



**GAIDAR INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC POLICY**

125993, Russia, Moscow, Gazetny Pereulok 5

Tel./Fax +7(495)629-6596

[www.iep.ru](http://www.iep.ru)

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

M.Turuntseva, E.Astafieva, M.Bayeva, A.Bozhechkova,  
A.Buzaev, T.Kibliitskaya, Yu.Ponomarev and A.Skrobotov

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## INTRODUCTION TO ALL THE ISSUES

This paper presents calculations of various economic indicators for the Russian Federation in the period from December 2016 to May 2017, which were performed using time series models developed as a result of research conducted by the Gaidar Institute over the past few years<sup>1</sup>. A method of forecasting falls within the group of *formal* or *statistical* methods. In other words, the calculated values neither express the *opinion* nor *expert evaluation* of the researcher, rather they are calculations of future values for a specific economic indicator, which were performed using formal ARIMA models ( $p, d, q$ ) given a prevailing trend and its, in some cases, significant changes. The presented forecasts are of inertial nature, because 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 time horizon to be forecast. The foregoing calculations of future values of economic indicators for the Russian Federation can be used in making decisions on economic policy, provided that the general trends, which were seen prior to forecasting for each specific indicator, remain the same, i.e. prevailing long-term trends will see no serious shocks or changes in the future.

Despite that there is a great deal of data available on the period preceding the crisis of 1998, models of forecasting were analyzed and constructed using only the time horizon which followed August 1998. This can be explained by the findings of previous studies<sup>2</sup> which concluded, among other key inferences, that the quality of forecasts was deteriorated in most of the cases when the 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 into 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.<sup>3</sup>

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, which were calculated using models developed at the Gaidar Institute, and volumes of imports/exports from/to all countries, which were calculated using structural models (SM). The forecast values based on the structural models may, in some cases, produce better results than ARIMA-models do, because structural models are constructed by adding information of the dynamics of exogenous variables. Besides, the

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*. Moscow, IET, 2001; R.M. Entov, V.P. Nosko, A.D. Yudin, P.A. Kadochnikov, S.S. Ponomarenko. *Problems of Forecasting of Some Macroeconomic Indices*. 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 Indices of the Russian Federation*. Moscow, 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.

use of structural forecasts in making aggregated forecasts (i.e. forecasts obtained as average value from several models) may help make forecast values more accurate.

The dynamics of the Consumer Price Index was modeled using theoretical assumptions arising from the monetary theory. The following was 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 the dynamics of manufacturers' costs relies heavily on this indicator.

The baseline indicator to be noted 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 most significant factors, which determine the dynamics of exports: a higher price leads to greater exports of goods. 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 – were added so that seasonal fluctuations were factored in. The dynamics of imports is effected by personal and corporate incomes whose increase triggers higher demand for all goods including imported ones. The real disposable cash income reflects the personal income; the Industrial Production Index reflects the corporate income.

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

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

The paper also presents calculations of the values of the Industrial Production Index, the Producer Price Index and the Total Unemployment Index, which were calculated using the results of business surveys conducted by the Gaidar Institute. Empirical studies show<sup>1</sup> that the use of series of business surveys as explanatory variables<sup>2</sup> in forecasting models can make forecasting more accurate on the 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 chose a model for the CPI, which included 9<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> lags of the four principal components, as well as 1<sup>st</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> lags of the variable itself, and a model for the PPI, which included 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> lags of the four principal components, as well as 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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.



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND RETAIL SALES

### Industrial production

For making forecast for December of 2016 – May of 2017, the series of monthly data of the indices of industrial production released by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) from January 2002 to September 2016, as well as the series of the base indices of industrial production released by the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE<sup>1</sup>) over the period from January 1999 to October 2016 were used (the value of January 2000 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 the NRU HSE indices of industrial production are calculated using business surveys (BS) as well. The obtained results are shown in Table 1.

As seen from Table 1, the index of industrial production computed by the NRU HSE posted average<sup>2</sup> growth of 1.8% for December 2016 – May 2017 against the same period of the previous year on industry as a whole. For the index of industrial production computed by Rosstat, this indicator constitutes 0.9%. As of end-2016, the index of industrial production computed by Rosstat is forecast to annually grow at 0.3%, and the index of industrial production computed by the NRU HSE – 4.7%.

The average monthly values of the index of industrial production for mining computed by Rosstat and the NRU HSE for December 2016 – May 2017 will come to 1.1% and 1.1%, respectively. The production of coke and petroleum products is forecast to grow at (-0.6%) and (-0.6%) for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively.

In December 2016 – May 2017 in comparison with the same period of last year, the average growth of the NRU HSE index of industrial production for manufacturing comes to 0.8% and the Rosstat index at 0.9%. The average monthly values of the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes for industrial production of food products constitute 2.1% and 2.4%, respectively. The average monthly values of the index of industrial production for primary metals and fabricated metal products for December 2016 – May 2017 computed by Rosstat and the NRU HSE constitute (-4.0%) and (-3.5%), respectively. Manufacturing of machinery and equipment is forecast to grow on average at 9.1% and 8.4% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively.

The average growth of the index of industrial production for utilities (electricity, gas and water) computed by Rosstat for December 2016 – May 2017 in comparison with the same period of the previous year constitutes 1.8%; the same indicator for the NRU HSE index comes to 5.2%.

Reduction of the industrial production indexes computed by Rosstat across types of economic activities in 2016 averages (across types of activities) 2.0%, the industrial production indexes growth computed by the NRU HSE comes to 1.8%.

### Retail Sales

This section (Table 2) presents forecasts of monthly retail sales made on the basis of monthly Rosstat data over January 1999 – October 2016.

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

Forecast value according to ARIMA-model		
	Retail sales, billion RUR (in brackets – growth on the respective month of the previous year, %)	Real retail sales (as % of the respective period of the previous year)
Dec 16	3,114.2 (7.5)	95.6
Jan 17	2,104.7 (-1.0)	95.6
Feb 17	2,070.5 (-1.3)	93.7
Mar 17	2,261.1 (1.8)	93.6
Apr 17	2,232.5 (1.3)	94.4
May 17	2,283.8 (2.3)	94.2
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2015/2016		
Dec 15	2,898.1	85.9
Jan 16	2,126.2	93.6
Feb 16	2,098.6	95.3
Mar 16	2,220.3	93.8
Apr 16	2,204.2	94.9
May 16	2,232.9	93.6

Note: the series of retail sales and real retail sales over January 1999 – October 2016.

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

2 The average growth of industrial production indices is understood here as the average value of the said indices for six forecast months.

Table 3

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

	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	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
Dec 16	25.9	27.8	90	97	18.8	18.5	108	106	23.3	22.8	95	93	16.9	17.7	108	113
Jan 17	19.4	18.1	114	106	11.3	10.4	115	106	15.3	16.4	103	111	8.3	7.7	94	87
Feb 17	22.1	20.6	110	103	13.8	14.5	107	112	18.5	19.2	107	111	11.4	12.7	98	109
Mar 17	25.0	24.9	108	108	13.1	14.0	85	91	19.6	18.4	99	92	12.7	10.9	91	79
Apr 17	24.2	24.9	111	115	14.4	14.7	95	97	19.0	18.8	102	101	12.0	11.7	90	88
May 17	23.0	25.3	104	115	14.6	15.4	101	106	19.9	18.2	106	97	12.4	12.2	97	96
For reference: actual values in respective months of 2015/2016 (billion USD)																
Dec 15	28.7		17.4		24.5		15.6		24.5		15.6		15.6		15.6	
Jan 16	17.1		9.8		14.8		8.8		14.8		8.8		8.8		8.8	
Feb 16	20.0		12.9		17.3		11.6		17.3		11.6		11.6		11.6	
Mar 16	23.2		15.4		19.9		13.9		19.9		13.9		13.9		13.9	
Apr 16	21.7		15.2		18.6		13.4		18.6		13.4		13.4		13.4	
May 16	22.1		14.5		18.8		12.8		18.8		12.8		12.8		12.8	

Note: over the period from January 1999 to October 2016, 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.

As seen from *Table 2*, the monthly trade turnover (nominal volumes, RB bn.) is forecast to grow on average at around 1.8% for December 2016 – May 2017 against the corresponding period of 2015–2016.

The monthly real trade turnover is forecast to decrease on average at 5.7% in December 2016 – May 2017 against the same period of 2015–2016.

The nominal index of retail trade turnover is forecast to grow at 7.5% annually in 2016. The real index will fall by the year-end by 5.2%

## FOREIGN TRADE INDICES

*Model calculations of forecast values of the export and import 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 over the period from September 1998 to October 2016 on the basis of the data released by the Central Bank of Russia<sup>1</sup>. The results of calculations are shown in Table 3.*

Exports, imports, exports outside the CIS and imports from the countries outside the CIS are forecast to grow on average at 5.9, 1.7%, 0.7% and (-3.7%), respectively for December 2016 – May 2017 against the same period of 2015–2016. The average forecast surplus volume of the trade balance with all countries for 2016 will constitute \$84.4bn, which corresponds to a decrease of 43.2% on the same period of 2015.

## DYNAMICS OF PRICES

### The Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index

*This section presents calculations of forecast values of the consumer price index and producer price index (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 data released by Rosstat over the period from January 1999 to September 2016<sup>2</sup>. Table 4 presents the results of model calculations of forecast values over December 2016 and May 2017 in accordance with ARIMA models, structural models (SM) and models computed with the help of business surveys (BS).*

The consumer price index is forecast to grow at an average monthly rate of 0.7% in December 2016 – May 2017. The manufacturing price growth of industrial goods for this period is forecast at an average monthly rate of 0.7%. Annual growth of the consumer price index on average across three models will come to 5.4%. The same indicator for the producer's price index is forecast at 6.7%.

The producer's price indexes computed by Rosstat are forecast to grow at average monthly rates for December 2016 – May 2017: for mining and quarrying (1.9%), manufacturing 0.4%, utilities (electricity, water, and gas) 1.0%, food products 0.9%, textile and sewing industry 0.5%, wood products 0.7%, pulp and paper industry 0.5%, coke and refined petroleum 1.9%, for chemical industry (-0.5%), for basic metals and fabricated metal 0.0%, for machinery and equipment 0.5%, and for transport equipment and manufacturing 0.7%.

1 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.

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

Table 4

CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF PRICE INDICES

Month	Producer price indices:																		
	The consumer price index (ARIMA)	The consumer price index (SM)	The consumer price index (FM)	for industrial goods (ARIMA)	for industrial goods (BS)	for industrial goods (FM)	for mining and quarrying	for manufacturing	for utilities (electricity, water, and gas)	for food products	for textile and sewing industry	for wood products	for pulp and paper industry	for coke and refined petroleum	for chemical industry	for basic metals and fabricated metal	for machinery and equipment	for transport equipment manufacturing	
	Forecast values (% of the previous month)																		
Dec 16	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.5	98.7	99.9	101.8	99.9	100.2	100.5	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.0	99.5	100.7	100.5	100.9	
Jan 17	101.2	100.5	101.7	100.4	101.9	100	100.1	100.9	101.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.6	99.8	99.4	99.7	101.0	100.7	
Feb 17	100.6	100.4	100.8	101.2	97.8	101.5	103.0	100.5	103.5	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.6	102.6	99.5	99.1	100.8	100.3	
Mar 17	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.9	101.7	101.8	103.2	100.3	100.4	101.1	100.6	100.9	100.5	103.6	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.8	
Apr 17	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.0	98.7	101.4	101.7	100.1	100.5	101.1	100.6	100.7	100.5	102.6	99.7	100.3	100.3	100.8	
May 17	100.7	100.2	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.1	101.0	100.5	100.7	100.5	103.0	99.6	99.9	100.3	100.9	
	Forecast values (% of December 2015/2016)																		
Dec 15	105.2	105.2	105.9	107.5	105.5	107.0	117.5	105.6	103.8	105.2	107.1	106.4	108.5	105.1	97.0	112.6	107.8	109.2	
Jan 16	101.2	100.5	101.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.6	99.8	99.4	99.7	101.0	100.7	
Feb 16	101.8	100.9	102.5	101.6	99.5	101.5	103.1	101.4	105.0	101.6	101.2	101.3	101.2	102.4	98.9	98.7	101.8	101.1	
Mar 16	102.4	101.2	103.3	103.5	100.1	103.3	106.4	101.7	105.4	102.7	101.8	102.1	101.7	106.1	98.5	98.9	101.8	101.9	
Apr 16	103.1	101.5	104.3	104.5	100.4	104.8	108.2	101.7	105.9	103.9	102.5	102.9	102.2	108.8	98.2	99.1	102.1	102.7	
May 16	103.8	101.7	105.2	105.8	100.8	106.3	109.7	102.6	106.0	104.9	103.0	103.6	102.8	112.1	97.8	99.0	102.4	103.7	
	For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2015/2016 (% of December 2014/2015)																		
Dec 15	113.2	110.8	109.8	111.2	109.4	113.9	113.6	109.3	119.0	100.9	118.2	111.9	114.0	116.3	116.3				
Jan 16	101.0	98.6	99.4	99.3	100.8	102.0	100.5	101.2	103.3	104.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0					
Feb 16	101.6	97.0	83.8	100.6	100.5	101.3	103.3	100.2	106.1	102.7	101.9	102.3	104.0	101.0					
Mar 16	102.1	100.0	94.3	101.9	100.3	101.4	104.6	101.3	106.9	97.2	101.5	102.7	105.2	101.5					
Apr 16	102.5	102.6	106.6	102.0	99.9	101.8	104.9	101.7	107.2	96.6	100.4	102.8	105.9	102.1					
May 16	102.9	103.7	107.9	103.3	98.5	102.2	105.5	102.8	108.1	98.0	99.6	107.9	106.4	103.3					

Note: over the period from January 1999 to September 2016, 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 indices are stationary at levels.



The producer's price indexes annual growth across types of economic activity will average 6.3%. By end-2016, maximum annual growth is forecast for mining (17.5%), and the minimum – for chemical production (-3.0%).

### The Cost of the Monthly per Capita Minimum Food Basket

*This section presents calculations of forecast values of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over December 2016 and May 2017. The forecasts were made based on time series with use the Rosstat data over the period from January 2000 to October 2016. The results are shown in Table 5.*

As can be seen from Table 5, the monthly per capita minimum food basket' cost is forecast to grow compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Herewith, the monthly per capita minimum food basket is forecast to cost around RUR 3,763.4. The monthly per capita minimum food basket' cost is forecast to grow on average at around 2.9% compared to the level of the corresponding period of the previous year. The annual growth of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket in 2016 will constitute 2.8%.

### Indices of Freight Rates

*This section presents calculations of forecast values of freight rate indices on cargo carriage<sup>1</sup>, made on the basis of time-series models evaluated on the Rosstat data over the period from September 1998 to September 2016. Table 6 shows the results of model calculations of forecast values in December 2016 – May 2017. It should be noted that some of the indices under review (for instance, the pipeline rate index) 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 rates 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 results for December 2016 – May 2017, the composite freight rate index will increase on average 0.7% per month. In April 2017, seasonal growth of the index is expected by 4.4 p.p. Its annual growth in 2016 will come to 11.7%.

The index for truckload freight rate will grow at a monthly average rate of 0.2% in the course of given six months. Its annual growth is forecast at 1.2% in 2016.

The index for pipeline transport will be growing in the course of the next six months at a monthly average rate of 1.7%. As a result, its annual growth will amount to 11.2% in 2016. In April 2017, seasonal growth of 2.5 p.p. is expected.

Table 5

#### THE FORECAST OF THE COST OF THE MONTHLY PER CAPITA MINIMUM FOOD BASKET

Forecast values according to ARIMA-model (RUR)	
Dec 16	3691.2
Jan 17	3723.7
Feb 17	3751.6
Mar 17	3771.7
Apr 17	3797.9
May 17	3844.6
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2015/2016 (billion RUR)	
Dec 16	3589.9
Jan 17	3627.1
Feb 17	3649.8
Mar 17	3655.3
Apr 17	3677.6
May 17	3740.0
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)	
Dec 16	2.8
Jan 17	2.7
Feb 17	2.8
Mar 17	3.2
Apr 17	3.3
May 17	2.8

*Note:* the series of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over the period from January 2000 to October 2016 are stationary in the first-order differences.

1 The paper presents a review of the composite freight rate index on freight transport and the truckload freight rate index, as well as the pipeline rate index. The composite freight rate index is computed on the basis of the freight rate indices by individual types of transport: rail, pipeline, shipping, domestic water-borne, and truckload freight and air service (for more detailed information, pls. refer, for instance, to: *Prices in Russia*. The Official Publication of Goskomstat of RF, 1998).

Table 6

## CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF INDICES OF FREIGHT RATES

Period	The composite freight rate index	The index of truckload freight rate	The index of pipeline rate
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the previous month)			
Dec 16	100.0	100.0	103.2
Jan 17	100.0	101.7	101.3
Feb 17	100.0	100.0	100.4
Mar 17	100.0	99.9	102.4
Apr 17	104.4	99.9	102.5
May 17	100.0	99.9	100.6
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of December of the previous year)			
Dec 16	111.7	101.2	111.2
Jan 17	100.0	101.7	101.3
Feb 17	100.0	101.6	102.7
Mar 17	100.0	101.6	103.1
Apr 17	104.4	101.5	105.5
May 17	104.4	101.4	108.2
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2015/2016 (% of the previous month)			
Dec 15	100.6	101.9	100.5
Jan 16	100.7	102.2	93.7
Feb 16	99.8	100.1	99.8
Mar 16	99.5	99.0	99.6
Apr 16	108.9	99.6	119.2
May 16	100.1	99.9	100.1

Note: over the period from September 1998 to September 2016, the series of the freight rates index were identified as stationary ones; the other series were identified as stationary ones over the period from September 1998 to September 2016, too; fictitious variables for taking into account particularly dramatic fluctuations were used in respect of all the series.

### World Prices of Natural Resources

This section presents calculations of such average monthly values of Brent crude prices (US\$ per barrel), the aluminum prices (US\$ per ton), the gold prices (\$ per ounce), the copper prices (US\$ per ton) and the nickel prices (US\$ per ton) over December 2016 and May 2017 as were received on the basis of nonlinear models of time series evaluated on the basis of the IMF data over the period from January 1980 to September 2016.

Table 7

## CALCULATIONS OF FORECAST VALUES OF WORLD PRICES ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Month	Brent oil (\$ per barrel)	Aluminum (\$ per ton)	Gold (\$ per ounce)	Copper (\$ per ton)	Nickel (\$ per ton)
Forecast values					
Dec 16	53.08	1670	1284	4763	10332
Jan 17	56.08	1689	1297	4777	10359
Feb 17	58.87	1699	1294	4791	10359
Mar 17	63.33	1685	1297	4807	10384
Apr 17	58.60	1686	1308	4823	10430
May 17	55.54	1686	1323	4842	10483
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)					
Dec 15	40.7	11.5	20.2	2.7	18.6
Jan 16	82.1	14.0	18.2	6.8	21.8
Feb 16	77.3	10.9	7.9	4.2	24.8
Mar 16	62.1	10.1	4.1	-3.0	19.1
Apr 16	38.7	7.3	5.3	-1.0	17.5
May 16	17.8	8.8	5.0	3.1	21.0
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2015/2016					
Dec 15	37.72	1497	1068	4639	8708

Table 7, cont'd

Month	Brent oil (\$ per barrel)	Aluminum (\$ per ton)	Gold (\$ per ounce)	Copper (\$ per ton)	Nickel (\$ per ton)
Jan 16	30.8	1481	1097	4472	8507
Feb 16	33.2	1531	1200	4599	8299
Mar 16	39.07	1531	1246	4954	8717
Apr 16	42.25	1571	1242	4873	8879
May 16	47.13	1551	1259	4695	8660

Note: over the period from January 1980 to October 2016, the series of prices of crude oil, nickel, gold, copper and aluminum are series of DS type.

The crude oil price is forecast at around \$57.8 per barrel on average, which is above its corresponding year-earlier indexes on average by 53.1%. Aluminum prices are forecast at around \$1,685.0 per ton and their average forecast growth constitutes around 10.0% compared to the same level of last year. Gold prices are forecast at around \$1,300.0 per ounce. The copper prices are forecast at \$4,800 per ton on average, and prices for nickel – around \$10,390 per ton. The average price growth on gold constitutes around 10.0%, average increase of copper prices – around 2.0%, and the average reduction of nickel prices – 20.0% compared to the corresponding level of last year.

By end-2016, the forecast growth of prices on crude oil, aluminum, gold, copper and nickel against end-2015 according to the forecast will come to 40.7%, 11.5%, 20.2%, 2.7%, and 18.6% respectively.

## 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 over the period from December 2016 to May 2017 were received on the basis of models of time-series of respective indices calculated by the CBR<sup>1</sup> over the period from October 1998 to November (October – for  $M_2$  time series) 2016. Table 8 presents the results of calculations of forecast values and actual values of those indices in the same period of previous year. It is to be noted that due to the fact that the monetary base is an instrument of the CBR policy, forecasts of the monetary base on the basis of time-series models are to a certain extent notional as the future value of that index is determined to a great extent by decisions of the CBR, rather than the inherent specifics of the series.

In December 2016 – May 2017, the monetary base will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.8%, and the monetary indicator  $M_2$  – at an average monthly rate of 0.9%. In January 2017, seasonal growth of monetary base is forecast by 5.8% and monetary indicator  $M_2$  – by 2.9%.

In 2016, annual growth of the monetary base according to forecasts will constitute 6.8%. In January 2017, seasonal growth of the monetary base is planned at 5.6% and that of the indicator  $M_2$  – by 2.9%.

Table 8

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

	The Monetary base		$M_2$	
	Billion RUR	Growth on the previous month, %	Billion RUR	Growth on the previous month, %
Dec 16	8480	0.2	37405	0,9
Jan 17	8955	5.6	38474	2,9
Feb 17	8594	-4.0	38636	0,4
Mar 17	8730	1.6	38797	0,4
Apr 17	8714	-0.2	38958	0,4
May 17	8851	1.6	39119	0,4
For reference: actual value in the respective months of 2015/2016 (growth on the previous month, %)				
Dec 15		-0.1		1.4
Jan 16		10.1		7.5
Feb 16		-6.3		-2.7
Mar 16		1.0		0.8
Apr 16		-0.7		1.0
May 16		3.1		1.3

Note: over the period from October 1998 to November (October) 2016, 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.

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

## INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

Table 9

*This section presents the outputs of the statistical estimation 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 released by the CBR over the period from October 1998 to November 2016. 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 happen to be overestimated (or, otherwise, underestimated) as compared to the actual ones.*

Subsequent to the forecast results in December 2016 – May 2017, the international reserves will be growing by an average monthly rate of 0.4%. In 2016, annual growth of the international reserves will come to 9.6%.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

*The model calculations of prospective values of the foreign exchange rates (RUR per USD and USD per euro) were made on the basis of assessment of the time series models (ARIMA) and structural models (SM) of the relevant indicators released by the Central Bank of Russia as of the last date of each month over the periods from October 1998 to November 2016 and from January 1999 to November 2016<sup>2</sup>, respectively.*

In December 2016 – May 2017, USD/RUR average exchange rate is forecast on average along two models in the amount of RUR 66.29 for USD. Forecast by end-2016 average (along two models) indicator will total to Rb 65.55 for USD.

Euro/USD exchange rate is forecast at USD 1.08 per 1 euro on average at the intervening period. By end-2016, the indicator is forecast at USD 1.08 per 1 euro along two models

THE FORECAST OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESERVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

	Forecast values according to ARIMA-model	
	Billion USD	Growth on the previous month, %
Dec 16	388.6	-0.6
Jan 17	387.2	-0.3
Feb 17	387.0	0.0
Mar 17	389.0	0.5
Apr 17	390.9	0.5
May 17	392.3	0.4
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2015/2016		
	Billion USD	Growth on the previous month, %
Dec 15	364.7	-1.3
Jan 16	368.4	1.0
Feb 16	371.6	0.9
Mar 16	380.5	2.4
Apr 16	387.0	1.7
May 16	391.5	1.2

*Note:* over the period from October 1998 to November 2016, the series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation were identified as stationary series in difference.

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

	The USD/RUR exchange rate (RUR per USD)		The EUR/USD exchange rate (USD per EUR)	
	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
Dec 16	65.71	65.38	1,07	1,09
Jan 17	66.39	65.56	1,07	1,09
Feb 17	66.64	65.45	1,06	1,10
Mar 17	66.97	65.22	1,06	1,12
Apr 17	67.29	66.22	1,06	1,11
May 17	67.61	67.00	1,06	1,10
For reference: actual values in the similar period of 2015/2016				
Dec 15	72.88		1.09	
Jan 16	75.17		1.09	
Feb 16	75.09		1.09	
Mar 16	67.61		1.14	
Apr 16	64.33		1.14	
May 16	66.08		1.11	

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

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

2 The authors use the IMF data over the period from January 1999 to September 2016. The data over the period from October and November 2016 was obtained from the foreign exchange rate statistics website: [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com)

## THE LIVING STANDARD INDICES

This section (Table 12) presents calculations of forecast values of indices of real wages, real disposable income and real income<sup>1</sup> as were received on the basis of the model of time series of respective indices computed by Rosstat and taken over the period from January 1999 to October 2016. 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 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 results presented in Table 11, the expected average monthly fall of the real disposable cash income and real cash income will constitute 1.8% and 2.2% per month, respectively. The real wage is forecast at an average rate of 1.1% in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

By end-2016, the real disposable cash income is forecast to fall at the amount of 4.9%; the real cash income will fall by 5.0%, and the real wages will grow by 0.7% for 12 months.

Table 11

### THE FORECAST OF THE LIVING STANDARD INDICES

	Real disposable cash income	Real cash income	Real accrued wages
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the respective month of 2015/2016)			
Dec 16	96.2	95.6	103.0
Jan 17	98.4	97.6	102.5
Feb 17	97.5	97.4	99.5
Mar 17	97.1	97.2	101.2
Apr 17	99.4	98.9	100.7
May 17	100.6	100.2	99.5
For reference: actual values in the respective period of 2015/2016 (% of the same period of 2014/2015)			
Dec 15	99.1	98.5	91.6
Jan 16	94.3	95.1	96.4
Feb 16	95.7	95.3	100.6
Mar 16	98.7	98.0	101.5
Apr 16	93.0	93.4	98.9
May 16	94.0	93.7	101.0

Note: for calculating purposes, the series of the real disposable cash income, real cash income and real accrued wages in the base form were used (January 1999 was adopted as a base period). Over the period from January 1999 to October 2016 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 the time series evaluated over the period from October 1998 to September 2016 on the basis of the monthly data released by Rosstat<sup>2</sup> were used. The unemployment was calculated on the basis of the models with results of the findings from business surveys<sup>3</sup>, too.

It is to be noted that feasible logical inconsistencies<sup>4</sup> in forecasts of employment and unemployment which totals should be equal to the index of economically active population may arise due to the fact that each series is forecast individually and not as a difference between the forecast values of the economically active population and another index.

1 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 Statistichesky Ezhegodnik, Moscow, Rosstat, 2004, p. 212).

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

3 The model is evaluated over the period from January 1999 to September 2016.

4 For example, deemed as such a difference may be a simultaneous decrease both in the employment and the 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 economically active population.

Table 12

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

	Employment (ARIMA)		Unemployment (ARIMA)			Unemployment (BS)		
	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population	Million people	Growth on the respective month of previous year (%)	% of the index of the number of the gainfully employed population
Dec 16	72.4	0.1	4.3	-2.7	5.9	4.3	-1.9	5.9
Jan 17	71.9	0.9	4.4	1.0	6.2	4.3	-1.9	6.0
Feb 17	72.0	0.7	4.5	2.5	6.3	4.4	-0.6	6.1
Mar 17	72.2	0.8	4.4	-3.5	6.1	4.4	-4.3	6.1
Apr 17	72.4	0.8	4.3	-4.6	5.9	4.4	-3.1	6.1
May 17	73.1	1.2	4.1	-4.4	5.6	4.3	0.7	5.9
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2015/2016 (million people)								
Dec 15	72.3		4.4					
Jan 16	71.3		4.4					
Feb 16	71.5		4.4					
Mar 16	71.6		4.6					
Apr 16	71.8		4.5					
May 16	72.2		4.3					

*Note:* over the period from October 1998 to September 2016, the series of employment is a stochastic process which is stationary around the trend. The series of unemployment is a stochastic process with the first order integration. Both indices include seasonal component.

According to ARIMA-model forecast (*Table 12*), in December 2016 – May 2017, average growth of the number of employed in the economy will constitute 0.8% per month against the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of employed in the economy is forecast by end-2016 to total to 72.4 mn persons.

The average fall of the total number of jobless is forecast at 1.9% per month against the corresponding period of last year. Average number of jobless by end-2016 is forecast at 4.3 mn persons.

## ANNEX

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

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

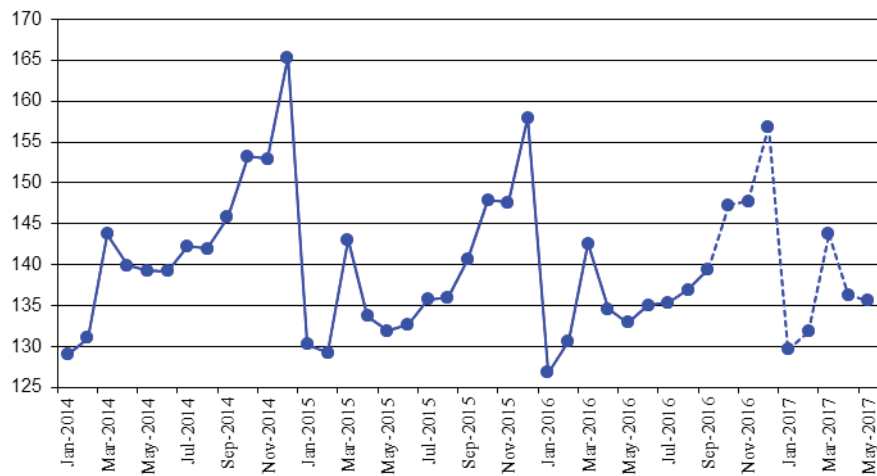


Fig. 1b. The NRU HSE industrial production index (ARIMA-model)  
(% of January 2005)

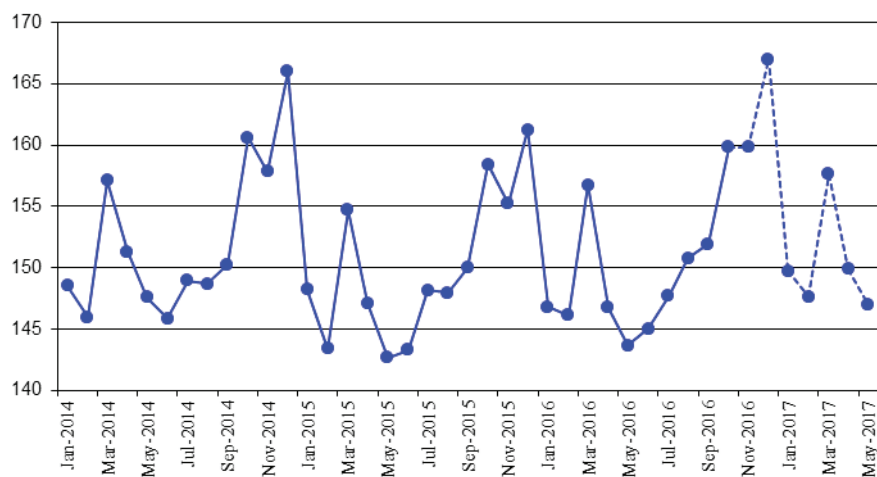


Fig. 2a. The Rosstat industrial production index for mining  
(% of December 2001)

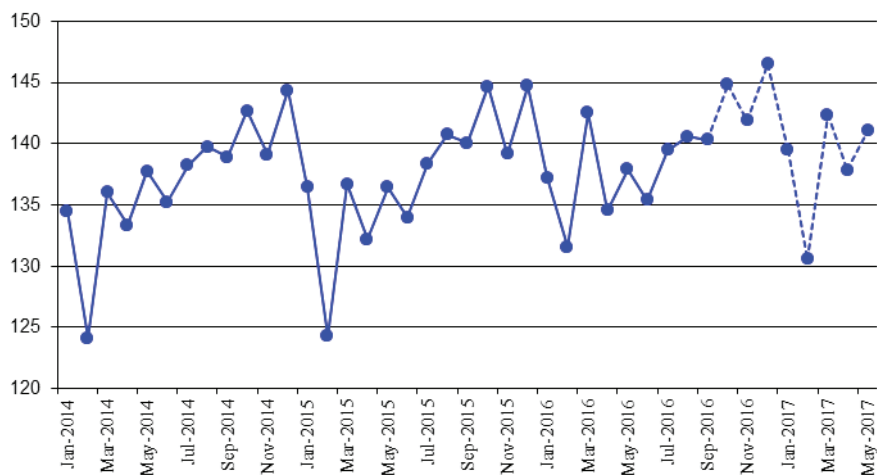


Fig. 2b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for mining (% of January 2005)

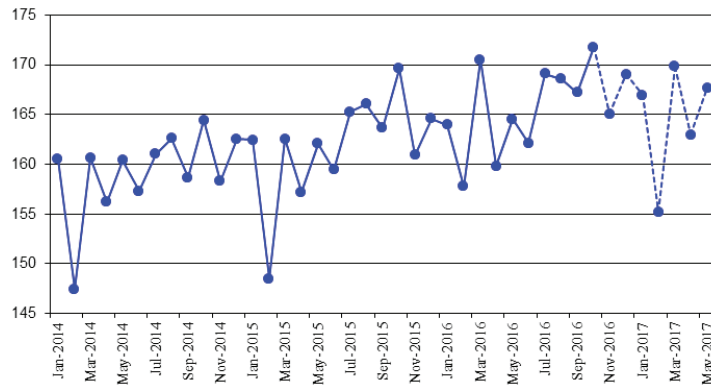


Fig. 3a. The Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing (% of December 2001)

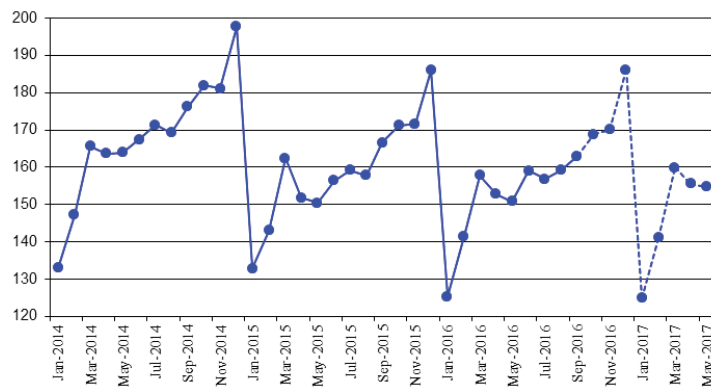


Fig. 3b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing (% of January 2005)

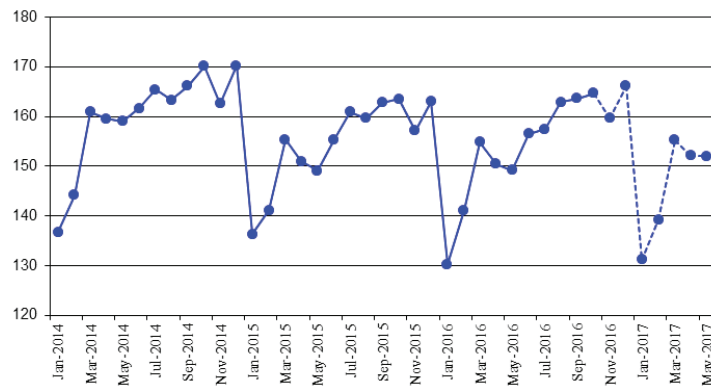


Fig. 4a. The Rosstat industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

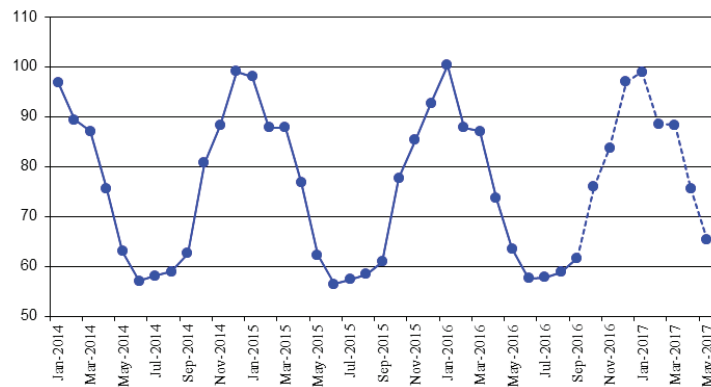




Fig. 4b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in January 2005)

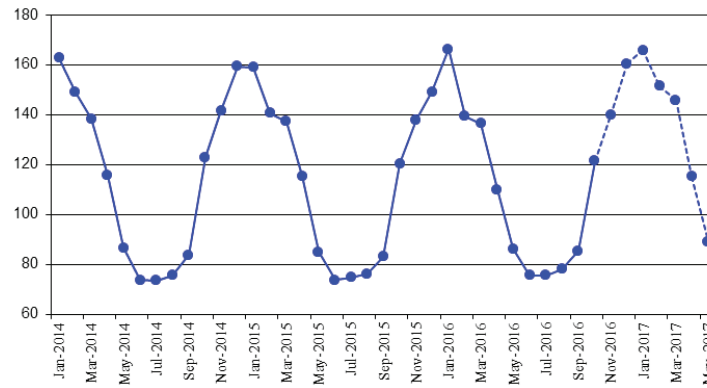


Fig. 5a. The Rosstat industrial production index for food products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

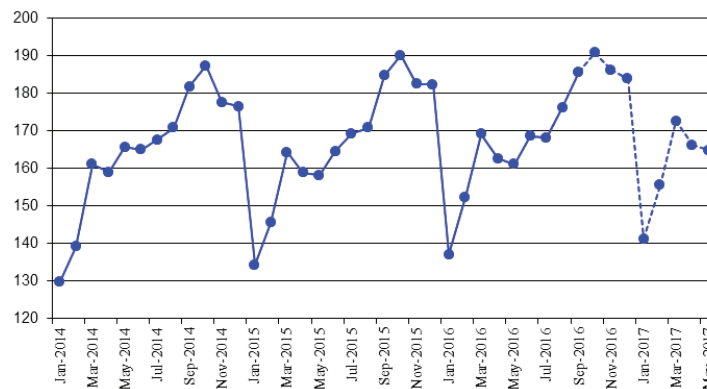


Fig. 5b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for food products (as a percentage of that in January 2005)

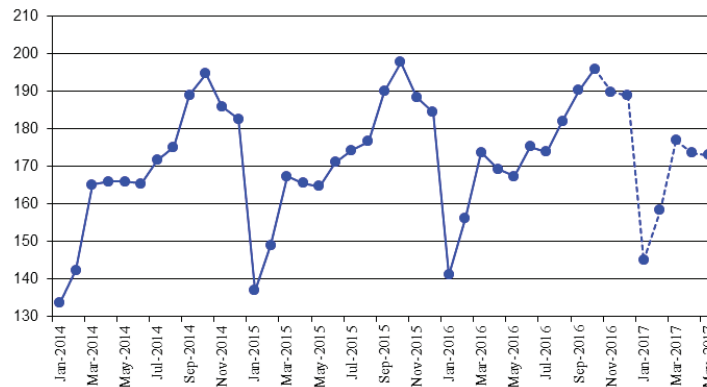


Fig. 6a. The Rosstat industrial production index for coke and petroleum (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

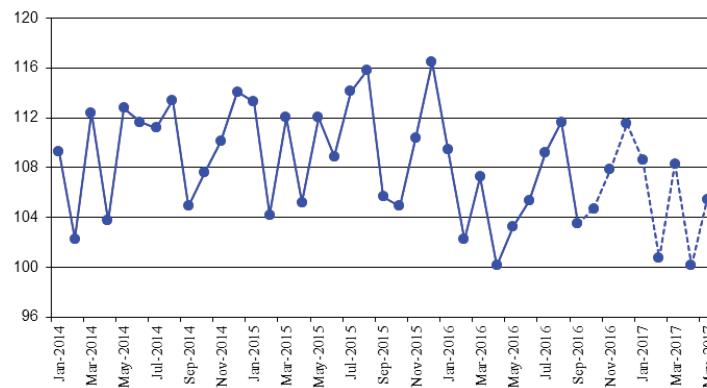


Fig. 6b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for petroleum and coke (as a percentage of that in January 2005)

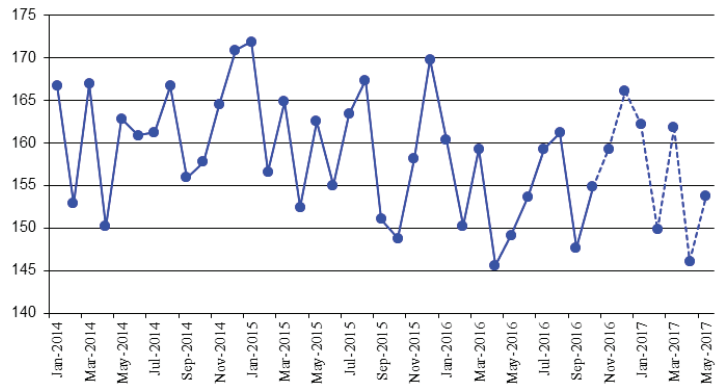


Fig.7a. The Rosstat industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

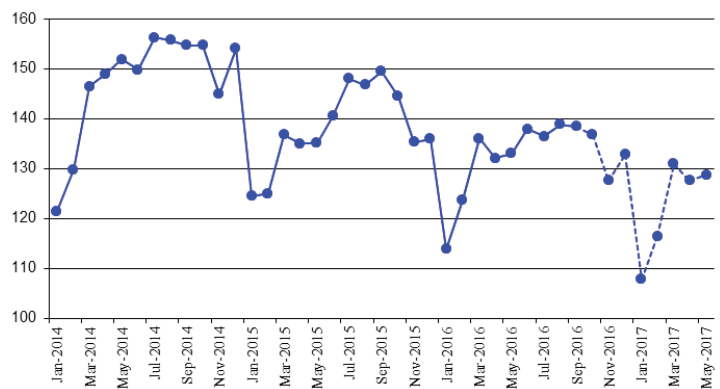


Fig. 7b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in January 2005)

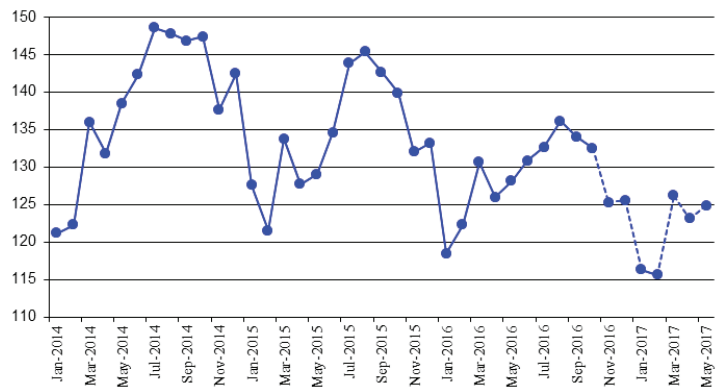


Fig. 8a. The Rosstat industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December 2001)

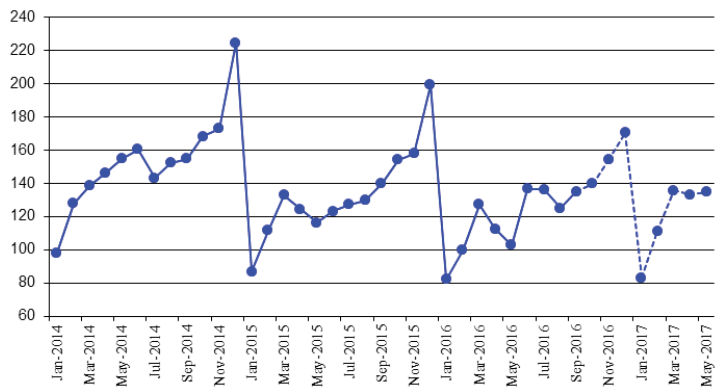


Fig. 8b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in January 2005)

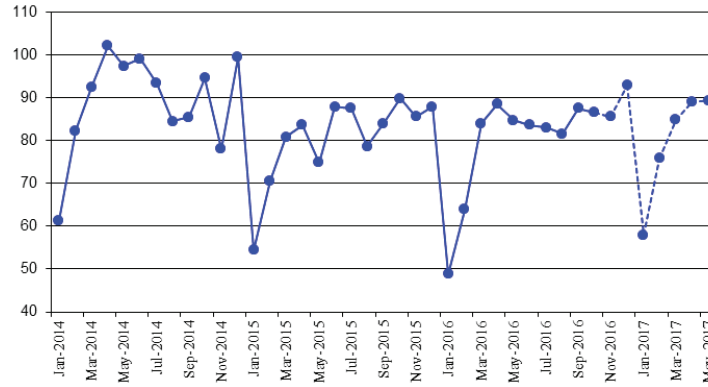


Fig. 9. The volume of retail sales (billion RUR)

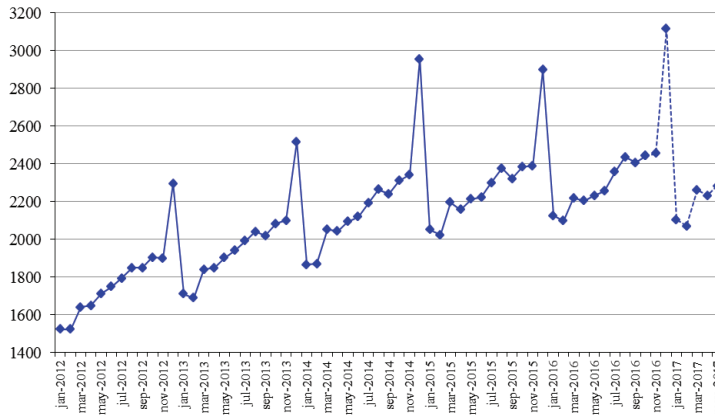


Fig. 9a. The real volume of retail sales (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)

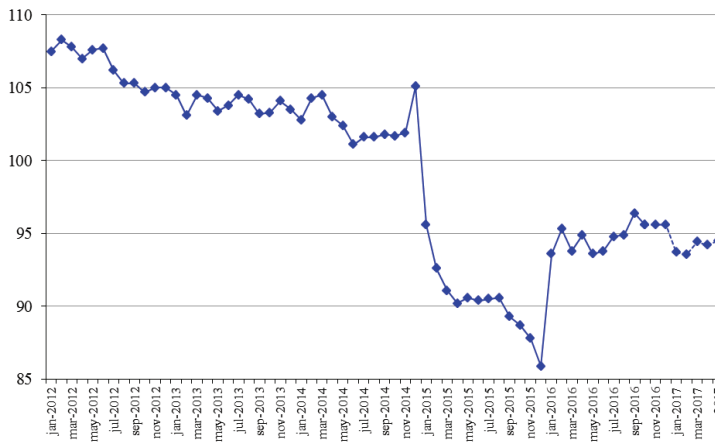


Fig.10. Export to all countries (billion USD)

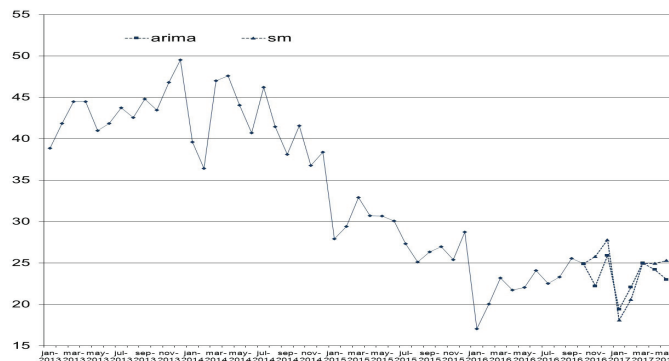


Fig. 11. Export to countries outside the CIS (billion USD)

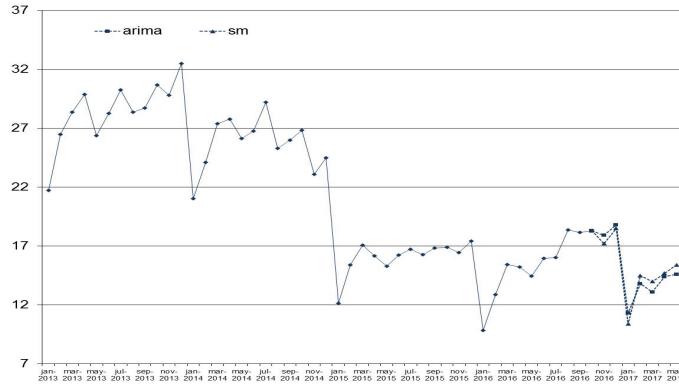


Fig. 12. Import from all countries (billion USD)

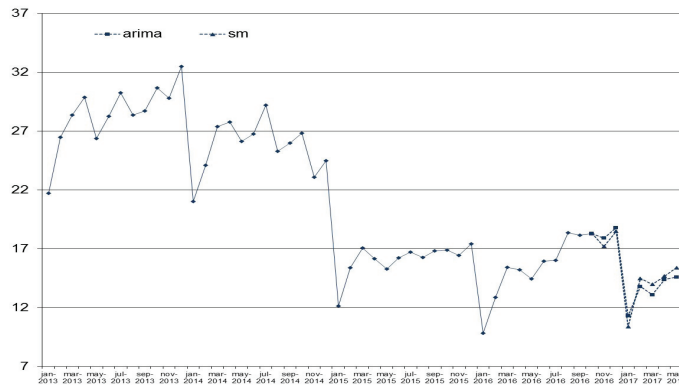


Fig. 13. Import from countries outside the CIS (billion USD)

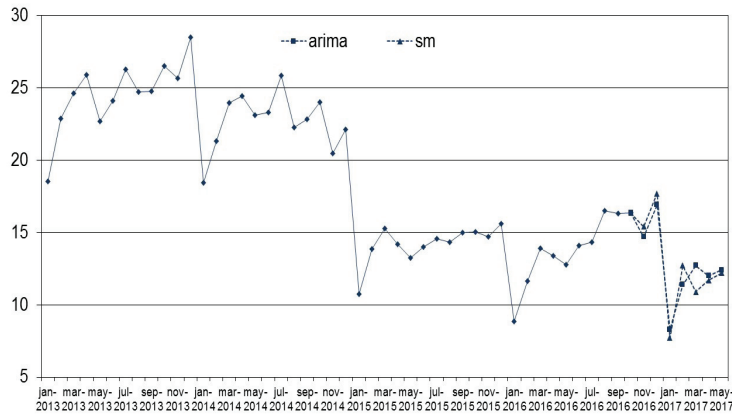


Fig. 14. The consumer price index (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

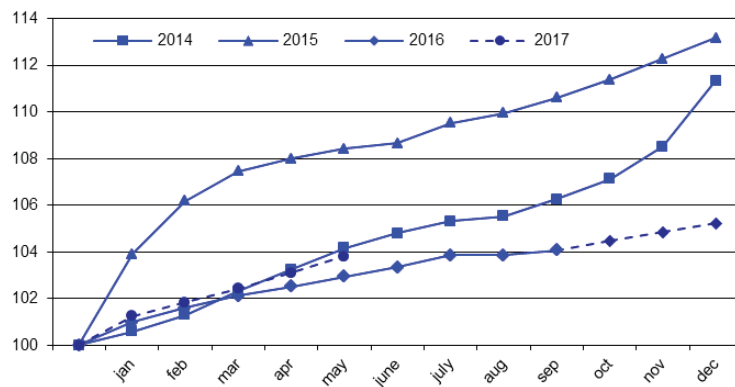


Fig. 14a. The consumer price index  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year) (SM)

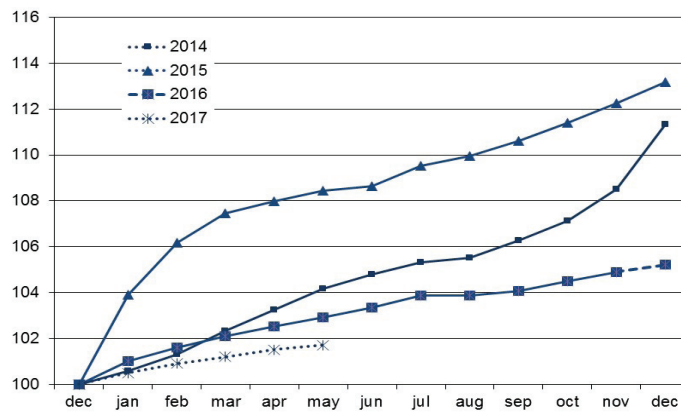


Fig. 15. The producer price index for industrial goods  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

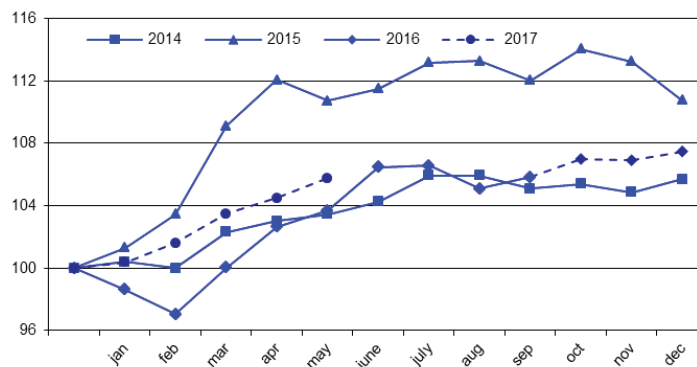


Fig. 16. The price index for mining  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

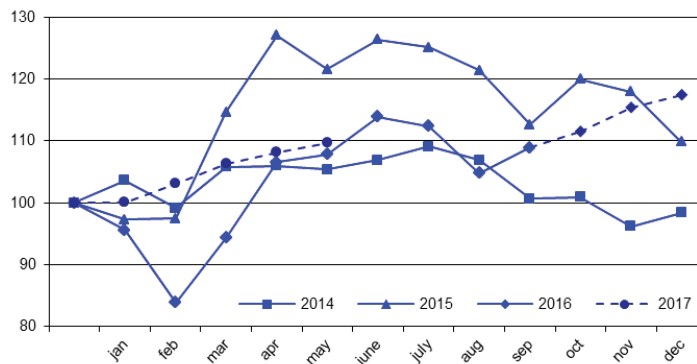


Fig. 17. The price index for manufacturing  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

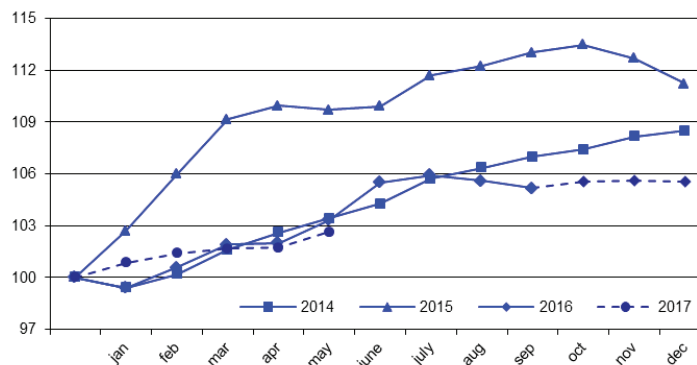


Fig. 18. The price index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

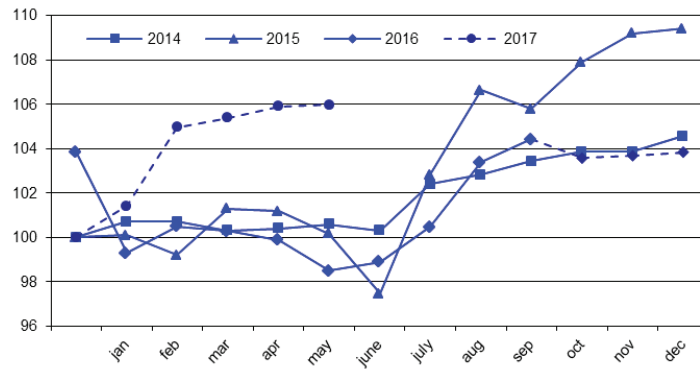


Fig. 19. The price index for food products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

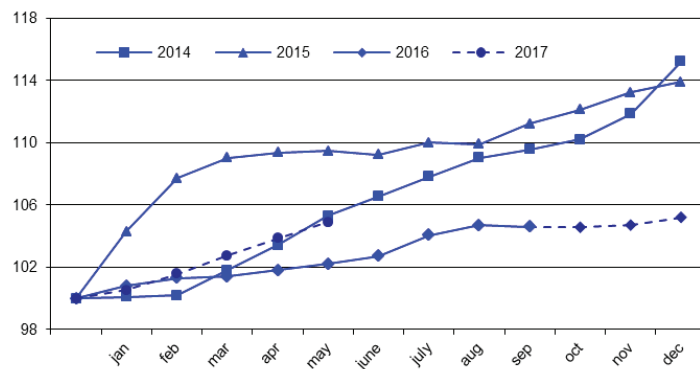


Fig. 20. The price index for the textile and sewing industry (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

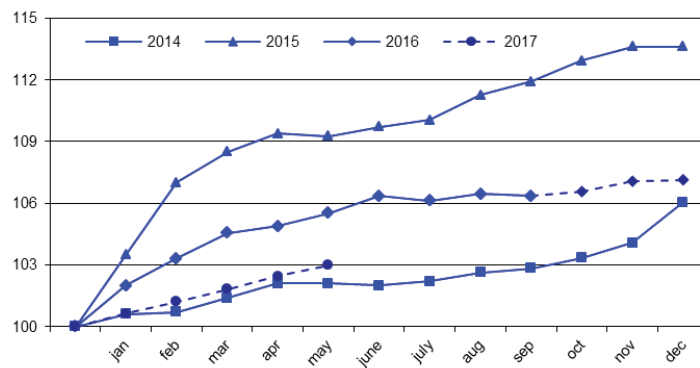


Fig. 21. The price index for wood products (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

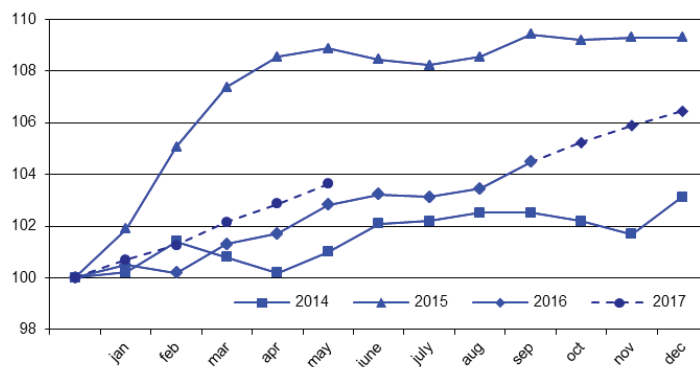


Fig. 22. The price index for the pulp and paper industry  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

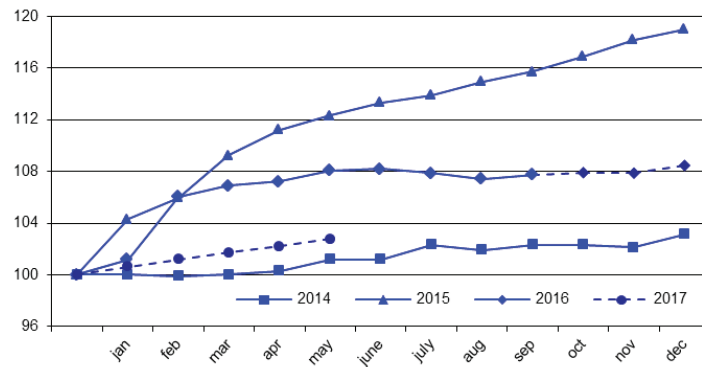


Fig. 23. The price index for coke and petroleum  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

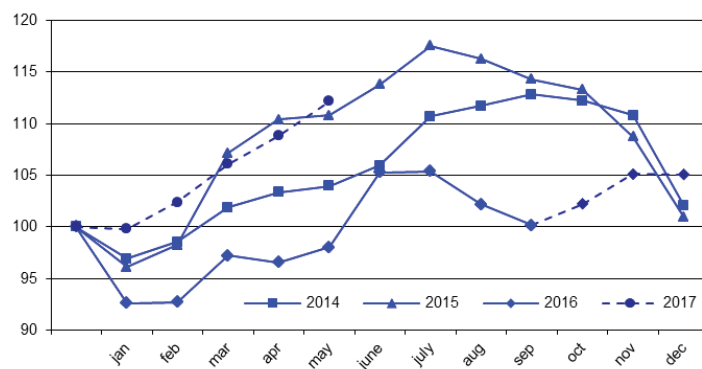


Fig. 24. The price index for the chemical industry  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

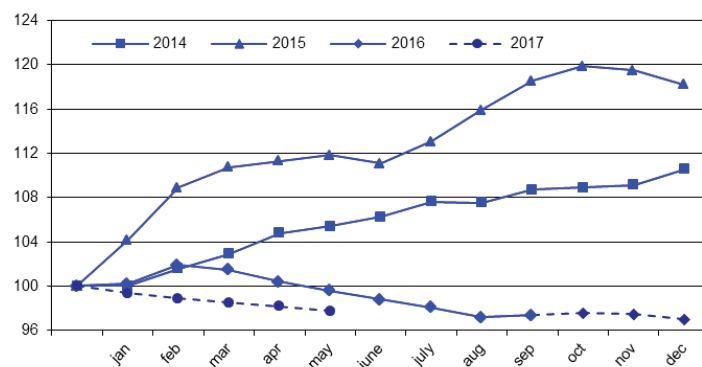


Fig.25. The price index for primary metals and fabricated metal products  
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

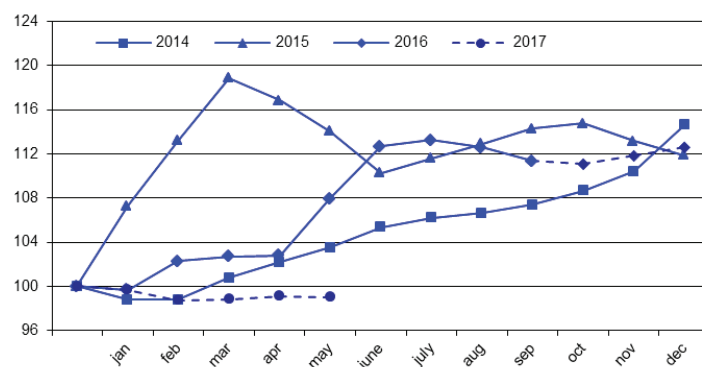


Fig.26. The price index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

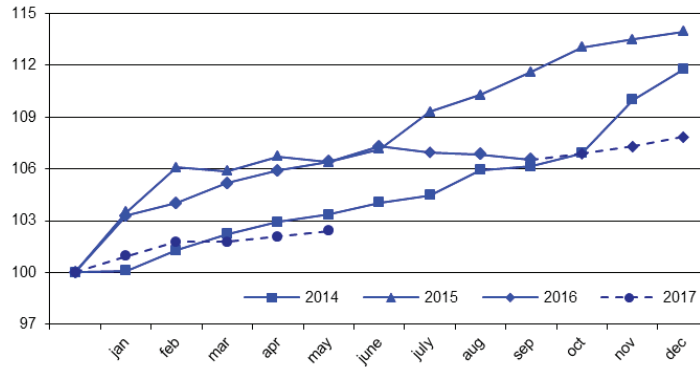


Fig.27. The price index for transport equipment manufacturing (as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

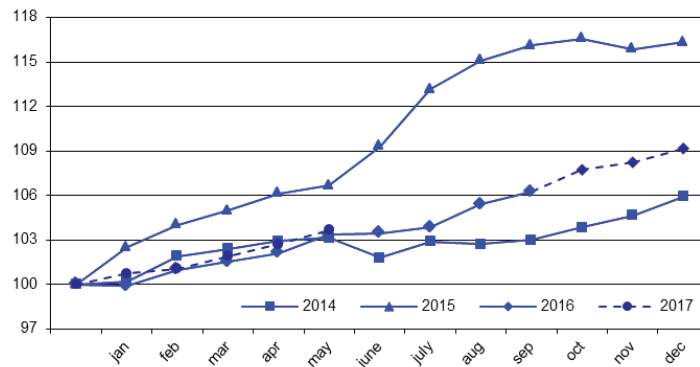


Fig. 28. The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (RUR)

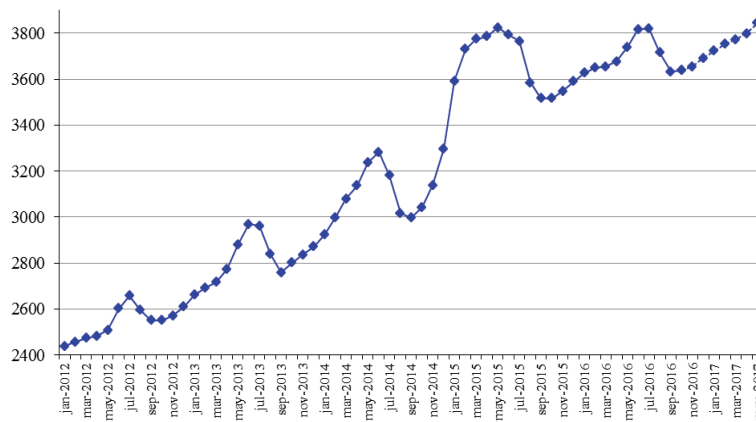


Fig. 29. The composite index of transport tariffs (for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)

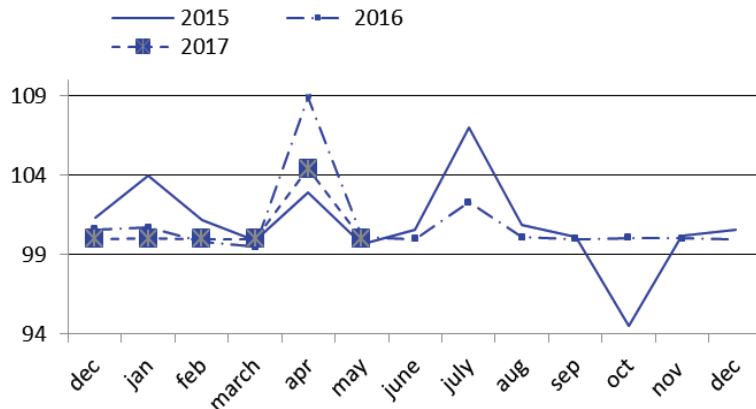




Fig. 30. The index of motor freight tariffs  
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)

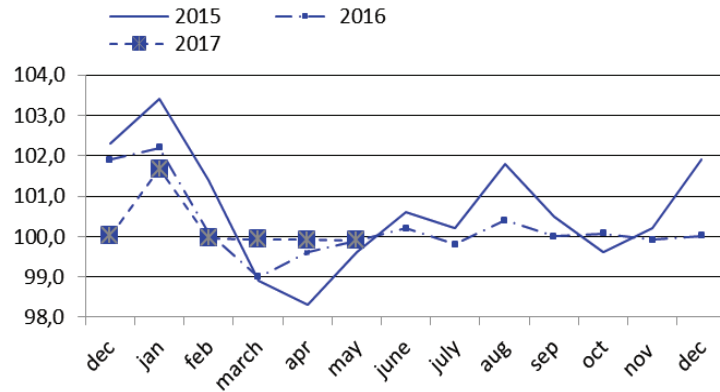


Fig. 31. The index of pipeline tariffs  
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)

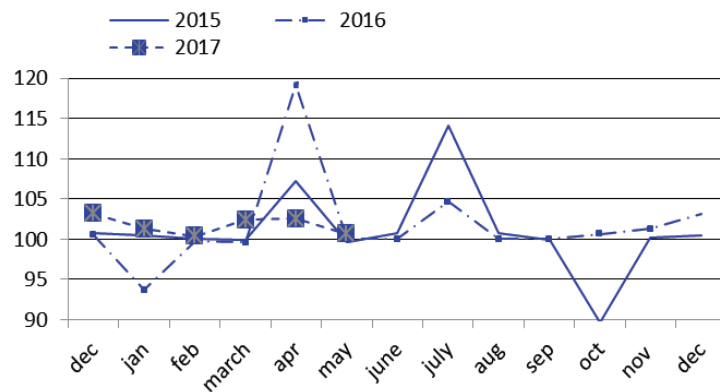


Fig. 32. The Brent oil price (\$ per barrel)

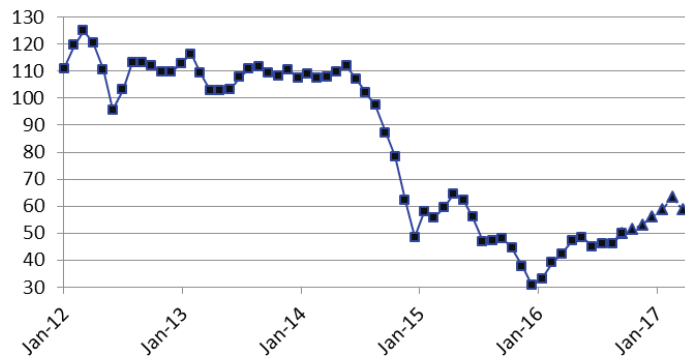


Fig. 33. The aluminum price (\$ per ton)

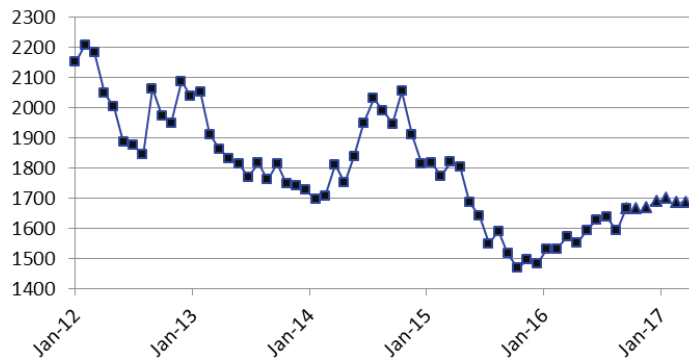


Fig. 34. The gold price (\$ per ounce)

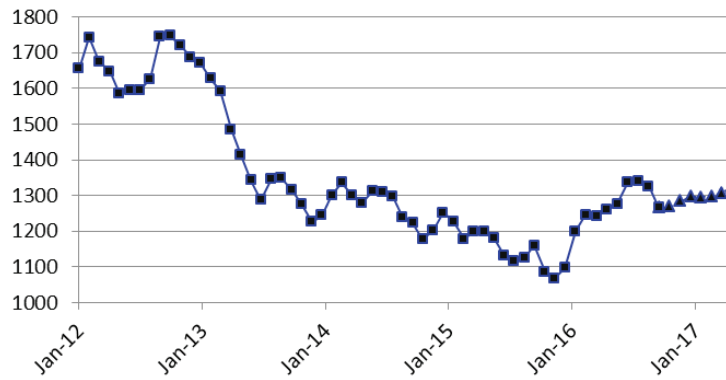


Fig. 35. The nickel price (\$ per ton)

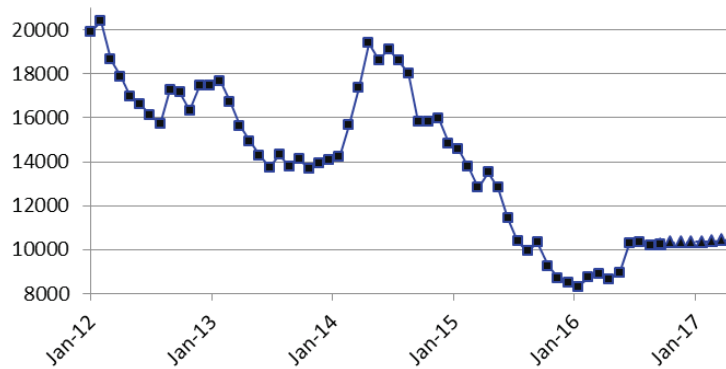


Fig. 36. The copper price (\$ per ton)

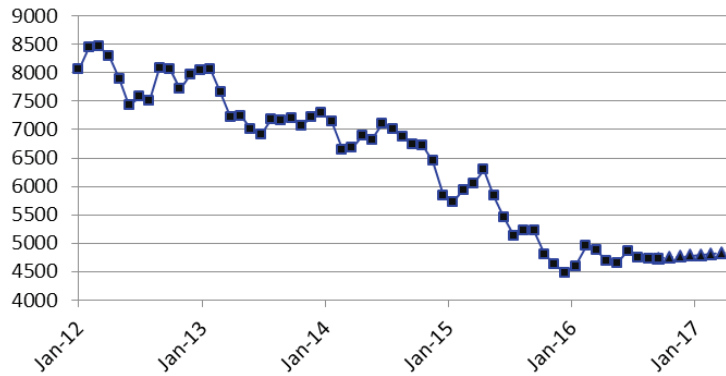


Fig. 37. The monetary base, billion RUR

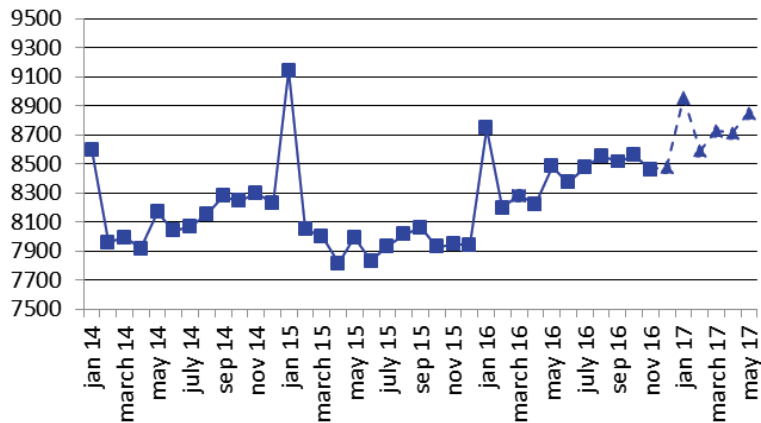


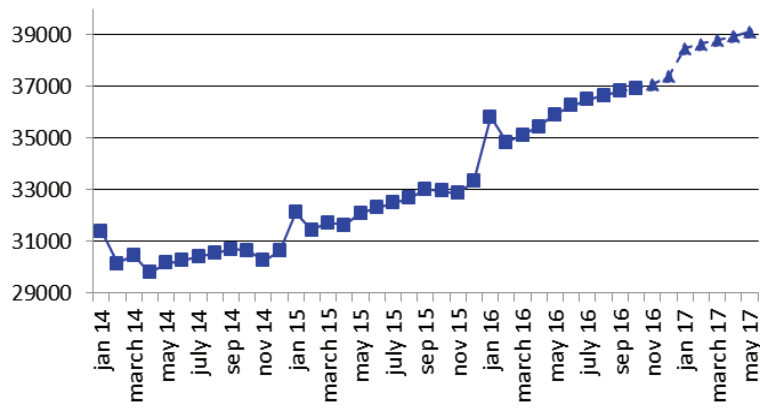
Fig. 38.  $M_2$ , billion RUR

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

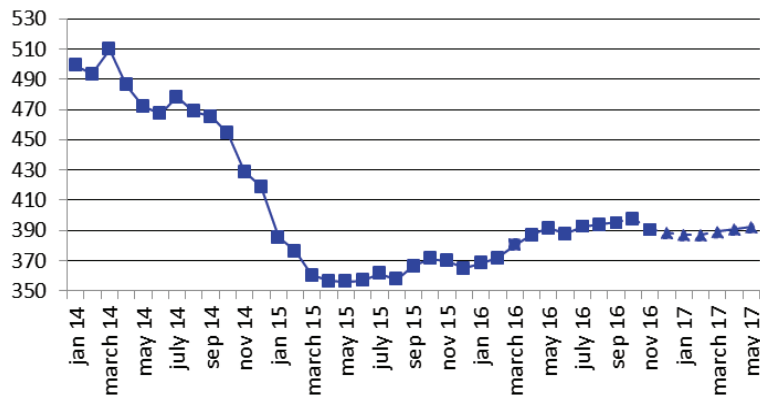


Fig. 40. The RUR/USD exchange rate

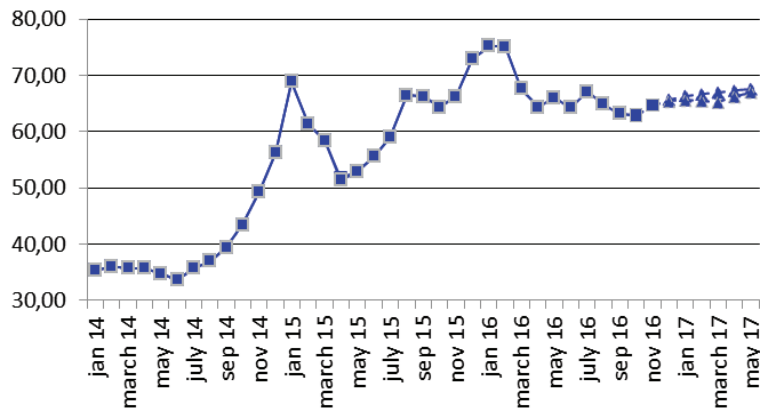


Fig. 41. The USD/EUR exchange rate

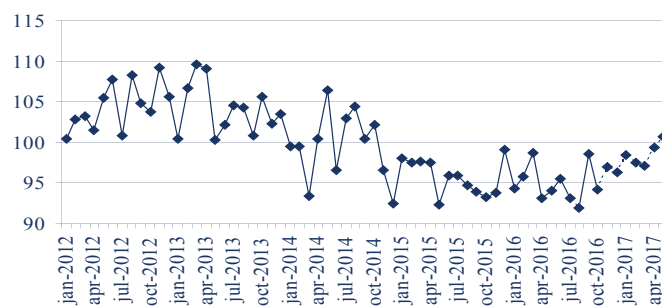


Fig. 42. Real disposable cash income  
(as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)

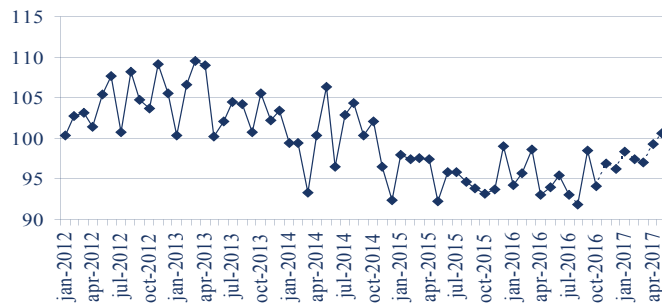


Fig. 43. Real cash income (as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)

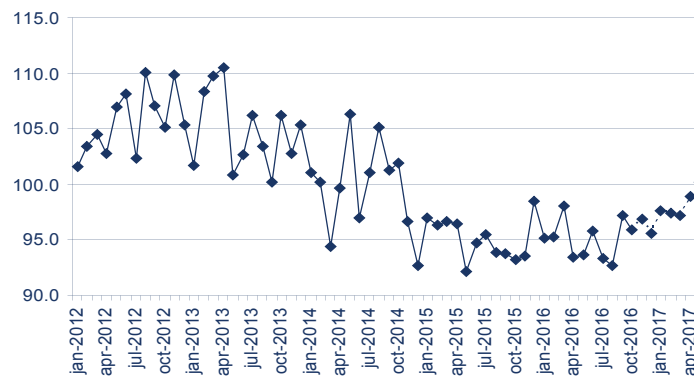


Fig. 44. Real accrued wages  
(as a percentage of those in the same period of the previous year)

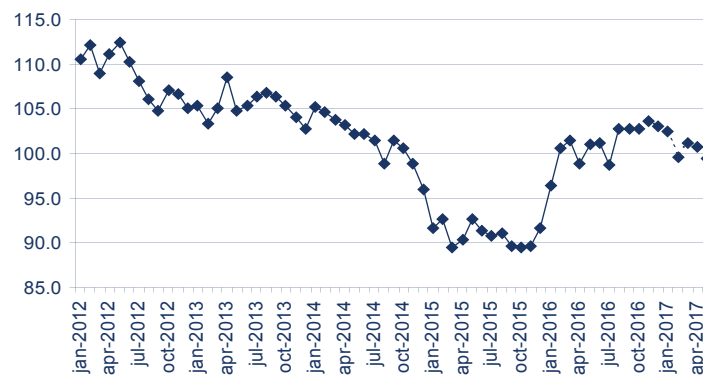


Fig. 45. Employment (million people)

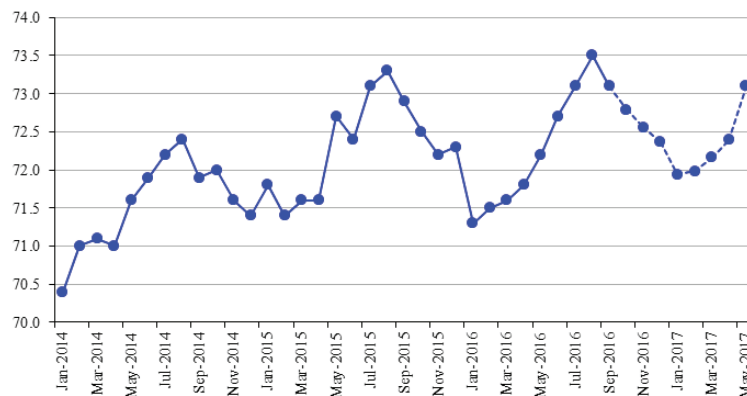
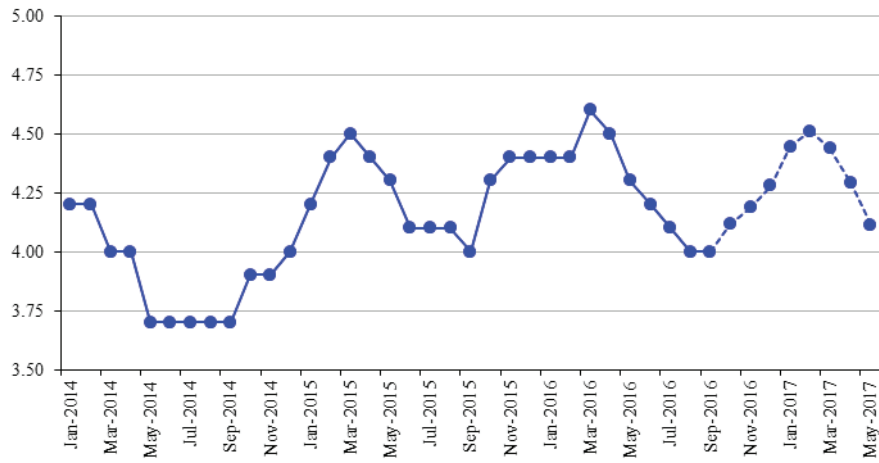


Fig. 46. Unemployment (million people)



## Model calculations of short-term forecasts of social and economic indices of the Russian Federation: November 2016

	2016					2017				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Rosstat IIP (growth rate, %)*	-0.8	-0.4	0.7	-0.4	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.8	
HSE IIP (growth rate %)*	1.3	0.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	
Rosstat IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	2.1	0.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	-0.8	-0.1	2.5	2.3	
HSE IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	2.2	1.2	2.6	2.7	1.8	-1.6	-0.4	2.0	1.9	
Rosstat IIIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	-1.6	-1.4	-0.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	1.3	1.8	2.6	
HSE IIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.7	-1.3	0.3	1.2	1.9	
Rosstat IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	1.4	-2.3	-1.8	4.6	-1.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	
HSE for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	2.8	0.9	1.3	7.6	-0.2	8.7	6.9	4.7	3.6	
Rosstat IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.9	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	
HSE IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	0.2	-0.9	0.7	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.4	
Rosstat IIP for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	-1.7	-0.2	-2.3	-4.2	-0.8	-1.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	
HSE for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	-2.3	4.1	0.7	-2.2	1.2	-0.3	1.6	0.3	3.1	
Rosstat for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	-6.0	-5.3	-5.7	-2.3	-5.4	-6.0	-3.7	-3.4	-3.2	
HSE IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	-6.0	-5.3	-5.1	-5.7	-1.8	-5.5	-3.4	-2.3	-2.5	
Rosstat IIP for machinery (growth rate, %)*	4.6	-9.4	-2.2	-14.4	1.1	11.5	6.7	18.6	31.1	
HSE IIP for machinery (growth rate %)*	4.2	-3.7	0.0	5.7	18.8	18.7	1.0	0.5	5.4	
Retail sales, trillion Rb	2.41	2.44	2.45	3.11	2.10	2.07	2.26	2.23	2.28	
Real retail sales (growth rate, %)*	-3.60	-4.40	-4.39	-4.42	-6.29	-6.42	-5.57	-5.81	-5.50	
Investments in capital assets, trillion Rb	25.5	24.9	24.0	26.9	18.8	21.4	25.0	24.6	24.2	
Real investments in capital assets (growth rate, %)*	22.0	20.7	23.1	15.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.1	20.7	
Export to all countries (billion \$)	18.2	17.6	18.7	10.9	14.2	13.6	14.6	15.0	17.6	
Export to countries outside the CIS (billion \$)	16.3	15.1	17.3	8.0	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.3	15.1	
Import from all countries (billion \$)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Import from countries outside the CIS (billion \$)	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	
CPI (growth rate, %)**	4.0	2.4	3.5	1.8	0.1	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.4	
PPI for industrial goods (growth rate, %)**	-0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	
PPI for mining (growth rate, %)**	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	
PPI for manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	
PPI for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)**	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
PPI for food products (growth rate, %)**	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	
PPI for the textile and sewing industry (growth rate, %)**	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
PPI for wood products (growth rate, %)**	-2.0	2.1	2.8	0.0	-0.2	2.6	3.6	2.6	3.0	
PPI for the pulp and paper industry (growth rate, %)**	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	
PPI for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)**	-1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.3	-0.1	
PPI for the chemical industry (growth rate, %)**	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	

	2016						2017				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
PPI for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)**	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9		
PPI for machinery (growth rate, %)**	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.64</b>	3.65	3.69	3.72	3.75	3.77	3.79	3.84		
PPI for transport equipment manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	<b>0.0</b>	0.1	-0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		
The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (thousand Rb)	<b>0.0</b>	0.7	1.3	3.2	1.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	0.6		
The composite index of transportation tariffs (growth rate, %)**	<b>0.0</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0		
The index of pipeline tariffs (growth rate, %)**	<b>46.2</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>		
The index of motor freight tariffs (growth rate, %)**	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.67</b>	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69		
The Brent oil price (\$ a barrel)	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.27</b>	1.27	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32		
The aluminum price (thousand \$ a ton)	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.73</b>	4.75	4.76	4.78	4.79	4.81	4.82	4.84		
The gold price (thousand \$ per ounce)	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5		
The nickel price (thousand \$ a ton)	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>8.46</b>	8.48	8.96	8.59	8.73	8.71	8.85		
The copper price (thousand \$ a ton)	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	37.1	37.4	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.1		
The monetary base (trillion Rb)	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39		
M2 (trillion Rb)	<b>63.16</b>	<b>62.90</b>	<b>64.68</b>	65.55	65.98	66.05	66.10	66.76	67.31		
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (billion \$)	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.06</b>	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08		
The RUR/USD exchange rate (rubles per one USD)	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	-3.0	-3.8	-1.6	-2.6	-2.9	-0.6	0.6		
The USD/EUR exchange rate (USD per one Euro)	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	-3.1	-4.4	-2.4	-2.6	-2.8	-1.1	0.2		
Real disposable cash income (growth rate, %)*	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.6	3.0	2.5	-0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.5		
Real cash income (growth rate, %)*	<b>73.1</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>73.1</b>		
Real accrued wages (growth rate, %)*	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>		
Employment (million people)	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>		
Unemployment (million people)	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>		

Note: actual values are printed in the bold type

\* % of the respective month of the previous year

\*\* % of the previous month.