MONETARY CONDITIONS AND MONETARY TRANSMISSION

INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL COMMENTARY

Average RUONIA value — May

14.18%

▼ -46 bp vs April average

Government bond yields (RGBI) — May

14.25%

▲ +8 bp vs April average

Corporate bond yields (IFX-Cbonds) — May

15.32%

▼ -15 bp vs April average

Interest rate on long-term loans to non-financial organisations — April

12.2%

▼ -2.0 pp vs March

Interest rate on short-term household deposits — April

13.4%

▼ -0.4 pp vs March

Money supply (M2X) — May (preliminary)

13.2% YOY ИВП

▲ 12.5% YoY AFCR in April

Sources: Bank of Russia, Moscow Exchange.

- **In April–May 2026, monetary indicators were generally moving towards easing, while remaining tight.**
- **The average RUONIA decreased in May, following the change in the key rate in late April**, with the spread between money market rates and the key rate being negative.
- **Average monthly nominal yields** in the money market and corporate bond segments dropped in May. The federal government bond (OFZ) market demonstrated uneven dynamics: short-term yields went down, whereas long-term ones edged up.
- The change in **weighted average loan and deposit rates** in April was mainly associated with a shift in the turnover structure. Concurrently, in the market-based lending segment, rates continued to gradually adjust to the earlier monetary policy easing.
- **The growth of credit to the economy and money supply** sped up in April mainly due to corporate lending, while retail lending dynamics were moderate. According to preliminary data, the growth rate of monetary aggregates in May was comparable to that recorded in April.

MONETARY TRANSMISSION

The monetary policy transmission mechanism (or monetary policy transmission) is a sequence of links in the economy through which monetary policy influences demand and, accordingly, inflation.

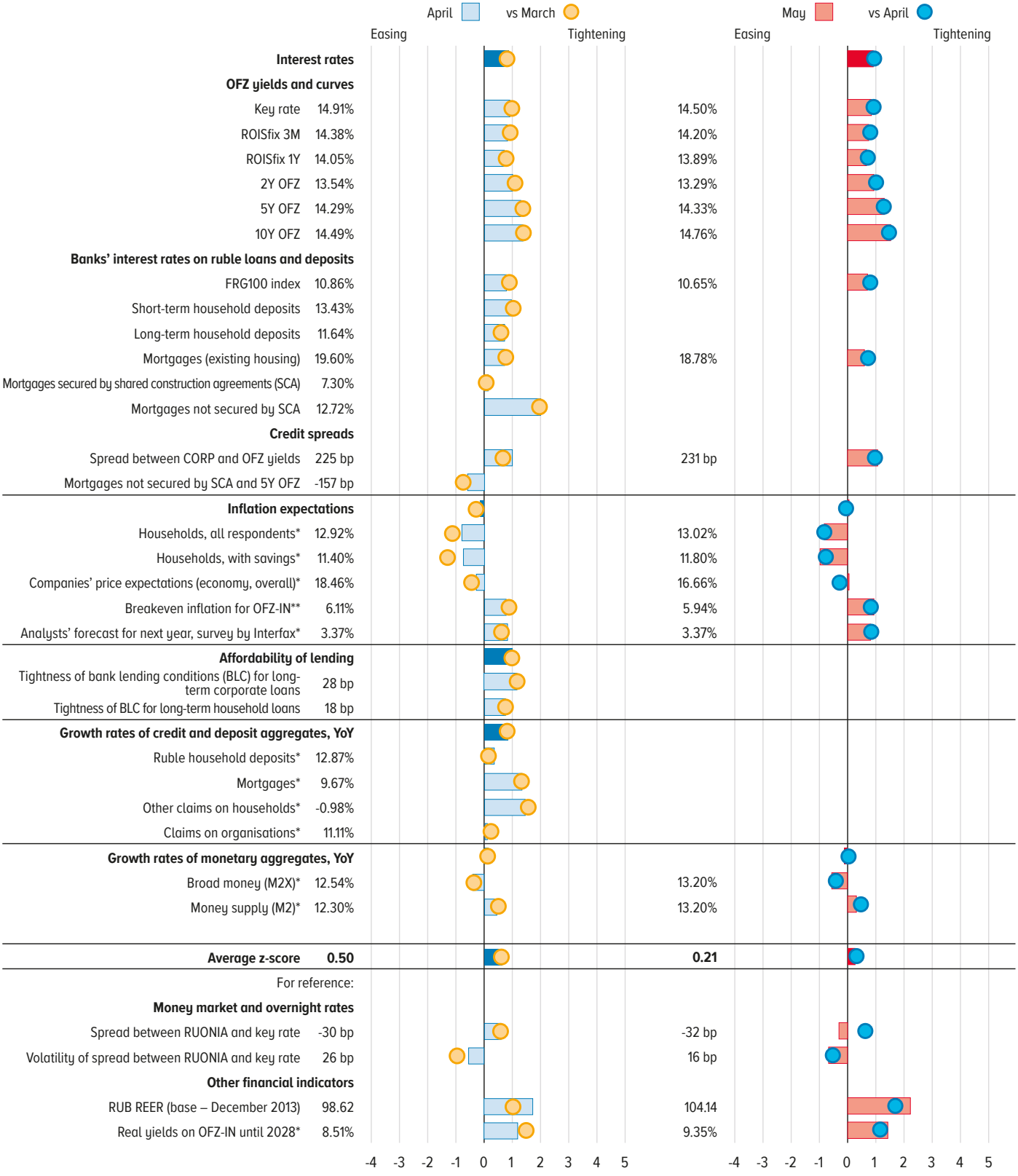
This mechanism is based on interest rates and yields in the key market segments, impacting each other. The key rate directly affects short-term money market rates. Expectations regarding further changes in short-term interest rates, along with the demand for credit and the supply of savings, influence long-term interest rates and government bond yields.

Interest rates, in turn, impact the propensity to save, consume, and invest (the interest rate channel of the transmission mechanism), the ability of borrowers to provide high-quality collateral and that of banks – to expand lending (the credit and balance sheet channels), as well as the wealth of investors (the welfare channel), and the ruble exchange rate (the foreign exchange channel).

Through any of these channels, higher market rates constrain demand and inflation, while lower ones stimulate them. In addition to monetary policy and demand, inflation and financial market trends are influenced by many other factors, which are taken into account by the Bank of Russia when deciding on the key rate.

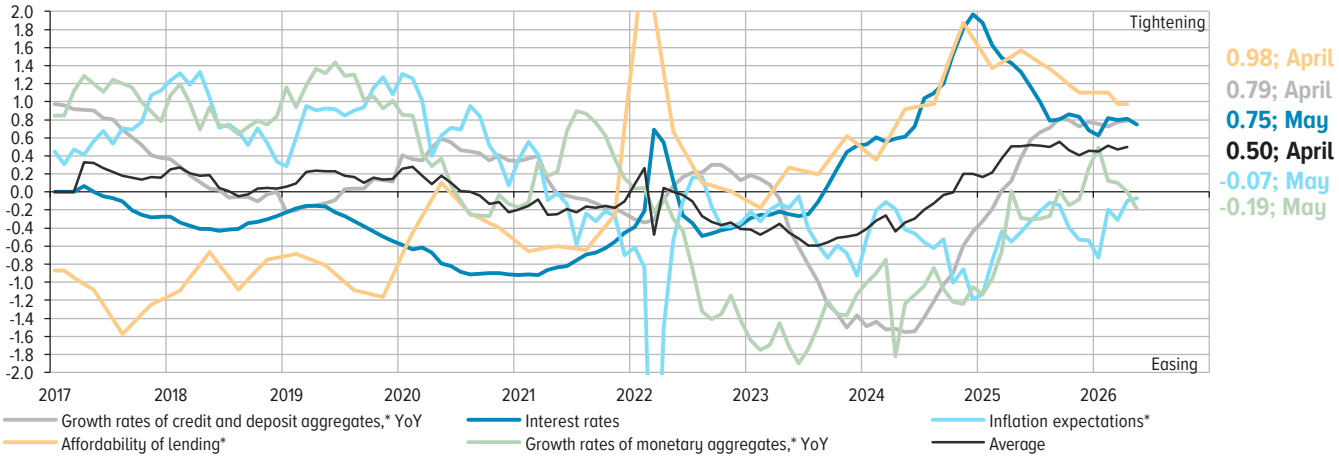
This material briefly describes monetary policy transmission and the conditions of its operation.

INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS OF MONETARY POLICY TIGHTNESS AND THEIR CHANGES **Chart 1**



* The indicators were used to calculate the inverse z-score.
** The average for the issues maturing in 2028, 2030, and 2032. The distribution of values since October 2021.
Note. The indicator panel represents one possible summary visualisation of key indicators to help assess monetary conditions and their changes. It should not be considered a comprehensive presentation of all types of indicators relevant to assessing the nature of and changes in monetary conditions. The chart shows the level of the indicator (z-score) relative to the distribution of values from January 2017 to April 2026 (left-hand chart) and to May 2026 (right-hand chart). The round marker denotes an indicator's level (in standard deviations) as of the previous date. A shift of the indicator to the left relative to the previous date indicates an easing of monetary conditions, a shift to the right – their tightening. The z-scores for high-frequency indicators (OFZ yields, money market rates, the exchange rate, the spread between CORP and OFZ yields, etc.) were calculated based on the averages for the relevant month. The z-score for the spread between RUONIA and the key rate was taken out of the calculation of the overall average indicator due to high volatility.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

HISTORICAL DYNAMICS OF INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS OF MONETARY TIGHTNESS **Chart 2**



* The indicators were used to calculate the inverse z-score.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

MONEY MARKET AND KEY RATE

- **Monetary policy and key rate.** The Bank of Russia Board of Directors did not hold a key rate meeting in May 2026. The key rate remained at 14.50% p.a., as set at the previous meeting on 24 April 2026 (a reduction by 50 bp). The next meeting will be held on 19 June 2026.

  The Bank of Russia will assess the need for a further key rate cut at its upcoming meetings depending on the sustainability of disinflation, the dynamics of inflation expectations, and the analysis of the risks posed by external and domestic conditions. The baseline scenario assumes that the key rate will average 14.0–14.5% p.a. in 2026 and 8.0–10.0% p.a. in 2027. The Bank of Russia forecasts that, given the monetary policy pursued, annual inflation will slow down to 4.5–5.5% in 2026.

  According to market indicators and consensus forecasts, the reduction by 50 bp in April was the main scenario expected by market participants. The rhetoric about a more cautious future monetary policy path and the publication of an updated key rate forecast significantly contributed to asset price dynamics in May. The underlying conditions in May were favourable for further easing. Analysts expect the key rate cut cycle to continue in 2026.

- **Banking sector liquidity and overnight rates (RUONIA).** RUONIA averaged 14.18% in May (vs 14.64% in April). The spread between RUONIA and the key rate remained virtually unchanged at -32 bp (vs -30 bp in April). The spread volatility decreased to 16 bp (vs 26 bp in April).

  In the first half of May, the spread between RUONIA and the key rate expanded. Banks averaged their required reserves in advance, and their demand for borrowings in the money market decreased temporarily. The Bank of Russia Board of Directors did not hold a key rate meeting in the May averaging period (AP).[1] Therefore, banks' demand for liquidity recovered and remained stable throughout the AP. As a result, the spread between RUONIA and the key rate narrowed and became considerably less volatile compared to the previous AP.[2]

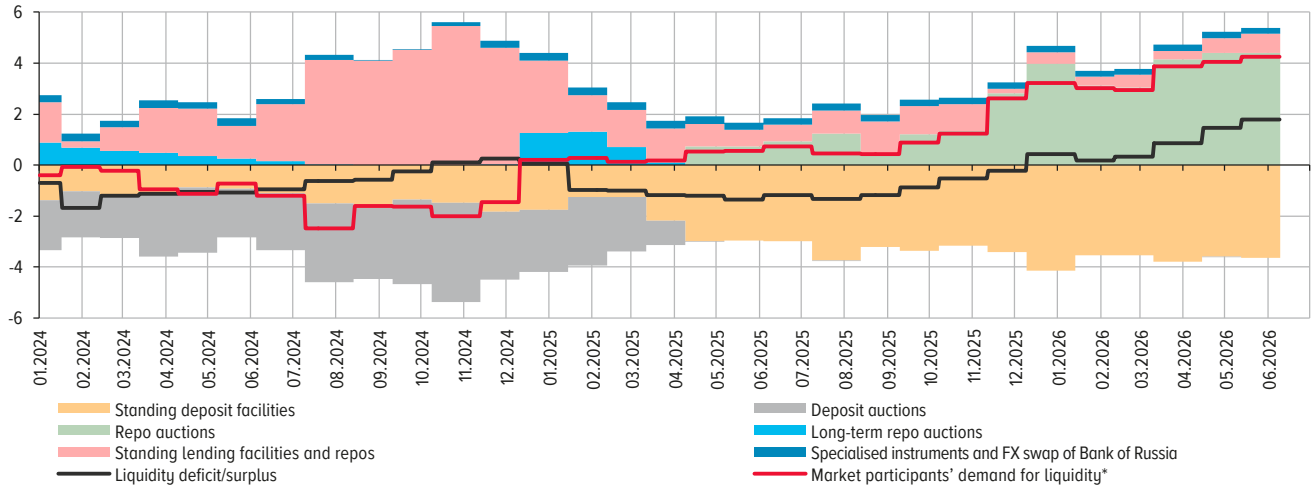
  Starting from 13 May 2026, the Bank of Russia updated its approaches to holding fine-tuning auctions in order to enhance the efficiency of its monetary policy operational procedure and decrease the average deviation of money market rates from the key rate.[3] In addition to banks'

[1] From 13 May 2026 through 9 June 2026.

[2] More details on RUONIA in the April AP are available in the information and analytical commentary Monetary Conditions and Monetary Transmission for April 2026.

[3] See the news 'Bank of Russia updates approaches to holding fine-tuning auctions' for details.

BANK OF RUSSIA OPERATIONS AND BANKING SECTOR LIQUIDITY BALANCE (AVERAGE OVER AP)
(₽ TN) **Chart 3**

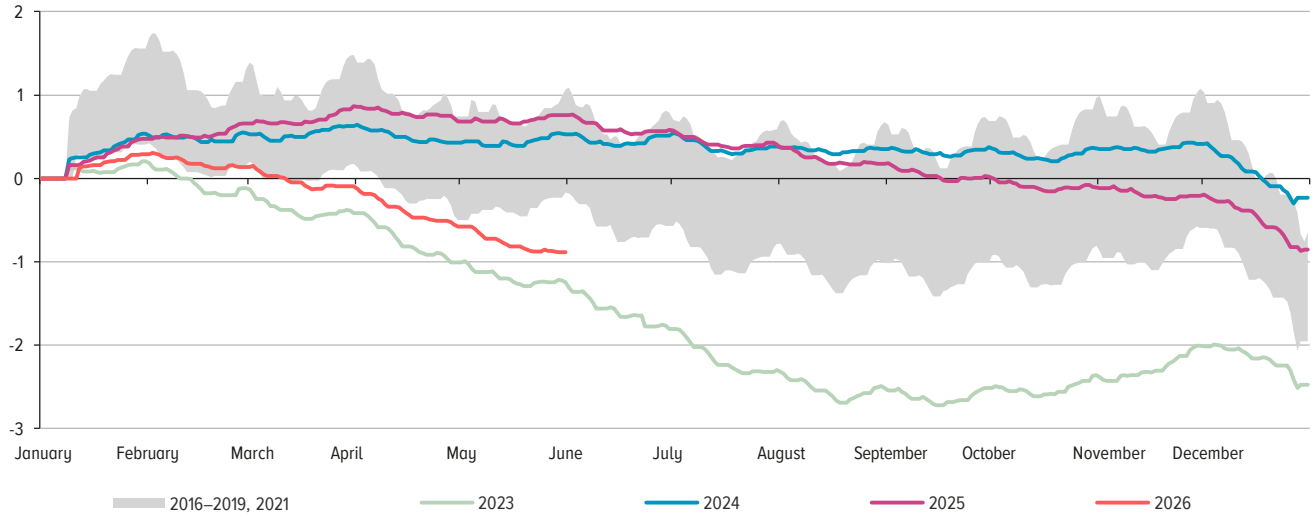


* The structural liquidity surplus/deficit of the banking sector minus the operations, demand for which is non-market in nature. The indicator characterises market participants' demand for Bank of Russia liquidity.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

estimated demand for liquidity, the observed spread between RUONIA and the key rate was incorporated into the new approaches. From the beginning of the May AP, there was no need to hold fine-tuning auctions, as weekly auctions were enough to regulate temporary imbalances in the demand for liquidity and its supply. The Bank of Russia will continue to assess the need for fine-tuning auctions, taking into account the situation with liquidity and money market rates.

Over May, banks' demand for liquidity on market terms edged up to ₽4.1 trillion on average (vs ₽4.0 trillion in April). This was still attributable to the increase in cash in circulation by ₽0.4 trillion (vs ₽0.6 trillion in April), which (as a percentage of M2) remains slightly above the 2016–2019 levels, albeit below the cash growth path in 2023. Furthermore, the outflow of liquidity was caused by the operations that the Bank of Russia conducted to mirror the currency conversions performed by the Russian Ministry of Finance over 2025 H2 as part of investment of the National Wealth Fund's assets. In May, the impact of autonomous factors was mainly offset by increased demand for Bank of Russia loans provided as part of the primary mechanism (including to comply with the national liquidity coverage ratio), and the volume of repo auctions therefore barely increased.

CHANGE IN CASH IN CIRCULATION (CUMULATIVE, YEAR-TO-DATE)
(% VS M2 AS OF YEAR-START) **Chart 4**



Note. '+' – decrease; '-' – increase.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

The **structural liquidity balance forecast** for the December 2026 AP did not change, ranging between ₽2.4 trillion and ₽3.6 trillion, while banks' demand for liquidity on market terms was within the range of ₽6.0–7.2 trillion.[4]

- **Money market.** In May, the ROISfix curve adjusted slightly downwards across all maturities, but most notably in the short-term segment. As a whole, such dynamics reflected the actual key rate cut combined with the simultaneous revision of the medium-term path of monetary policy. The market assumes that the key rate will be cut further at the upcoming meetings, although more moderately overall by the end of 2026.

ROISFIX CURVE **Table 1**

Maturity	1W	2W	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y
29.05.2026	14.27	14.27	14.15	14.11	14.05	13.97	13.77	12.92
30.04.2026	14.55	14.49	14.46	14.40	14.35	14.16	14.04	13.18
Change, bp	-28	-22	-31	-29	-30	-19	-27	-26
Average for 2025	18.98	18.96	18.88	18.76	18.63	18.39	17.71	16.08
Change, bp	-471	-469	-473	-465	-458	-442	-394	-316

BOND MARKET

- **OFZ yield curve.** Average monthly OFZ yields in the short-term segment of the curve edged down in May, which was due to the key rate cut in April. Nevertheless, market participants reassessed its future dynamics following the publication of the Bank of Russia's medium-term forecast and increasingly tough rhetoric.

  Contrastingly, yields on the long end of the curve increased. The spread between 10Y OFZ and 2Y OFZ yields widened to +156 bp by the end of May (vs +119 bp as of the end of April). These dynamics reflected an upward revaluation of the term premium amid persistent risks of the budget deficit.

  As of the end of May, 2Y OFZ yields remained almost unchanged, equalling 13.33% vs 13.35% as of the end of April, while 10Y OFZ yields rose to 14.89% from 14.54% in the previous month. As for the monthly averages, 2Y OFZ yields dropped by 25 bp, whereas 10Y OFZ yields went up by 27 bp.

- **Breakeven inflation.** In May, breakeven inflation decreased on average vs April. Specifically, breakeven inflation derived from inflation-indexed federal government bonds (OFZ-IN) maturing in 2032 and 2028 was down by 4 bp to 6.24% and by 71 bp to 3.4%, respectively. That said, households' inflation expectations barely changed, while those of businesses were predominantly decreasing. The diverse dynamics could be associated with growth in OFZ term premiums amid uncertainty about future fiscal policy.

OFZ ZERO COUPON YIELD CURVE **Table 2**

Maturity	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	7Y	10Y
29.05.2026	12.96	13.33	13.80	14.42	14.72	14.89
30.04.2026	13.04	13.35	13.70	14.19	14.43	14.54
Change, bp	-8	-2	10	23	29	35
Average for May 2026 г.	12.97	13.29	13.73	14.33	14.61	14.76
Average for April 2026 г.	13.04	13.54	13.89	14.29	14.45	14.49
Change, bp	-7	-25	-16	4	16	27
Average for 2025	15.92	15.48	15.33	15.18	15.07	14.92
Change, bp	-295	-219	-160	-85	-46	-16

[4] More details are available in the information and analytical commentary Monetary Conditions and Monetary Transmission for April 2026.

- **Secondary OFZ market.** The secondary OFZ market turnover edged down MoM, mainly due to a fewer number of business days, though remaining elevated relative to its historical average. Daily average trades totalled ₽32.8 billion (vs ₽51.5 billion per day in April).

  The composition of flows in the secondary OFZ market was generally the same as in April but declined in volume. Systemically important credit institutions remained the largest net sellers (-₽92 billion), although the amount of their sales declined vs April (-₽129 billion). The main net buyers were trust managers (+₽39 billion) and individuals (+₽38 billion).

- **OFZ offerings.** In May, the Russian Ministry of Finance held four auction weeks. OFZ offerings amounted to ₽426 billion in revenues compared to ₽840 billion in April. Maturities of the securities offered decreased to 3.4–6.9 years (vs 4.9–15.1 years in April). The premium to the secondary market yields ranged from +1 bp to +7 bp for fixed-coupon federal government bonds (OFZ-PD). The yields on offered bonds declined following the easing of market conditions decreased. Demand was concentrated on certain issues, while the bulk of funds were raised at a few large auctions. In May, demand at OFZ auctions was primarily shown by systemically important credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions as part of trust management.

  The 2026 borrowing target is ₽5.5 trillion. As of the end of May, 48.6% of the annual target for borrowings was achieved.

- **Secondary corporate bond market.** In May, corporate bond yields were slightly below the April level on average (15.32% in May vs 15.47% in April). The average monthly spread between this index and OFZ yields widened to 232 bp (vs 225 bp in April) and remained above the average value of January 2022–March 2026 (200 bp).

- **Primary corporate bond market.** The primary corporate bond market recorded a slight upturn. According to Cbonds, the amount of new corporate bond issues, including structured products and securitisation, totalled ₽976 billion vs ₽833 billion in April. That said, the bulk of this amount was accounted for by market offerings, taking into account structured products (₽827 billion in May vs ₽748 billion in April).

  As of the end of May, the overall volume of the corporate bond market, including structural products and securitisation, was close to the level recorded in April, namely at ₽37.6 trillion (+17.7% YoY). In May, the main large issuers were oil and gas companies and development institutions.

- **Quasi-foreign currency corporate bonds.** Foreign currency bond offerings totalled ₽59 billion in ruble terms. All offerings were quasi-foreign currency bonds (denominated in a foreign currency but settled in rubles), with no standard yuan-denominated bonds offered. The foreign currency bond market continued to contract.

LOAN AND DEPOSIT RATES

- **Corporate loan rates.** In April, corporate loan rates were changing diversely. The short-term[5] interest rate rose by 0.3 pp to 17.6% p.a. The long-term interest rate was down by 2.0 pp to 12.2% p.a. (Chart 11), which was primarily due to the increased share of loans granted on softer terms[6] in total disbursements in April. In addition, according to estimates, market-based loan rates also demonstrated a moderate decline in April, demonstrating the adjustment of price lending conditions for the mass corporate lending segment to the key rate cuts made in previous months.

[5] Interest rates on short-term deposits (for up to one year, except for call deposits), short-term loans (for up to one year), and long-term deposits and loans (for over one year).

[6] Softer terms of lending refer to borrower support measures other than subsidised loan rates, specifically government guarantees, subsidised funding for banks, and lending at low interest rates with the engagement of government development institutions, the National Wealth Fund, and other government agencies. For details, see Box 11 'Subsidised lending and its impact on the transmission mechanism' of the Monetary Policy Guidelines for 2026–2028.

- **Retail loan rates.** In April, interest rates on retail loans also changed diversely: the short-term rate was up by 0.3 pp to 30.6% p.a., while the long-term one dropped by 0.3 pp to 19.2% p.a. (Chart 11). In April, short-term rates were influenced by banks updating their expectations regarding the future key rate path. In the long-term segment, interest rate dynamics were predominantly shaped by the easing of price consumer lending conditions, which continued to adjust to the earlier monetary policy easing. Contrastingly, mortgage rates barely changed, although a slight decrease in the share of subsidised mortgages in total mortgage disbursements resulted in the weighted average mortgage rate rising to 10.3% p.a. from 10.0% p.a. in March.

- **Deposit rates.** Changes in weighted average rates in the deposit market were diverse in April. Interest rates on short-term transactions continued to decrease, bringing the weighted average deposit rate down to 13.4% p.a. from 13.8% p.a. in the previous month. The long-term rate rose by 0.7 pp to 11.6% p.a. (Chart 11), mainly due to changes in the segment of transactions for one to three years. According to recent data, in May, interest rates continued falling, albeit less notably than in previous months: the FRG100[7] index went down by 12 bp to 10.6% p.a. over the month (Chart 12).

CREDIT AND DEPOSIT AGGREGATES

- **Banking system's claims on organisations.** In April, the banking system's claims on organisations rose[8] significantly, after near-zero dynamics in March when companies were repaying their loans using budget funds received as advanced payments under government contracts.[9] Their monthly growth was 2.0%, while the annual rate sped up to 11.1% from 10.6% a month before (Chart 14). This was mainly associated with the increase in lending to non-financial organisations, especially that in ruble loans and loans with maturities of one to three years. Banks' investments in corporate bonds were also up, whereas their annual growth continued to slow down. According to recent data, in May, claims on organisations continued rising at a fast pace.

- **Banking system's claims on households.** In April, the banking system's claims on households continued to grow at a moderate pace comparable to March: their monthly growth was 0.3%, while the annual rate rose to 4.6% from 4.4% in March (Chart 14). In addition to mortgages, which are the key contributor to retail lending growth, car loans[9] also provided significant support to the upward trend in April (Chart 15). In the mortgage segment, the amount of loans issued in April was comparable to that recorded in March, reaching almost ₽360 billion, including due to higher demand for market-based loans amid monetary policy easing. As of the end of April, the growth rate[10] of households' outstanding housing mortgages[11] edged up to 0.4% from 0.3% in March. As for outstanding non-mortgage loans of households, they demonstrated near-zero dynamics in April: despite a rebound in the car lending segment, growth of the unsecured consumer loan portfolio was weak. According to recent data, May saw a somewhat faster increase in claims on households, which was driven by the non-mortgage lending segment.

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7 The average interest rate of over 80 largest banks on one-year deposits in an amount of at least ₽100,000, according to the information agency Frank RG.

8 Hereinafter, increases in balance sheet indicators are calculated based on the Depository Corporations Survey as of the relevant reporting date. Increases in foreign currency claims and deposits are calculated in US dollar terms. Where increases in the indicators comprising foreign currency and ruble components are calculated herein, the growth rate of the foreign currency component is converted into rubles using the period average exchange rate. See also Main methodological differences between monetary statistics and banking sector statistics.

9 See Monetary Aggregates and Credit to the Economy (as of 1 May 2026).

10 Increases in loan portfolio indicators are calculated based on the acquired claims according to the reporting data of operating credit institutions, listed in the State Register as of the relevant reporting date and adjusted for foreign currency revaluation. Where increases in the indicators comprising foreign currency and ruble components are calculated herein, the growth rate of the foreign currency component is converted into rubles using the period average exchange rate.

11 As regards the indicator 'Outstanding housing mortgages', in addition to the housing mortgage portfolio, banks also recognise on their balance sheets (according to Reporting Form 0409316) the housing mortgages transferred to mortgage agents under securitisation transactions (according to the estimates based on Reporting Form 0409316 and mortgage agents' accounting statements).

- **Household deposits.** In April, a slowdown trend was still observed in the dynamics of ruble deposits against the background of falling interest rates. The annual increase in households' ruble deposits with banks equalled 12.9% compared to 14.2% in March (Chart 16), gradually approaching the levels of 2016–2019 when inflation was close to the target. As of the end of the month, the ruble deposit portfolio expanded by 1.5% vs +0.3% in March, although this estimate is slightly lower when seasonally adjusted. As in the previous month, its entire growth was attributable to current accounts, which increased due to, among other things, early salary and social payments prior to the May holidays. The amount of time deposits remained virtually the same in April. Households' foreign currency deposits with banks rose by 1.1% in April after a 7.6% decline in March, which may also be associated with households' need for foreign currency to travel abroad. In May, according to recent data, retail deposit growth was negative, but this was partly due to seasonal effects. When seasonally adjusted, deposit growth was slightly positive.

MONETARY AGGREGATES

- **Money supply.** In April, monthly growth in monetary aggregates returned to positive territory: money supply in the national definition (M2) rose by 1.4% after a 0.6% decrease in the previous month, while broad money (M2X) was up by 1.2% following a 1.0% reduction in March. The seasonally adjusted increases in monetary aggregates in April are estimated to be lower. As of the end of April, the annual growth rates of M2 and M2X were 12.3% and 12.5% compared to 11.8% and 12.2% in March, respectively (Chart 17). Recent data show that the increase in monetary aggregates in May stayed close to the April levels.[12]

- **Sources of money supply.** As a result of rapid growth of corporate lending in April, the contribution of claims on the economy to the annual increase in broad money rose to 10.6 pp from 10.1 pp in the previous month (Chart 18). On the other hand, the contribution of fiscal operations to the annual change in M2X decreased by 0.2 pp to 5.1 pp, although it still significantly exceeded the 2025 figures.

- **Components of money supply.** In April, the annual growth in broad money was driven by the real sector's ruble deposits, which equalled 9.3 pp compared to 9.1 pp a month before. Furthermore, the continued decline in households' ruble deposits with banks was offset by corporate deposits, which grew upon the receipt of financing by budget-funded entities. The contribution of foreign currency deposits went down again, reaching 1.4 pp as compared to 1.6 pp in the previous month. Cash in circulation outside the banking system (M0) continued to grow in April, and its contribution to the annual M2X increase was 1.9 pp compared to 1.6 pp in March.

[12] See Monetary Aggregates – Assessment (May 2026).

- **Exchange rate (foreign exchange channel)**

In May, the average monthly exchange rate of the ruble strengthened again against all main foreign currencies, namely by 5.1% against the US dollar, by 4.6% against the euro, and by 4.5% against the yuan. The main contributing factor to the ruble's strengthening was the growth in foreign currency sales amid high prices for Russian exports due to ongoing tensions in the Middle East. The ruble was also supported by moderate demand for foreign currency from importers. The news about the resumption of fiscal rule-based operations by the Russian Ministry of Finance in lower volumes than expected by the market was welcomed by market participants, which helped reduce the pressure on the exchange rate.

RUBLE EXCHANGE RATE **Table 3**

	USD/RUB (Bank of Russia)	EUR/RUB (Bank of Russia)	CNY/RUB (Moscow Exchange)
29.05.2026	71.37	83.69	10.49
30.04.2026	74.88	87.78	10.98
Change, %	-4.69	-4.66	-4.47
Average May	73.01	85.70	10.68
Average for April	76.94	89.86	11.18
Change, %	-5.11	-4.63	-4.49
Average for 2025	83.62	94.31	11.65
Change, %	-14.64	-11.26	-9.96

Note. '+' – depreciation of the ruble; '-' – appreciation of the ruble.
Sources: Moscow Exchange, Bank of Russia calculations.

The real effective exchange rate (REER) of the ruble, calculated against the currencies of its major trading partners, strengthened by 3.4% MoM in April. According to preliminary data, the REER notably rose in May, specifically by 5.6% vs April, staying above its multi-year median (+31.3% vs the median of January 2015–April 2026). The USD/RUB, EUR/RUB, CNY/RUB exchange rates demonstrated similar dynamics against their medians in real terms: +21.2%, +20.8%, and +38.6%, respectively.

- **Russian stock market**

The Russian stock market continued to contract in May. The MOEX Index lost about 3.5% (2,566 p) over a month and hit its new low since November 2025. The pressure on stock prices intensified at the beginning of the month, including after the revision of market participants' expectations regarding the monetary policy path following the Bank of Russia Board of Directors' meeting in April and the publication of the regulator's medium-term forecast. The stronger ruble and oil market dynamics also contributed to the decrease in stock prices.

The decline was observed across a rather wide range of sectors. The sectoral indices dropped most notably in construction (-7.5% MoM), metals and mining and quarrying (-7.4% MoM), chemicals and petrochemicals (-5.6% MoM), and the consumer sector (-4.9% MoM). Transport enterprises (+1.6% MoM) and financial companies (-1.0% MoM) demonstrated better dynamics than the market as a whole.

- **Global markets**

In May, the GDP-weighted average policy rate in advanced economies remained the same month on month (2.78% in May vs 2.78% in April). Decisions varied across foreign central banks, e.g. Norway (+25 bp to 4.25%), Australia (+25 bp to 4.35%), Israel (-25 bp to 3.75%), and Iceland (+25 bp to 7.75%). The weighted average rate of emerging market economies (EMEs) rose this month, on account of Sri Lanka (+100 bp to 8.75%), Indonesia (+50 bp to 5.25%), Moldova (+150 bp to 6.5%), Georgia (+25 bp to 8.25%), South Africa (+25 bp to 7.0%), and Mauritius (+25 bp to 4.75%). Only Mexico cut its policy rate (-25 bp to 6.5%).

Average monthly yields on US Treasuries (UST) rose moderately for all maturities in May, with the biggest changes seen at the short end of the curve. This was probably attributable to higher proinflationary risks amid rising global commodity prices, due to which market participants revised their expectations regarding the US Fed funds rate path, assuming a longer period of restrictive monetary policy. According to CME FedWatch data, as of the end of May, most financial market participants expected a 25 bp rise in the US Fed funds rate in January 2027 instead of a drop at the end of 2027 Q3 that they forecast a month before.

European bonds did not show any significant changes, remaining at the previous month's levels. Analysts expect two increases in the European Central Bank's policy rate to 2.50% until the end of the year, beginning from June.

UST YIELD CURVE **Table 4**

Maturity	2Y	5Y	10Y
29.05.2026	3.98	4.13	4.45
30.04.2026	3.88	4.02	4.40
Change, bp	+10	+11	+5
Average for May 2026	4.00	4.15	4.48
Average for April 2026	3.80	3.94	4.32
Change, bp	+20	+21	+16
Average for 2025	3.81	3.92	4.29
Change, bp	+17	+21	+16

Sources: Cbonds, Bank of Russia calculations.

As of the end of May, the US Dollar Index (DXY) barely changed, staying at the April level (+0.8% to 99 p). The depreciation of the US dollar against the euro and the pound sterling was partly offset by its more sustainable dynamics against other basket currencies, particularly the currencies of commodity importers. In May, EMEs' currencies changed diversely against the US dollar (BRL/USD: -1.6%; CNY/USD: +0.9%; TRY/USD: -1.6%; and MXN/USD: +0.6%).

As of the end of May, global stock markets grew for the most part (S&P 500: +5.2%; Stoxx 600: +2.4%; Nikkei 225: +11.9%; SSE Composite: -1.1%; Nifty 50: -1.9%; MSCI ACWI: +5.0%). The most pronounced dynamics were again demonstrated by Japan's Nikkei, which was due to strong performance reported by large technology companies.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

IN MAY, OUTFLOW OF LIQUIDITY FROM BANKS WAS DRIVEN BY GROWTH OF CASH IN CIRCULATION

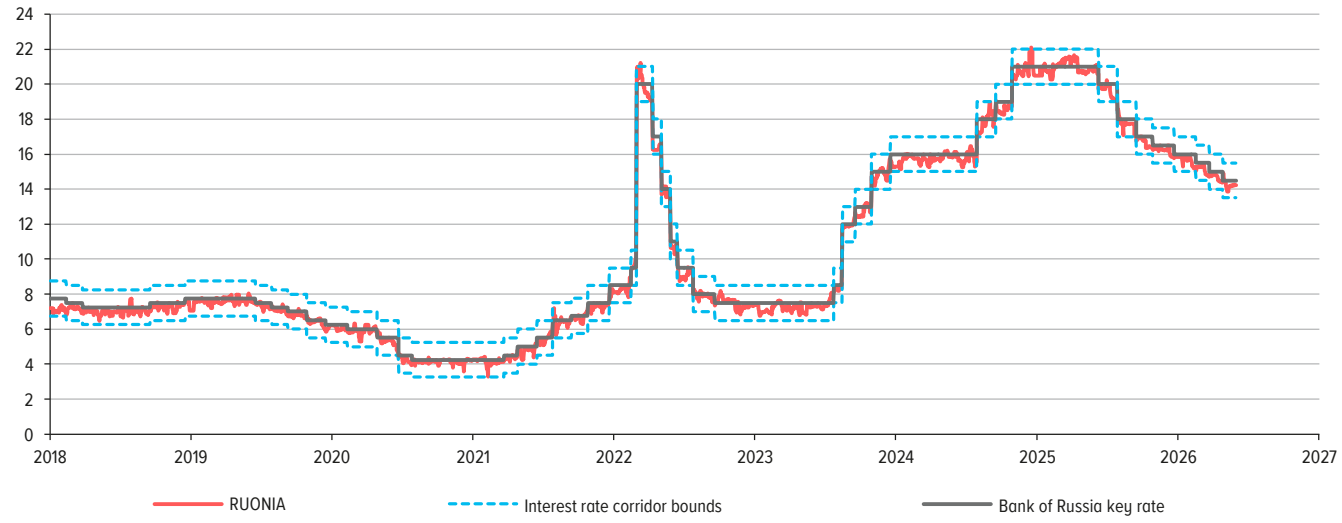
(₽ TN) **Table 5**

	2025	January – May 2026	May 2026	2026 (forecast)
Liquidity deficit (+) / surplus (-) (as of beginning of period)	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**0.6**
Liquidity inflow (+) / outflow (-):	0.0	-1.2	-0.3	[-3.0; -1.8]
change in balances of general government accounts with Bank of Russia and other operations*	1.2	0.0	0.1	[-0.6; -0.2]
change in cash in circulation	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	[-2.1; -1.5]
change in required reserves	-0.2	0.0	0.0	[-0.3; -0.1]
Structural liquidity deficit (+) / surplus (-), as of end of period	**0.6**	**1.8**		**[2.4; 3.6]**
Structural liquidity deficit (-) / surplus (+), average over AP**	**0.4**	**1.8**		
Demand for liquidity on market terms, average over AP**	**3.2**	**4.2**		**[6.0; 7.2]**

* Including fiscal rule-based operations to buy (sell) foreign currency in the domestic FX market and other operations.
** Data for the required reserve AP closest to the end of the period.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

RUONIA

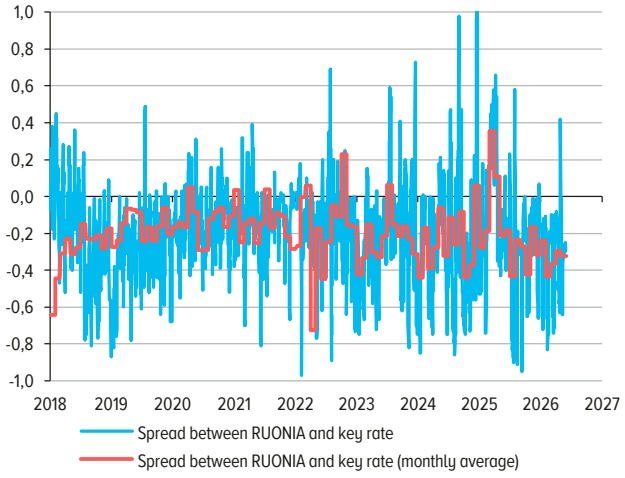
(%) **Chart 5**



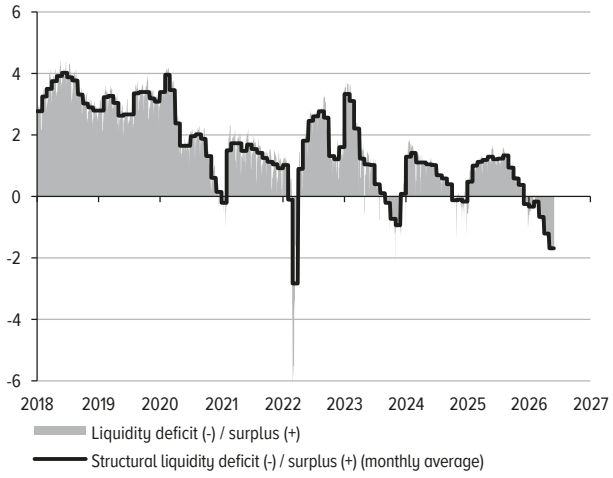
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

VOLATILITY OF SPREAD BETWEEN RUONIA AND KEY RATE DECREASED IN MAY **Chart 6**

SPREAD BETWEEN RUONIA AND KEY RATE, PP



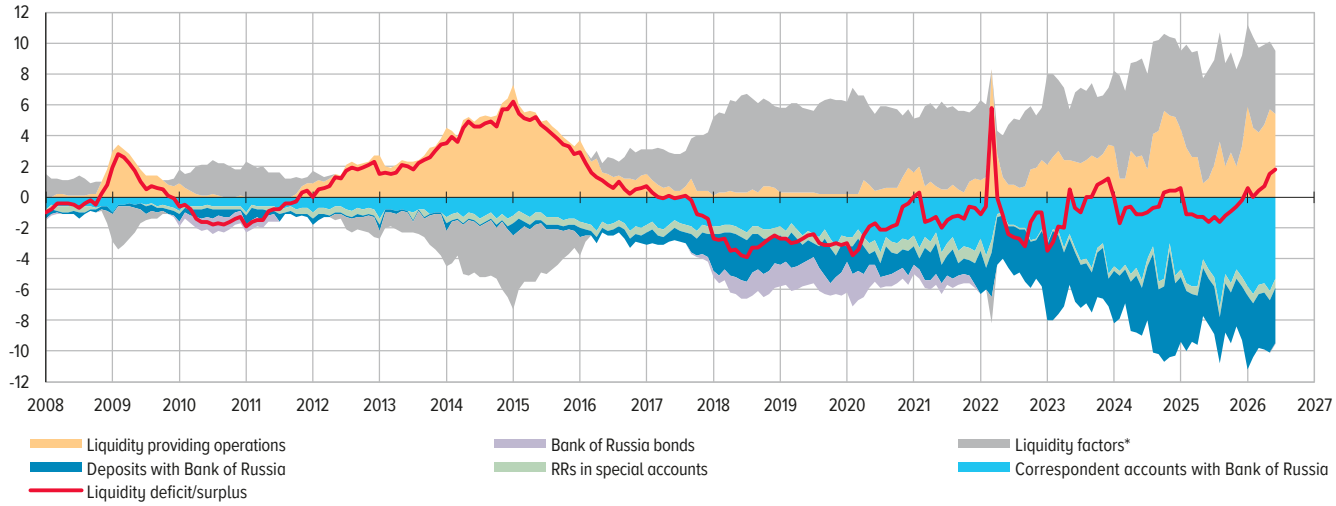
LIQUIDITY DEFICIT/SURPLUS, ₽ TN



Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

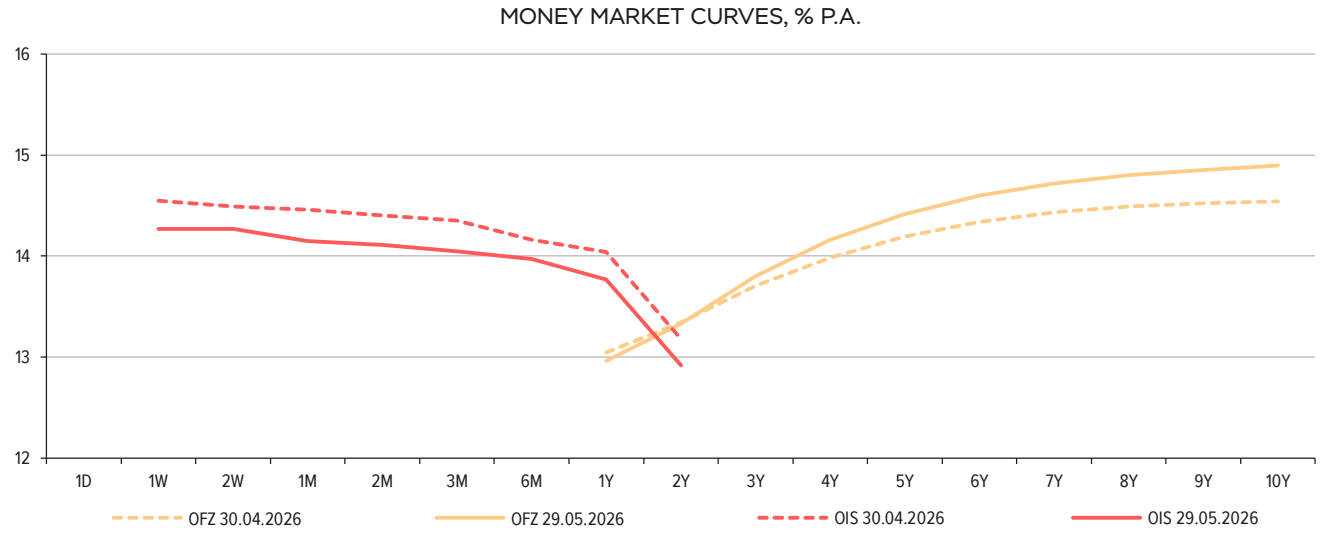
BANK OF RUSSIA'S BALANCE SHEET

(₽ TN) **Chart 7**



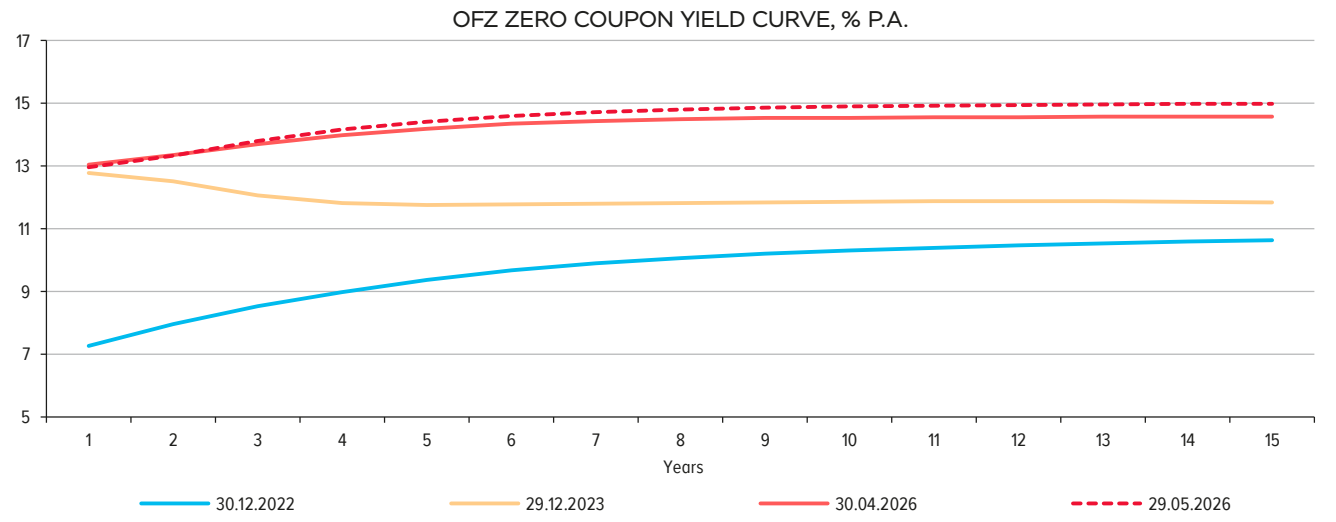
* This item is balancing and comprises changes in all other, not differentiated, items of the Bank of Russia's balance sheet.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

MONEY MARKET CURVES MOSTLY DECLINED AT SHORT END IN MAY **Chart 8**



Sources: Bank of Russia, National Finance Association.

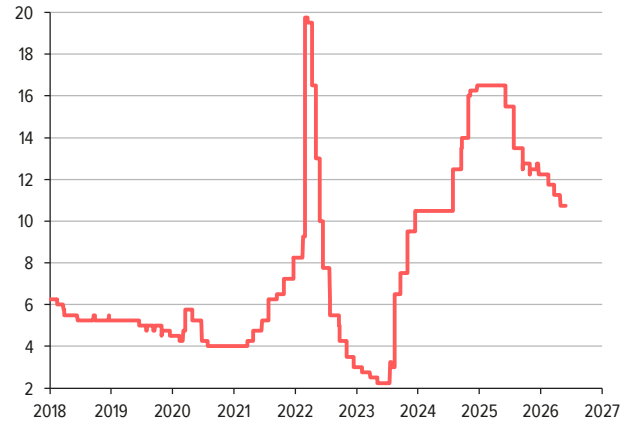
OFZ CURVE SHIFTED DOWNWARDS IN SHORT-TERM SEGMENT AND UPWARDS IN LONG-TERM ONE IN MAY **Chart 9**



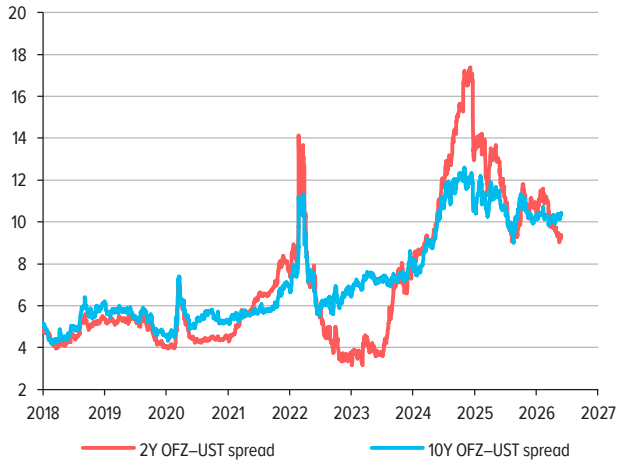
Sources: Moscow Exchange, National Finance Association.

SPREAD BETWEEN OFZ AND UST YIELDS REMAINED AT PREVIOUS MONTH'S LEVEL **Chart 10**

SPREAD BETWEEN BANK OF RUSSIA KEY RATE AND US FED FUNDS RATE, PP



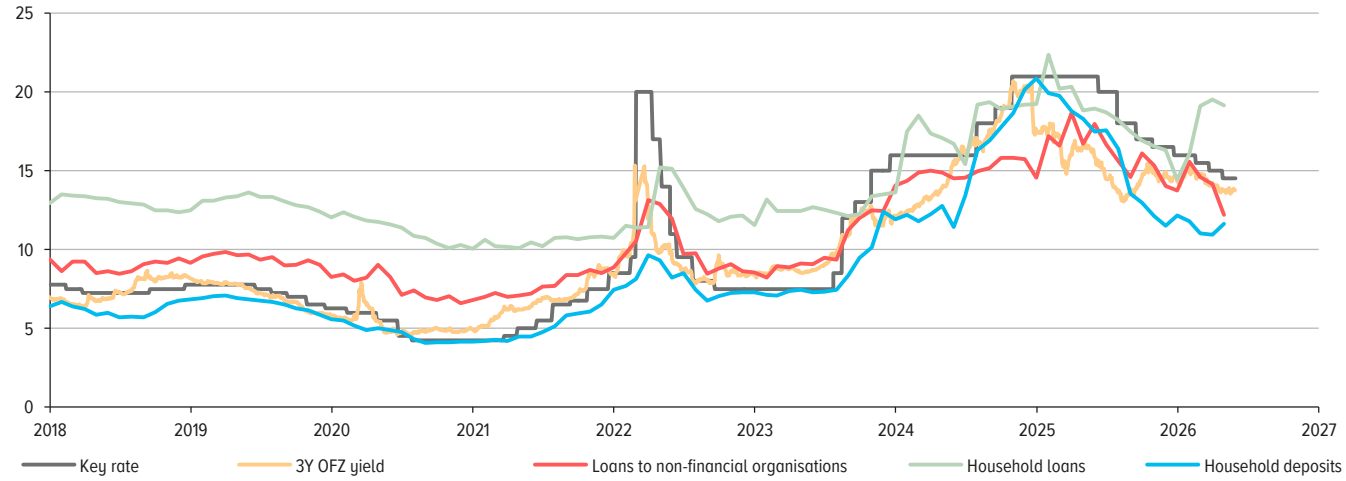
SPREAD BETWEEN OFZ AND UST YIELDS, PP



Sources: Moscow Exchange, Cbonds, Bank of Russia calculations.

CREDIT AND DEPOSIT RATES CHANGED DIVERSELY IN APRIL **Chart 11**

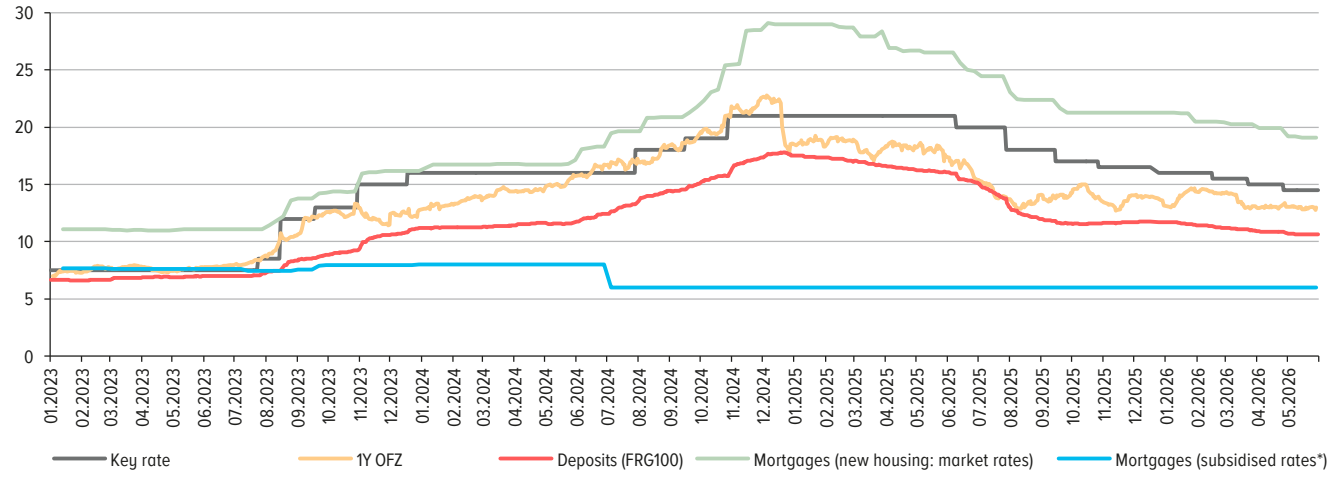
INTEREST RATES ON BANKS' RUBLE LONG-TERM TRANSACTIONS, % P.A.



Source: Bank of Russia.

IN MAY, REDUCTION IN INTEREST RATES OFFERED BY BANKS ON MOST RETAIL PRODUCTS WAS LESS NOTABLE THAN IN APRIL **Chart 12**

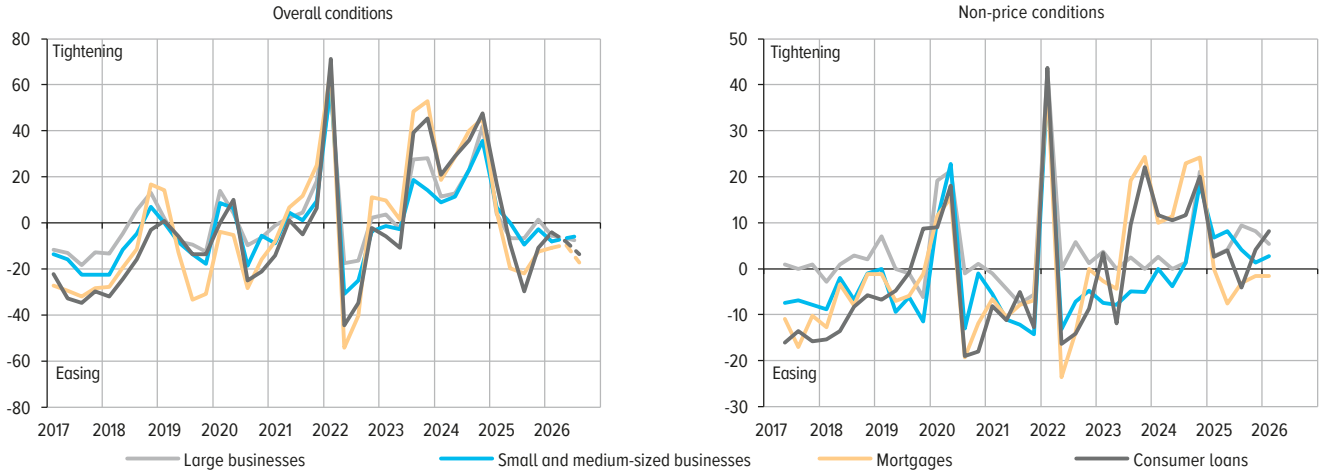
HIGH-FREQUENCY INTEREST RATE INDICATORS, % P.A.



* Until 1 July 2024 – the interest rate under the Subsidised Mortgage programme, from 1 July 2024 – the interest rate under the Family Mortgage programme.
Sources: Bank of Russia, Frank RG, JSC DOM.RF.

OVERALL LENDING CONDITIONS EASED IN 2026 Q1, WHILE TIGHTER REQUIREMENTS FOR BORROWERS IN SOME CREDIT MARKET SEGMENTS CONSTRAINED EASING OF NON-PRICE CONDITIONS **Chart 13**

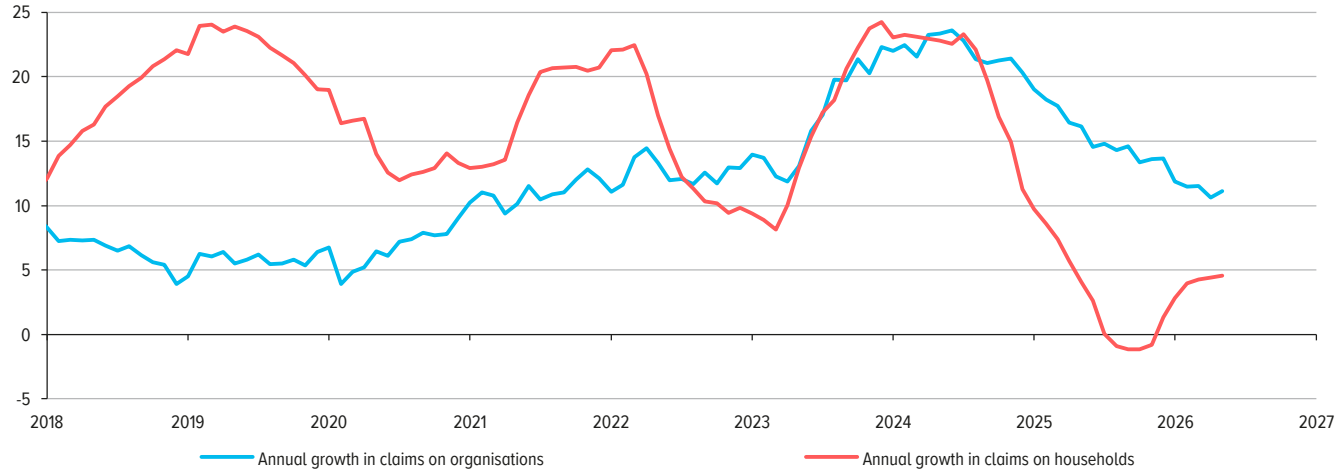
INDICES OF LENDING CONDITIONS,* PP



* The dotted lines signify respondent banks' expectations regarding changes in lending conditions and demand for loans in 2026 Q2–Q3.
Source: Bank of Russia.

CLAIMS ON ECONOMY CONTINUED TO GROW IN APRIL **Chart 14**

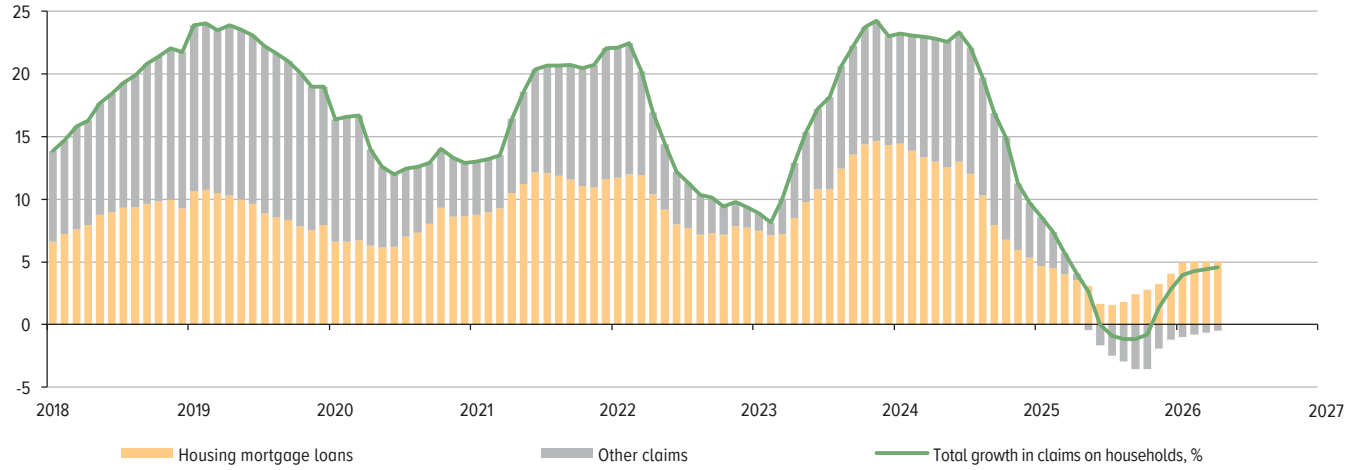
BANKING SYSTEM'S CLAIMS, %



Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

UPTURN IN CAR LOAN SEGMENT AND EXPANSION OF MORTGAGE LENDING IN APRIL SUPPORTED ANNUAL GROWTH OF CLAIMS ON HOUSEHOLDS **Chart 15**

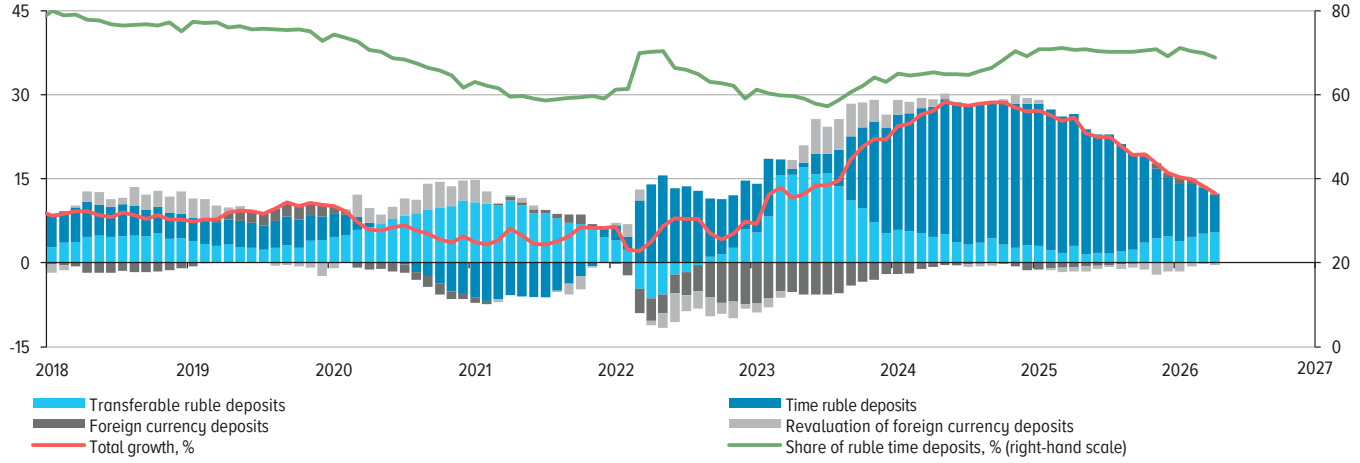
CONTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS TO ANNUAL GROWTH IN BANKING SYSTEM'S CLAIMS ON HOUSEHOLDS, PP



Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

ANNUAL GROWTH OF HOUSEHOLDS' RUBLE DEPOSIT PORTFOLIO CONTINUED TO SLOW DOWN IN APRIL **Chart 16**

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS TO ANNUAL GROWTH IN HOUSEHOLD DEPOSITS, PP



Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

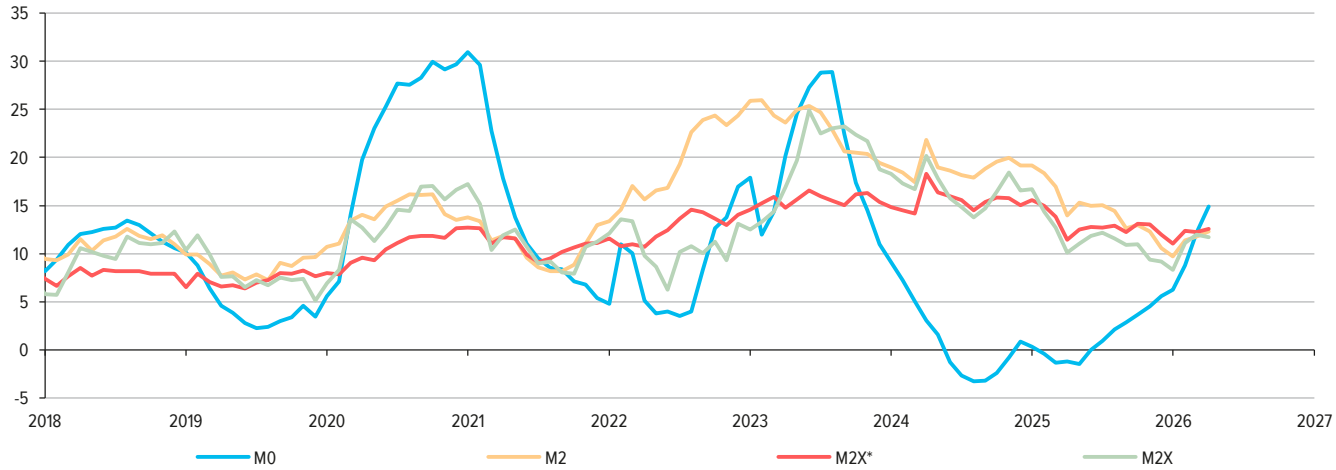
CREDIT AND DEPOSIT MARKET INDICATORS **Table 6**

		January 2026	February 2026	March 2026	April 2026
Interest rates on banks' long-term transactions in rubles					
household deposits	% p.a.	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.6
household loans	% p.a.	16.1	19.1	19.5	19.2
corporate loans	% p.a.	15.6	14.6	14.2	12.2
household deposits	**% YoY, AFCR**	**15.2**	**14.9**	**13.6**	**12.4**
in rubles	% YOY	15.1	15.1	14.2	12.9
in foreign currency	% YOY	18.8	12.8	3.4	3.1
share of foreign currency	%	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3
Claims of banking system on economy	**% YoY, AFCR**	**9.4**	**9.6**	**9.0**	**9.4**
on organisations	% YoY, AFCR	11.4	11.5	10.6	11.1
on households	% YoY, AFCR	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6
Money supply (M2)	**% YOY**	**9.7**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**12.3**
Broad money (M2X)	**% YoY, AFCR**	**11.0**	**12.4**	**12.2**	**12.5**

Note. YoY – year-on-year, AFCR – adjusted for foreign currency revaluation. The Marshall-Edgeworth decomposition is used to make the adjustment for foreign currency revaluation.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

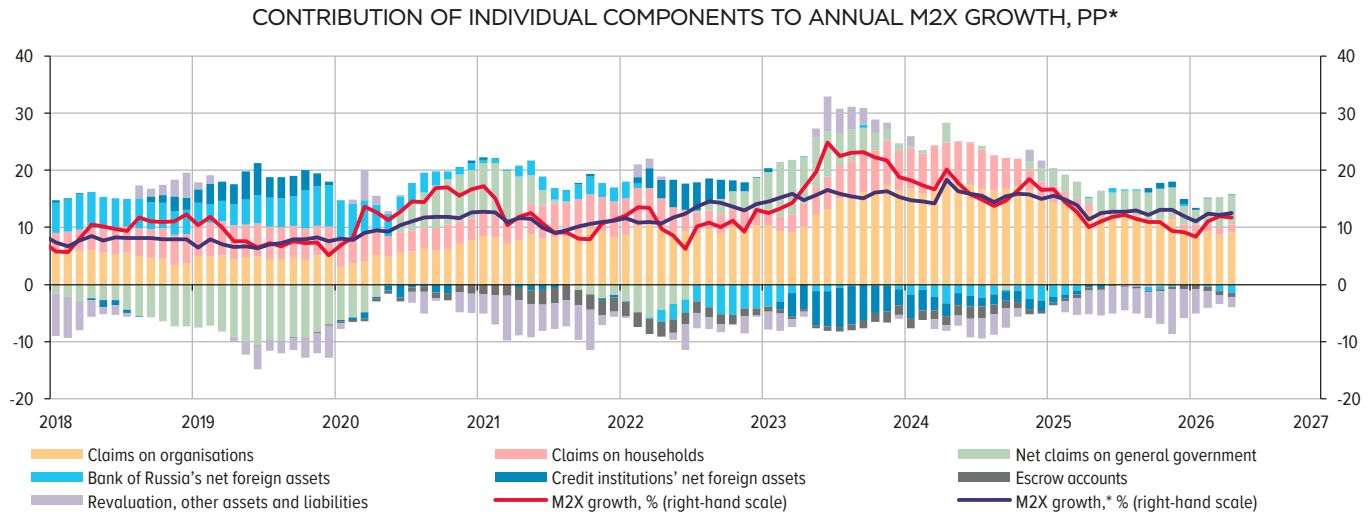
IN MAY, ANNUAL INCREASE IN MONEY SUPPLY STAYED CLOSE TO APRIL LEVEL **Chart 17**

ANNUAL GROWTH OF MAIN MONETARY AGGREGATES, %



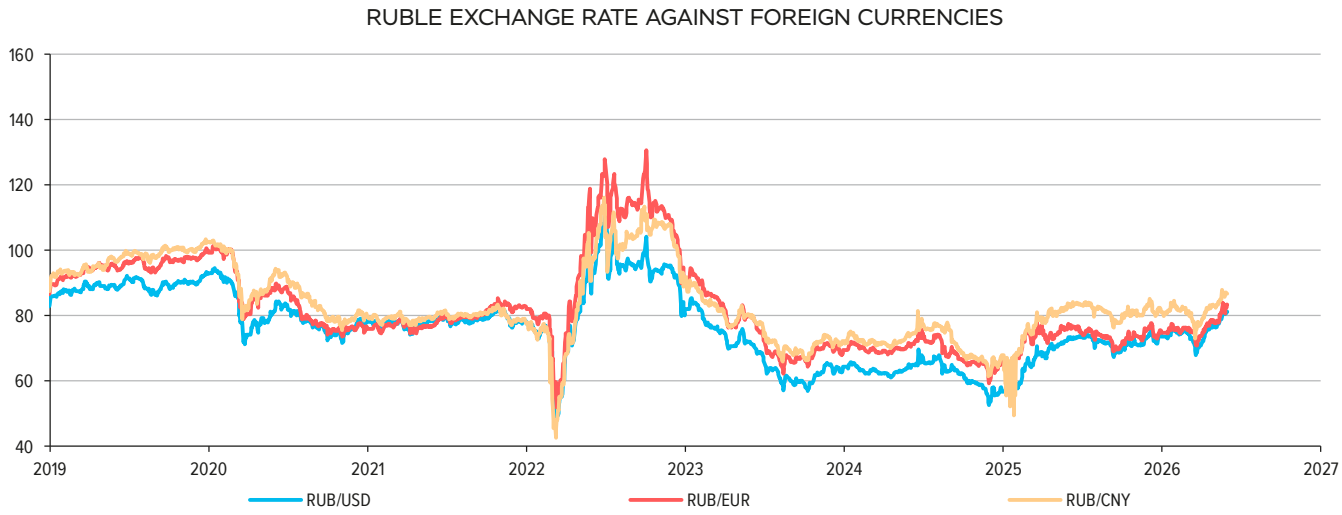
* Adjusted for foreign currency revaluation.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

IN APRIL, ANNUAL GROWTH OF M2X ACCELERATED LARGELY OWING TO INCREASED CLAIMS ON ORGANISATIONS **Chart 18**



* Adjusted for foreign currency revaluation.
Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

RUBLE STRENGTHENED AGAINST OTHER CURRENCIES IN MAY
(02.01.2019 = 100) **Chart 19**



Sources: Cbonds, Bank of Russia calculations.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL MARKET DEMONSTRATED PREDOMINANTLY POSITIVE DYNAMICS IN MAY **Table 7**

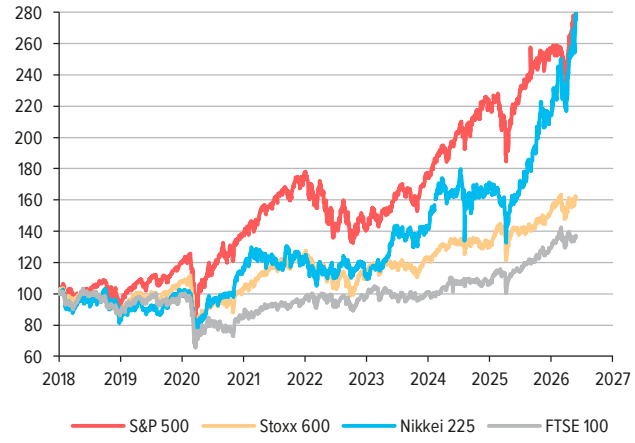
Indicator		29.05.2026	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y
Russian financial market ('+' – positive trends, '-' – negative trends)							
RUB/USD exchange rate		71.37	4.7	6.7	8.8	8.8	10.4
MOEX Russia Index		2,566	-3.5	-7.9	-4.1	-7.3	-7.9
RTS Index		1,138	1.7	0.0	5.6	2.1	3.2
Government bond yields		14.56	20	-1	-4	11	-149
Corporate bond yields		15.25	-16	-61	-126	-44	-577
Regional bond yields		14.61	-1	-91	-62	-34	-385
RVI		22	-1	-3	-15	-12	-18
Exchange rates (per US dollar, % change, '+' – appreciation, '-' – depreciation)*							
AEs**	US Dollar Index	98.91	0.8	1.2	-0.6	0.6	-1.0
	Euro	1.17	-0.6	-1.2	0.5	-0.8	3.3
	Japanese yen	159.26	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	9.9
	Pound sterling	1.35	-1.0	-0.2	1.6	-0.2	-0.1
EMEs	Ruble	71.01	5.3	7.6	8.4	10.2	11.1
	Brazilian real	5.05	-1.6	1.8	5.4	8.2	11.3
	Mexican peso	17.35	0.6	-0.9	5.2	3.7	10.5
	Chinese yuan	6.77	0.9	1.1	4.4	3.5	6.0
	Turkish lira	45.89	-1.6	-4.6	-8.0	-6.9	-17.3
	South African rand	16.23	2.7	-1.9	5.1	2.0	9.5
10Y bond yields (% p.a., change in bp, '+' – increase, '-' – decrease)							
AEs	USA	4.45	5	43	43	27	-2
	Germany	2.94	-10	25	25	8	38
	Japan	2.66	14	51	85	60	115
	UK	4.81	-20	54	37	34	9
EMEs	Russia	14.89	35	53	56	46	-95
	Brazil	14.21	32	71	79	35	18
	Mexico	9.16	-15	47	47	21	-25
	China	1.72	-4	-10	-12	-15	1
	Turkey	35.72	420	762	415	856	509
	South Africa	8.39	-41	50	-11	17	-194
5Y CDS spreads (bp, change in bp, '+' – increase, '-' – decrease)							
AEs	USA	38	3	7	8	12	-9
	Germany	8	-1	1	0	0	-4
	Japan	28	1	3	6	3	6
	UK	19	0	3	0	1	-2
EMEs	Brazil	114	-1	-9	-21	-18	-42
	Mexico	82	-3	-3	-12	-4	-34
	China	40	-4	-3	-7	-3	-11
	Turkey	231	-8	10	2	34	-67
	South Africa	130	-29	-8	-14	-5	-78
Stock indices (p, % change, '+' – increase, '-' – decrease)							
AEs	S&P 500	7,580	5.15	9.7	10.7	10.7	28.7
	Stoxx 600	626	2.41	-1.1	8.6	5.6	14.0
	Nikkei 225	66,330	11.88	12.9	32.0	31.8	75.8
	FTSE 100	10,409	0.29	-4.0	7.1	4.8	19.3
EMEs	MSCI EM	1,752	9.49	8.2	28.2	24.8	50.5
	Bovespa	173,787	-7.22	-9.0	9.3	7.9	25.1
	IPC Mexico	68,588	1.08	-3.9	7.9	6.7	16.8
	SSE Composite	4,069	-1.06	-1.9	4.6	2.5	21.8
	BIST 100	13,663	-5.40	-1.6	25.4	21.3	48.9
	FTSE/JSE	114,632	-0.48	-9.4	3.3	-1.0	22.1

* Exchange rates in the forex market.
** Advanced economies.
Sources: Moscow Exchange, Cbonds, Bank of Russia calculations.

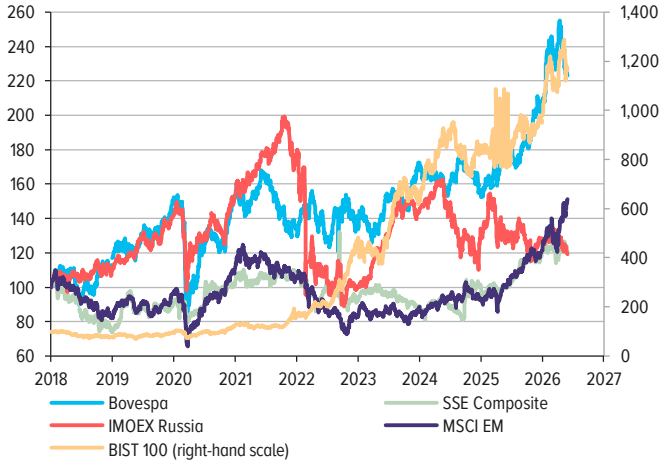
STOCK INDICES DECLINED IN MOST EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES IN MAY

(01.01.2018 = 100) **Chart 20**

STOCK INDICES OF ADVANCED ECONOMIES



STOCK INDICES OF EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES



Note. The stock indices are specified in national currencies.
Sources: Cbonds, Bank of Russia calculations.

Data cut-off dates:

- Money market and key rate – 31 May 2026;
- Bond market – 30 May 2026;
- Loan and deposit rates – 30 April 2026, high-frequency data – 31 May 2026;
- Credit and deposit aggregates – 1 May 2026, high-frequency data – 1 June 2026;
- Monetary aggregates – 1 May 2026, high-frequency data – 1 June 2026.

The electronic version of the information and analytical commentary is available on the Bank of Russia website.

Please send your comments and suggestions to svc_analysis@cbr.ru.

This commentary was prepared by the Monetary Policy Department.

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