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

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INTRODUCTION TO ALL THE ISSUES

This paper presents calculations of various economic indicators for the Russian Federation in *September* of 2018 to February of 2019, which were performed using time series models developed as a result of research conducted by the Gaidar Institute over the past few years[1]. 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[2], 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[3].

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 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.

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[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. Kiblitskaya, *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. 355–85; 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.

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[1] that the use of series of business surveys as explanatory variables[2] 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 9th, 12th and 13th lags of the four principal components, as well as 1st and 12th lags of the variable itself, and a model for the PPI, which included 8th, 9th and 12th lags of the four principal components, as well as 1st, 3rd and 12th lags of the variable itself.

All calculations were performed using the Eviews econometric package.

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

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

MODEL CALCULATIONS OF SHORT-TERM FORECASTS...

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

	Index of industrial production				IIP for mining		IIP for manufacturing		IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas)		IIP for food products		IIP for coke and petroleum		IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products		IIP for machinery	
	Rosstat		NRU HSE		Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE	Rosstat	NRU HSE
	ARIMA	BS	ARIMA	BS														
									Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year									
Sep 18	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.8	0.5	3.3	2.0	3.7	2.3	-5.6	2.9	10.3	9.3
Oct 18	1.8	4.0	2.1	3.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	5.3	0.2	2.8	2.0	0.6	4.1	2.0	2.9	4.5	0.7	8.6
Nov 18	1.9	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.9	3.0	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.7	2.2	5.4	12.8	6.6
Dec 18	1.3	3.2	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	4.0	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.7	1.8	-2.8	3.9	-4.4	-7.8
Jan 19	2.5	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.9	3.8	0.9	0.2	-0.6	3.4	4.5	1.7	2.5	-2.2	3.2	7.8	9.9
Feb 19	3.3	3.9	2.4	3.8	1.3	4.7	4.3	3.9	-3.1	-3.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	3.3	-0.7	5.3	-5.3	1.5
									For reference: actual growth in 2017-2018 on the respective month of 2016-2017									
Sep 17	3.5		1.0		0.1	-1.3	5.6	2.4	0.5	-0.3	3.8	4.2	0.4	0.2	6.0	5.3	-5.0	-1.9
Oct 17	0.2		1.1		0.1	-1.6	0.6	3.1	-2.1	-1.8	4.6	4.8	-2.3	-2.4	-11.5	2.9	11.3	9.6
Nov 17	-1.5		-0.3		-0.4	-2.0	-1.0	2.1	-6.9	-7.9	3.4	4.8	1.1	-0.1	-10.6	1.8	-2.2	0.9
Dec 17	-1.7		0.2		-0.4	-1.9	-1.6	2.9	-6.6	-7.1	-0.5	1.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	2.9	3.1	18.8
Jan 18	2.4		1.5		0.8	-2.1	4.3	4.6	-0.7	-0.8	2.2	3.7	2.7	0.5	5.3	5.6	-14.8	-6.9
Feb 18	3.2		1.5		1.2	-1.5	4.7	3.3	1.4	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.2	0.7	2.3	4.5	2.9	-4.9

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

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[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 making forecast for September of 2018 to February 2019, the series of monthly data of the indices of industrial production released by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) from January 2002 June 2018, as well as the series of the base indices of industrial production released by the National Research University Higher School of Economics (NRU HSE[1]) over the period from January 2010 to July 2018 were used (the corrected value of January 2010 was equal to 100%). The forecast values of the series were calculated on the basis of ARIMA-class models. The 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 Rosstat average[2] growth of industrial production index posted 2.7% in September 2018 – February 2019 compared to the same period of the previous year for industry as a whole. As for the NRU HSE industrial production index, this indicator constitutes 2.6%. At 2018-end, the forecast annual growth of the Rosstat industrial production index will constitute 2.8%, and the NRU HSE industrial production index – 2.2%.

The average monthly increase of the Rosstat industrial production index and for the NRU HSE industrial production index for mining for September 2018 – February 2019 comes to 2.0% and 2.6%, respectively.

In September 2018 – February 2019 in comparison with the same period of last year, the average growth of the Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing comes to 3.1% and the NRU HSE industrial production index to 3.6%. The average monthly growth of the Rosstat industrial production index and the NRU HSE industrial production index for food products constitute 3.1% and 2.7%, respectively. The production of coke and petroleum products is forecast to grow 3.1% and 2.3% for the Rosstat and NRU HSE indexes, respectively. The average monthly change of the industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products for September 2018 – February 2019 computed by Rosstat and the NRU HSE constitute -1.0% and 4.2%, respectively. Manufacturing of machinery and equipment is forecast to increase by 3.6% and 4.7% for the Rosstat and the NRU HSE indexes, respectively.

The average growth of the industrial production index for electricity, gas, and steam supply; for air conditioning computed by Rosstat for September 2018 – February 2019 in comparison with the same period of the previous year constitutes 0.6%; the same indicator for the NRU HSE industrial production index comes to 0.8%.

On average (by type of economic activity) the Rosstat indexes of industrial production will constitute 1.0% in 2018, the NRU HSE industrial production indexes will grow by 1.5%.

Retail Sales

This section (Table 2) presents forecasts of monthly retail sales made on the basis of monthly Rosstat data over January 1999 – July 2018.

As seen from *Table 2,* the monthly trade turnover is forecast to grow on average at around 4.5% in September 2018 – February 2019 against the corresponding period of 2017–2018. The average monthly real trade

Table 2

Calculations of forecast values of the retail sales and the real retail sales

	Forecast value according to ARIMA-model	
	Retail sales, billion RUB (in brackets – growth on the respective month of the previous year,%)	Real retail sales (as% of the respective period of the previous year)
Sep 18	2693.0 (4.8)	102.8
Oct 18	2715.6 (4.7)	103.3
Nov 18	2689.6 (4.6)	104.1
Dec 18	3221.9 (4.4)	103.7
Jan 19	2422.8 (4.1)	103.2
Feb 19	2372.5 (4.6)	102.9
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2017–2018		
Sep 17	2569.9	103.1
Oct 17	2594.0	103.4
Nov 17	2571.2	103.1
Dec 17	3085.7	103.3
Jan 18	2328.2	102.9
Feb 18	2268.1	102.0

Note: the series of retail sales and real retail sales over January 1999 – July 2018.

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[1]   The indices in question are calculated by E.A. Baranov and V.A. Bessonov.
[2]   Average growth of industrial production indexes is the average value of these indexes for six months under review.

Table 3
Calculations of forecast values of 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)		%age of actual data in the respective month of the previous year		Forecast values (billion USD a month)		%age of actual data in the respective month of the previous year		Forecast values (billion USD a month)		%age of actual data in the respective month of the previous year		Forecast values (billion USD a month)		%age 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
Sep 18	38.3	40.3	124	131	26.5	25.7	129	125	33.6	34.2	127	130	24.0	23.2	131	126
Oct 18	37.7	39.2	119	124	26.2	25.2	122	117	33.1	34.7	123	129	23.7	23.1	123	120
Nov 18	39.9	40.9	119	122	26.6	27.7	121	127	34.4	36.1	120	126	24.4	24.9	125	127
Dec 18	42.7	43.5	114	116	29.6	28.9	123	120	37.7	39.0	118	122	27.6	26.5	127	122
Jan 19	37.5	40.1	112	119	21.2	20.6	127	124	32.6	34.4	110	116	16.3	17.4	110	118
Feb 19	39.8	43.8	127	140	24.4	23.4	128	122	35.7	36.6	133	136	19.4	20.1	113	118

For reference: actual values in respective months of 2017–2018 (billion USD)

	Exports to all countries	Imports from all countries	Exports to countries outside the CIS	Imports from countries outside the CIS
Sep 17	38.3	20.6	26.4	18.4
Oct 17	37.7	21.5	26.8	19.2
Nov 17	39.9	21.9	28.6	19.6
Dec 17	42.7	24.1	32.1	21.8
Jan 18	37.5	16.7	29.7	14.8
Feb 18	39.8	19.1	26.9	17.1

Note: over the period from January 1999 to July 2018, the series of exports, imports, exports to the countries outside the CIS and imports from the countries outside the CIS were identified as stationary series in the first-order differences. In all the cases, seasonal components were included in the specification of the models.

Table 4
Calculations of forecast values of price 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
							Producer price indexes:											
							Forecast values (% of the previous month)											
Sep 18	100.4	100.2	100.6	101.3	100.0	100.8	101.0	101.3	100.7	101.0	100.6	100.9	100.4	102.2	102.3	101.1	100.6	100.3
Oct 18	100.5	100.4	100.5	101.2	100.3	100.7	103.3	100.9	101.0	100.8	100.6	101.0	100.5	101.5	101.7	100.5	100.6	100.9
Nov 18	100.4	100.4	100.4	101.0	100.2	100.7	100.7	100.9	99.8	101.0	100.5	100.7	100.8	101.2	101.2	100.5	100.7	100.7
Dec 18	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.2	100.8	105.0	101.6	100.2	101.3	99.9	100.9	100.6	97.8	100.2	101.1	100.6	100.2
Jan 19	101.1	100.4	100.5	100.9	100.1	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.3	100.9	100.3	100.7	101.3	96.5	100.6	101.7	101.8	101.0
Feb 19	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.6	98.6	101.2	100.4	100.7	100.4	101.2	100.4	101.5	100.8	101.4	101.1	99.9
							Forecast values (% of December 2017/2018)											
Sep 18	102.4	102.6	103.7	113.3	109.1	112.6	128.2	110.0	102.4	105.6	106.6	110.0	107.0	127.4	113.3	114.4	109.2	101.1
Oct 18	102.9	103.0	104.2	114.6	109.4	113.4	132.4	111.1	103.3	106.4	107.2	111.2	107.6	129.4	115.2	114.9	109.8	102.0
Nov 18	103.3	103.5	104.6	115.8	109.6	114.1	133.3	112.1	103.1	107.5	107.8	111.9	108.5	130.8	116.6	115.5	110.6	102.7
Dec 18	103.6	103.9	105.1	116.8	109.8	115.1	140.0	113.8	103.4	108.9	107.7	112.9	109.1	128.0	116.8	116.7	111.3	102.9
Jan 19	101.1	100.4	100.5	100.9	100.1	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.3	100.9	100.3	100.7	101.3	96.5	100.6	101.7	101.8	101.0
Feb 19	101.5	100.7	101.0	101.5	100.6	101.0	96.4	102.2	100.7	101.6	100.8	101.9	101.7	97.9	101.3	103.1	102.9	100.9
							For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2017/2018 (% of December 2016/2017)											
Sep 17		101.7			104.9		113.9	102.0	106.3	96.5	100.6	101.4	100.2	110.6	102.1	103.2	101.8	102.8
Oct 17		101.9			106.2		114.9	103.3	107.2	95.9	100.4	101.8	101.1	114.2	103.5	107.8	101.8	103.2
Nov 17		102.1			107.1		118.0	103.8	106.6	95.2	101.1	101.7	101.3	116.2	104.4	107.0	103.7	103.7
Dec 17		102.5			108.4		124.1	104.2	106.1	95.2	100.7	102.7	101.0	117.3	105.6	105.5	104.0	103.8
Jan 18		100.3			100.1		101.1	100.1	98.5	100.4	101.0	100.9	100.8	97.4	101.6	100.5	102.1	100.5
Feb 18		100.5			101.1		103.2	100.9	98.9	100.1	101.5	102.3	100.7	98.0	102.1	102.1	102.3	100.9

Note: over the period from January 1999 to June 2018, 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.

turnover is forecast to grow at around 3.4% for September 2018 – February 2019 against the same period of 2017–2018. Retail trade turnover will grow by 4.4% in the nominal terms and by 2.8% in real terms at 2018-end.

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 over the period from September 1998 to July 2018 on the basis of the data released by the Central Bank of Russia[1]. The results of calculations are shown in Table 3.

Export, import, export outside the CIS and import from the countries outside the CIS are forecast to grow on average at 22.0%, 23.5%, 23.8%, and 22.1%, respectively in September 2018 – February 2019 against the same period of 2017–2018. The average forecast surplus volume of the trade balance with all countries for September 2018 – February 2019 will amount – to $ 88.9bn which reflects increase of 19.5% on the same period of 2017–2018. The average forecast surplus volume of the trade balance with all countries for 2018 will amount to $ 166.0bn which reflects growth by 43.9% on the same period of 2017.

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 June 2018[2]. Table 4 presents the results of model calculations of forecast values over September of 2018 and February of 2019 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 0.5% in September 2018 – February 2019. The producer price index (PPI) for the same period is also forecast to average 0.6% per month. Annual growth of the consumer price index along three models will come on average at 4.2%. The same indicator of the producer price index is forecast at 13.9%. The producer price indexes computed by Rosstat are forecast to grow at average monthly rates in September 2018 – February 2019: for mining and quarrying 1.1%, manufacturing 1.2%, utilities (electricity, gas, and steam) 0.4%, food products 0.9%, textile and sewing industry 0.4%, wood products 0.9%, pulp and paper industry 0.7%, coke and refined petroleum 0.1%, for chemical industry 1.1%, for basic metals and fabricated metal 1.0%, for machinery and equipment 0.9%, and for motor vehicles manufacture 0.5%.

Annual growth of the producer price indexes along types of economic activity will constitute on average 14.3%. At 2018-end, the maximum annual growth is forecast in production of coke and petroleum products at 28.0%, minimum – manufacture of motor vehicles (2.9%).

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 September of 2018 and February of 2019. The forecasts were made on the basis of time series with use the Rosstat data over the period from January 2000 to July 2018. The results are shown in Table 5.

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[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 5
The forecast of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket

Forecast values according to ARIMA-model (RUB)	
Sep 18	3732.2
Oct 18	3647.2
Nov 18	3676.9
Dec 18	3785.7
Jan 19	3888.3
Feb 19	3951.2
For reference: actual values in the same months of 2017–2018 (billion RUB)	
Sep 17	3729.1
Oct 17	3714.2
Nov 17	3720.0
Dec 17	3749.6
Jan 18	3787.8
Feb 18	3826.3
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)	
Sep 18	0.1
Oct 18	-1.8
Nov 18	-1.2
Dec 18	1.0
Jan 19	2.7
Feb 19	3.3

Note: the series of the cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket over the period from January 2000 July 2018 are stationary in the first-order differences.

Table 6
Calculations of forecast values of indices of freight rates

	The composite freight rate index	The index of motor load freight rate	The index of pipeline rate
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the previous month)			
Sep 18	100.3	99.8	98.5
Oct 18	95.9	99.8	95.5
Nov 18	100.3	99.8	102.4
Dec 18	100.3	99.8	104.3
Jan 19	100.3	101.4	97.8
Feb 19	100.3	99.7	96.1
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of December of the previous year)			
Sep 18	105.9	100.1	108.4
Oct 18	101.6	99.9	103.6
Nov 18	101.9	99.7	106.1
Dec 18	102.2	99.5	110.6
Jan 19	100.3	101.4	97.8
Feb 19	100.6	101.2	94.0
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2017–2018 (% of the previous month)			
Sep 17	105.9	100.1	108.4
Oct 17	101.6	99.9	103.6
Nov 17	101.9	99.7	106.1
Dec 17	102.2	99.5	110.6
Jan 18	100.3	101.4	97.8
Feb 18	100.6	101.2	94.0

Note: over the period from September 1998 to June 2018, 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 may 2018, too; fictitious variables for taking into account particularly dramatic fluctuations were used in respect of all the series.

As can be seen from *Table 5*, the minimum set of food products' cost is forecast to grow compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the same time, the minimum set of food products is forecast to average RUB 3,780.3. The minimum set of food products cost is forecast to grow on average at around 0.7% against the same period of the previous year. Annual growth of the minimum set of food products will average around 1.0% in 2018.

Indices of Freight Rates
This section presents calculations of forecast values of freight rate indices on cargo carriage[1], made on the basis of time-series models evaluated on the Rosstat data over the period from September 1998 to June 2018. Table 6 shows the results of model calculations of forecast values in September of 2018 – February of 2019. 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.

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

According to the forecast results for September 2018 – February 2019, the composite index of transport tariffs will be decreasing with average monthly rate -0.4%. At the same time, in October 2018, the seasonal decrease of the index is expected by 4.1 p.p. As a result, its annual growth in 2018 will come to 2.2%.

The index of motor freight tariffs will grow in the course of given six months at an average monthly rate of 0.06%. Its annual decrease in 2018 is forecast at 0.5%

The index of pipeline tariffs will be decreasing at an average monthly rate of -0.9% in the course of the next six months. As a result, its annual growth in 2018 will constitute 10.6%.

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 (US$ per ounce), the copper prices (US$ per ton), and the nickel prices (US$ per ton) over September of 2018 to February of 2019 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 July 2018.

The crude oil price is forecast to average around $60.9 per barrel, which is below its corresponding year-earlier indexes on average by 4.0%. The Aluminum prices are forecast to average around $2,047.0 per ton and their average forecast decrease constitutes around 5.0% compared to the same level of last year. The gold price is forecast to average $1,233.0 per ounce. The copper price is forecast to average $6,192 per ton, and prices for nickel – around $13,905 per ton. The average forecast price increase for gold constitutes around 5.0%, the average decrease of copper prices – around 10.0%, and average increase of nickel prices – 14.0% compared to the corresponding level of last year.

At 2018-end, the forecast increment of prices on nickel compared with late 2017 will constitute 3.0. The forecast decrease of oil, aluminum, gold, and copper prices will come to 20.2, 8.3, 7.3, and 13.1%, 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 September of 2018 to February of 2019 were received on

Table 7

Calculations of forecast values of world prices on natural resources

	Brent oil ($ per barrel)	Aluminum ($ per ton)	Gold ($ per ounce)	Copper ($ per ton)	Nickel ($ per ton)
Forecast values					
Sep 18	70.28	2080	1234	6217	13987
Oct 18	66.92	2028	1235	6219	13911
Nov 18	63.21	2050	1230	6204	13939
Dec 18	59.16	2060	1229	6188	13869
Jan 19	55.13	2031	1235	6170	13897
Feb 19	50.90	2032	1238	6154	13833
Expected growth on the respective month of the previous year (%)					
Sep 18	22.1	-1.2	-6.2	-4.4	32.9
Oct 18	9.0	-6.4	-3.5	-9.3	12.0
Nov 18	-0.6	0.2	-4.1	-8.3	25.1
Dec 18	-11.5	-9.5	-2.6	-14.7	9.6
Jan 19	-20.2	-8.3	-7.3	-13.1	3.0
Feb 19	-22.6	-4.8	-7.0	-11.2	0.7
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2017–2018					
Sep 17	57.54	2106	1315	6504	10525
Oct 17	61.37	2167	1280	6860	12423
Nov 17	63.57	2045	1282	6767	11143
Dec 17	66.87	2276	1261	7252	12653
Jan 18	69.05	2214	1332	7101	13488
Feb 18	65.78	2134	1332	6934	13738

Note: over the period from January 1980 to July 2018, the series of prices of crude oil, nickel, gold, copper, and aluminum are series of DS type.

Table 8

The forecast of M_2 and the monetary base

	The Monetary base		M_2	
	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month, %	Billion RUB	Growth on the previous month, %
Sep 18	10337	-1.4	44143	0.5
Oct 18	10335	0.0	43911	-0.5
Nov 18	10495	-1.5	44143	0.5
Dec 18	10493	0.0	44452	0.7
Jan 19	11014	-5.0	45494	2.3
Feb 19	10653	3.3	45262	-0.5
For reference: actual value in the respective months of 2017–2018 (growth on the previous month,%)				
Sep 17	0.2		0.4	
Oct 17	0.3		0.4	
Nov 17	-0.5		0.2	
Dec 17	-0.1		1.1	
Jan 18	7.4		5.8	
Feb 18	6.0		-2.0	

Note: over the period from October 1998 to August (July) of 2018, 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.

the basis of models of time-series of respective indices calculated by the CBR[1] over the period from October 1998 to August (July – for M_2 time series) 2018. 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 September 2018 – February 2019, the monetary base will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.8%. The annual growth of the monetary base in 2018 will hit 14.4% according to forecasts. In January 2019, seasonal growth of the monetary base is planned at 5.0%.

In the forecast period the monetary index M_2 will be growing at the average rate of 0.5%. The annual increment of the monetary index M_2 in 2018 is forecast at 10.8%. In January 2019, seasonal increment of index M_2 is planned at 2.3%.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

This section presents the outputs of the statistical estimation of such future values of the international reserves of the Russian Federation[2] 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 July 2018. 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 for September 2018 – February 2019, the international reserves will be growing at an average monthly rate of 0.4%. The forecast increment of the international reserves in 2018 will come to 8.0% in annual terms.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The model calculations of prospective values of the foreign exchange rates (RUB 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

Table 9

The forecast of the international reserves of the Russian Federation

	Forecast values according to ARIMA-model	
	Billion USD	Growth on the previous month,%
Sep 18	459.6	0.4
Oct 18	462.2	0.6
Nov 18	464.5	0.5
Dec 18	466.8	0.5
Jan 19	469.1	0.5
Feb 19	471.4	0.5
For reference: actual values in the same period of 2017–2018		
Sep 17	424.0	1.3
Oct 17	424.8	0.2
Nov 17	424.9	0.0
Dec 17	431.6	1.6
Jan 18	432.7	0.3
Feb 18	447.7	3.5

Note: over the period from October 1998 to July 2018, the series of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Russian Federation were identified as stationary series in difference.

Table 10

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

	The USD/RUB exchange rate (RUB per USD)		The EUR/USD exchange rate (USD per EUR)	
	ARIMA	SM	ARIMA	SM
Sep 18	69.83	69.86	1.17	1.16
Oct 18	71.20	71.40	1.17	1.16
Nov 18	71.30	72.06	1.16	1.15
Dec 18	71.67	73.10	1.16	1.14
Jan 19	71.98	74.02	1.16	1.13
Feb 19	72.31	75.01	1.16	1.12
For reference: actual values in the similar period of 2017–2018				
Sep 17	58.02		1.18	
Oct 17	57.87		1.16	
Nov 17	58.33		1.18	
Dec 17	57.60		1.20	
Jan 18	56.29		1.25	
Feb 18	55.67		1.22	

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

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[1]   The data on the specific month is given in accordance with the methods of the CBR as of the beginning of the following month.
[2]   The data on the volume of the gold and foreign exchange reserves is presented as of the first day of the following month.

of the last date of each month over the periods from October 1998 to July 2018 and from February 1999 to July 2018[1], respectively.

In September 2018 – February 2019, USD/RUB average exchange rate is forecast along two models in the amount of RUB 71.98 for USD along two models. The forecast value of the index will average RUB 72.38 for USD along two models. Over the period under review, Euro/USD exchange rate is forecast during the forecast period at USD 1.15 per 1 euro. The forecast value of the index will average USD1.15 per 1 euro at 2018-end along two models.

THE LIVING STANDARD INDEXES

This section (Table 12) presents calculations of forecast values of indices of real wages, real disposable income and real income[2] 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 July 2018. 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 average monthly growth of the real disposable cash income is forecast at the rate of 0.5% compared to the previous year; the real cash income – 0.9%, the real accrued wages – 4.8%. At 2018-end, the forecast increment of the real disposable cash income will come to 1.4%, the real cash income – by 1.3%, and increment of the real wages – by 7.8%.

Table 11

The forecast of the living standard indexes

	Real disposable cash income	Real cash income	Real accrued wages
Forecast values according to ARIMA-models (% of the respective month of 2017–2018)			
Sep 18	100.2	100.4	106.6
Oct 18	101.6	101.6	106.7
Nov 18	101.8	102.1	106.4
Dec 18	100.9	101.7	105.4
Jan 19	99.6	100.1	102.4
Feb 19	98.6	99.2	101.2
For reference: actual values in the respective period of 2017–2018 (% of the same period of 2016–2017)			
Sep 17	99.1	100.3	104.3
Oct 17	98.6	99.4	105.4
Nov 17	99.9	100.4	105.8
Dec 17	98.8	99.3	106.2
Jan 18	100.1	100.5	111.0
Feb 18	104.2	104.5	110.5

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 July 2018, 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 population) and the unemployment (the total number of the unemployed), models of the time series evaluated over the period from October 1998 to June 2018 on the basis of the monthly data released by Rosstat[3] were used. The unemployment was calculated on the basis of the models with results of the findings from business surveys[4] too.

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[1] The authors use the IMF data over the period from January 1999 to April 2018. The data over the May and June 2018 was obtained from the foreign exchange rate statistics website: 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 Statistichesky Ezhegodnik, Moscow, Rosstat, 2004, p. 212).

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

[4] The model is evaluated over the period from January 1999 to June 2018.

It is to be noted that feasible logical inconsistencies[1] 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.

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
Sep 18	73.2	0.2	3.5	-8.3	4.8	3.6	-5.7	4.9
Oct 18	72.7	0.0	3.6	-7.7	5.0	3.6	-6.9	5.0
Nov 18	72.5	0.1	3.6	-6.5	5.0	3.6	-7.0	5.0
Dec 18	72.7	0.1	3.6	-6.5	5.0	3.7	-6.4	5.1
Jan 19	72.0	0.1	3.7	-6.3	5.1	3.7	-6.7	5.1
Feb 19	71.9	-0.1	3.6	-4.4	5.0	3.6	-4.1	5.0
For reference: actual values in the same periods of 2017–2018 (million people)								
Sep 17	73		3.8					
Oct 17	72.7		3.9					
Nov 17	72.5		3.9					
Dec 17	72.6		3.9					
Jan 18	71.9		3.9					
Feb 18	72		3.8					

Note: over the period from October 1998 to June 2018, 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 September 2018 – February 2019, the increase of the number of employed in the economy will average 0.1% per month against the corresponding period of the previous year. The forecast index of the number of employed in the economy constitutes 72.7 million persons at 2018-end.

The decrease of the total number of jobless is forecast to average 6.4% per month against the same period of last year. The average number of jobless at 2018-end is forecast at 3.65 million persons.

[1]   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.

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)
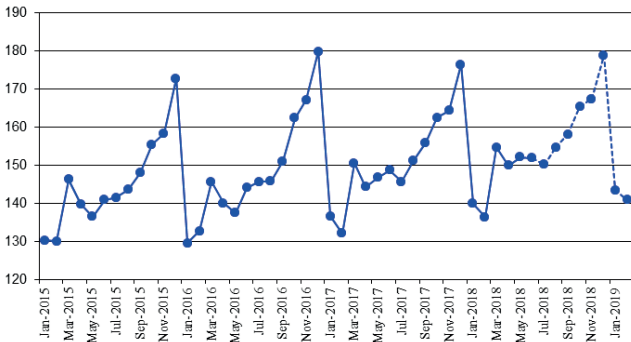
Fig. 1b. The NRU HSE industrial production index (ARIMA-model)
 (% of January 2010)
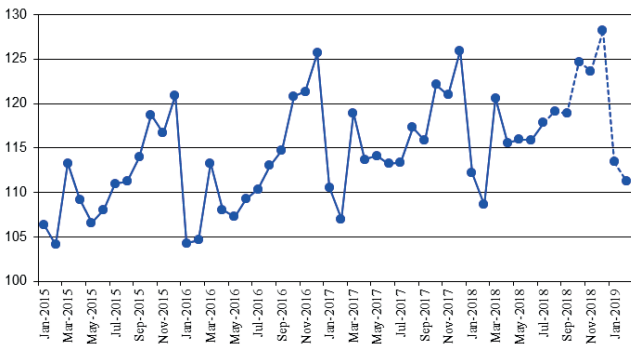
Fig. 2a. The Rosstat industrial production index for mining
 (% of December 2001)
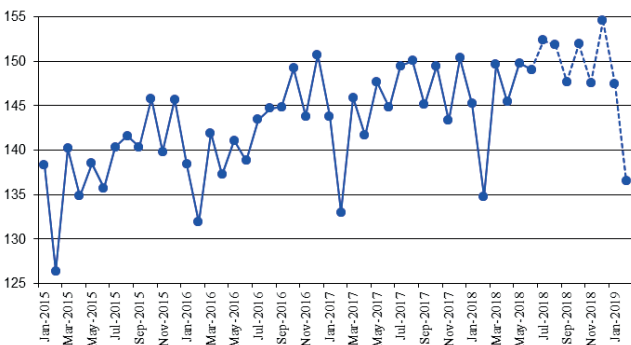
Fig. 2b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for mining
(% of January 2010)
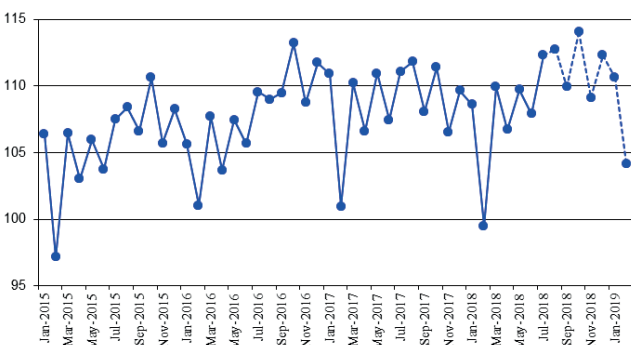
Fig. 3a. The Rosstat industrial production index for manufacturing (% of December 2001)
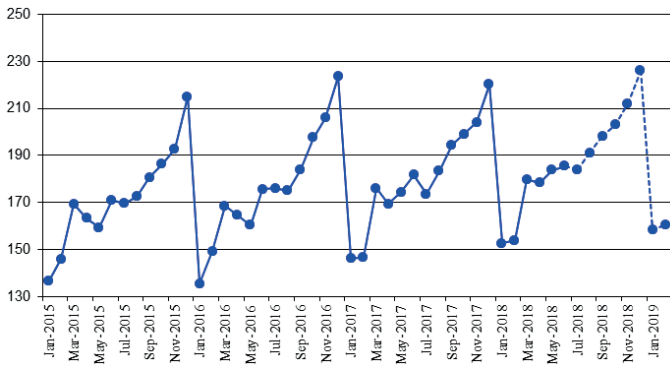
Fig. 3b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for manufacturing (% of January 2010)
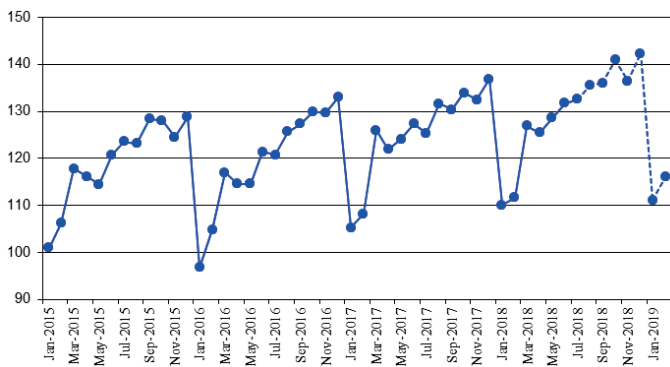
Fig. 4a. The Rosstat industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
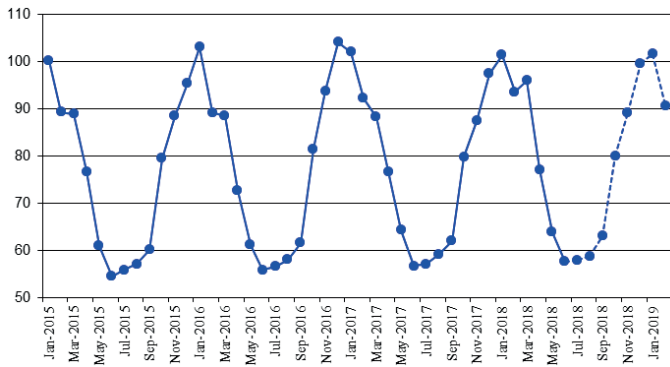
Fig. 4b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
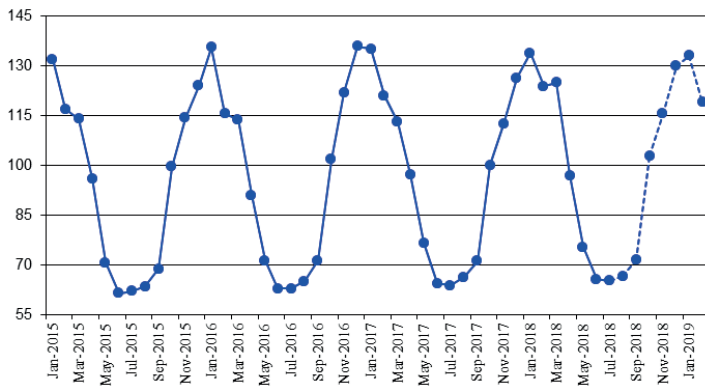
Fig. 5a. The Rosstat industrial production index for food products
(as a percentage of that in December 2001)
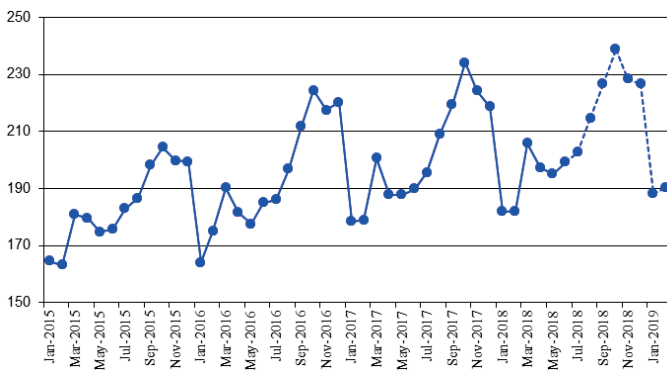
Fig. 5b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for food products
(as a percentage of that in January 2010)
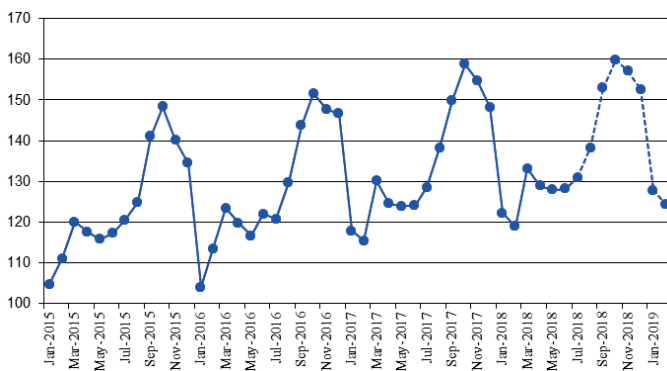
Fig. 6a. The Rosstat industrial production index for coke and petroleum
(as a percentage of that in December 2001)
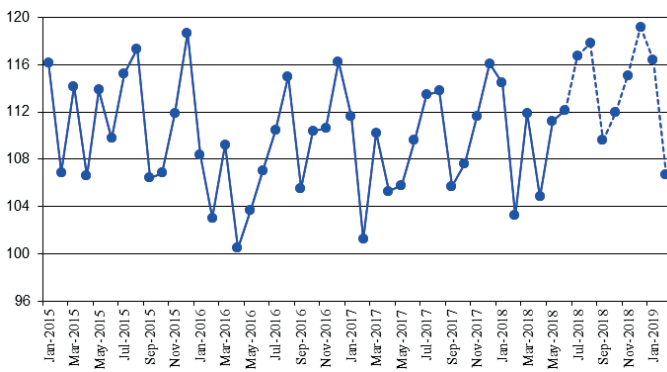
Fig. 6b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for petroleum and coke
(as a percentage of that in January 2010)
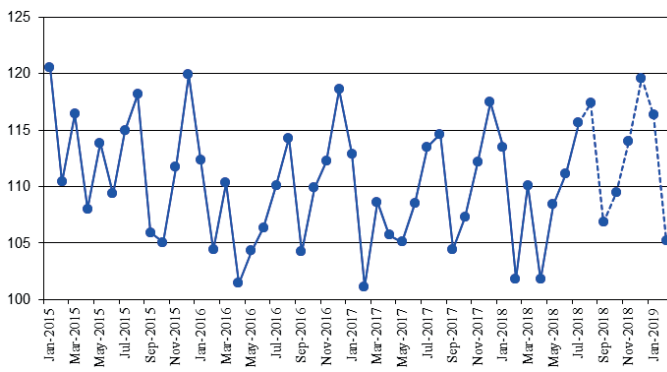
Fig.7a. The Rosstat industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
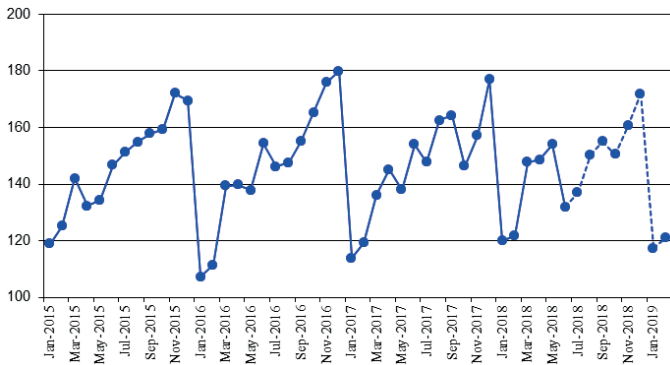
Fig. 7b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for primary metals and fabricated metal products (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
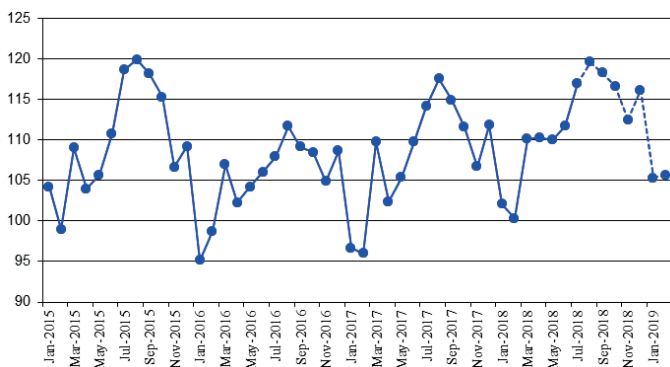
Fig. 8a. The Rosstat industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in December 2001)
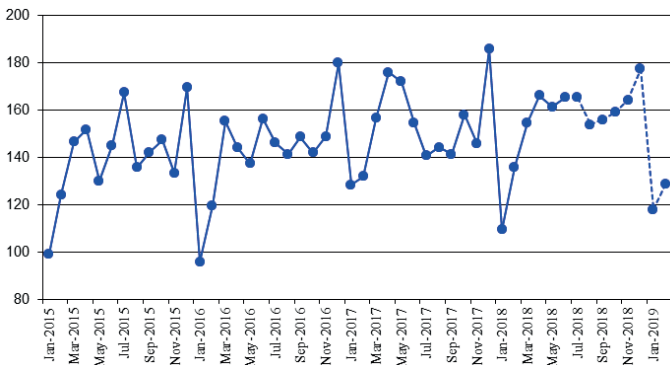
Fig. 8b. The NRU HSE industrial production index for machinery (as a percentage of that in January 2010)
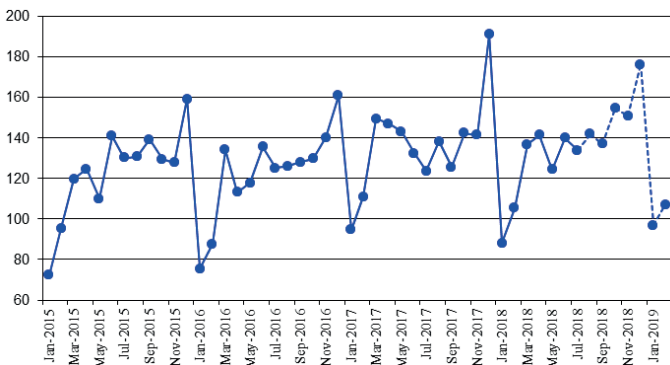
Fig. 9. The volume of retail sales (billion RUB)
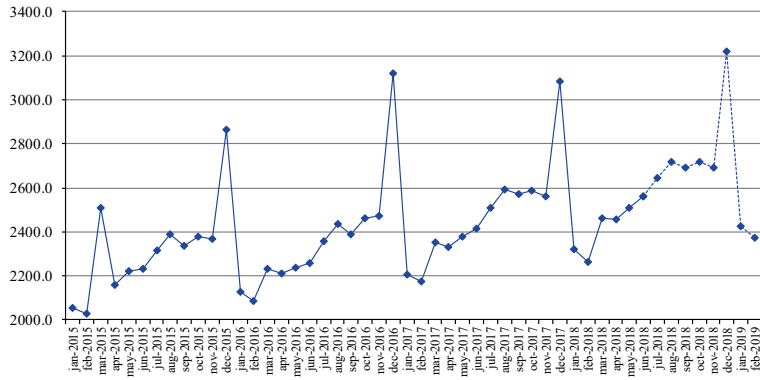
Fig. 9a. The real volume of retail sales
(as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)
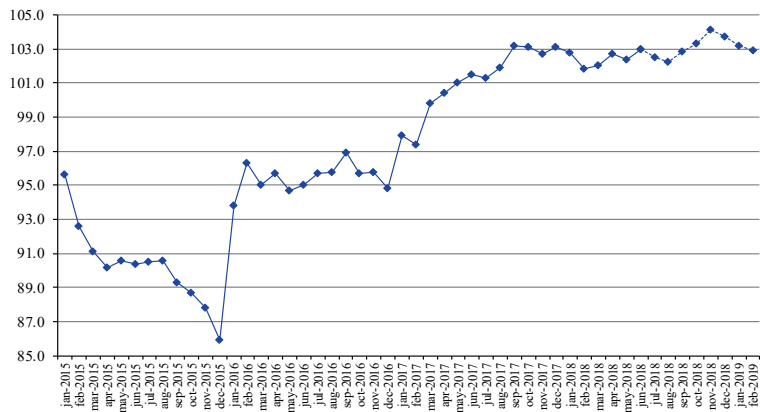
Fig.10. Export to all countries (billion USD)
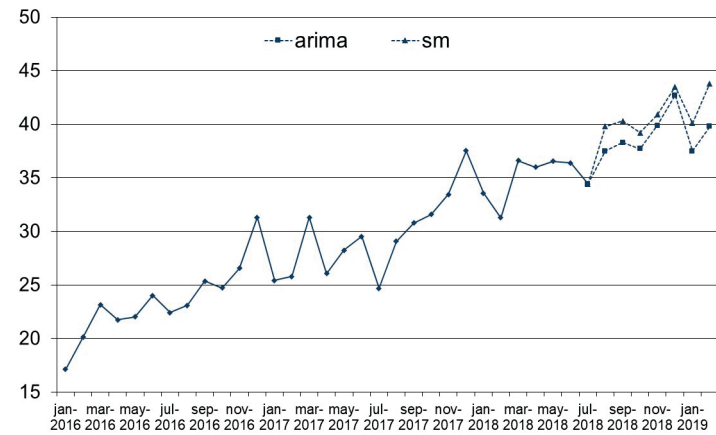
Fig. 11. Export to countries outside the CIS (billion USD)
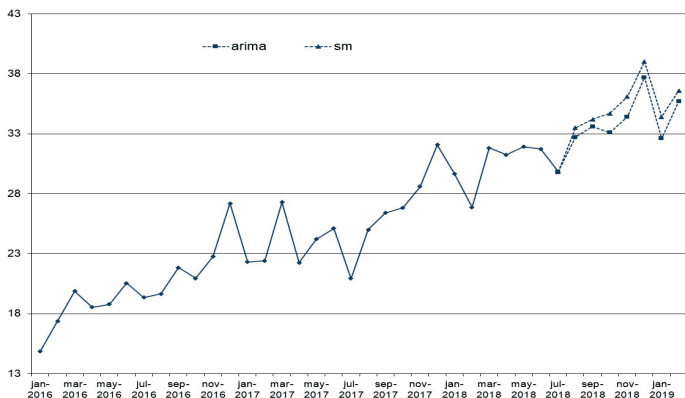
Fig. 12. Import from all countries (billion USD)
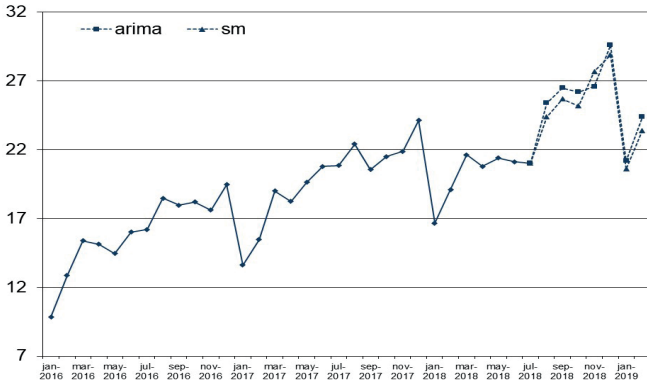
Fig. 13. Import from countries outside the CIS (billion USD)
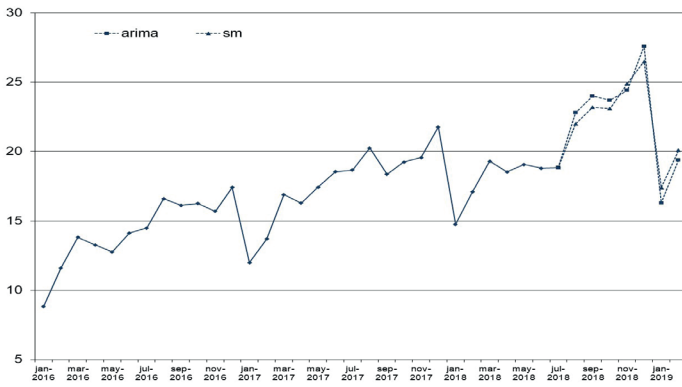
Fig. 14. The consumer price index
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
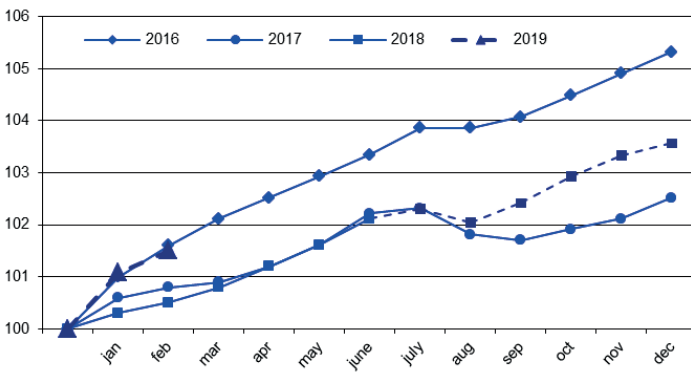
Fig. 14a. The consumer price index
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year) (SM)
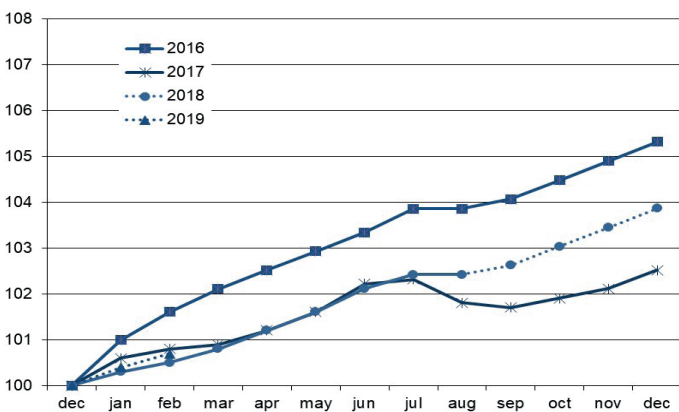
Fig.15. The producer price index for industrial goods
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
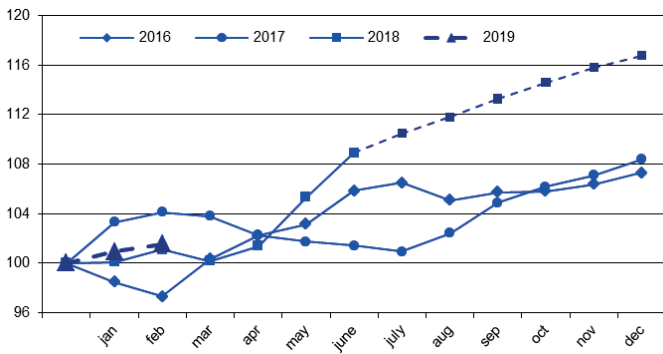
Fig. 16. The price index for mining
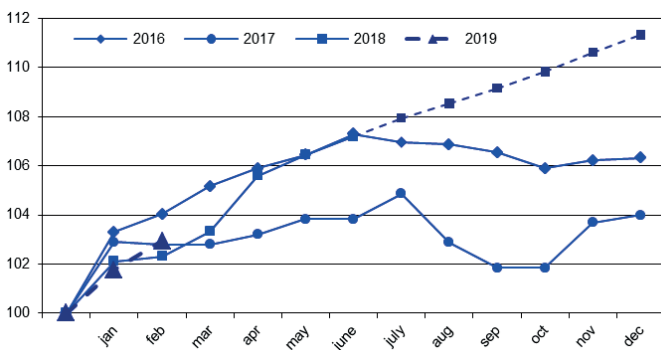*(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)*
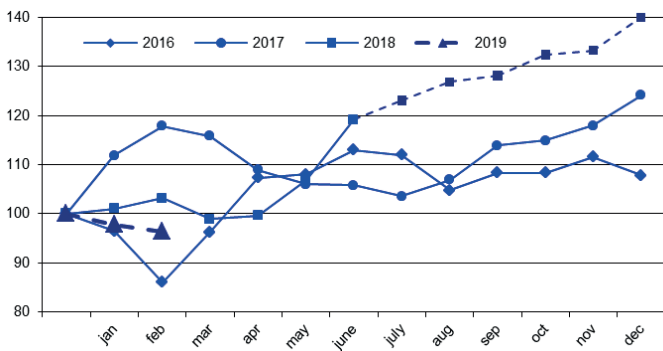
Fig. 17. The price index for manufacturing
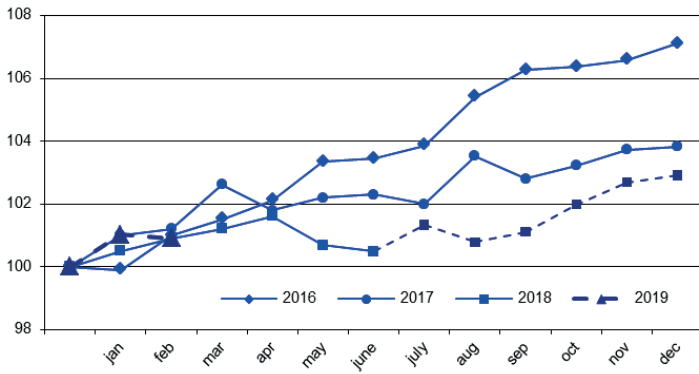*(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)*
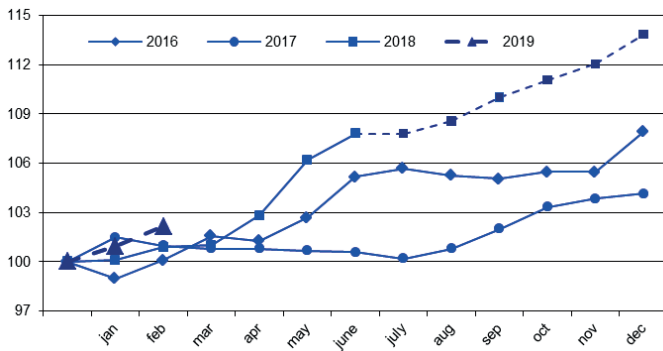
Fig. 18. The price index for utilities (electricity, water, and gas)
(as a percentage ge of that in December of the previous year)
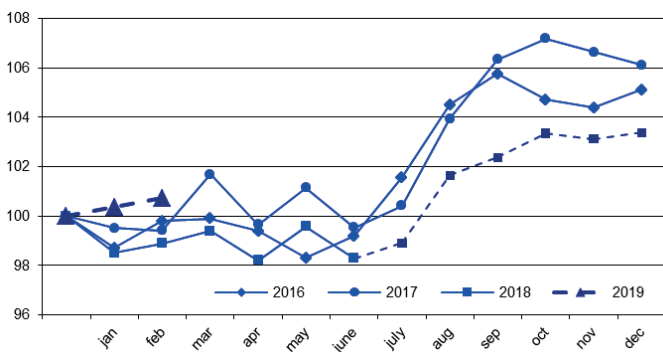
Fig. 19. The price index for food products
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
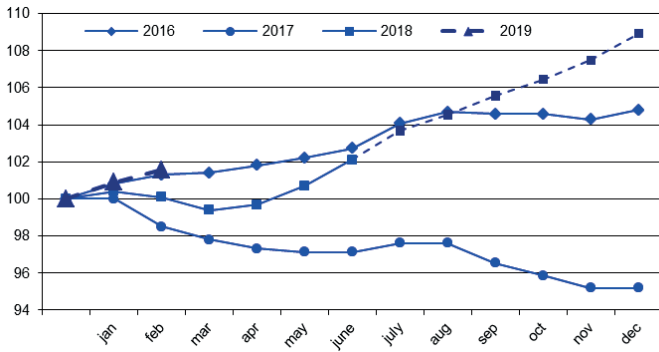
Fig. 20. The price index for the textile and sewing industry
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
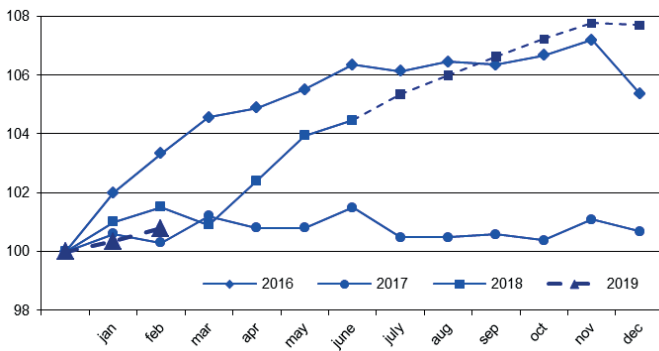
Fig. 21. The price index for wood products
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
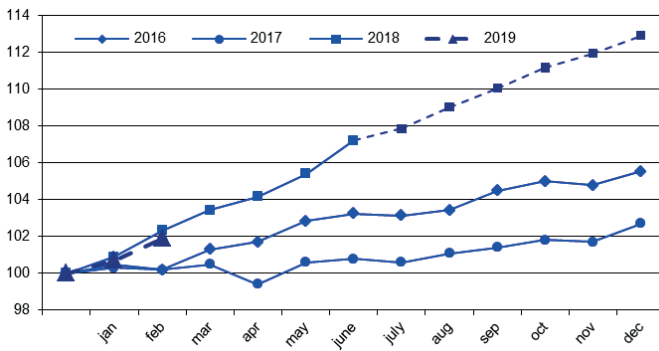
Fig. 22. The price index for the pulp and paper industry
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
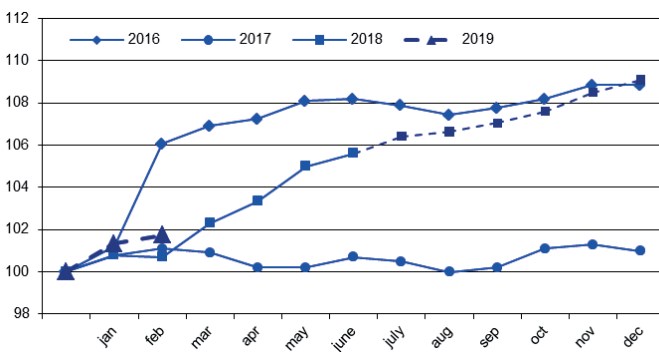
Fig. 23. The price index for coke and petroleum
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
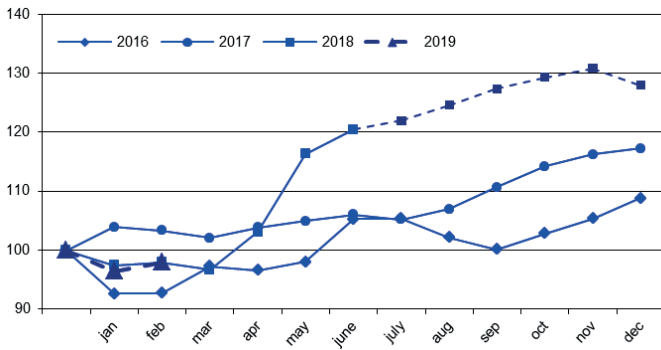
Fig. 24. The price index for the chemical industry
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
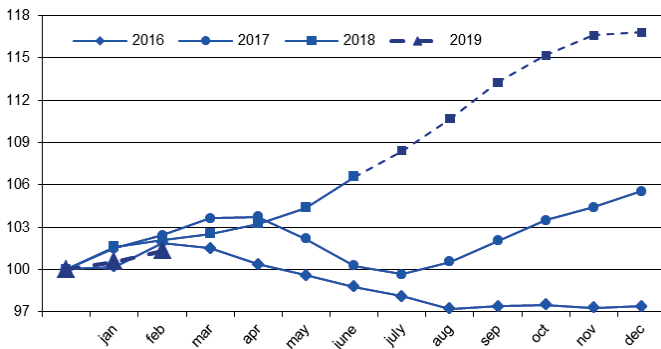
Fig. 25. The price index for primary metals and fabricated metal products
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)
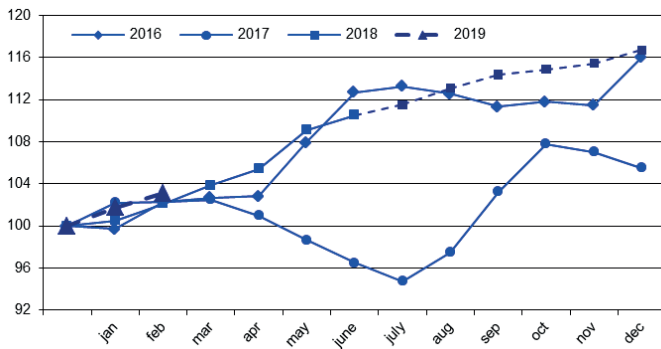
Fig. 26. The price index for machinery
(as a percentage of that in December of the previous year)

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

Fig. 28. The cost of the monthly
per capita minimum food basket (RUB)
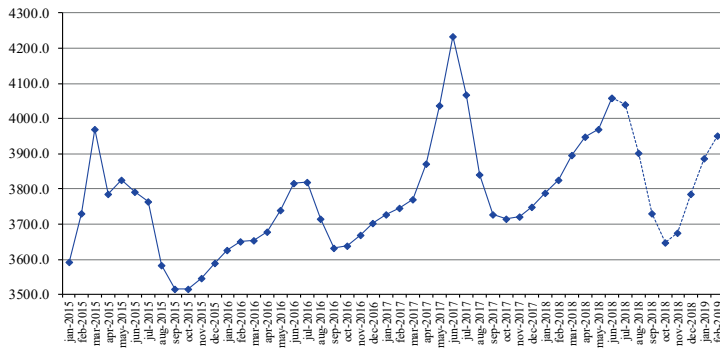
Fig. 29. The composite index of transport tariffs
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)
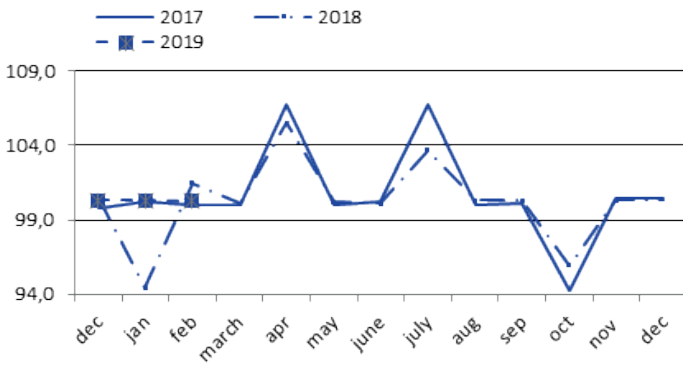
Fig. 30. The index of motor freight tariffs
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)
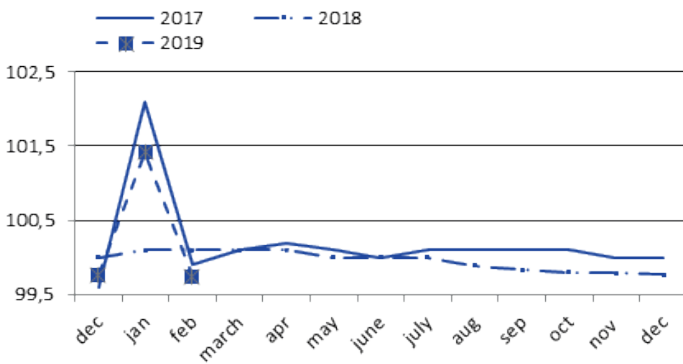
Fig. 31. The index of pipeline tariffs
(for each year, as a percentage of that in the previous month)
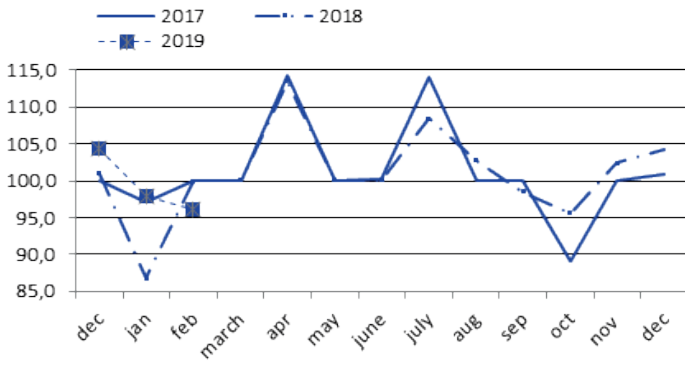
Fig. 32. The Brent oil price ($ per barrel)
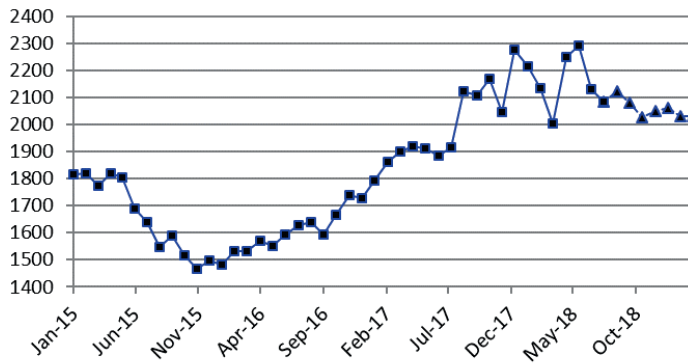

Fig. 33. The aluminum price ($ per ton)

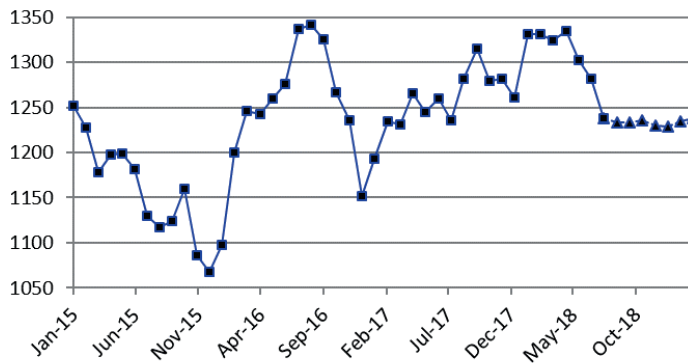*Fig. 34. The gold price ($ per ounce)*
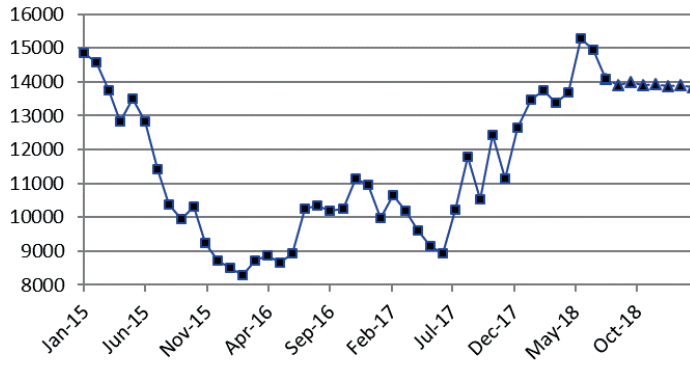
Fig. 35. The nickel price ($ per ton)

Fig. 36. The copper price ($ per ton)
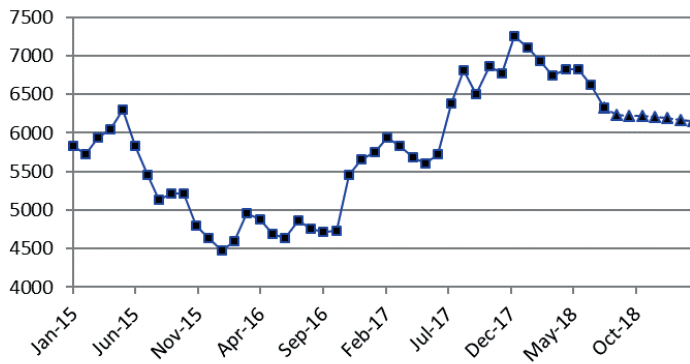
Fig. 37. The monetary base, billion RUB

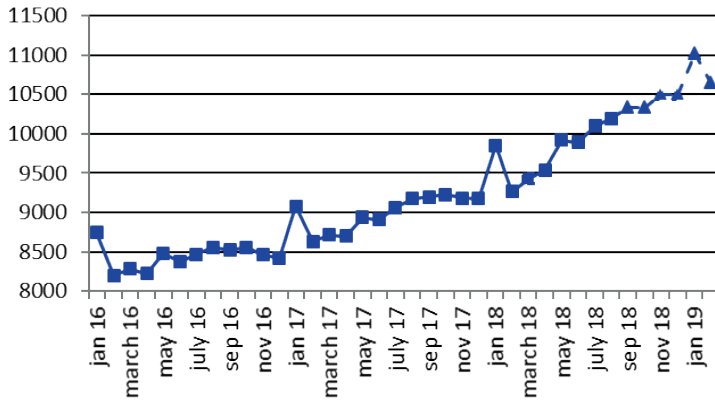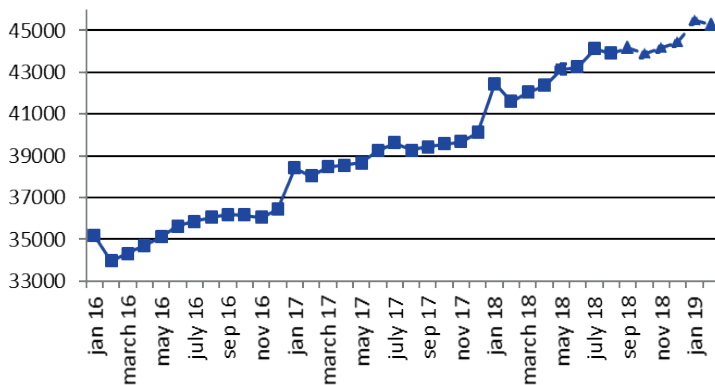*Fig. 38. M_2, billion RUB*

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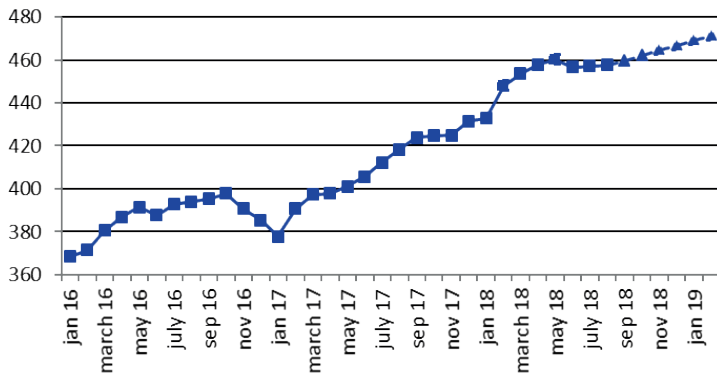

Fig. 40. The RUB/USD exchange rate

Fig. 41. The USD/EUR exchange rate
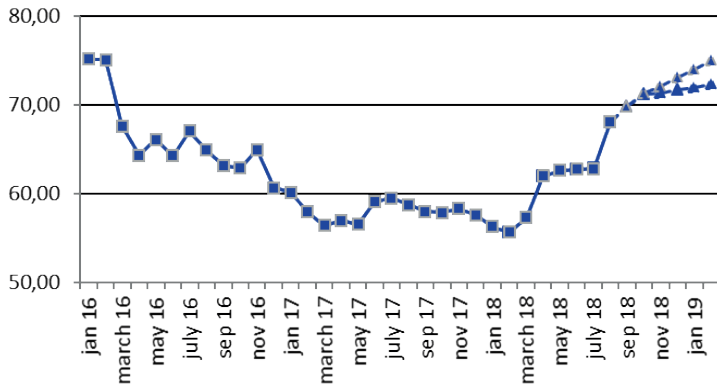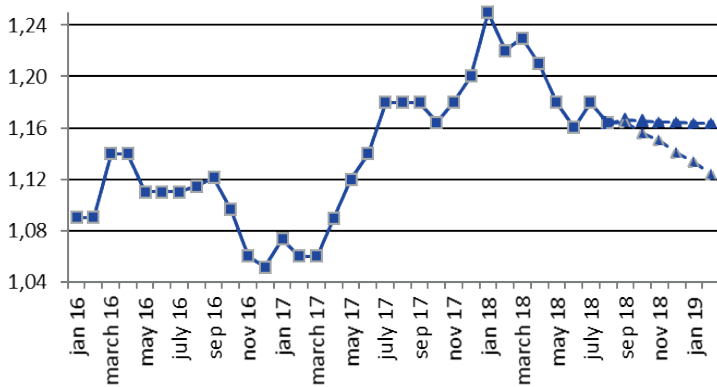

Fig. 42. Real disposable cash income
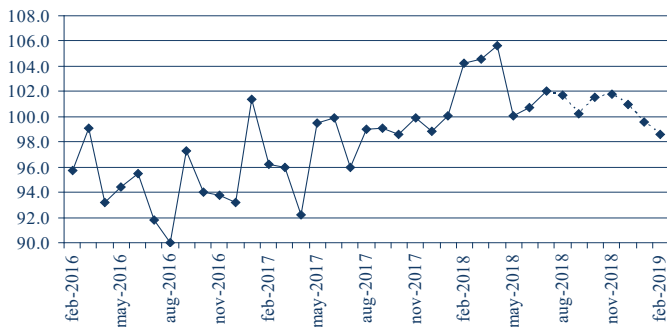*(as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)*

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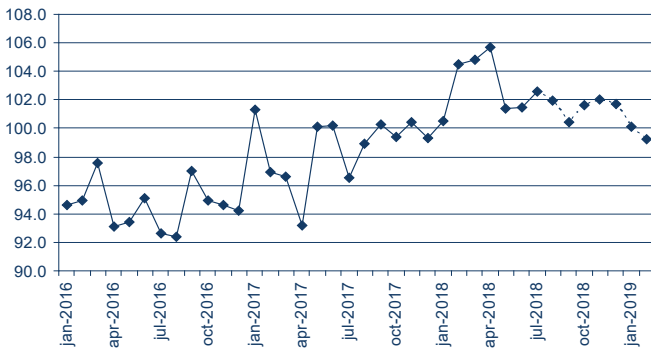*(as a percentage of that in the same period of the previous year)*

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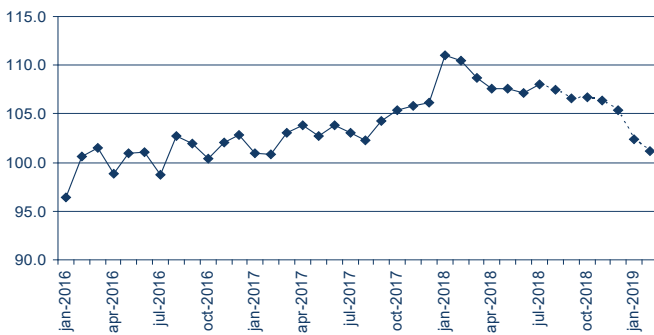*(as a percentage of those in the same period of the previous year)*
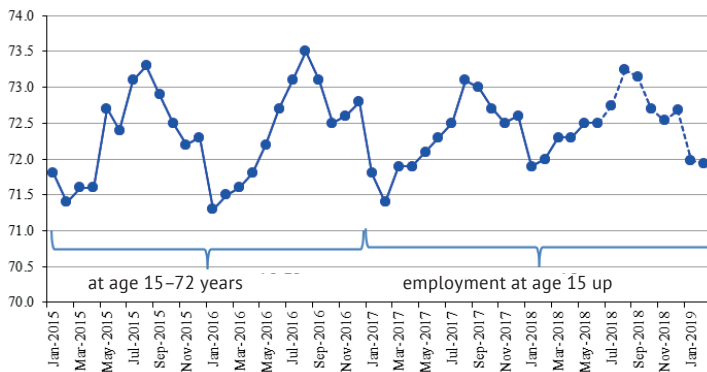

Fig. 45. Employment (million people)

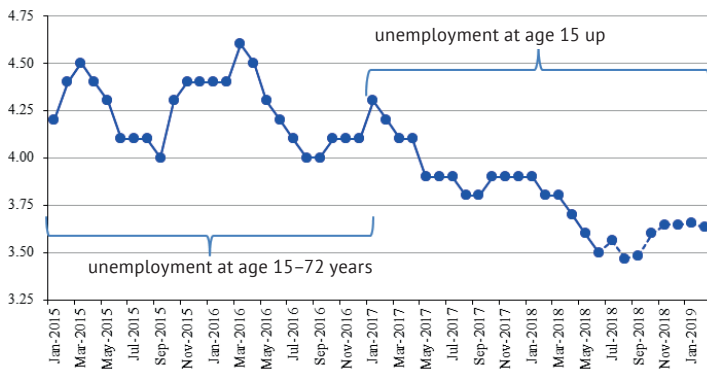*Fig. 46. Unemployment (million people)*

Model calculations of short-term forecasts of social and economic indices of the Russian Federation:
August 2018

Index	2018							2019	
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Rosstat IIIP (growth rate, %)*	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.6
HSE IIP (growth rate %)*	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	3.1
Rosstat IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.3
HSE IIP for mining (growth rate, %)*	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	4.7
Rosstat IIIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	2.2	6.0	4.2	1.9	2.0	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.3
HSE IIP for manufacturing (growth rate, %)*	3.5	5.7	3.0	4.3	5.3	3.0	4.0	0.9	3.9
Rosstat IIP for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	1.7	1.3	-0.7	1.8	0.2	2.0	2.3	0.2	-3.1
HSE for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)*	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	-0.6	-3.9
Rosstat IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	3.7	3.4	4.6
HSE IIP for food products (growth rate, %)*	3.3	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.5	3.0	4.5	4.5
Rosstat IIP for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.7	3.3
HSE for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)*	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.3
Rosstat for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	-14.2	-7.3	-7.6	-5.6	2.9	2.2	-2.8	-2.2	-0.7
HSE IIP for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)*	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.9	4.5	5.4	3.9	3.2	5.3
Rosstat IIP for machinery (growth rate, %)*	7.0	17.4	6.6	10.3	0.7	12.8	-4.4	7.8	-5.3
HSE IIP for machinery (growth rate %)*	5.6	8.3	2.7	9.3	8.6	6.6	-7.8	9.9	1.5
Retail sales, trillion Rb	2.56	2.64	2.72	2.69	2.72	2.69	3.22	2.42	2.37
Real retail sales (growth rate, %)*	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.9
Export to all countries (billion $)	36.4	34.4	38.7	39.3	38.5	40.4	43.1	38.8	41.8
Export to countries outside the CIS (billion $)	31.7	29.8	33.1	33.9	33.9	35.3	38.4	33.5	36.2
Import from all countries (billion $)	21.1	21.0	24.9	26.1	25.7	27.2	29.3	20.9	23.9
Import from countries outside the CIS (billion $)	18.8	18.8	22.4	23.6	23.4	24.7	27.1	16.9	19.8
CPI (growth rate, %)**	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
PPI for industrial goods (growth rate, %)**	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
PPI for mining (growth rate, %)**	11.4	3.3	3.1	1.0	3.3	0.7	5.0	-2.2	-1.4
PPI for manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	1.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2
PPI for utilities (electricity, water, and gas) (growth rate, %)**	-1.3	0.6	2.8	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
PPI for food products (growth rate, %)**	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
PPI for the textile and sewing industry (growth rate, %)**	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.4
PPI for wood products (growth rate, %)**	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
PPI for the pulp and paper industry (growth rate, %)**	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.4
PPI for coke and petroleum (growth rate, %)**	3.6	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	-2.2	-3.5	1.5
PPI for the chemical industry (growth rate, %)**	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
PPI for primary metals and fabricated metal products (growth rate, %)**	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.4
PPI for machinery (growth rate, %)**	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.1
PPI for transport equipment manufacturing (growth rate, %)**	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	-0.1
The cost of the monthly per capita minimum food basket (thousand Rb)	4.06	4.04	3.90	3.73	3.65	3.68	3.79	3.89	3.95
The composite index of transportation tariffs (growth rate, %)**	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	1.4	-0.3
The index of pipeline tariffs (growth rate, %)**	0.1	8.4	2.7	-1.5	-4.5	2.4	4.3	-2.2	-3.9
The index of motor freight tariffs (growth rate, %)**	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.3	-4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
The Brent oil price ($ a barrel)	79.4	74.3	73.1	70.3	66.9	63.2	59.2	55.1	50.9
The aluminum price (thousand $ a ton)	2.13	2.08	2.12	2.08	2.03	2.05	2.06	2.03	2.03
The gold price (thousand $ per ounce)	1.28	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.24
The nickel price (thousand $ a ton)	6.62	6.32	6.24	6.22	6.22	6.20	6.19	6.17	6.15

Index	2018							2019	
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
The copper price (thousand $ a ton)	**15.0**	**14.1**	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8
The monetary base (trillion Rb)	**9.89**	**10.10**	**10.20**	10.34	10.33	10.49	10.49	11.01	10.65
M2 (trillion Rb)	**43.3**	**44.1**	**43.9**	44.1	43.9	44.1	44.5	45.5	45.3
Gold and foreign exchange reserves (billion $)	**0.46**	**0.46**	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47
The RUR/USD exchange rate (rubles per one USD)	**62.76**	**62.78**	**68.08**	69.85	71.30	71.68	72.39	73.00	73.66
The USD/EUR exchange rate (USD per one Euro)	**1.16**	**1.18**	**1.16**	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.14
Real disposable cash income (growth rate, %)*	**0.7**	**2.0**	1.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	-0.4	-1.4
Real cash income (growth rate, %)*	**1.5**	**2.6**	2.0	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	-0.8
Real accrued wages (growth rate, %)*	**7.2**	**8.0**	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.4	2.4	1.2
Employment (million people)	**72.5**	72.7	73.2	73.2	72.7	72.5	72.7	72.0	71.9
Unemployment (million people)	**3.5**	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6

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