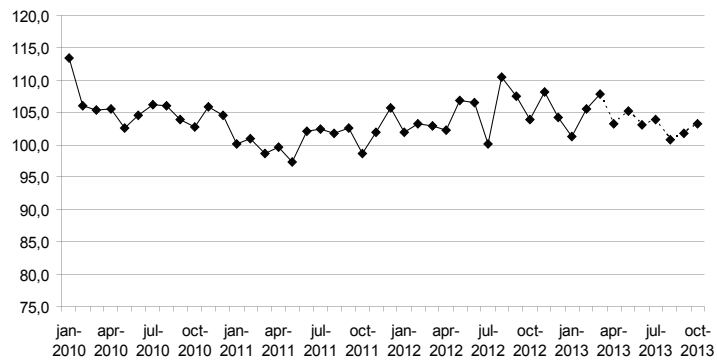


Fig. 45. Real accrued wages and salaries (% of the respective period of the previous year)

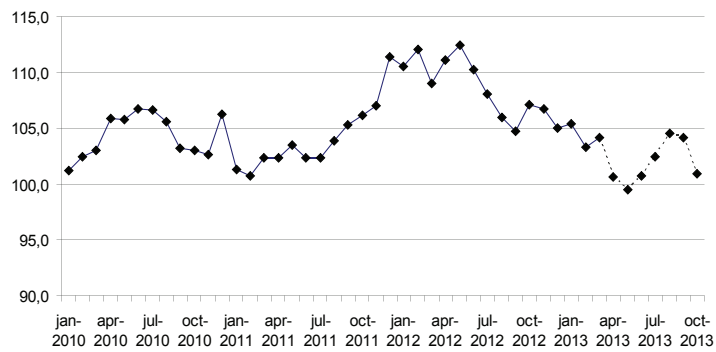


Fig. 46. Employment (million people)

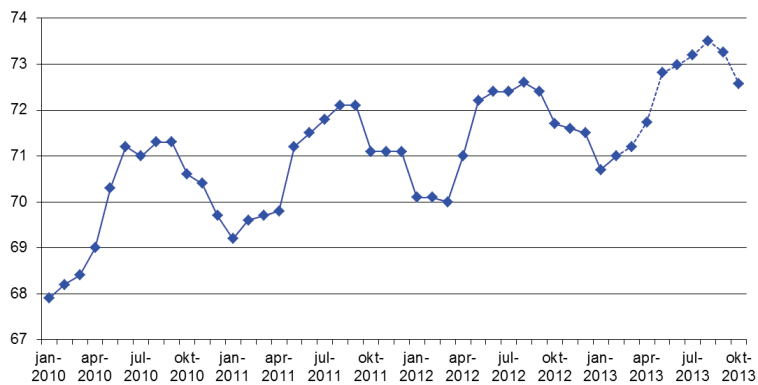


Fig. 47. Unemployment (million people)

