Bank of Russia

REGIONAL ECONOMY:

COMMENTARIES BY BANK OF RUSSIA MAIN BRANCHES

In this issue:

- **Consumer activity**
- **Corporate finances**
- **Industry focus.**
  Ferrous metallurgy

No. 45 • July 2026

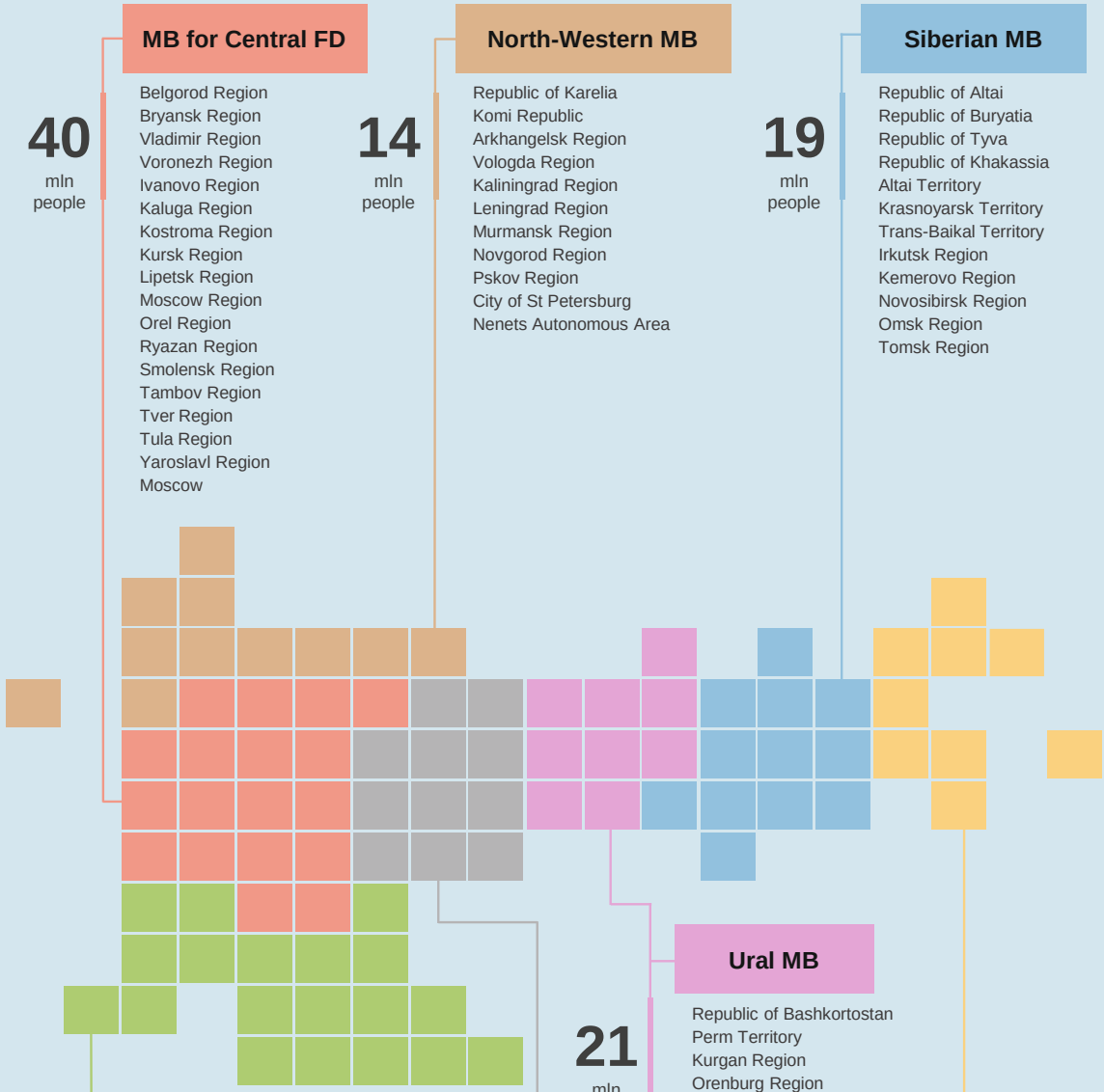
The report was prepared by the economic divisions of the Bank of Russia regional branches jointly with the Monetary Policy Department.

This issue was compiled by the Far Eastern Main Branch of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

Please send your comments and suggestions to*: oleninaea@cbr.ru, mogilatan@cbr.ru, andreevav@cbr.ru, danilovail@cbr.ru.*

Bldg V, 12 Neglinnaya Street, Moscow, 107016
Bank of Russia website: www.cbr.ru

© Central Bank of the Russian Federation 2026



MB for Central FD

40 mln people

- Belgorod Region
- Bryansk Region
- Vladimir Region
- Voronezh Region
- Ivanovo Region
- Kaluga Region
- Kostroma Region
- Kursk Region
- Lipetsk Region
- Moscow Region
- Orel Region
- Ryazan Region
- Smolensk Region
- Tambov Region
- Tver Region
- Tula Region
- Yaroslavl Region
- Moscow

North-Western MB

14 mln people

- Republic of Karelia
- Komi Republic
- Arkhangelsk Region
- Vologda Region
- Kaliningrad Region
- Leningrad Region
- Murmansk Region
- Novgorod Region
- Pskov Region
- City of St Petersburg
- Nenets Autonomous Area

Siberian MB

19 mln people

- Republic of Altai
- Republic of Buryatia
- Republic of Tyva
- Republic of Khakassia
- Altai Territory
- Krasnoyarsk Territory
- Trans-Baikal Territory
- Irkutsk Region
- Kemerovo Region
- Novosibirsk Region
- Omsk Region
- Tomsk Region

Ural MB

21 mln people

- Republic of Bashkortostan
- Perm Territory
- Kurgan Region
- Orenburg Region
- Sverdlovsk Region
- Tyumen Region
- Chelyabinsk Region
- Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area
- Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area

Southern MB

27* mln people

- Republic of Adygea
- Republic of Dagestan
- Donetsk People's Republic*
- Republic of Ingushetia
- Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
- Republic of Kalmykia
- Karachayevo-Circassian Republic
- Republic of Crimea
- Lugansk People's Republic*
- Republic of North Ossetia-Alania
- Chechen Republic
- Krasnodar Territory
- Stavropol Territory
- Astrakhan Region
- Volgograd Region
- Zaporozhye Region*
- Rostov Region
- Kherson Region*
- City of Sevastopol

Volga-Vyatka MB

20 mln people

- Republic of Mari El
- Republic of Mordovia
- Republic of Tatarstan
- Republic of Udmurtia
- Chuvash Republic
- Kirov Region
- Nizhny Novgorod Region
- Penza Region
- Samara Region
- Saratov Region
- Ulyanovsk Region

Far Eastern MB

6 mln people

- Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
- Kamchatka Territory
- Primorye Territory
- Khabarovsk Territory
- Amur Region
- Magadan Region
- Sakhalin Region
- Jewish Autonomous Region
- Chukotka Autonomous Area

* Official statistics on the main social and economic indicators of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation do not include statistics on the Donetsk People's Republic, the Lugansk People's Republic, the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region.

CONTENTS

Russian Federation 6
Key trends in Russian regions 7
Core economic indicators 8
Inflation in Russian regions 9
Bank of Russia Main Branch for the Central Federal District 10
Bank of Russia North-Western Main Branch 12
Bank of Russia Volga-Vyatka Main Branch 14
Bank of Russia Southern Main Branch 16
Bank of Russia Ural Main Branch 18
Bank of Russia Siberian Main Branch 20
Bank of Russia Far Eastern Main Branch 22
Box 1. Consumer activity 24
Box 2. Corporate finances 32
Box 3. Industry focus. Ferrous metallurgy 40
Earlier issues and boxes therein 44
Annex 1. Core economic indicators 49
Annex 2. Core Economic Indicators By Region 57

WHAT IS THE REPORT ‘REGIONAL ECONOMY: COMMENTARIES BY BANK OF RUSSIA MAIN BRANCHES’?

The report ‘Regional Economy: Commentaries by Bank of Russia Main Branches’ (hereinafter, the Report) reviews the current economic situation in the seven Russian macroregions, the boundaries of which correspond to the regions of operation of the Main Branches of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, the Bank of Russia MBs). The content of the Report is prepared by the specialists of the Bank of Russia MBs.

The feature of this Report is that it relies on qualitative analysis methods. Such analysis is based on the most comprehensive scope of economic information available regionally, including non-financial companies’ surveys and experts’ opinions. This approach makes it possible to combine official statistics with estimates by businesses, analysts, and industry associations and to identify trends emerging in regions.

HOW DO WE COLLECT INFORMATION?

An important source of information for the Report is the monitoring of over 15,000 non-financial companies[1] carried out by the Bank of Russia MBs. It provides high-frequency data on the development of industries in all Russian regions. These data are combined with information received by the Bank of Russia MBs, including following various events with the engagement of regional executive authorities, businesses, industrial unions, and entrepreneurs’ associations. Along with this descriptive information, we also use figures, including official statistics. All data are verified for accuracy and consistency.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REPORT?

This Report is prepared to be a reliable source of the most up-to-date information about regional development for addressing the objectives of monetary policy. It describes key trends in economic activity and pricing processes in Russian regions, as well as the identified effects of both countrywide and local factors. All this is an integral part of the information the Bank of Russia’s management needs to make monetary policy decisions. This Report is considered by the Bank of Russia’s management in the course of preparations for making key rate decisions.

[1] In July 2026, we surveyed 12,293 companies.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

May–June saw a slowdown in economic activity. Consumer activity increased, with some macroregions recording its faster rise. The growth rates of household and corporate lending went up. The current price growth rate picked up in June. Businesses' price expectations rose, returning to the level of February 2026.

In May–June, economic activity was more moderate than in April, largely due to decreases in the extraction of mineral resources and in the output of intermediate goods. The output of motor fuel was down due to unscheduled repairs at oil refineries. The Urals recorded an ongoing decline in mining and quarrying. The South saw a drop in the output of construction materials associated with a downturn in construction. Weak domestic demand observed at the beginning of the year triggered a decrease in the output of steel and cast iron (*see the Box 'Industry focus. Ferrous metallurgy'*). Growth in most other industries continued in May–June. Central Russia recorded an upturn in the pharmaceutical industry. Coal producers from Siberia and the Far East ramped up output and exports on the back of stronger external demand. Output growth in machine building in Volga-Vyatka was supported by public procurement and a slight increase in private demand. Livestock farms from the North West continued implementing investment projects to expand the raw material base.

In May–June, consumer activity increased, with a number of macroregions recording its faster rise (*see the Box 'Consumer activity'*). This offset the slowdown in consumption growth in 2026 Q1 resulting from the shift in household spending towards the end of 2025. The said shift caused a decrease in companies' financial results in January–April 2026 (*see the Box 'Corporate finances'*). In May–June, car sales picked up on the back of ruble appreciation, the easing of car lending conditions, and broader in-house financing programmes. Commercial services consumption was down due in part to slower growth or a decline in the domestic tourist flow in most regions. Retailers' and service companies' short-term demand expectations continued decreasing in June–July.

Current price growth (seasonally adjusted annualised rate, SAAR) **accelerated in June**. It significantly exceeded 4% largely due to the dynamics of volatile components, including rising fuel prices. Prices for goods characterised by stable price dynamics were increasing at a much more moderate pace. Businesses' price expectations rose in July, returning to the level of February 2026.

In May, annual growth in the corporate and retail loan portfolios continued accelerating. Consumer lending went up. Outstanding mortgage loans continued rising at a modest pace. Household funds with banks decreased amid declining deposit rates.

KEY TRENDS IN RUSSIAN REGIONS

MAIN BRANCH FOR THE CENTRAL FEDERAL DISTRICT. Industrial output growth was outpacing the Russian average on account of pharmaceuticals, machines, and electronics. The increase in commercial services slowed down year-on-year compared to the nationwide average due to a decline in transport services. Businesses' price expectations still exceeded the countrywide level, including in the services sector, where more enterprises than in Russia as a whole reported rising costs.

NORTH-WESTERN MAIN BRANCH. Milk producers ramped up output, and dairy companies expanded their product ranges and upgraded their facilities. Capacity utilisation in shipbuilding and ship repair remained high. Businesses' price expectations were up, staying above the countrywide level.

VOLGA-VYATKA MAIN BRANCH. Price expectations of the macroregion's businesses picked up considerably (most notably in transportation and storage and trade) and remained above the nationwide average. Over recent months, average growth rates of real wages exceeded the countrywide level with the unemployment rate remaining below the countrywide level. The year-on-year growth in machinery output was more active than across Russia in general, largely due to public procurement.

SOUTHERN MAIN BRANCH. The decline in industrial output accelerated, due in part to a downturn in mining and quarrying as well as in oil refining. The downswing in construction was more notable than across Russia in general, largely on account of a reduction in new apartment building launches over recent months amid low absorption rates in the segment of completed housing. The gross yields of grain crops were expected to be above last year's level and close to multi-year averages. Businesses' price expectations increased across all sectors, exceeding the countrywide level.

URAL MAIN BRANCH. Consumer activity continued growing. Real wages were increasing more slowly than across Russia in general. The decline in industrial output was mainly triggered by a drop in oil and gas production and refining. Price expectations went up in most industries, except for mining and quarrying as well as agriculture. Manufacturers of transport equipment reported an overall rise in orders. The output of fertilisers edged down after its notable increase over recent months. The number of new construction project launches went down.

SIBERIAN MAIN BRANCH. Industrial output picked up for the first time in eighteen months, largely due to an upswing in coal production, driven by growing external demand. Oil refining went up to ensure sufficient supply of petroleum products in the Russian market. A decline in construction outpaced the Russian average due to a more notable decrease in investment.

FAR EASTERN MAIN BRANCH. Current price growth accelerated in the macroregion exceeding the countrywide average, predominantly due to a more significant increase in prices for trips abroad. Businesses' price expectations were up but less notably than across Russia in general. The growth rates of industrial output were above the Russian averages, due to strong external demand for energy resources. Container turnover at seaports went up driven by imports in contrast to the nationwide decline.

CORE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		Date	Russia	MB for Central FD	North-Western MB	Volga-Vyatka MB	Southern MB	Ural MB	Siberian MB	Far Eastern MB
MBs' percentage in inflation	%	2026	100	33	11	12	15	14	11	5
Inflation	% YoY	Jun26	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.9
Core inflation	% YoY	Jun26	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	6.2
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	May26	1.2	6.2	-1.6	5.1	-5.1	-2.2	0.5	6.2
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	2026 Q1	-14.3	-9.8	-10.6	-20.4	-12.0	-20.6	-21.8	-8.2
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	May26	-3.9	-0.1	-1.5	-4.9	-12.5	-9.6	-13.1	15.3
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	Jun26	-1.9	-2.4	-2.3	-14.6	9.7	-6.0	-5.8	8.6
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	May26	6.8	8.3	7.8	7.5	8.8	7.9	6.0	7.0
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	May26	2.9	2.2	3.9	4.3	2.2	2.7	4.3	1.7
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	Apr26	7.3	10.4	5.1	5.6	6.2	2.9	4.9	5.3
Real disposable income	% YoY	2026 Q1	2.6	9.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.7
Unemployment	% SA	May26	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	3.9	1.7	2.6	1.7
Outstanding consumer loans[2]	% YoY	May26	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	-2.8	-4.3
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	May26	10.1	9.2	10.2	10.0	13.0	10.2	9.1	10.7
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	May26	10.9	9.0	30.1	10.1	14.2	-0.3	12.6	12.5
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	May26	11.8	11.0	11.8	12.2	26.6	8.8	7.5	11.9
• Large borrowers	% YoY	May26	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.8	30.1	12.4	10.4	13.7
• SMEs	% YoY	May26	-0.8	-6.8	-6.1	3.2	22.0	-6.4	-1.6	4.0
Companies' price expectations[3]	Balance responses, p, SA	Jul26	20.2	21.7	23.6	24.7	21.2	2.4	23.7	14.4
Business Climate Index	p, SA	Jul26	-3.6	-4.7	-3.3	-0.2	-8.0	-3.9	-0.6	1.6
• Current estimates	p, SA	Jul26	-9.9	-12.2	-6.6	-7.2	-14.6	-11.2	-7.1	-4.0
• Expectations	p, SA	Jul26	2.8	3.0	0.1	7.0	-1.2	3.7	6.2	7.4

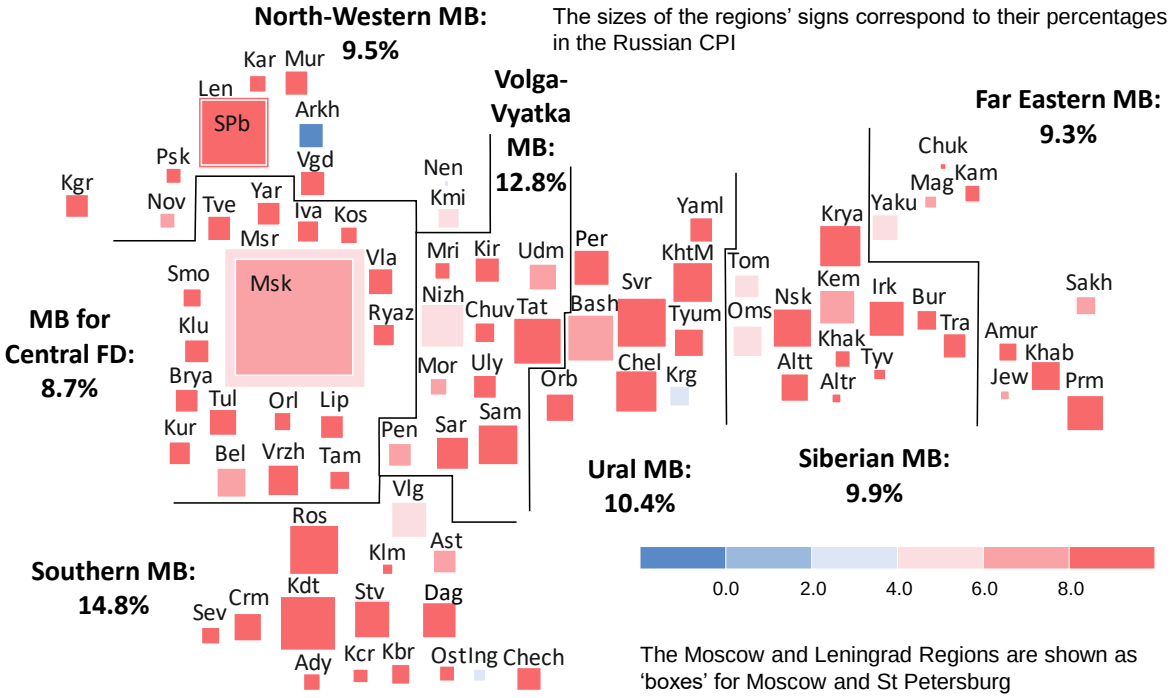
Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

[2] Hereinafter, outstanding bank loans are given adjusted for foreign currency revaluation, according to Reporting Forms 0409316 'Loans to Households' and 0409303 'Loans to Legal Entities'. These reporting forms are used to carry out regional analysis since they enable the aggregation of indicators by resident borrowers' location.

[3] The balance of responses is the difference between the percentages of responses 'will increase' and 'will decrease' to the question about expectations regarding prices in the next three months. Companies' price expectations and the Business Climate Index are based on the monitoring of businesses carried out by the Bank of Russia.

INFLATION IN RUSSIAN REGIONS

Price growth in June 2026, % MoM (SAAR)



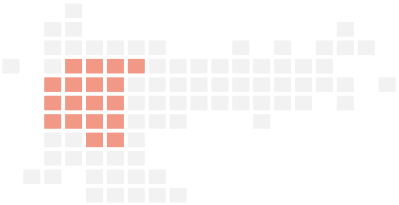
Note. The lines on the map divide the regions of operation of the Bank of Russia MBs. SAAR – seasonally adjusted annualised rate.

Official statistics on the main social and economic indicators of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation do not include statistics on the Donetsk People's Republic, the Lugansk People's Republic, the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region.

Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Ady	Republic of Adygea
Altt	Altai Territory
Altr	Republic of Altai
Amur	Amur Region
Arkh	Arkhangelsk Region (excl. Autonomous Area)
Ast	Astrakhan Region
Bash	Republic of Bashkortostan
Bel	Belgorod Region
Brya	Bryansk Region
Bur	Republic of Buryatia
Vla	Vladimir Region
Vlg	Volgograd Region
Vgd	Vologda Region
Vrzh	Voronezh Region
Dag	Republic of Dagestan
Jew	Jewish Autonomous Region
Tra	Trans-Baikal Territory
Iva	Ivanovo Region
Ing	Republic of Ingushetia
Irk	Irkutsk Region
Klm	Republic of Kalmykia
Klu	Kaluga Region
Kam	Kamchatka Territory
Kar	Republic of Karelia
Kbr	Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
Kem	Kemerovo Region – Kuzbass
Kir	Kirov Region
Kgr	Kaliningrad Region
Kmi	Komi Republic
Kos	Kostroma Region
Krya	Krasnoyarsk Territory
Kdt	Krasnodar Territory
Crm	Republic of Crimea
Kur	Kursk Region
Krg	Kurgan Region
Kchr	Karachayevo-Circassian Republic
Len	Leningrad Region
Lip	Lipetsk Region
Mag	Magadan Region
Mri	Republic of Mari El
Msr	Moscow Region
Mor	Republic of Mordovia
Msk	Moscow
Mur	Murmansk Region
Nen	Nenets Autonomous Area
Nizh	Nizhny Novgorod Region
Nov	Novgorod Region
Nsk	Novosibirsk Region
Oms	Omsk Region
Orb	Orenburg Region
Orl	Orel Region
Ost	Republic of North Ossetia–Alania
Pen	Penza Region
Per	Perm Territory
Prm	Primorye Territory
Psk	Pskov Region
Ros	Rostov Region
Ryaz	Ryazan Region
Sam	Samara Region
Sar	Saratov Region
Sakh	Sakhalin Region
Svr	Sverdlovsk Region
Sev	City of Sevastopol
Smo	Smolensk Region
SPb	City of St Petersburg
Stv	Stavropol Territory
Tam	Tambov Region
Tat	Republic of Tatarstan
Tve	Tver Region
Tom	Tomsk Region
Tul	Tula Region
Tyv	Republic of Tyva
Tyum	Tyumen Region (excl. Autonomous Areas)
Udm	Republic of Udmurtia
Uly	Ulyanovsk Region
Khab	Khabarovsk Territory
Khak	Republic of Khakassia
KhtM	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
Chel	Chelyabinsk Region
Chech	Chechen Republic
Chuv	Chuvash Republic
Chuk	Chukotka Autonomous Area
Yaku	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
Yaml	Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area
Yar	Yaroslavl Region

BANK OF RUSSIA MAIN BRANCH FOR THE CENTRAL FEDERAL DISTRICT



In May–June, the increase in consumer activity accelerated. Current price growth sped up, with businesses' price expectations rising. The growth rate of retail lending was up in May, while the inflow of household funds to deposits slowed down. The implementation of large investment projects in Central Russia helped ramp up the output of pharmaceuticals. However, challenging conditions observed in oil refining and the fuel market became one of the factors restraining growth in households' demand for domestic tourism.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. Following its decline in April, consumption picked up in May–June 2026, driven by stronger demand for individual groups of non-food goods, including electronics purchased on marketplaces as well as cars. Demand was supported by rising car lending, the expanding selection of domestic cars, and discounts offered by dealers. Catering enterprises reported a rise in demand following the start of the summer terrace season, which was delayed due to bad weather this year. In May, the volume of commercial services provided to households was driven down by cooling demand for tourism and recreation, housing construction and repairs, as well as furniture manufacture and repairs. However, June saw an upturn in demand for organised tours in the macroregion. Moscow remained an attractive domestic tourism destination. Furthermore, the rise in international travel bookings accelerated. Consumer activity was buoyed by the indexation of wages and social benefits.

PRICES. In June, annual inflation accelerated in the macroregion, while staying below the Russian average. However, current price growth (SA) exceeded the level recorded in the previous period, largely due to higher prices for fruit and vegetables and motor fuels (supply-side factors) as well as foreign tourism services (exchange rate volatility). Over the past three months, average price growth (SA) in the macroregion was below the Russian average. Fuel prices were rising faster but still more slowly than across Russia in general. Growth rates of prices for personal services, meat products, and fruit and vegetables were also below the countrywide average. According to Rosstat's weekly data, price growth (SA) decelerated in July, while staying at an elevated level. A faster rise in costs in July pushed up businesses' price expectations in the macroregion. Their level, including in industrial production and services, was above the Russian averages.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. According to the monitoring of businesses, companies' estimates of lending conditions went up in July month-on-month. As of early June, monthly growth in the corporate loan portfolio slowed down (SA). In May, the growth rates of retail lending went up (SA) on account of unsecured consumer loans and car loans. The increase in mortgages decelerated (SA) due to a drop in new unsubsidised and subsidised Family Mortgage loans. The inflow of household funds into deposits was down in May (SA).

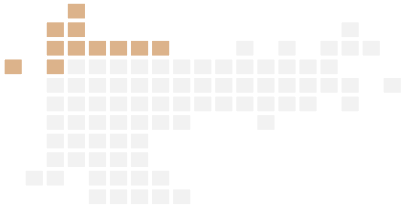
PHARMACEUTICALS. April–May 2026 saw an upturn in the pharmaceutical industry in Central Russia (SA). Manufacturers ramped up the output of active pharmaceutical substances and medicines as part of import substitution. The main contributor to the output expansion was the Moscow metropolitan area, where a number of facilities were opened in 2026 H1. For example, in May, facilities were launched in the Moscow Region to manufacture substances for innovative

medicines and empty hard gelatine capsules. A Moscow-based enterprise obtained registration for the first domestic inhaled antibiotic in June. Enterprises from other regions of the central macroregion were also actively ramping up output. For example, in May, a Bryansk-based enterprise increased output to meet the rise in public procurement. Furthermore, at the beginning of 2026, a pharmaceutical company from Vladimir started expanding the range of medicines for various medical fields. Major investment projects were moving ahead to establish new production sites for active pharmaceutical substances. This includes upgrading existing finished dosage form lines in the Yaroslavl and Moscow Regions.

TOURISM AND PASSENGER TRANSPORT. In May–June, demand for domestic tourism in the macroregion increased less notably than during the same period of previous years. River cruise companies and airlines reported fewer passengers amid an increase in rail transportation. Concurrently, in several regions, new recreation facilities were built, new tourist routes were launched, and cultural event programmes were expanded. This resulted in more guests in certain constituent territories. For example, in June 2026, the number of bookings in the Tver and Moscow Regions went up by 15% YoY and 10% YoY, respectively, while the Vladimir and Yaroslavl Regions saw an opposite trend. Tourists demonstrated demand for excursions, events, and health resorts in the cities of the macroregion and urban summer festivals in Moscow. However, in June, low supply in certain segments pushed up prices for the services of health resorts and economy-class accommodation. Temporary fuel shortages and higher logistics costs incurred by sightseeing companies restrained demand for long road trips. As a result, July saw a 20% rise in demand for recreation at countryside spa hotels and health resorts in the Moscow Region and the neighbouring regions, including those with convenient rail connections.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. Oil refineries from Central Russia reported a year-on-year decline in the output of petrol and diesel fuel in January–June 2026. The most notable drop in motor fuel output was observed in May–June due to unscheduled repairs at oil refineries. Declining supply triggered by decreasing output and problems with delivery from other macroregions resulted in accelerated growth in wholesale and retail prices for motor fuel. To ensure that demand is evenly met across a number of regions in Central Russia, authorities and petrol station owners capped sales of petrol and diesel fuel per one car and introduced a number of other stabilisation measures. The Russian Government decided to temporarily reduce the minimum ratio of petrol sales on an exchange from 15% to 10% to make additional volumes available to consumers outside the trading platform. There were plans to expand the imports of petroleum products. The exports of petrol and diesel fuel are prohibited.

BANK OF RUSSIA NORTH-WESTERN MAIN BRANCH



In May–June, consumer activity in the macroregion increased relative to April. Capacity utilisation by shipyards remained high, due in part to the construction and repairs of vessels for the Northern Sea Route. Livestock farms continued implementing projects to expand the raw material base, with milk processing enterprises broadening their product ranges and upgrading their facilities. The macroregion's tourist infrastructure was expanding.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. The North-West saw an increase in consumer activity in May relative to April (SA), driven by greater turnover in retail and catering. Concurrently, the volume of commercial services provided to households decreased, due in part to a slight month-on-month downturn in demand for trips in the macroregion recorded in May. According to high-frequency data, in June, consumer activity edged up overall relative to May, with mixed dynamics observed by segment. Car sales went up in June. According to household surveys conducted in the macroregion, in June, the number of respondents spending money on housing repairs as well as new furniture and electronics increased in both month-on-month and year-on-year terms. Concurrently, customer traffic at St Petersburg shopping malls was lower than last year. During the June holidays, occupancy rates of hotels in several regions fell year-on-year. Short-term demand expectations of retailers were less optimistic, while those of service providers worsened.

PRICES. Annual inflation accelerated in the North-West in June, running close to the Russian average. The current price growth rate was up (SA), largely due to the movements of prices for fruit and vegetables. Over the past three months, average price growth in the macroregion (SA) was more restrained than across Russia in general. This was primarily associated with a slower rise in motor fuel prices. Businesses' short-term price expectations in the macroregion increased in July, remaining above the Russian average.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. As of early June, monthly growth in the corporate loan portfolio slowed down (SA), as large borrowers' outstanding loans were rising more slowly than a month ago, while outstanding SME loans edged down. Growth in household lending accelerated in May (SA). The growth rate of the mortgage portfolio did not change with outstanding consumer loans picking up. After their downtick in April, new unsecured consumer loans and car loans increased in May month-on-month. In May, the growth rates of household funds raised by banks stayed on a par with the previous month (SA). Regardless of a slight decrease in interest rates, time deposits went up. Contrastingly, funds in current accounts edged down after their notable growth in the previous month (SA).

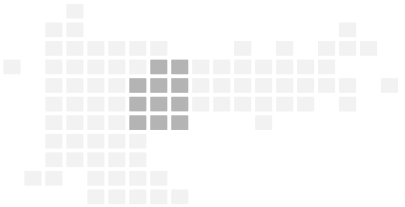
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR. Capacity utilisation rates of North-Western shipyards remained high, with sectoral output rising in April–May 2026 relative to 2026 Q1 (SA). A St Petersburg shipyard continued the construction of a series of large freezer trawlers: one vessel was launched in early July with another one scheduled to be launched before the end of 2026. The trawlers are designed for fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea. In the Kaliningrad Region, two multi- purpose rescue and salvage vessels were under construction; they will operate in the waters of the Northern Sea Route. In May–June, a shipyard in the Arkhangelsk Region carried out

repairs of a high ice- class container ship that operates along the Northern Sea Route and in other areas of the Far North. Furthermore, industry companies were upgrading their production facilities. In the Murmansk Region, the technical upgrading of a shipyard was underway in order to increase its docking capacity. The completion of the latest modernisation phase enabled the shipyard to carry out scheduled repairs of a supertanker for the first time in June; previously such work had been done outside the region. An Arkhangelsk shipbuilding enterprise was implementing a large- scale programme to renew its crane equipment.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS. Raw milk output in the North-West increased in May year-on-year. Meanwhile, livestock enterprises continued implementing investment projects to expand their raw material base. For example, in the Arkhangelsk Region, construction of a large dairy complex with its own herd reproduction was nearing completion. In the Komi Republic, an innovative farm with robotic milking units was scheduled to open by the end of the summer. At the same time, dairy output growth remained subdued, as competition among milk processors intensified amid rising costs. To maintain their market positions, companies were expanding their product ranges and upgrading their facilities. For instance, a major dairy producer in the Novgorod Region supplemented its product line with high- protein products (growing in popularity), while a dairy plant in the Komi Republic upgraded its cottage cheese packaging line. A number of other projects expected to be completed within the year across the macroregion will support the further development of milk processing. In the Kaliningrad Region, for example, a plant to produce cheeses, soft ice cream, and milkshake mixes was being prepared for commissioning. Prices for dairy products in the macroregion rose only marginally in 2026 Q2 compared to the previous quarter (SA).

TOURISM. In May–June, the macroregion remained one of the most popular tourist destinations. At the same time, there were signs of cooling tourist activity, with mixed dynamics observed by region and by demand segment. For instance, in St Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, hotel occupancy rates during the June public holidays were down compared to 2025. That said, St Petersburg's hospitality sector was supported by business tourism, with attendance at business events rising this year. Demand for trips to Karelia picked up. Overall, tourist arrivals across the North-West were expected to show moderate growth over the summer season compared to last summer. The macroregion continued expanding its tourism infrastructure. New hotels opened in the Kaliningrad, Vologda, and Novgorod Regions at the start of the summer season. The number of available rooms was set to increase further in the Republic of Karelia and the Pskov Region by the end of the year. New tourist visitor centres welcomed their first guests in the Arkhangelsk Region and Karelia. To make the North-West more accessible for travellers, new and additional flights were launched in May–June.

BANK OF RUSSIA VOLGA-VYATKA MAIN BRANCH



Consumption continued growing in May–June, albeit more slowly than in March–April. New car sales were rising. Retailers' short-term demand expectations were down to the minimum level since early 2026. Regional companies' price expectations increased significantly. Certain developers and banks reported stronger demand for new housing and Family Mortgage loans in June in anticipation of changes in the programme terms. Production dynamics in machine building was mixed over recent months, with output generally rising. Annual growth in the tourist flow slowed down slightly, with demand for hotel accommodation decreasing.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. In May–June, consumer activity continued increasing. However, its average growth rates were below the level of March–April (SA). Car dealers reported rising demand for new cars due in part to the expansion of discount programmes. Certain respondents noted stronger demand for construction materials, while furniture sales dropped, as estimated by businesses. The volume of commercial services barely changed. Demand for rail transport services picked up due in part to air travel difficulties. Contrastingly, demand for private medical services went down. Regardless of the cooling in tourism, the volume of public catering services increased. In July, retailers' short-term demand expectations plummeted to the minimum level since early 2026.

PRICES. In June, annual inflation accelerated, remaining above the Russian average. Current price growth rates (SA) also picked up relative to May. This was primarily driven by rising prices for motor fuel and fruit and vegetables, whereas, excluding these goods, monthly price growth (SA) changed insignificantly, remaining close to 4% in annualised terms. On average, price growth rates slightly exceeded the nationwide level in 2026 Q2. The macroregion recorded a more notable upturn in prices for meat products and fuel. Concurrently, the dynamics of prices for dairy products and certain services (passenger transportation, foreign tourism, and communications) were more moderate than across Russia in general. In July, businesses' short-term price expectations went up significantly (SA), largely due to the situation in the fuel market, and stayed above the Russian average. The most notable increase in expectations was observed in transportation and storage, as well as trade.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. The growth rates of the corporate loan portfolio picked up in May (SA) but remained moderate. The expansion of retail lending also sped up in May (SA) on account of consumer loans. The growth in the mortgage portfolio slowed down slightly. According to high-frequency data and banks' estimates, late June saw increased demand for Family Mortgage loans in anticipation of changes in the programme terms planned for July. Decreasing deposit rates resulted in a slowdown in savings activity. According to banks, more depositors channelled their funds into current consumption, large purchases, new real estate, and investment in stock market instruments.

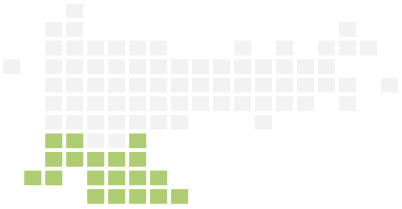
MACHINE BUILDING. In April–May, output in machine building increased relative to 2026 Q1 (SA). However, production dynamics had been mixed over recent months: following its significant upturn in April, output edged down in May. According to certain enterprises, the observed fluctuations were

associated with the delivery of orders with a long production cycle. For example, a large machinery and equipment manufacturer noted that output growth was consistent with the target figures and resulted from expanding government demand. Concurrently, machine-building segments focused on private customers demonstrated signs of revival, while production volumes remained low. For instance, an electrical equipment plant reported that stronger demand had helped it increase capacity utilisation rates and ramp up output in 2026 Q2. Two regional manufacturers of special machinery for mining and quarrying managed to increase output and shift to a full working week from July on the back of a rise in orders. However, companies' investment activity was modest, due in part to the lack of funding. A number of companies reported that their spending was only focused on replacing decommissioned equipment and maintaining existing facilities.

TOURISM. In May–June, annual growth in the tourist flow slowed down slightly after a significant acceleration in March–April. Tour operators reported consistently high demand for trips abroad. However, for domestic routes, they recorded contraction of the booking window, weaker demand for package tours, and a shift in tourists' preferences towards more affordable options. Hotels' occupancy rates were down, due in part to the trend towards independent accommodation booking (e.g. serviced apartments). According to market participants, results of the summer season will be on a par with last year or slightly lower. They estimated that demand for domestic and foreign tourism would be mainly restrained by higher prices for trips and logistics difficulties. Concurrently, the tourist infrastructure continued expanding. For example, a large tourist complex began trial operation in the Republic of Tatarstan in June. In the Ulyanovsk Region, a new building of the palaeontological museum was opened in May.

HOUSING MARKET. In May–June, average demand for new housing remained at the level of March–April (SA). Individual developers recorded rising sales of apartments in new builds in anticipation of changes in the Family Mortgage programme. According to certain real estate agents, demand for existing housing continued growing gradually under the impact of lower mortgage rates. Developers' activity did not change considerably, remaining focused mainly on ongoing construction projects. Some companies noted that new project launches were still constrained by increasing costs and low absorption rates. Growth in prices for new and existing housing slowed down.

BANK OF RUSSIA SOUTHERN MAIN BRANCH



In May–June, consumer activity did not change significantly relative to April. Current price growth (SA) accelerated in June. Businesses' price expectations rose in July. The corporate loan portfolio contracted slightly, while the household loan portfolio expanded. The harvesting of grain crops was slightly delayed relative to last year with harvest expectations being positive. The tourist flow was down in the macroregion. The output of construction materials decreased following a downturn in construction.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. In May–June, consumer activity (SA) did not change significantly relative to April. Demand for electronics and household appliances as well as home improvement goods remained low, which was confirmed by retailers of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic and the Republic of North Ossetia–Alania. A retail chain selling construction materials from the Rostov Region and a large furniture company from the Volgograd Region noted muted demand. Trade enterprises from the Stavropol Territory reported a decrease in consumers' spending on home improvement goods, as well as clothing and footwear. Hypermarkets and retail chains from the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol recorded lower sales of a broad range of food products, driven by a significant decrease in the tourist flow. Weaker demand was also noted by companies providing travel and accommodation services and other related services. Labour shortages became slightly less acute contributing to a slowdown in wage growth.

PRICES. Annual inflation in the South accelerated in June to the nationwide rate. The current price growth rate (SA) increased relative to May. Average price growth in the macroregion over the past three months was above the Russian average. The rise in fuel prices was more pronounced. The macroregion is characterised by dependence on seasonal demand growth (in agriculture and tourism). Currently, supply is limited. Prices for meat products increased more notably than across Russia in general due to output contraction. In July, businesses' short-term price expectations went up, exceeding multi-year and countrywide averages. This upward trend was observed across all major industries, with industrial production and retail trade recording most notable growth. This was manly associated with more complicated and expensive logistics. For example, a manufacturer of canned food from the Krasnodar Territory reported plans to increase output prices due to route changes and longer deliveries. Shopping malls and hypermarkets from the Republic of Crimea noted higher procurement prices.

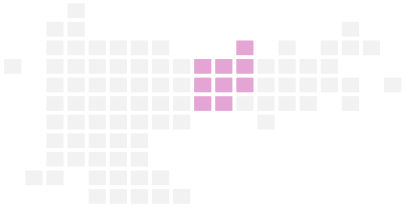
MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. The corporate loan portfolio contracted in May (SA), largely due to partial debt repayment by a major retailer of the Krasnodar Territory and a chemical enterprise from the Stavropol Territory. SME lending slowed down slightly (SA). According to the Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, companies' estimates of lending conditions slightly worsened in July. Contrastingly, outstanding retail loans went up (SA) as a result of the expansion of the consumer loan portfolio (SA) amid lower interest rates relative to previous months. Outstanding mortgages edged down (SA). Household savings in bank accounts decreased (SA) due in part to the payment of certain social benefits in April instead of May 2026 as well as lower deposit rates.

CROP PRODUCTION. The harvesting of grain crops was slightly delayed relative to last year and started in June. Agricultural companies began harvesting winter barley and wheat. Overall, the gross yields of grain crops in the macroregion were expected to be above last year's level and close to multi-year averages on the back of higher soil moisture supply. According to agricultural enterprises from the Stavropol Territory, abundant soil moisture created good conditions for increasing the planting of spring crops, i.e. sunflower and corn. Southern businesses continued upgrading their technological processes. A large agricultural holding company from the Krasnodar Territory increased labour productivity and cut costs by shortening the grain delivery route to dryers. A company from the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic introduced artificial intelligence as part of precision farming for the breeding, cultivation, and calibration of corn and grain seeds.

TOURISM. In May–June 2026, the tourist flow in the macroregion decreased year-on-year. Travel companies reported a rising number of tour cancellations, mainly in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. As a result, average occupancy and booking rates of accommodation facilities for summer was lower than last year. To boost demand, companies offered discounts for accommodation and transportation services. Event and food tourism was an alternative to beach recreation. For example, the Stavropol Territory had plans to hold around 20 cultural and entertainment festivals. The Krasnodar Territory was actively expanding its industrial tourism programme, e.g. developing routes together with other Southern regions. There was stable demand for North Caucasian resorts, backed in part by the launch of new facilities. For example, a new hotel complex with a developed infrastructure for recreation with children was commissioned in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. In April–May 2026, the output of construction materials continued decreasing (SA) driven down by a decline in ongoing construction. These dynamics were recorded across all main types of products, except for glass, whose output went up due to the commissioning of a new production line by a major plant in the Republic of Dagestan. Amid strong competition and weak demand, cement plants from the Krasnodar Territory and the Karachayevo-Circassian Republic adjusted their output targets downwards. To cut costs, certain companies located their facilities close to raw material bases. For example, a mineral wool plant was commissioned in the Republic of Crimea near the Crimean dolerite deposits. Companies continued to actively upgrade their facilities. In the Chechen Republic, the installation of a technological line for dry-process cement manufacturing was underway. The second stage of an insulation plant was under construction in the Rostov Region.

BANK OF RUSSIA URAL MAIN BRANCH



Growth in consumer activity sped up in May–June relative to early 2026. Expectations in industrial production pushed up the Business Climate Index in July, which nevertheless remained negative overall. In the manufacture of transportation equipment, an upswing in output was recorded in the passenger transport segment. The number of new construction projects decreased.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. According to high-frequency data, in May–June 2026, the growth rate of consumer activity was notably higher than in April and 2026 Q1. However, demand expectations in retail and services became more positive in July. Car sales were up in June with dealers reporting a rise in demand, due in part to the expansion of car lending and sales promotion campaigns amid ruble appreciation. According to surveys, the sales of seasonal goods picked up significantly with demand for personal and medical services staying strong in year-on-year terms. Concurrently, in several regions of the Urals, consumer activity estimates in June were weaker than usual in this month. According to respondents, this was partially attributable to bad weather and consumer concerns about the situation in the fuel market. In May, demand for employees in the Urals regions stayed at the level of early 2026, with employment indicators (including part-time employment) going down and the number of unemployed people edging up. According to an aggregator's data, offered wages increased overall in June, while expected wages declined due to the structural mismatch in the labour market. Concurrently, according to surveys, the number of enterprises planning to cut labour costs increased.

PRICES. In June, the monthly price growth rate (SA) increased markedly relative to spring months, largely due to the rises in prices for fuel, meat products, and communication services. Growth in non-food prices, excluding fuel, was very weak. Annual inflation picked up to 6.0% in June. From April to June, average price growth rates in the macroregion were below the nationwide level mainly due to more notable decreases in prices for dairy products, confectionery, oils, and fats. In contrast to the countrywide trend, the Urals recorded lower prices for bakery, pastas, and cereals, as well as footwear, and a more significant downturn in prices for cars and communication devices. In July, businesses' short-term price expectations (SA) went up in trade and, most notably, in transportation.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. Price conditions in household and corporate lending eased slightly, while non-price conditions remained unchanged. Banks were paying special attention to borrowers' financial standing and creditworthiness. Corporate lending slowed down in May after its notable growth in April (SA). The increase in corporate funds in bank accounts continued, largely on account of companies from the Tyumen Region. The rise in outstanding household loans was driven predominantly by credit cards and cash loans, with mortgage growth remaining moderate (SA). Banks reported a partial rebound in demand for consumer loans and unsubsidised mortgages on the back of better price conditions. The inflow of depositors' funds was partially driven down by lower interest rates.

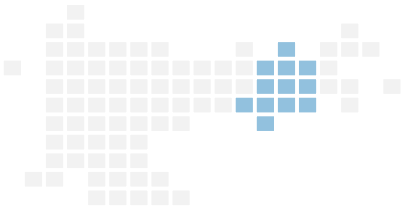
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING. In 2026 H1, the output of transport vehicles was predominantly rising, primarily on account of public procurement. In particular, in June, a

Chelyabinsk-based manufacturer concluded a supply contract for tram cars for Yekaterinburg. The Republic of Bashkortostan recorded a notable increase in supplies of buses and electric buses under long-term contracts for Moscow, Rostov-on-Don, and Sevastopol, which made the enterprise restore its previous headcount. A manufacturer of special machinery from Kurgan purchased industrial robots as part of the effective automation support programme, which helped it free up its employees for other tasks and cut costs. A manufacturer of components from the Orenburg Region upgraded its heat exchanger and radiator production line. A truck maker from the Chelyabinsk Region noted a drop in demand for civilian products, despite a slight increase in output in 2026 H1. After its main customer had reduced its investment programme, a manufacturer of railway equipment from the Sverdlovsk Region lowered capacity utilisation at its freight locomotive facilities, while continuing work on the development of high- speed trains.

FERTILISER PRODUCTION. After its uptick in March–April, the output of fertilisers edged down in May, largely due to intensifying competition, driven by resumption of nitrogen fertiliser supplies from Middle East countries to the global market. The upturn in potassium fertiliser output slowed down somewhat. Concurrently, manufacturers continued implementing major investment projects to ramp up output as well as enhance their operational performance and financial resilience. For example, in the Republic of Bashkortostan, the production of nitrogen-magnesium fertilisers was launched and the next phase of an investment project was underway to technically upgrade the dilute nitric acid line in order to ramp up ammonium nitrate output. Regardless of a rise in domestic prices for fertilisers, their relative availability (the ratio of fertiliser prices to prices for agricultural products) barely changed overall and even increased across certain categories due to manufacturers' sales and pricing policies. Specifically, an Orenburg-based fertiliser manufacturer reported that it had fixed prices for the entire summer period under wholesale contracts for certain quantities.

CONSTRUCTION. Over January–May 2026, construction in the Urals dropped by more than 10%, This was due in part to the relatively cold winter, reduced funding of national projects from both the federal and regional budgets, and cutbacks in investment programmes by major state-owned enterprises. Furthermore, developers extended the construction cycle, pushing back the planned commissioning of housing due to weaker demand. In May, completions of individual housing and apartment buildings in the Urals fell year-on-year. New project launches decreased on average in May–June relative to April and 2026 Q1, while the area of apartment buildings under construction barely changed. Developers reported that they were forced to use various in- house programmes to subsidise mortgage rates and instalment plans to stimulate demand, while avoiding decreases in prices assumed in their financial models. Certain regions recorded a shift in demand towards the cheaper existing housing market. Construction companies reported weaker demand for commercial real estate, with smaller market participants being squeezed out by larger developers that can offer clients more attractive terms.

BANK OF RUSSIA SIBERIAN MAIN BRANCH



In May–June 2026, growth in consumer activity in Siberia accelerated relative to the previous three months. Businesses' price expectations increased. Coal companies ramped up output and exports due to higher demand and prices. Food producers increased output on the back of stable domestic demand and rising exports across certain categories. In May, Siberian oil refineries operated at maximum capacity, processing record-high quantities of raw materials.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. In May–June 2026, growth in consumer activity in Siberia accelerated relative to the previous three months. Food retailers in the Trans-Baikal Territory reported increased demand for non-perishable products amid logistics problems. A major federal food retailer from Novosibirsk recorded high demand in the ready meals segment, with an estimated annual growth rate of 20%. In non-food retail, new car sales continued rising. Stable demand for cars was supported by subsidised lending programmes and discounts offered by car dealers. The release of pent-up demand combined with elevated inflation expectations boosted sales of electronics and household appliances, as well as home improvement goods. As estimated by a Krasnoyarsk-based warehouse of a major marketplace, orders went up by 10-20% YoY in May–June. Hot weather in June pushed up demand for intraregional tourism. For example, recreation facilities in the Republic of Khakassia were fully booked until the end of August. A revival in the canteen segment was the main catering trend of early summer. The Omsk Region recorded an increasing number of canteens opening in place of cafés and restaurants.

PRICES. In June, annual inflation sped up in Siberia, while staying close to the Russian average. The month-on-month price increase (SA) was more significant than in May. Enterprises were actively passing through higher transportation costs resulting from rising motor fuel prices to output prices for products / services. Given the above circumstance and the remoteness of most Siberian regions from major logistics centres, in April–June, prices in Siberia were growing faster than across Russia in general, especially in the non-food segment. Furthermore, abnormal heat and reduced supply of local fruit and vegetables caused fruit and vegetable prices in Siberia to grow faster than the Russian average. In July, both the share of companies planning to raise prices in the next three months and the size of the planned increases rose.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. In May–June, bank lending conditions relating to interest rates continued easing. However, this did not result in any notable growth in lending. As estimated by banks, companies' demand for new loans remained low. Working capital loans to eliminate cash gaps still accounted for the majority of corporate loans issued. A slight rebound in retail lending was largely associated with an increase in new car loans. The rise in outstanding mortgages had been slowing down since the coming into force of the updated Family Mortgage terms. In May, the inflow of household funds into deposits decelerated due to the interest rate reduction.

COAL MINING. In May 2026, coal production in Siberia increased month-on-month (SA) with its annual growth rates rising after their six-month decline. The positive dynamics of coal production in Siberia was driven by increasing exports amid the Middle East conflict and ongoing growth in

demand and prices for energy carriers. According to high-frequency data, May saw an upturn in coal exports from Kuzbass accelerate to +19.9% YoY from +13.5% YoY recorded in the previous two months. As a result, coal production in May went up year-on-year for the first time over the past six months. Amid strong global demand, the contraction in coal production in certain Siberian regions was attributable to local logistics restrictions and the redirection of trade flows. For example, a large coal enterprise from the Republic of Buryatia reported a decline in current export quantities due to temporary problems with rail cars. In order to meet its obligations under current contracts, the company had to resort to motor transport to deliver its products to an alternative rail loading point. After a long break, in 2026, the same producer resumed exports to an Asian country, which had been the company's main export market before sanctions were imposed on Russia.

FOOD INDUSTRY. In April–May, food output went up in Siberia relative to the previous two months (SA) on the back of stable domestic demand, delivery service development, and a rise in exports to certain destinations. Large Siberian meat processing enterprises recorded increased demand for instant foods, e.g. semi-finished products and ready-to-eat meals. Concurrently, notable growth in the costs of raw materials, packaging, and logistics made businesses actively revise their product ranges and discontinue underperforming product lines. Large vegetable oil producers reported strong demand for their products and increasing exports to Asia. Siberian milk processing enterprises, in turn, had to restrain price growth to ensure stable demand. They noted strong competition in the domestic market, supply exceeding demand, and a drop in dairy exports due to a stronger ruble. For the same reasons, a large Siberian confectionery reduced its output and export targets.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. In May 2026, the output of petroleum products in Siberia increased month-on-month (SA). Amid strong demand for their products, large Siberian oil refineries owned by vertically integrated holding companies were operating at full capacity, handling peak loads and processing record volumes of crude oil. Scheduled repairs at Siberian oil refineries were postponed to autumn 2026 to ensure sufficient supply of petroleum products in the Russian market. Independent oil refineries in Siberia improved their output indicators as well. Previously, such enterprises had already had problems with demand and crude oil. For example, an independent regional oil refinery almost doubled its capacity utilisation, due in part to toll refining of crude oil. Another independent oil refinery reported stronger demand from commercial consumers. The company had plans to launch new equipment in 2026 as part of the construction of the third phase of the plant. Tomsk-based manufacturers of petroleum products noted increased demand for fuel from the Tomsk Region's northern territories as well as oil and gas companies and chemical enterprises of Siberia.

BANK OF RUSSIA FAR EASTERN MAIN BRANCH

Consumer activity in the macroregion edged up in May–June. Inflation stayed above the Russian average. Businesses' price expectations rose slightly in July. The output of energy resources was at a high level on the back of increasing demand from Asian countries. This contributed to an upturn in cargo turnover at seaports. High domestic and external demand for fish fuelled fish price growth.

CONSUMPTION AND INCOMES. In May, consumer activity in the macroregion remained on a par with April. Food retail and public catering turnover went up, while non-food retail and services recorded an opposite trend. According to high-frequency data, consumption edged up in June, while its dynamics by market segment and region remained mixed. In June, food retail chains in most regions reported a rise in demand or its stabilisation at a high level. Contrastingly, a large food retailer from the Khabarovsk Territory noted lower demand relative to May. A federal food retail chain recorded a decrease in the number of items per receipt in the Primorye and Khabarovsk Territories. Stores selling clothing, household chemicals, and home improvement goods in most regions reported a persistent decline in demand in June, due in part to a shift in consumer preferences to marketplaces. Concurrently, car dealers in several regions reported a rise in foreign car sales in May–June in both month-on-month and year-on-year terms. Demand for trips to Asia was also up. Certain hotels and a restaurant in the Khabarovsk Territory reported stronger demand in June compared to last year, associated with more sports and cultural events. Contrastingly, tourism companies from Kamchatka noted weaker demand compared to last year due to bad weather. In July, short-term demand expectations of retailers and service companies decreased (SA).

PRICES. Annual inflation increased in the macroregion in June, remaining above the Russian average. Current price growth (SA) accelerated. This was primarily due to increases in prices for fuel, telecommunications services, and trips abroad, resulting from rises in wholesale prices, costs for equipment maintenance and upgrade, as well as stronger demand and a weaker ruble, respectively. Over the past three months, the price growth rate (SA) in the macroregion was higher than the Russian average. A significant contribution to the said dynamics was still made by vegetable prices, which increased in the Far East in contrast to their countrywide decline. Furthermore, higher price growth rates were recorded for a wide range of food products. This was associated with a more active pass-through of higher costs of delivery from other regions by Far Eastern companies. In July, businesses' short-term price expectations rose in the macroregion, albeit less notably than across the country as a whole. This was due to their decline among agricultural companies amid their nationwide rise. Expectations in retail, industrial production, as well as transportation and storage picked up less notably than the Russian average. More companies attributed expected price growth to changing prices for fuels and lubricants.

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND BANKING SECTOR. According to banks, lending conditions remained tight in 2026 Q2, despite a slight decline in loan rates. In May, growth in the corporate loan portfolio slowed down (SA), mainly on account of repayments by mining and fishing companies. The SME portfolio expanded (SA) on the back of large new loans issued to transportation and housing

construction companies, while its growth rates remained close to the 2025 lows. According to high-frequency data, demand for corporate loans remained low in June. The expansion of the retail loan portfolio slightly accelerated (SA) in May. After their decrease in April, new consumer loans picked up (SA). However, according to a major bank, demand remained below the level which is typical of this period. New mortgages went down in both the subsidised and unsubsidised segments (SA). Household funds with banks decreased in May on account of time deposits. However, major banks noted that customers had started switching to deposits with longer maturities. Balances in current accounts continued growing, albeit more slowly (SA).

LOGISTICS. In May, cargo turnover at Far Eastern seaports increased (SA) to the record level of November 2025 on account of coal, grains, containerised cargo, and petroleum products. These dynamics were driven by partial redirection of supplies from Southern and North-Western seaports due to infrastructural restrictions. Rail exports to Far Eastern seaports picked up in April–May by more than 15% YoY, with their growth accelerating relative to 2026 Q1. Container turnover at seaports reached its maximum level over eighteen months (SA). Container imports had been close to the record highs of 2024 for the second consecutive month. This pushed up costs for container transportation to Russia's western regions in June. Average daily container shipments on the Far Eastern Railway rose by a quarter in January–May compared to the same period of 2025. Container exports increased slightly, remaining below the four-year average. In late June, an upgraded automobile checkpoint in the Primorye Territory was put back to service, with its throughput capacity increased almost 1.5 times.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES. In April–May, coal production in the macroregion hit 10-year highs, driven by rising external demand associated with the Middle East conflict. Companies were also ramping up output to fulfil their obligations under long-term contracts, including through facility upgrade. Export prices for coal at Far Eastern seaports had been growing since March, reaching their two-year high by mid-June, as Asian countries were increasingly purchasing coal amid higher prices for other energy resources. By late June, prices edged down, while staying a third higher than the levels of January–February and the 2025 average. In April–May, oil production and exports remained high with capacity utilisation rates nearing their maximum levels. LNG exports continued rising. An Asian country increased its purchases at high spot prices to compensate for the decrease in its imports from the Middle East. Limited production capacities drove down LNG exports to other countries.

FISHING AND FISH PROCESSING. By late June, fish harvest in the Far Eastern Basin slightly exceeded the level of 2025 H1. The catch of herring increased with that of pollock and cod declining. The salmon fishing season began in late May. By early July, the salmon catch was three times lower than last year due to bad weather but slightly above the level of the same period of 2024. By the end of the fishing season, the fish harvest is expected to approach multi-year lows due to a decline in stocks stemming from climate warming. Fishing companies' demand for staff for the current season decreased year-on-year. Concurrently, domestic and external demand for fish products remained at a high level. This, coupled with rising expenses, e.g. fuel costs, contributed to fish price growth. For example, in April–May, pollock prices in external markets increased by a quarter relative to 2026 Q1 and 1.5 times year-on-year, with domestic prices demonstrating a more moderate rise. Wholesale prices for salmon remained high, despite fresh fish supplies.

BOX 1
CONSUMER ACTIVITY

In 2026 Q1, growth in consumer activity decelerated considerably, mainly due to a partial shift in demand for non-food goods towards the end of 2025 in anticipation of tax changes effective January 2026. The cooling observed in early 2026 was followed by accelerated growth in food and non-food consumption in April–May. This was partially attributed to increased inflation expectations, ruble appreciation, and a slight revival in consumer lending. According to high-frequency data, consumption continued rising in June, albeit more slowly than in April–May. Concurrently, enterprises reported moderate demand expectations for the rest of the year.

CONSUMPTION

In 2026 Q1, consumption growth in Russia slowed down considerably (SA) (Charts B-1-1 and B-1-2), largely on account of non-food sales dynamics in January–February. These changes were mainly driven by a partial demand shift towards 2025 Q4 in anticipation of tax changes and the recycling fee rise at the beginning of 2026. Furthermore, 2026 Q1 saw a slight cooling in demand for commercial services. Factors restraining the rise in consumer activity included tight monetary conditions and a deceleration of real wage growth. On average, in 2025 Q4–2026 Q1, consumption was increasing faster than in 2025 Q3.

Slower growth or a downturn in consumption in 2026 Q1 was observed in most Russian regions. However, certain regions noted a faster rise in consumer activity. For example, accelerated consumption growth in the Pskov Region was partially attributed to an almost one-third year-on-year increase in the tourist flow during New Year holidays. In Yakutia, consumer activity picked up in 2026 Q1 following its decline in 2025 Q4 (SA) due to the postponement of budget payments to employees of public sector organisations and utility companies as well as certain transportation and construction enterprises.

In April–May, the increase in consumer activity accelerated relative to 2026 Q1 (SA). According to high-frequency data, June saw ongoing consumption growth, which nevertheless was slower than in April–May. The rise in consumer activity sped up in 2026 Q2 across all segments (except for commercial services), with the most notable upswing recorded in retail. These dynamics were driven in part by monetary easing and ruble appreciation.

Over January–May, consumer activity in Russia went up overall by 2.2% relative to December 2025 (SA). Its growth rates edged down compared to 2025 H2, while remaining high (Chart B-1-2). As of the end of the first five months of 2026, consumer demand increased or remained close to the highs of late 2025 in more than three-fourths of Russian regions (Chart B-1-3). Therefore, no persistent slowdown in consumer activity was observed. Nevertheless, consumption dynamics in 2026 H1 were largely determined by transitory factors.

CONSUMER ACTIVITY BY COMPONENT

Food sales picked up in 2026 Q1 (SA) following their near-zero growth in 2025 Q4, with their increase accelerating in April–May. According to high-frequency data, the said upward trend continued in June. Food stores in most regions reported that, in 2026 Q2, demand either increased or remained on a par with 2026 Q1. According to a number of retailers, consumers became more rational about purchases and continued pivoting to discounters. For example, food retail chains in the Primorye Territory and the Novosibirsk Region reported a decrease in the number of items per

receipt. In order to ensure stable sales, a retailer from the Orel Region launched promo campaigns, setting lower weekend prices for certain product categories, and developed delivery services. Individual enterprises reported demand contraction in 2026 Q2, mainly driven by stronger competition, including with large federal chains and marketplaces, as well as higher output prices.

In the non-food retail segment, growth in consumer activity slowed down in 2026 Q1 relative to 2025 Q4 (SA) but returned to the previous pace in April–May. According to high-frequency data, non-food sales continued rising in June, albeit more slowly than in April-May. The car market remained a significant contributor to the sales dynamics during the entire period. After a surge in demand at the end of 2025, car sales dropped in January–February. However, in March, demand started rebounding on the back of ruble appreciation, an easing of car lending conditions, and expansion of instalment plans for Chinese cars. According to Autostat, in 2026 Q2, new car sales went up by 5.7% QoQ (SA) and by 21.3% YoY (Chart B-1-4). The number of cars imported for personal use via the Far Eastern customs office from January to May increased by almost a quarter year-on-year. In 2026 H1, demand for Chinese brands in certain regions picked up year-on-year as dealers were reducing prices and expanding their model ranges. Certain dealers launched promo campaigns and trade-in programmes and offered discounts. A seller from the Vologda Region also reported a quarter-on-quarter upturn in sales of Russian cars in 2026 Q2, driven by government support programmes.

Demand for home improvement goods, clothing, footwear, and household chemicals remained moderate in January–May. For example, a retail chain selling household chemicals from the Tula Region reported a shift in consumer preferences towards cheaper goods and a decrease in the average check. Demand for construction materials, furniture, and various home improvement goods was further affected by the cooling in the housing market. A decline in sales was noted by a major home improvement centre in the Republic of Crimea. A furniture manufacturer from the Chuvash Republic reported an increasing number of customers purchasing individual items rather than entire sets. Furthermore, demand shifted towards cheaper items, including used ones.

Following its cooling in January–February, demand for electronics and household appliances edged up in March–May due to lower prices associated with a stronger ruble. A major Russian electronics retailer recorded a 5% YoY rise in sales as of the end of the first five months of 2026. Contrastingly, a wholesaler of household appliances from the Ulyanovsk Region noted a demand drop in 2026 Q2, partially driven by higher product prices resulting from increased logistics costs, including because of fuel shortages.

According to certain sellers and manufacturers of non-food goods, buyers continued switching to marketplaces, which drove sales down. Therefore, some companies started reducing their sales areas. The shift in demand towards the online segment and decreasing traffic made a perfume and cosmetics retail chain in the Volga-Vyatka macroregion reduce the number of stores by almost 15% in 2026 Q2. In 2026 Q2, a seller of furniture and household goods from the Kostroma Region recorded a 10% QoQ and 50% YoY downswing in sales, due in part to customers switching to online marketplaces.

Growth in service consumption slowed down in 2026 Q1 (SA). April saw near-zero growth in commercial services turnover, which was followed by a decline in service consumption in May–June. These dynamics were mainly driven by a deceleration in real wage growth. A decline in the turnover or its slower increase was recorded across all major types of commercial services, except for medical ones. Slower growth in tourism and hotel services turnover was also associated with the decreasing tourist flow in a number of regions. Certain hotels from the South and

Volga-Vyatka reported more booking cancellations triggered by air travel problems and the situation in the fuel market. A tourism agency from St Petersburg recorded a quarter-on-quarter drop in demand in 2026 Q2, partially because of higher air fares and a shift in tourists' preferences towards trips abroad amid ruble appreciation in April–May. The said factors became another reason behind the rising number of booking cancellations for the current summer season in several hotels in the Far East.

The catering services turnover continued increasing in 2026 Q1 and April–May, albeit at a more moderate pace than in 2023–2025. According to high-frequency data, demand for catering services decreased in June. This was partially driven by slower growth in domestic tourism in Russia. Furthermore, consumers continued to favour fast food outlets and cheaper ready meals from supermarkets over restaurants and cafés. For instance, restaurants from Buryatia reported a 15-25% YoY decline in traffic in May–June. A restaurant from the Lipetsk Region reported a 15% QoQ drop in demand in 2026 Q2. The federal food retail chain from the Novosibirsk Region expected a 20% increase in ready meals sales as of the end of 2026.

FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMPTION

The main factor affecting consumer activity is real disposable income composed of wages and social benefits. Growth in real wages slowed down in 2026 Q1 relative to 2025 Q4 (SA) (Chart B-1-5). Furthermore, survey results showed that, by the end of 2026 Q2, companies' pay rise plans for this year had become more moderate compared to early 2026. This will limit further consumption growth.

The restraining effect of monetary conditions on demand slightly waned. The contraction of the consumer loan portfolio slowed down in January–April year-on-year. In May, the consumer loan portfolio had picked up for the first time since March 2025. Households' propensity to save was gradually declining. Amid decreasing deposit rates, annual growth in households' savings in bank accounts had decelerated since early 2026, approaching the 2023 average in May.

According to InFOM's data, **in January–June, households' inflation expectations remained within the range of 2024–2025 highs** (Chart B-1-6). This supported consumer activity at a high level as well.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 2026 H2

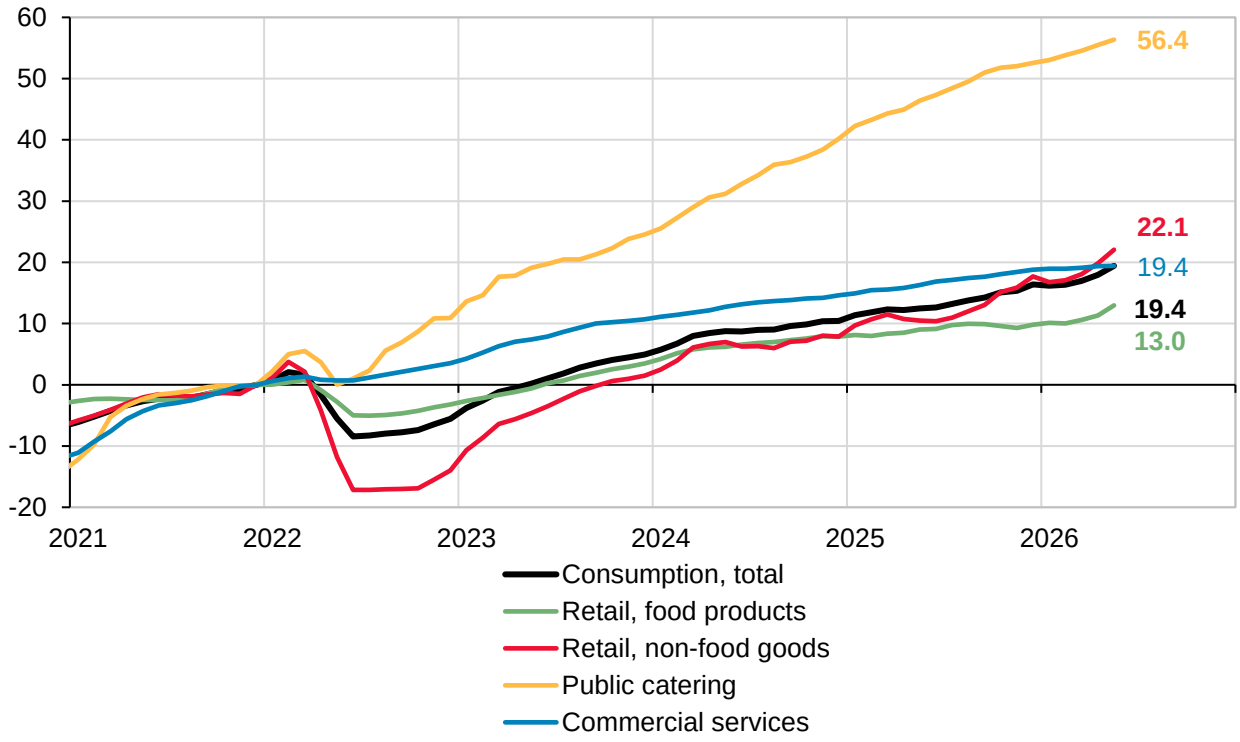
According to the Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, short-term demand expectations of retailers and service companies decreased in July below the 2023–2025 averages (Chart B-1-7). Businesses' expectations for 2026 H2 were fairly modest as well. Most respondents did not forecast any rise in demand in 2026 H2 relative to 2026 H1. This was mainly attributed to the narrowing gap between real wage growth rates and labour productivity dynamics, households' persistent savings sentiment, an ongoing trend towards rational consumption, as well as fuel and logistics problems. Large food chains in most macroregions expected demand in 2026 H2 to stay on a par with 2026 H1. That said, according to the estimates of small retail stores, demand would decline in 2026 H2, due in part to buyers' switch to federal retail chains that keep prices lower. Tourism companies in a number of regions expected demand to drop in 2026 H2 due to trip cancellations associated with fuel market issues. Sellers of construction materials and home improvement goods did not forecast any rise in sales due to the ongoing cooling in the housing market and households' savings sentiment.

Concurrently, certain companies expected sales to increase in 2026 H2, largely on account of the product range expansion, the commissioning of new facilities, as well as various promo campaigns

and discounts. For example, this was reported by a federal food retailer expanding its chain in the Far East. A manufacturer of meat products from the Vladimir Region had plans to increase sales by broadening its product range and enhancing product quality. A Sakhalin-based airline expected revenue growth in 2026 H2, driven by the launch of new flight destinations and a 20%increase in the number of flights. A manufacturer of dairy products from the Republic of Mari El had plans to ramp up sales by expanding the range of its products available at federal chain stores. It expressed the opinion that the commissioning of the second stage of an aqua-thermal spa resort in the Samara Region would push up the number of customers.

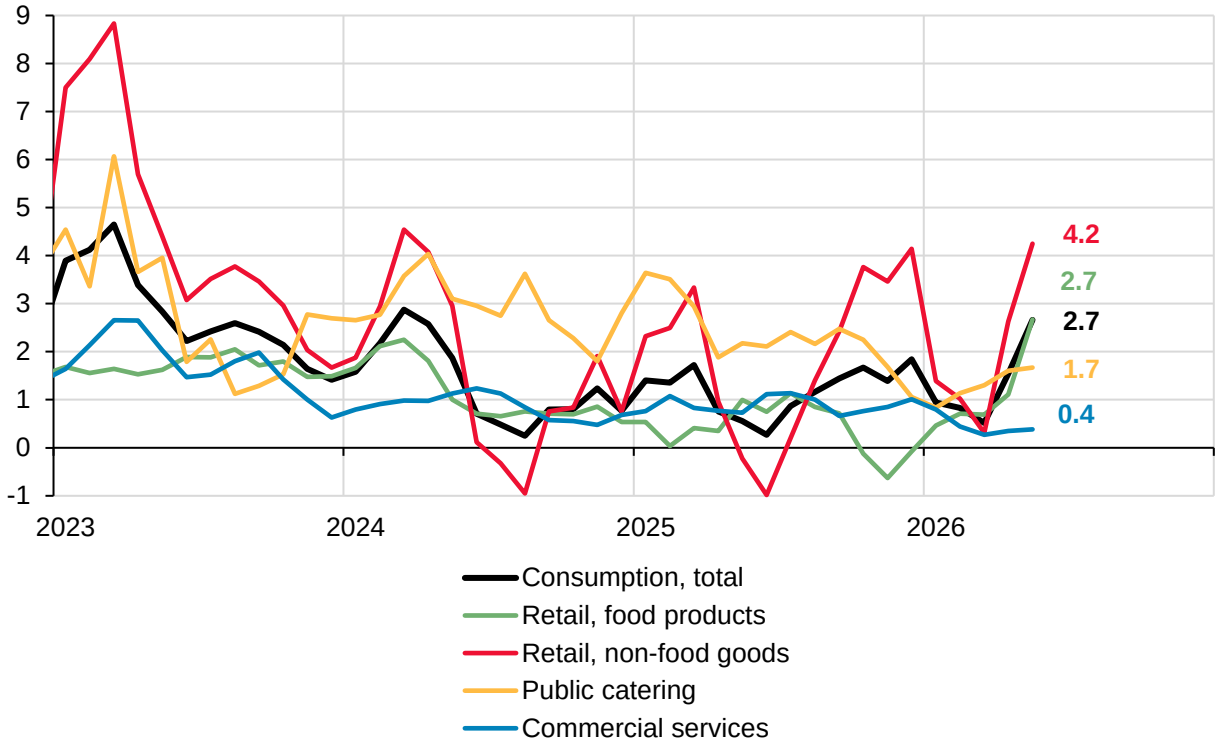
Overall, no persistent slowdown in consumer activity was observed in 2026 H1, with its changes largely caused by transitory factors. Consumption dynamics by segment remained mixed. Faster sales growth was recorded in food retail and in certain non-food segments, while demand for services and public catering was rising at a more moderate pace. Concurrently, consumers became more rational, which entailed an ongoing demand shift towards discounters and marketplaces. Most enterprises did not expect demand to grow in 2026 H2 relative to 2026 H1.

Chart B-1-1. Consumption and its components, % growth vs 2021 Q4, SA, three-month average



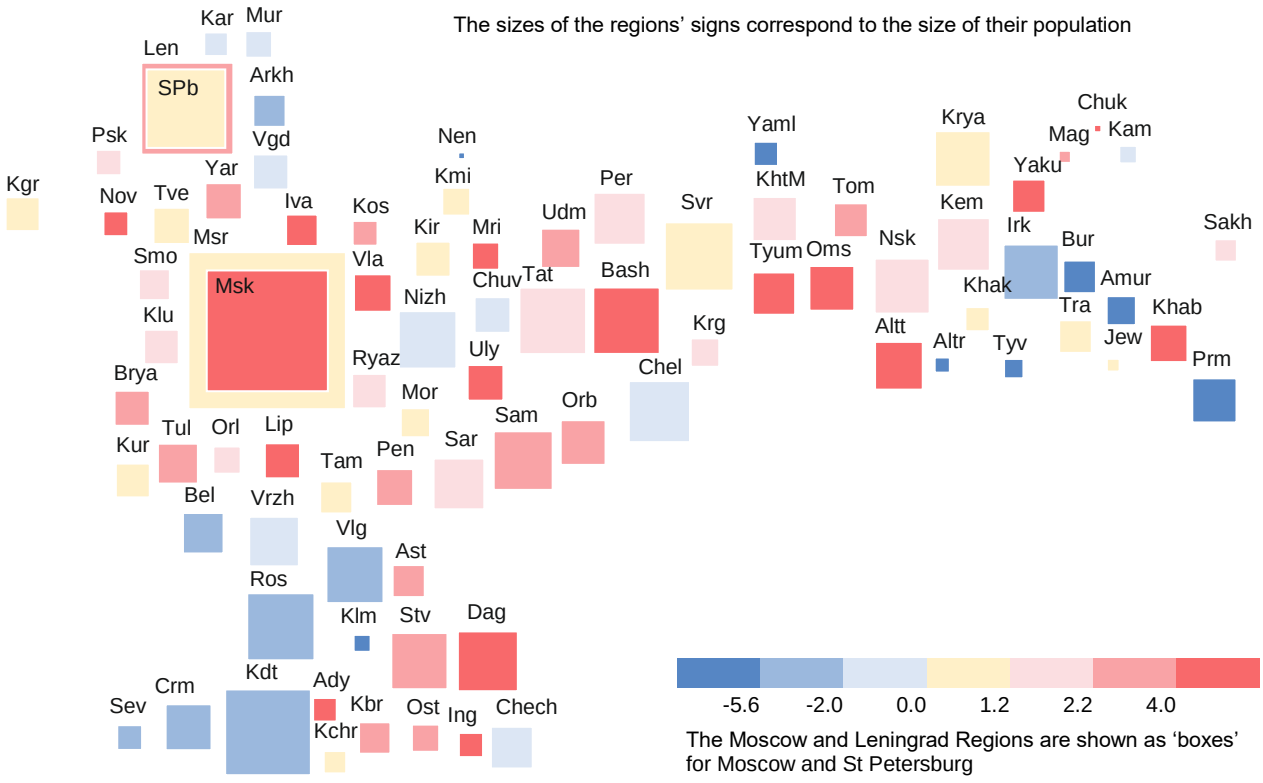
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-2. Consumption and its components, % rolling quarter growth, SA



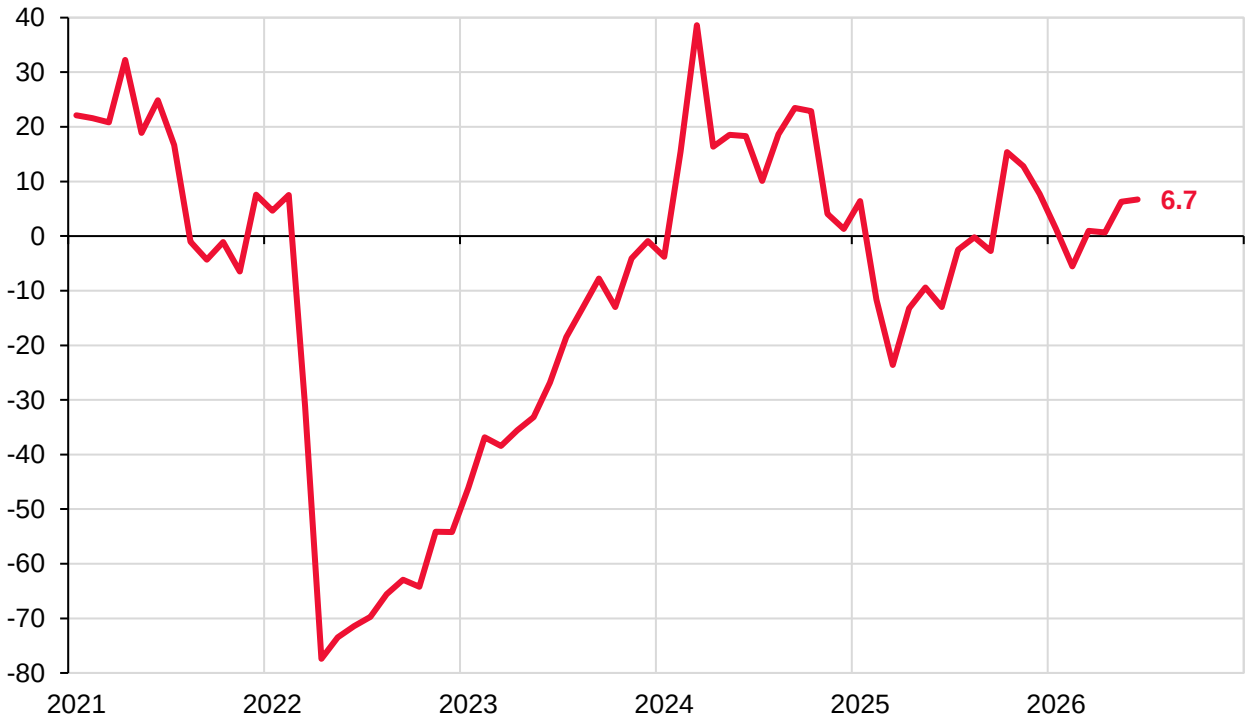
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-3. Consumption by Russian constituent territory, % cumulative growth over January–May 2026 vs December 2025, SA



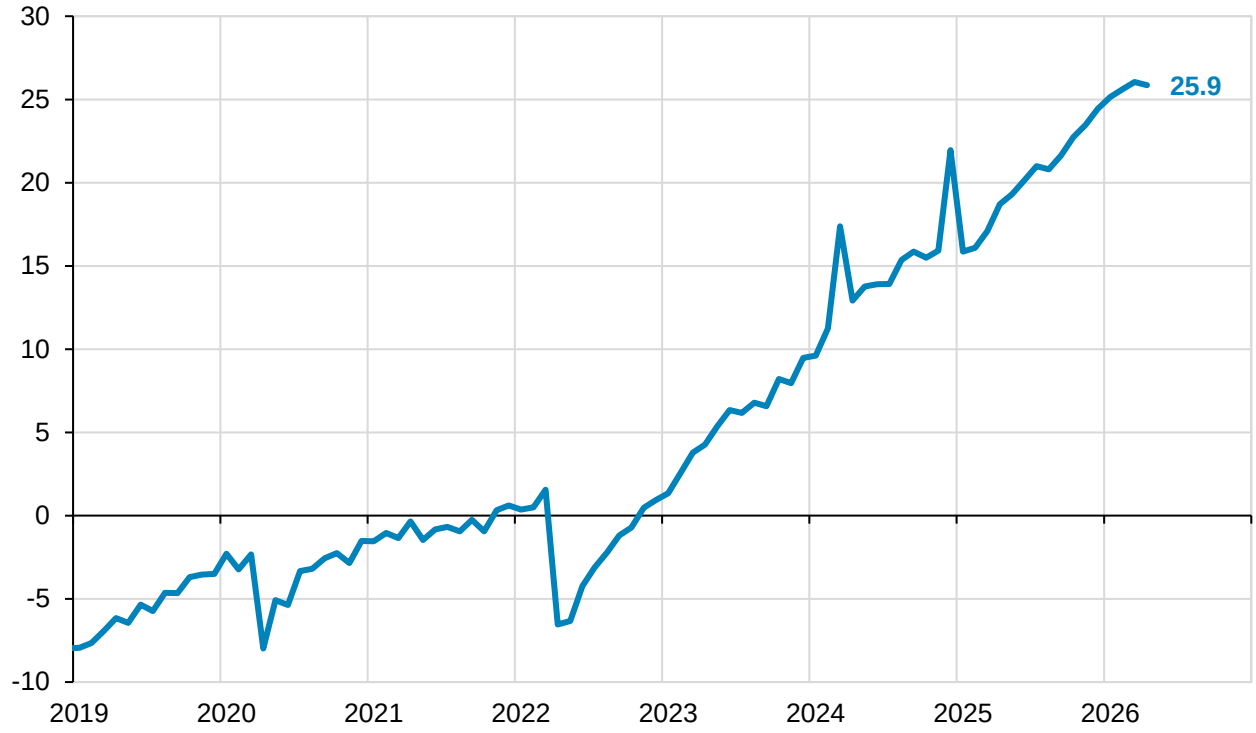
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-4. New car sales, % growth vs 2021 Q4, SA



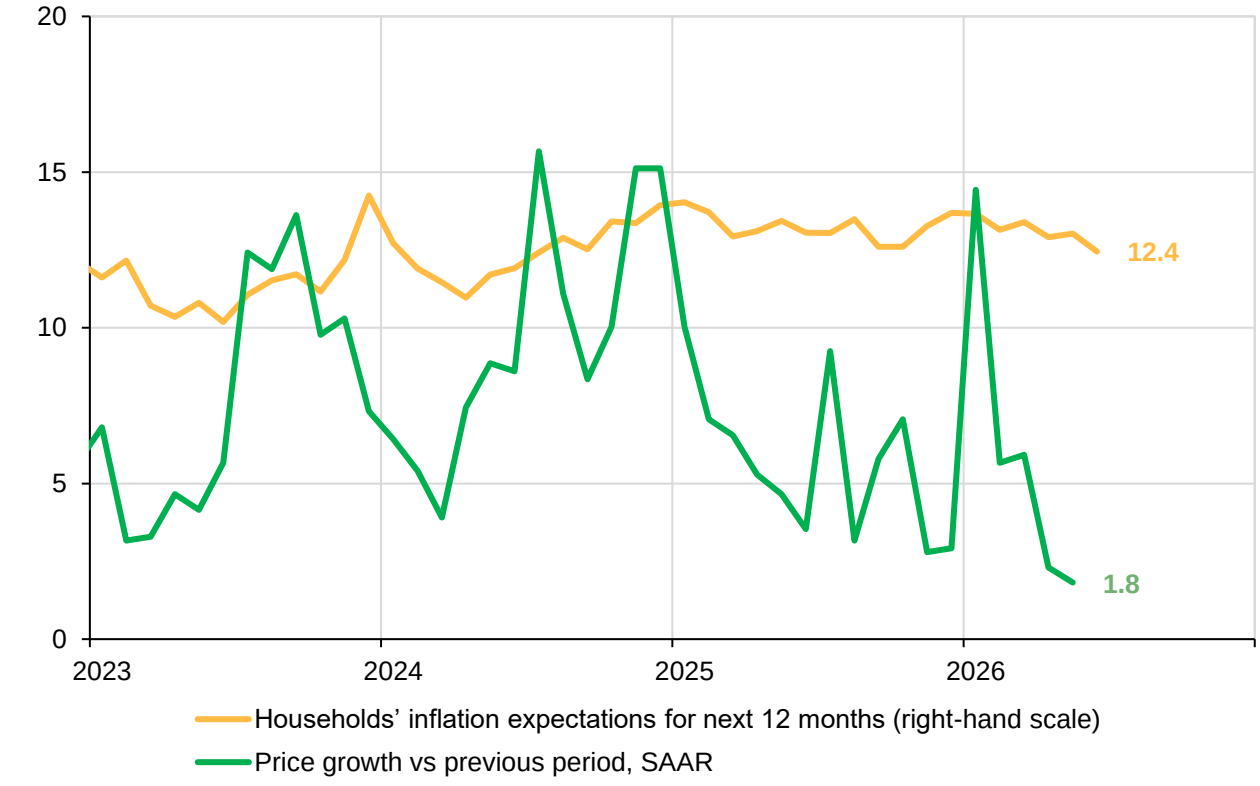
Sources: Autostat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-5. Real wages, % growth vs 2021 Q4, SA



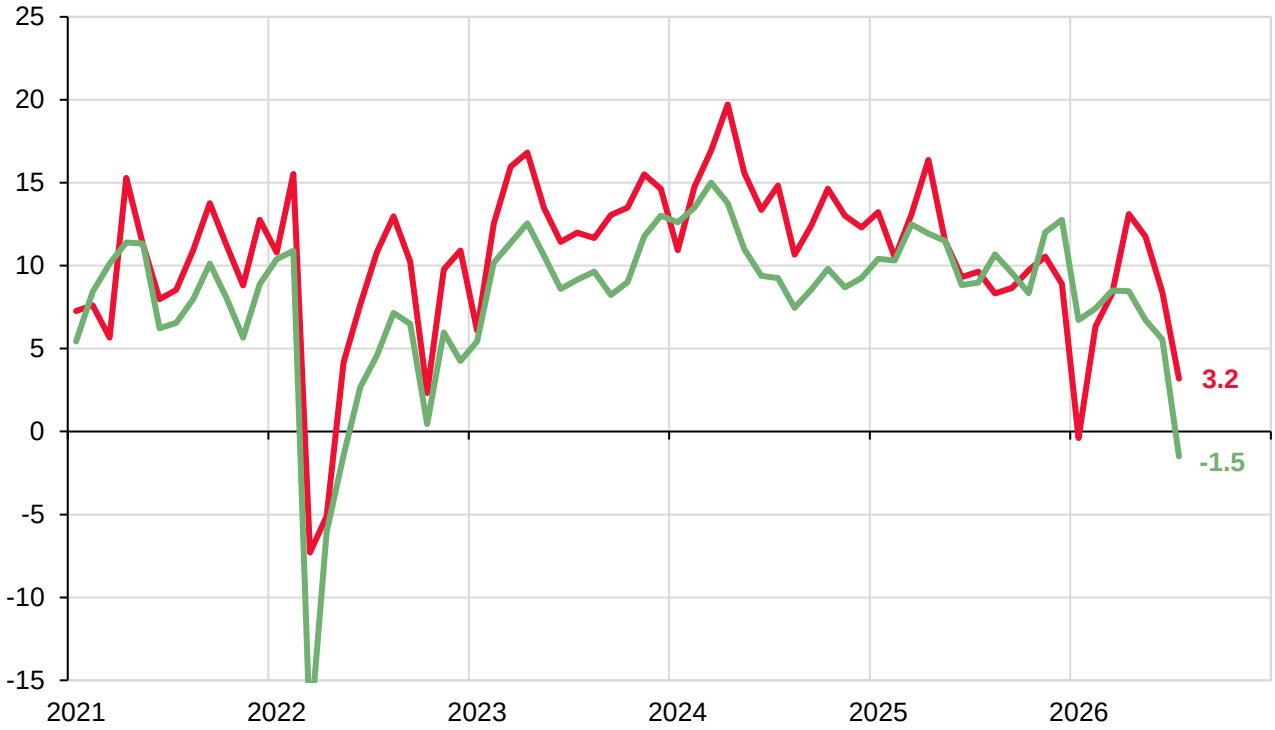
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-6. Households' inflation expectations and CPI, %



Sources: InFOM, Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-1-7. Expected changes in demand in retail and services according to monitoring of businesses (balance of responses, SA)



The **red line** is the value in retail countrywide, the **green line** is the value in services countrywide.
Source: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses.

BOX 2
CORPORATE FINANCES

As of the end of 2025, the net financial result of large and medium-sized enterprises[4] (the 'NFR') declined from the two-year record highs. Export-oriented industries contributed to the year-on-year NFR decrease in 2025. At the beginning of 2026, the NFR continued going down. According to the monitoring of businesses, less than half of respondents reported expectations of a downswing in profits in 2026, with a quarter of companies surveyed expecting their increase. Companies linked the expected profit decline to higher prices for raw materials and components, rising logistics costs, and declining demand.

According to Rosstat, in 2025, the NFR dropped from the record highs of 2023–2024 (Chart B-2-1). **As of the end of 2025, the ratio of the NFR to GDP returned to the average level of 2017–2019** when inflation was close to the target and output was growing at a balanced rate. However, the structural shifts in the economy that had started in 2022 resulted in the redistribution of profits from export-oriented and related industries to those oriented towards domestic demand (Chart B-2-2). Furthermore, during this period, the NFR was rising in public administration and certain manufacturing industries driven mainly by government demand, as well as in finance and insurance.[5]

As of the end of 2025, export-oriented industries recorded a decrease in the NFR. The largest negative contribution was made by mining and quarrying as well as oil refining. The main factors were low global prices and ruble appreciation.

In domestic demand-oriented industries, the NFR remained at the high level of 2024, while changing diversely by sector. Rising consumer demand pushed up the profits of drink producers and clothing manufacturers by more than 20% and those of hotels and restaurants by a third. The NFR rose significantly in the electric power sector, largely due to higher rates, and in the pharmaceutical industry, predominantly owing to ongoing import substitution. Companies' profits from real estate transactions dropped following the cooling in the housing market but remained high, exceeding the level of 2023.

According to Rosstat, in January–April 2026, the NFR for a comparable set of organisations went down by 10.3% YoY. The main negative contributions was made by finance and insurance as well as industries oriented towards domestic demand. **According to the Bank of Russia's survey, around half of respondents noted that their financial results had worsened in 2026 H1 relative to 2025 H1.** The main factors were rising costs of raw materials and components as well as logistics and wage expenses. Subdued demand and severe competition prevented companies from fully passing through their higher costs to prices. The increase in exporters' profits was further restrained by ruble appreciation.

Most macroregions, except the Urals, recorded a year-on-year downturn in the NFR in January–April 2026. The main contributors to the NFR decrease in Central Russia, the North-West, the South, and the Far East were finance and insurance. Furthermore, decreasing rail freight volumes and rising airport fees entailed a downswing in the profits of transport companies from

[4] Profit (loss) before tax of large and medium-sized companies (excluding those with less than 15 employees) from their business activity.
[5] Excluding credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions and taking into consideration the activities of holding companies, investment companies, brokers, securities investment, etc.

Central Russia. Declining output in metallurgy, largely associated with a downturn in construction, resulted in an NFR drop in Siberia and Central Russia. The Urals recorded an NFR rise driven by favourable export conditions in the oil and gas industry.

Rosstat's data show that, as of the end of April 2026, receivables went up by 10.7% YoY with their growth rates being below the averages of the same periods of 2017–2025. The proportion of overdue receivables increased to 6.6% (+0.5 pp YoY) due to delayed payments from counterparties. According to the Bank of Russia' survey, by the end of 2026 H1, almost half of respondents noted that their receivables had not changed year-on-year. Most remaining respondents reported an increase in their receivables. An uptick in overdue receivables reported by certain companies was largely driven by extended payment deadlines or, less frequently, their counterparties' weakening solvency.

Due to increasing receivables coupled with subdued demand, some companies recorded larger cash gaps. This sped up payables growth to 15.7% relative to the end of April 2025. The rise in overdue payables accelerated as well. However, the proportion of companies with overdue payables dropped to 7.0% (-0.4 pp YoY) and was significantly below the level of 2017–2025 (11.3%) According to the Bank of Russia's survey, at the end of 2026 H1, payables increased year-on-year as well due to the shortage of working capital resulting from rising costs. Certain companies changed settlement conditions, extending payment deadlines and offering deferred payment terms to their counterparties.

EXPORT-ORIENTED AND RELATED INDUSTRIES

According to Rosstat, the NFR of export-oriented companies went up by 0.6% YoY in January–April 2026. The main contributors to these dynamics were oil and gas production as well as oil refining. According to the Bank of Russia's survey, in 2026 H1, more than half of enterprises from export-oriented and related industries reported lower profits and higher losses relative to 2025 H1. One-fifth of such companies recorded a rise in profits. A sawmill from the Vologda Region incurred losses due to ruble appreciation and external demand contraction. A manufacturer of construction materials from the South received a smaller profit, as the rise in export orders amid a stronger ruble failed to offset the drop in domestic demand. Furthermore, this company spent more on raw materials and international logistics.

As of the end of April 2026, receivables growth slowed down year-on-year on account of their decline in wood processing in the North-West and Siberia, paper production in Central Russia and the North-West, chemicals manufacture in the North-West, and metallurgy in the Urals and Siberia. **Contrastingly, the increase in overdue receivables accelerated. As a result, their share in total receivables went up by 1.6 pp YoY to 9.2%.** The main contributors to this rise were mining and quarrying companies registered in Volga-Vyatka and Moscow as well as manufacturers of coke and petroleum products in the Urals and Moscow. **According to the Bank of Russia's survey, more than a third of companies from export-oriented industries recorded a year-on-year upswing in receivables in 2026 H1, while another third recorded no changes in their receivables.** Growth in receivables was observed mainly in mining and quarrying and transport industries. A producer of metal ores from the Far East saw an upturn in its receivables due to an extended turnover period associated with longer delivery routes. A wholesaler from the Leningrad Region noted an increase in its receivables due to extended deadlines for settlements with counterparties.

As of the end of April 2026, payables went up following their decrease a year earlier on account of mining and quarrying enterprises from the Urals and the Far East as well as manufacturers of coke and petroleum products from Moscow. **The rise in overdue payables decelerated**

year-on-year, largely due to their significant contraction recorded by Moscow enterprises engaged in warehouse services and auxiliary transport activities as well as air transport companies. The share of overdue payables in total payables barely changed year-on-year standing at 5.9%. **According to the Bank of Russia's survey, almost half of companies from export-oriented industries recorded no changes in their payables in 2026 H1 relative to 2025 H1, while a third noted a rise in their payables.** Higher payables were mainly reported by wholesalers. For example, an enterprise from the Khabarovsk Territory was increasingly using the option of deferred payments to maintain liquidity.

INDUSTRIES ORIENTED TOWARDS DOMESTIC DEMAND

In sectors oriented towards domestic demand, the NFR dropped by 6.1% YoY in January–April 2026. The largest negative contribution was made by agriculture, constructions, and real estate transactions. According to the Bank of Russia's survey, in 2026 H1, more than half of respondents reported a year-on-year deterioration in financial results, predominantly due to rising costs of raw materials, logistics, and wages as well as cooling domestic demand.

Receivables growth sped up year-on-year as of the end of April 2026 on account of construction companies from Central Russia and the South as well as electric utilities from the Urals and Siberia. **Overdue receivables went up as well** (with their share in total receivables remaining at 4.8%) due to their faster growth in real estate operations in Central Russia and the South as well as in administrative services in Central Russia and Siberia. **According to the Bank of Russia's survey, in 2026 H1, half of companies from industries oriented towards domestic demand recorded receivables staying at the level of 2025 H1**, with another third reporting their rise. In agriculture, food production, and manufacture of construction materials, more companies noted increasing receivables compared to other sectors. Receivables of a bakery producer from Buryatia rose by around 10% due to higher prices for its products and lower creditworthiness of its main customers, i.e. retail stores.

As of the end of April 2026, year-on-year acceleration of payables growth was predominately driven by construction companies from Central Russia and businesses engaged in professional, scientific, and technical activities from the South, the Far East, the North-West, and Volga-Vyatka. **Faster growth in overdue payables** (with their share in total payables staying at 3.9%) was also prompted by construction companies from Central Russia and the North-West as well as Moscow-based real estate companies. **According to the Bank of Russia's survey, half of respondents from industries oriented towards domestic demand noted that their payables had not changed** in 2026 H1 relative to 2025 H1, with a fourth recording their increase predominantly stemming from higher costs, broader cash gaps, and changes in terms of settlements with suppliers. For example, a dairy manufacturer from the Volgograd Region delayed payments due to the transition of some of its suppliers to advance payment terms.

EXPECTATIONS

According to the Bank of Russia's survey, 44% of companies expected their profits to drop as of the end of 2026 relative to 2025, while 30% did not expect any profit changes (Chart B-2-3). The main factors restraining profit growth were higher costs of raw materials, components, and logistics as well as weaker demand (Chart B-2-4). Concurrently, most agricultural and pharmaceutical companies expected an increase in their profits in anticipation of a rise in demand and cost optimisation.

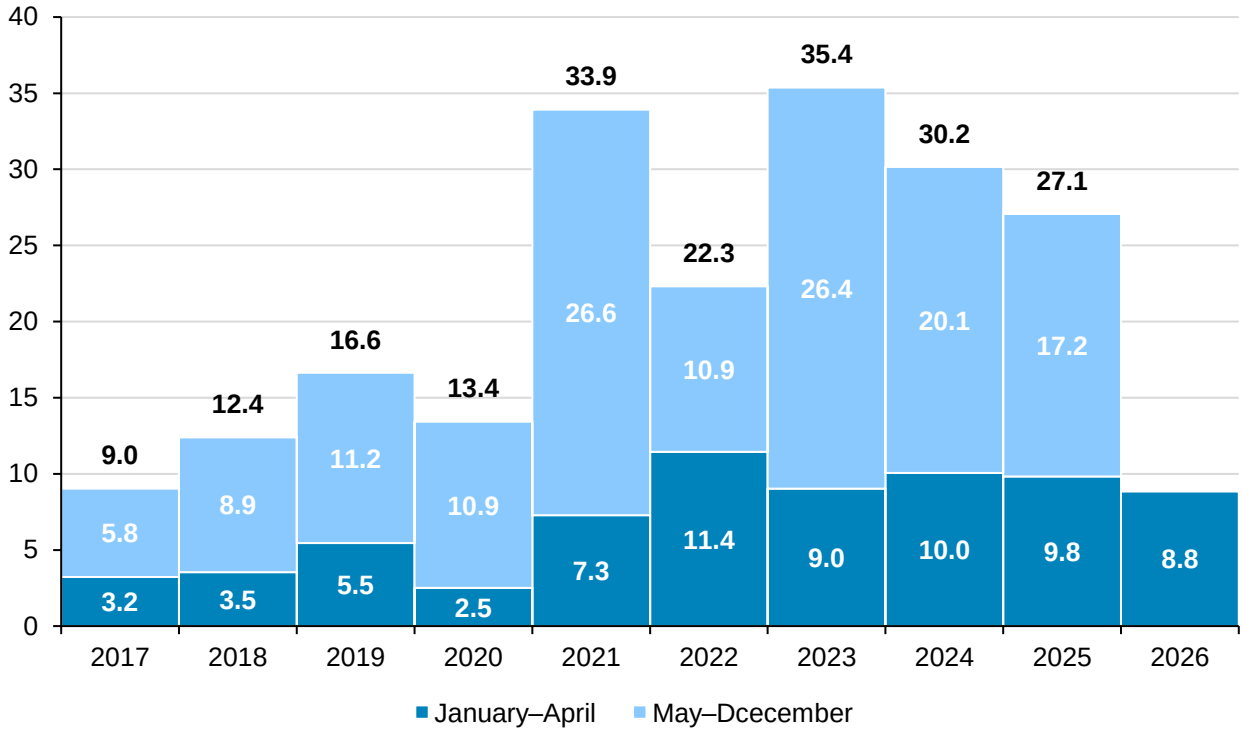
As of the end of 2026 H1, more than half of companies did not revise their net profit targets,

while a third of all enterprises reduced them.

Regardless of their moderate net profit targets, most companies had no plans to significantly change their headcount through the end of the year (Chart B-2-5). Redundancy plans were mostly reported by companies with decreasing net profits. Furthermore, **two-thirds of businesses reported the intention to raise wages this year** (Chart B-2-6). Companies' plans are evidence that they seek to retain staff by offering competitive wages.

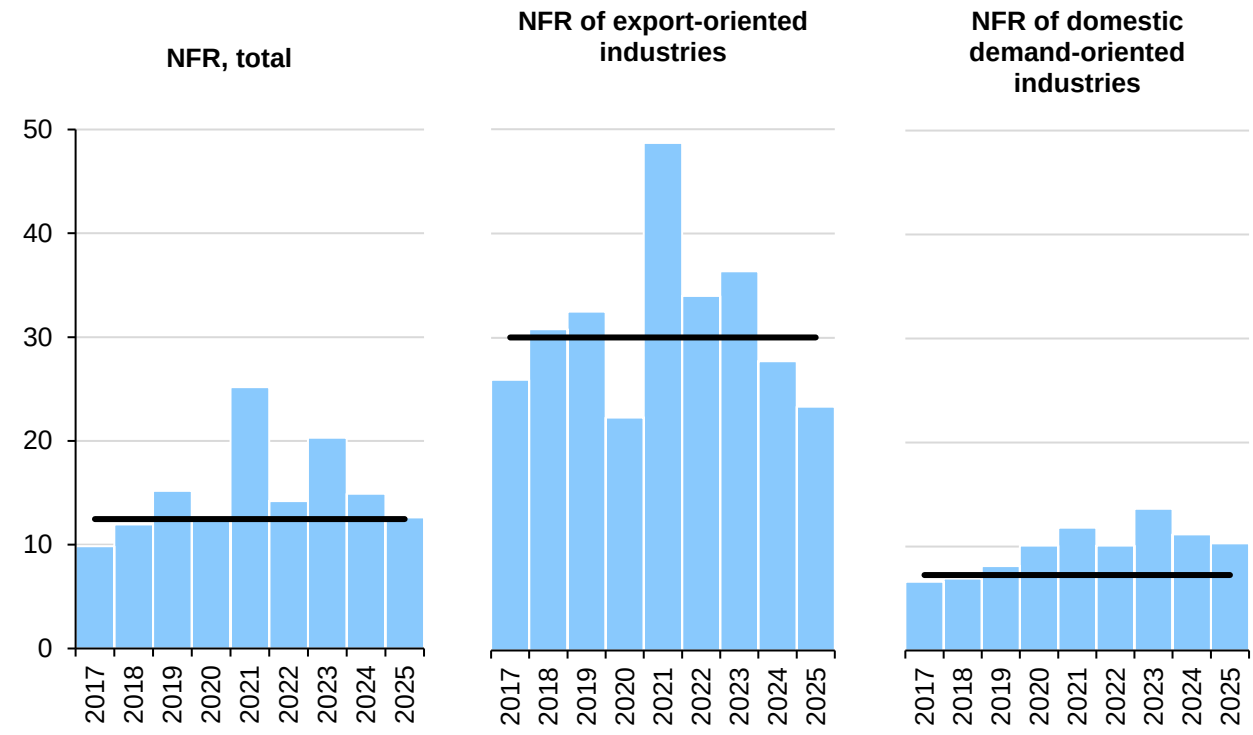
The NFR decrease is evidence that the economy is returning to more balanced demand growth after demand overheating coupled with high inflation and that export-driven industries are facing a less favourable foreign trade environment compared to the record highs of 2023–2024. The above is the reason behind companies' moderate expectations for 2026. As inflationary pressures decline and growth in operating expenses decelerates, the dynamics of financial results will improve on the back of higher operating profit as well as a further decrease in the interest expenses of enterprises with a significant volume of debt financing.

Chart B-2-1. Companies' net financial result in 2017–2026, ₽ tn



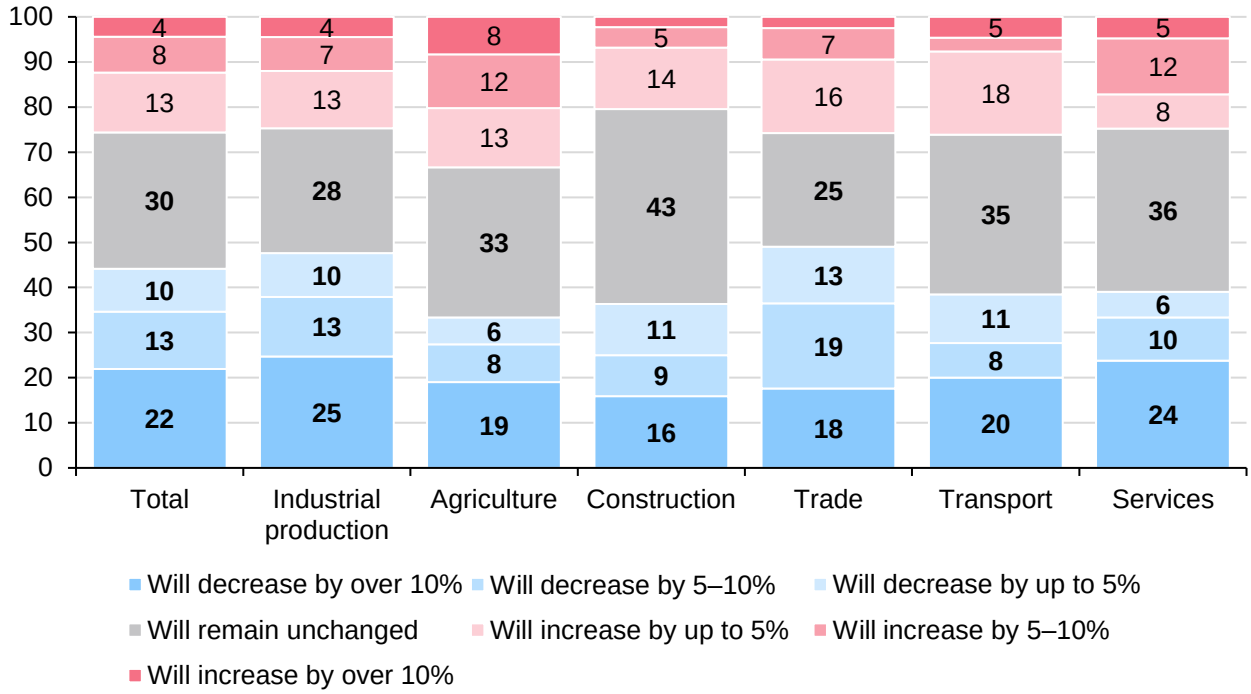
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-2-2. Net financial result in GDP, % by type of demand



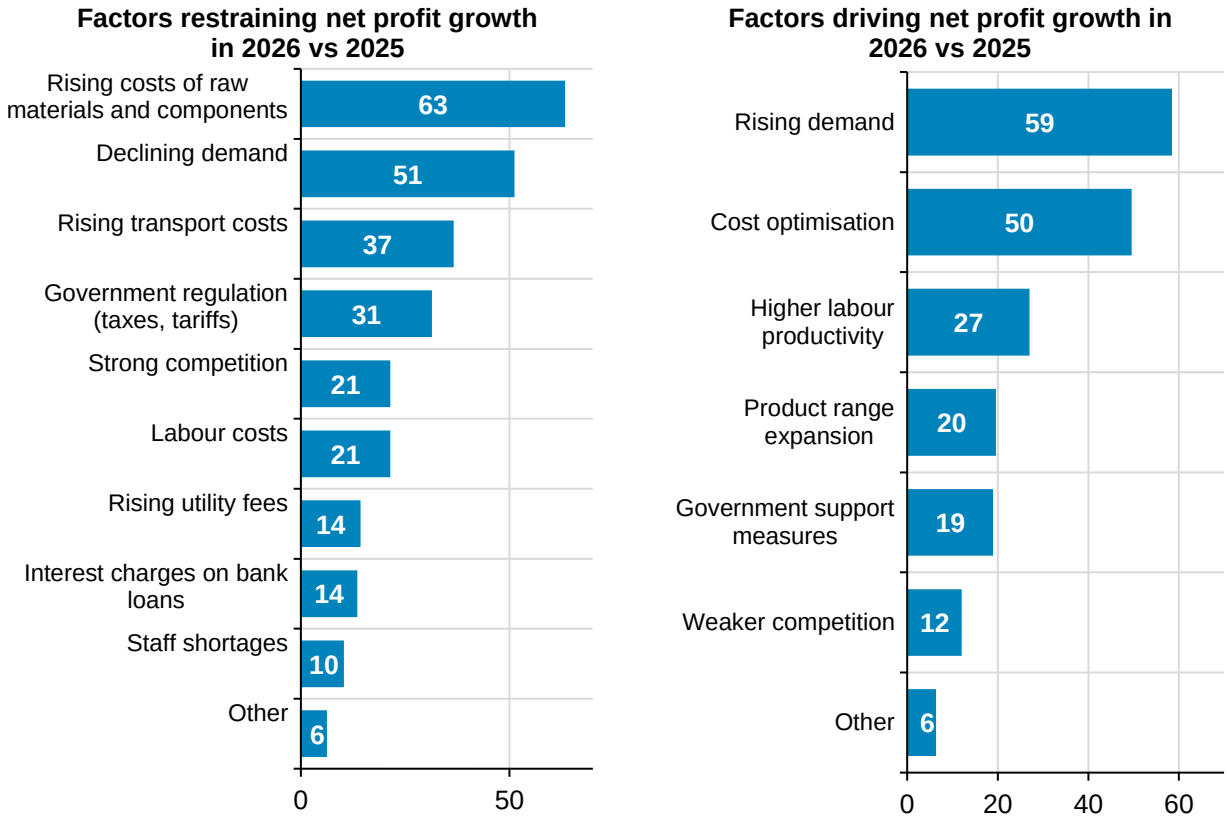
The horizontal line shows the NFR's shares in GDP and in the GVA by type of demand in 2017–2019.
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-2-3. Companies' estimates of changes in their net profits as of end of 2026 vs 2025, % of respondents



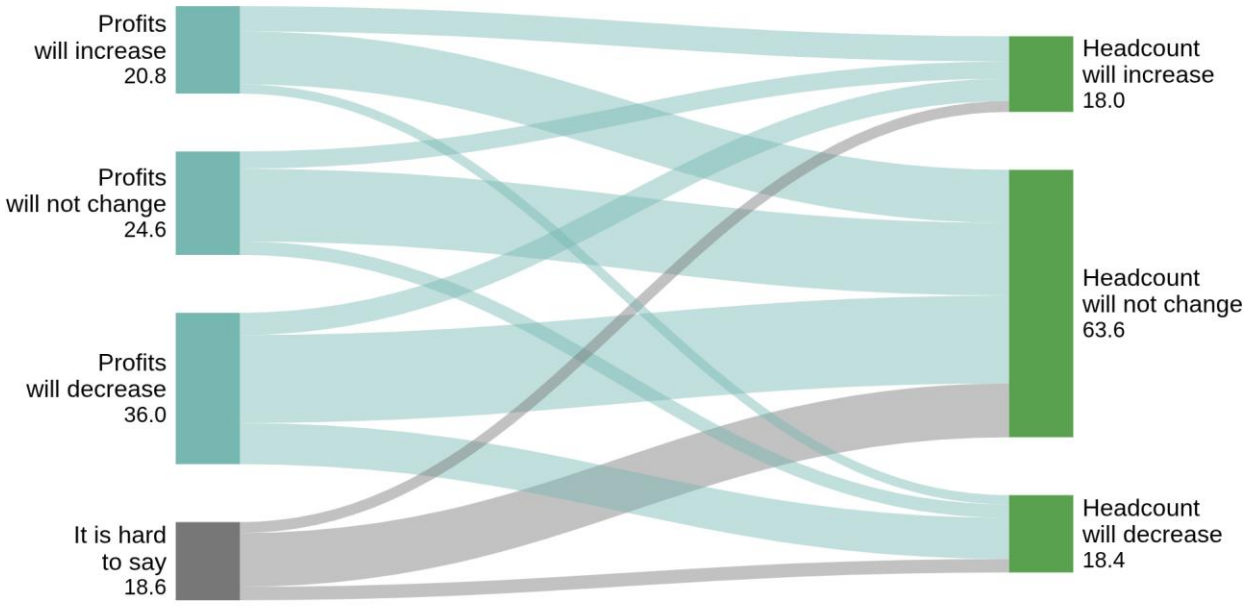
Source: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses.

Chart B-2-4. Companies' estimates of factors restraining and driving net profit growth, % of respondents



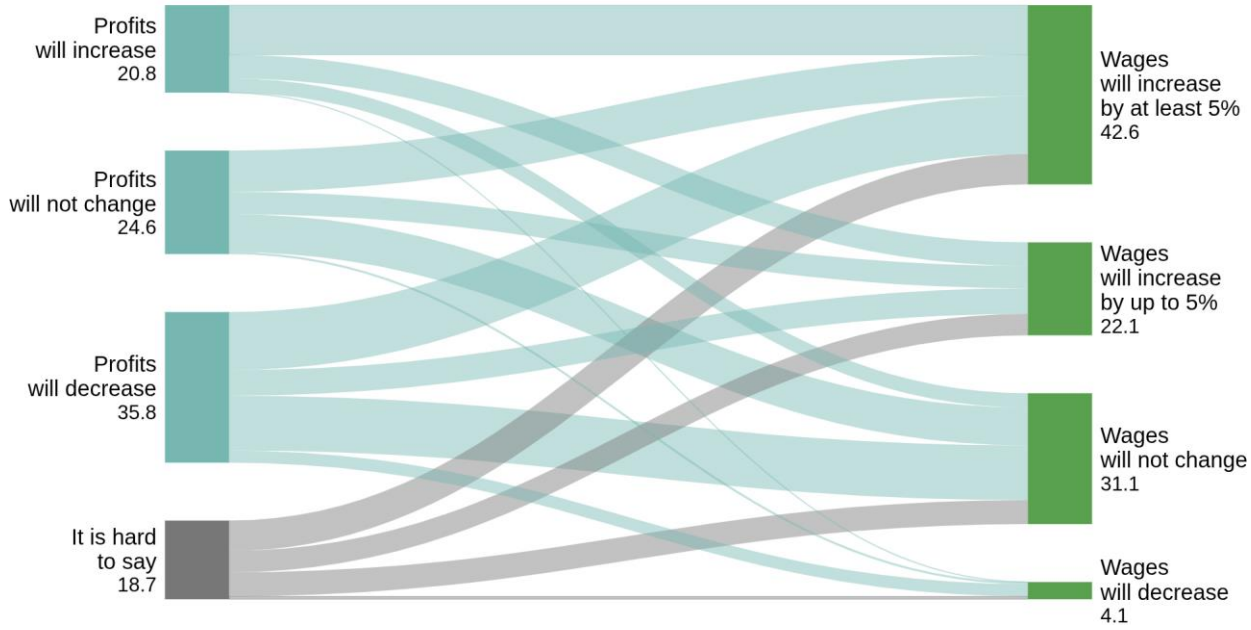
Source: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses.

Chart B-2-5. Companies' profit expectations for late 2026 vs late 2025 and plans to change average headcount, % of respondents



Source: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses.

Chart B-2-6. Companies' profit expectations for late 2026 vs late 2025 and pay rise plans, % of respondents



Source: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses.

BOX 3
INDUSTRY FOCUS. FERROUS METALLURGY

The output of ferrous metals continued declining for the second consecutive year. This trend was driven by cooling domestic demand from key consumers. Given the above, metallurgical companies adjusted their strategies by temporarily reducing capacity utilisation, performing major overhauls, and shifting their focus towards producing domestic equivalents of imports with higher added value. Furthermore, higher exports partially offset decreasing domestic demand.

OUTPUT

Steel output was decreasing for the second consecutive year. These dynamics were mainly driven by cooling demand from core domestic consumers,[6] primarily construction and machine building companies. Nevertheless, current output remained significantly above the historic lows of 2008–2009. April–May 2026 saw an increase in the output of steel and cast iron following its decline at the beginning of the year. Manufacturers attributed this to the release of pent-up demand from construction companies which had to reduce their activities due to weather conditions in January–February 2026.

According to the Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, metallurgical companies were lowering capacity utilisation throughout 2025 and during 2026 H1 in response to a decrease in orders. However, industry surveys showed that the scenario of large-scale mothballing of production lines was avoided. Instead of shutting down their facilities, enterprises opted for flexible capacity utilisation. Its 10–15% decline from the peak values of 2023 helped avoid inventory gluts and maintain operational resilience without critical losses.

Companies leveraged lower capacity utilisation to carry out major overhauls. Metal makers from the Ural, North Western, and Central FDs conducted repairs on steelmaking units, including blast furnaces.

DOMESTIC DEMAND AND PRICES

As estimated by major industry manufacturers, countrywide metal consumption decreased by around 13% YoY as of the end of 2025. The main reason behind these dynamics was subdued demand from key consumers, i.e. construction, machine building, and energy companies.

Construction. Demand for metal products from developers edged down due to slower growth in construction and extended project timelines. However, certain metal makers from the Urals FD recorded an uptick in demand from the construction sector in April–May 2026.

Machine building. In machine building, the increase in capacity utilisation started decelerating from the peak values of 2023–2024, which resulted in a drop in metal purchases. Rolling stock manufacturers and auto makers stabilised output and stopped ramping up procurement. This entailed a cooling in demand for flat steel. Furthermore, industry enterprises reported a rise in the imports of foreign metal products for the automotive industry and machine building, which also contributed to a decrease in demand for Russian flat steel.

Energy. Pipe manufacturers reported a downturn in demand driven by the revision of investment programmes by certain energy companies. Concurrently, Russia's major steel pipe maker expected

[6] Construction, machine building, and energy.

significant rises in demand and new orders in 2026 H2.

Therefore, subdued demand was driving down domestic prices for core types of metal products and raw materials. However, a slight rebound in demand from construction in April–May 2026 enabled metal makers to gradually pass through previously accumulated expenses associated with higher wages and tariffs to prices for long steel products.

ADAPTATION AND INVESTMENT

Following the decrease in demand for basic types of metal products, domestic metal makers revised their investment programmes. They shifted their focus from large-scale projects aimed at expanding their production capacities to faster and more profitable segments, i.e. manufacturing high-margin products and targeted import substitution.

For example, large metallurgical enterprises from the Urals, North Western, and Central FDs continued investing into polymer coating and galvanizing lines as well as the production of speciality products, including wear-resistant steel. According to company estimates, these products yield higher margins per tonne sold, partially offsetting the overall decline in steel production volumes. Furthermore, the commissioning of these lines helped partially substitute supplies from Western and Asian manufacturers.

Concurrently, Russian enterprises were developing new product grades, including high-strength steels for heavy machinery and shipbuilding, as well as cryogenic steels for LNG projects. For instance, a major industry player in the Chelyabinsk Region launched the production of machinery components that had largely been imported into Russia.

EXPORTS

Metallurgical companies were actively ramping up exports to offset subdued domestic demand. Meanwhile, global oversupply of metal products persisted throughout 2025. This caused slab prices to decline. However, in March–May 2026, prices were revised upwards, due in part to mounting global logistics problems. Against this backdrop, manufacturers offered discounts to attract trading partners.

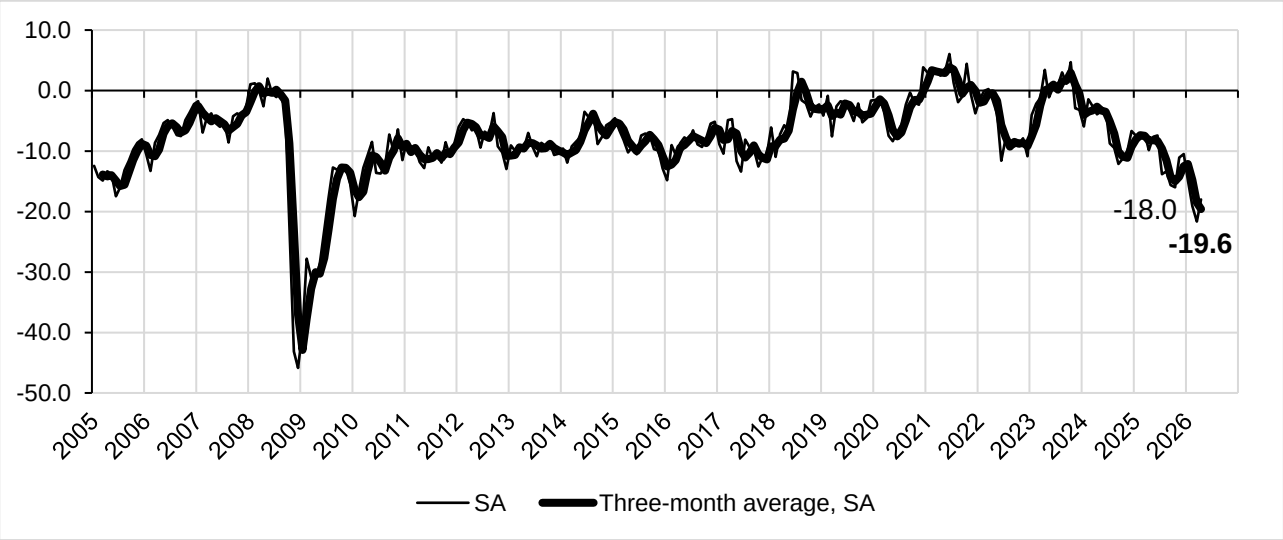
According to expert estimates, Russian metallurgical exports went up by 10-15% YoY in 2025. A key driver of export growth was the lifting of the flexible steel export duties that had been in force in 2024.[7] The geography of outbound shipments continued to shift towards friendly countries. Certain producers reported an uptick in deliveries of premium, high-value-added, products to these destinations. Furthermore, Russian metallurgical companies became more deeply integrated into the supply chains of major infrastructure and energy projects across Asia and Africa.

According to high-frequency estimates of industry representatives, in 2026, exports did not show any signs of deterioration compared to 2025.

In early 2026, domestic demand remained subdued. However, April–May 2026 saw an increase in the procurement of metal products by construction companies. Pipe manufacturers expected demand to rebound in 2026 H2. In 2026, steel output will be supported by measures to ramp up the output of premium products and domestic equivalents of imported goods as well as export discounts.

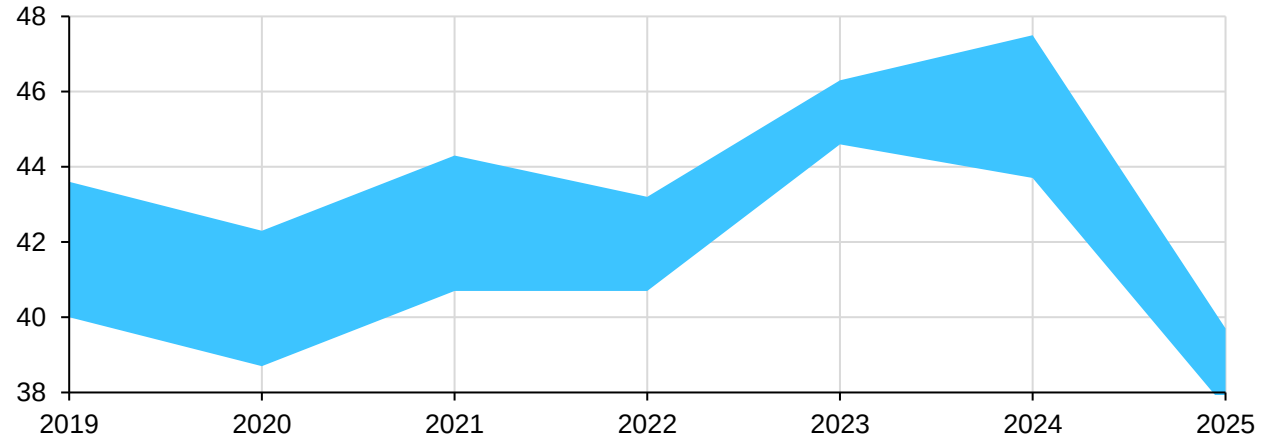
[7] The Russian Government had introduced exchange-rate-linked flexible export duties on a wide range of goods from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2024. Duties varied from 4% to 7%, depending on the exchange rate of the national currency.

Chart B-3-1. Steel (slab) output, % vs 2021 Q4, SA



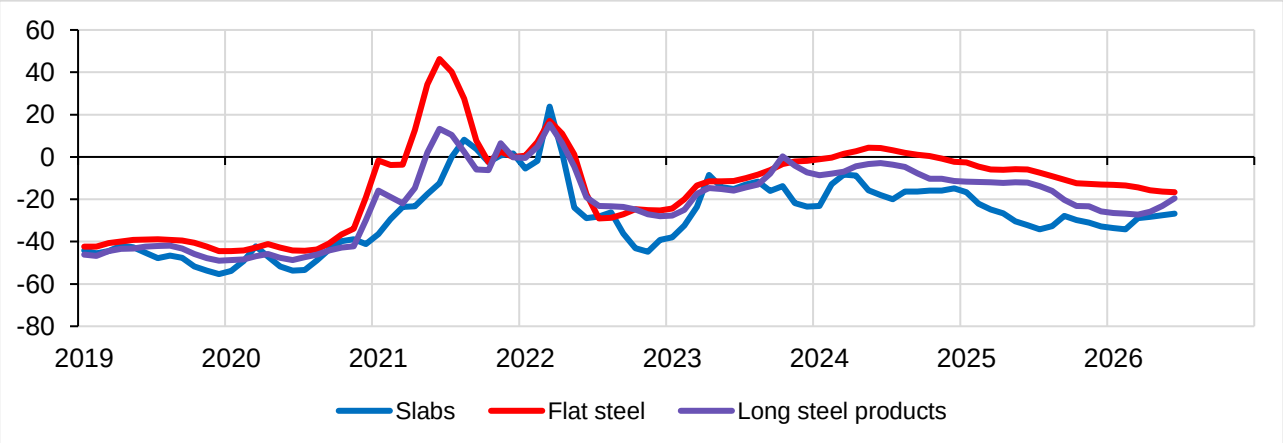
Sources: Rosstat, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-3-2. Estimated range of monitored* metal consumption in Russia, mln tonnes



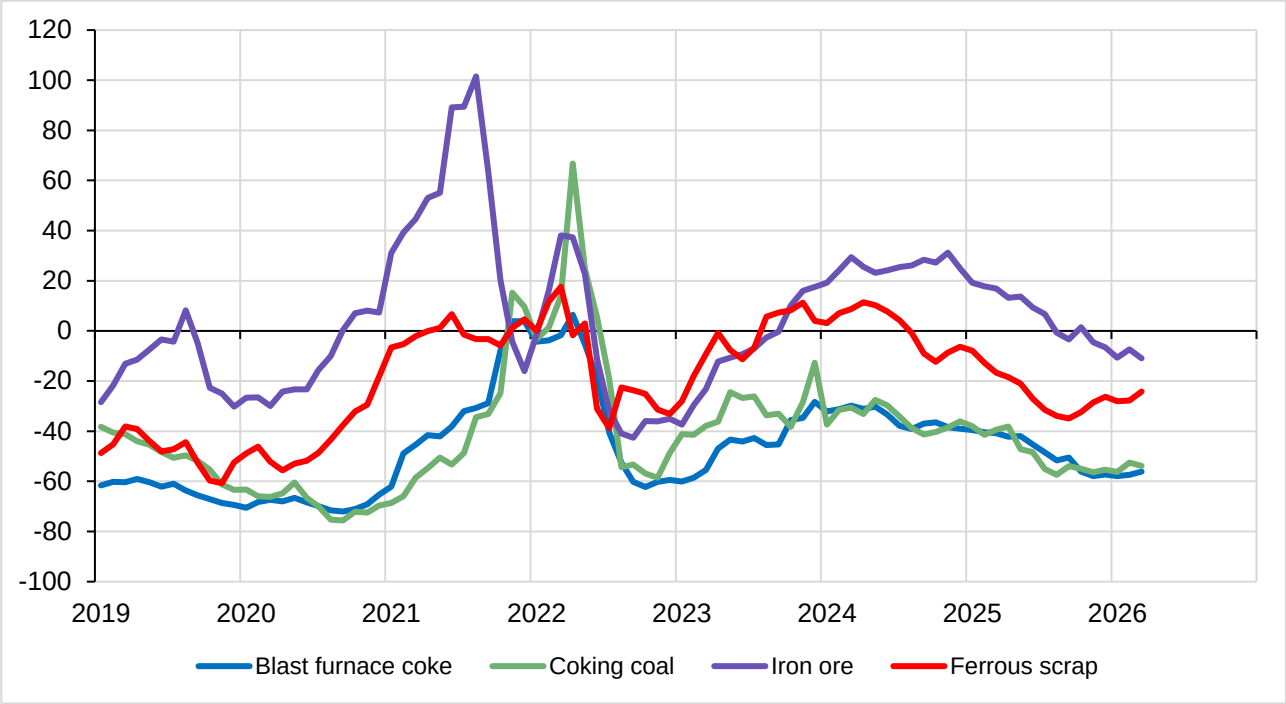
* Steel consumption by key sectors – construction, machine building, and energy.
Sources: World Steel Association, companies' estimates, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-3-3. Domestic ruble prices for metal products, % vs 2021 Q4



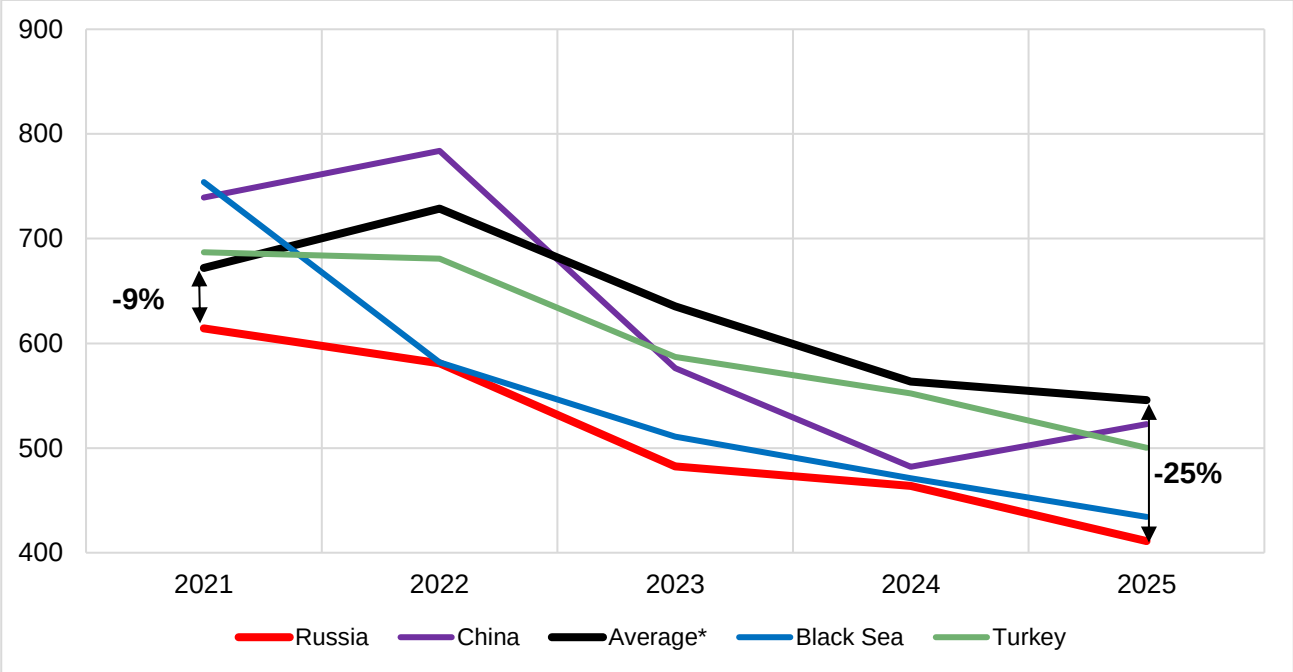
Sources: Metaltorg, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-3-4. Domestic ruble prices for core metallurgical raw materials, % vs 2021 Q4



Sources: Metaltorg, Bank of Russia calculations.

Chart B-3-5. Average export prices for steel (slabs), $ per tonne



* Calculated as the weighted average price for a tonne of steel across top 20 exporting countries, excluding Russia.

Sources: UN Comtrade, Bank of Russia calculations.

EARLIER ISSUES AND BOXES THEREIN

	Here you may find all issues of the report Regional Economy: Commentaries by Bank of Russia Main Branches posted on the Bank of Russia website
No. 44 10 June 2026	Producer prices and costs Industry focus. Housing construction
No. 43 15 April 2026	Labour market: performance by sector and region Tourism and passenger transport Industry focus. Sowing campaign in 2026
No. 42 11 March 2026	Investment activity of businesses Imports Industry focus. Freight logistics
No. 41 4 February 2026	Consumer activity Business activity. Sectoral and regional differences Industry focus. Car market
No. 40 10 December 2025	Production capacity utilisation: sectoral and regional differences Household money income Industry focus. Housing construction
No. 39 15 October 2025	Monetary conditions and credit and deposit markets Regional budgets Industry focus. Harvest of 2025
No. 38 3 September 2025	Producer prices and price expectations Investment activity Industry focus. Commercial services and public catering

No. 37 16 July 2025	Imports and inventories Labour market: sectoral and regional trends Industry focus. Car market
No. 36 28 May 2025	Consumer price trends: regional heterogeneity Import and export freight logistics Industry focus. Domestic tourism and passenger transport
No. 35 16 April 2025	Business and investment activity of enterprises Household consumption Industry focus. Sowing campaign in 2025
No. 34 12 March 2025	Monetary conditions and credit and deposit markets Industry focus. Housing construction
No. 33 5 February 2025	Producer prices and price expectations Labour market and labour productivity: constraints and growth potential Industry focus. Construction material and specialised machinery market
No. 32 11 December 2024	Household income: drivers of growth and effect on expenses
No. 31 16 October 2024	Business activity Housing market and mortgages in regions Industry focus. Harvest of 2024
No. 30 4 September 2024	Regional budgets Export opportunities for businesses Industry focus. Steel manufacture
No. 29 17 July 2024	Investment activity Freight logistics Industry focus. Private medical services

No. 28 29 May 2024	Monetary conditions and credit and deposit markets Tourism and passenger transportation market Industry focus. Construction of apartment buildings
No. 27 17 April 2024	Agricultural companies prepare for spring sowing campaign Situation in regional labour markets Industry focus. Agricultural machinery market
No. 26 13 March 2024	Consumer activity. Drivers and composition of spending Current condition and utilisation rate of production capacity in industrial and other sectors Industry focus. Car market
No. 25 7 February 2024	Regional budgets: 2023 results and 2024 plans Housing market and mortgages Industry focus. Meat and egg market: output and price factors
No. 24 6 December 2023	Investment activity Producer prices and price expectations Industry focus. Air transport
No. 23 18 October 2023	2023 harvesting: preliminary results and food price changes Monetary conditions and credit and deposit markets Industry focus. Truck market
No. 22 6 September 2023	Situation in regional labour markets Export logistics amid the structural transformation of the economy Industry focus. Wood processing: furniture manufacturing
No. 21 12 July 2023	Situation in the automobile industry Regional budgets in 2023 Industry focus. Freight logistics

No. 20 31 May 2023	Domestic tourism: transformed demand and supply capacity Industry focus. Ferrous metallurgy
No. 19 19 April 2023	Consumer demand Crop production in 2023
No. 18 9 March 2023	Restrictions on investment goods import and their impact on investment activity Housing construction and its regional specifics in 2022–2023: challenges and prospects
No. 17 1 February 2023	Regional and sectoral labour markets Producer costs
No. 16 8 December 2022	Investment activity amid the structural transformation of the economy Regional budgets: 2022 results and 2023 plans
No. 15 20 October 2022	2022 harvesting campaign: preliminary results and impact on food prices Monetary conditions and credit and deposit markets
No. 14 8 September 2022	Logistics and export possibilities of Russia's economy amid structural changes Lower economic activity: impact of demand- and supply-side factors
No. 13 14 July 2022	The level of stocks Households' consumption and saving behaviour
No. 12 2 June 2022	The impact of structural changes in the economy on the labour market The housing market and current trends in housing construction
No. 11 20 April 2022	Changes in the geography of export and import supplies Progress of seasonal field work

No. 10 3 February 2022	Producer prices for food Structural changes in the labour market during the COVID-19 pandemic
No. 9 9 December 2021	Investment activity in 2021 Q3 Regional budgets in 2021
No. 8 14 October 2021	Heterogeneous consumer price dynamics Preliminary results of the 2021 harvest campaign and their impact on food prices
No. 7 2 September 2021	Businesses' price expectations Monetary conditions and credit and deposit market in April–July 2021
No. 6 15 July 2021	Situation in global markets and external demand sectors in 2021 H1 Rebound in regional labour markets in 2021 H1
No. 5 3 June 2021	Business activity of small and medium-sized enterprises State of the tourism and related services market
No. 4 15 April 2021	Supply-side constraints and their factors in individual product groups Current situation in the motor fuel market
No. 3 11 March 2021	Influence of recent regulatory measures on food market Regional budgets in 2020 and expectations for 2021
No. 2 4 February 2021	Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on regional labour markets Housing market and its regional specifics in 2020
No. 1 18 December 2020	Consumer demand: the impact of the worsening epidemiological situation

ANNEX 1
CORE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Core indicators. Russia *Table 1*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.5	5.6	9.4	8.0	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.0	
Core inflation	% YoY	8.9	5.4	8.7	7.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	5.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.3	0.3		1.2		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	8.4	-2.3	2.1	-0.4	-2.3	-14.3				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.3	-10.0		-3.9		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	-2.4	0.3	-16.2	-11.9	18.6	-28.2	-1.9	-13.2	-1.9	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	7.7	4.1	3.3	4.6	5.5	3.6		6.8		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	4.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.9	2.7		2.9		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	9.7	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.3	8.4				
Real disposable income	% YoY	9.9	7.7	9.7	8.0	6.0	2.6				
Unemployment rate	% SA	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1		2.2		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	4.1	-3.6	-8.7	-10.8	-3.6	-1.3		0.4		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	6.6	8.6	1.3	3.6	8.6	10.5		10.1		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	9.9	16.5	1.2	4.5	16.5	14.5		10.9		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	18.5	11.9	11.9	9.3	11.9	11.2		11.8		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	18.9	14.1	12.6	11.5	14.1	14.2		15.0		
• SMEs	% YoY	16.5	2.1	9.1	-0.2	2.1	-0.7		-0.8		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	22.2	20.5	19.0	18.1	21.9	22.9	16.9	16.5	15.8	20.2
Business Climate Index	p, SA	7.4	3.3	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	-3.6
• Current estimates	p, SA	1.5	-3.7	-2.6	-5.5	-5.0	-6.8	-5.3	-5.4	-5.1	-9.9
• Expectations	p, SA	13.5	10.5	10.7	9.4	10.6	7.9	8.4	8.6	7.0	2.8

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. Main Branch for the Central Federal District *Table 2*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.9	4.7	8.6	7.1	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.7	
Core inflation	% YoY	9.0	4.3	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	14.9	3.8	4.6	1.1	3.2	4.4		6.2		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	4.6	0.7	2.9	0.9	0.7	-9.8				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	1.1	10.9	8.9	10.8	12.5	-7.6		-0.1		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	-8.2	6.4	-9.1	-11.9	17.2	-29.5	-2.4	-16.4	-2.4	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	6.8	3.8	2.5	2.8	6.2	4.4		8.3		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	4.0	2.8	2.7	1.9	3.4	2.1		2.2		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	9.6	5.9	5.9	7.7	5.4	13.2				
Real disposable income	% YoY	11.6	8.4	7.2	11.2	7.2	9.6				
Unemployment rate	% SA	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.6		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	2.8	-3.2	-9.4	-11.2	-3.2	-1.0		1.0		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	4.8	10.1	2.2	4.9	10.1	9.8		9.2		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	13.2	17.8	4.2	7.1	17.8	14.0		9.0		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	20.3	9.2	12.2	8.6	9.2	9.7		11.0		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	20.1	11.7	12.1	11.3	11.7	13.1		14.9		
• SMEs	% YoY	21.1	-3.8	12.5	-5.5	-3.8	-6.3		-6.8		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	26.1	23.6	21.7	21.1	24.6	26.3	19.7	19.2	19.2	21.7
Business Climate Index	p, SA	6.1	2.3	1.8	0.9	2.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	-4.7
• Current estimates	p, SA	0.5	-5.2	-4.9	-8.0	-5.6	-9.5	-8.3	-8.8	-9.1	-12.2
• Expectations	p, SA	12.0	10.1	8.8	10.2	10.4	7.8	6.5	5.9	5.9	3.0

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. North-Western Main Branch *Table 3*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.3	5.8	9.6	8.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.8	
Core inflation	% YoY	8.8	5.8	9.1	8.5	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	7.7	0.6	1.6	-0.7	1.4	1.4		-1.6		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	18.2	4.3	15.5	12.7	4.3	-10.6				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	9.6	4.3	-0.5	-4.9	9.2	-18.1		-1.5		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	-8.7	3.4	-1.0	-12.1	33.3	-35.4	-2.3	-15.1	-2.3	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	6.5	6.4	4.5	7.5	9.9	5.0		7.8		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.2	3.3		3.9		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	7.8	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	5.2				
Real disposable income	% YoY	11.1	8.0	8.5	10.1	5.6	3.6				
Unemployment rate	% SA	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		1.9		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	1.4	-2.9	-9.5	-10.7	-2.9	-0.3		1.2		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	3.5	8.7	0.2	2.9	8.7	10.5		10.2		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	-12.0	36.2	2.4	14.4	36.2	33.6		30.1		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	14.7	15.0	8.5	8.9	15.0	11.1		11.8		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	18.0	17.4	10.1	11.1	17.4	13.9		14.5		
• SMEs	% YoY	-4.0	-1.9	-0.6	-5.7	-1.9	-7.5		-6.1		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	25.4	25.0	24.0	21.8	27.8	27.0	21.9	22.1	21.0	23.6
Business Climate Index	p, SA	5.0	1.0	2.7	-0.3	-1.0	-3.6	0.5	-0.5	1.1	-3.3
• Current estimates	p, SA	-0.6	-6.1	-3.6	-7.4	-9.2	-10.0	-5.5	-6.6	-3.5	-6.6
• Expectations	p, SA	10.7	8.4	9.1	7.2	7.5	3.1	6.7	5.9	5.8	0.1

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. Bank of Russia Volga-Vyatka Main Branch *Table 4*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.6	6.4	10.2	9.0	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.8	
Core inflation	% YoY	9.2	6.6	10.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	8.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	3.1	1.1		5.1		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	6.8	-1.9	6.8	4.5	-1.9	-20.4				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	2.5	-4.4	-9.8	-3.6	3.0	-10.2		-4.9		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	1.3	-7.2	-21.8	-2.7	4.4	-10.3	-14.6	-12.8	-14.6	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	8.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	6.9	3.4		7.5		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	5.5	4.4	3.3	6.9	6.4	4.4		4.3		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	12.8	7.0	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.7				
Real disposable income	% YoY	9.6	7.4	8.2	8.5	7.0	3.2				
Unemployment rate	% SA	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		1.5		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	6.7	-1.9	-7.5	-9.7	-1.9	1.0		2.8		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	7.3	7.1	-0.1	1.7	7.1	10.4		10.0		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	9.5	13.9	-0.8	-1.9	13.9	9.0		10.1		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	22.8	10.9	18.3	9.8	10.9	13.7		12.2		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	33.2	14.5	30.5	13.8	14.5	18.5		15.8		
• SMEs	% YoY	1.5	0.9	-4.8	-0.1	0.9	1.1		3.2		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	25.9	24.0	21.7	20.3	27.0	26.2	19.2	19.9	19.2	24.7
Business Climate Index	p, SA	9.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	-1.2	3.2	6.2	3.0	-0.2
• Current estimates	p, SA	3.8	-3.8	-3.2	-5.6	-5.6	-8.1	-4.7	-0.2	-4.4	-7.2
• Expectations	p, SA	14.7	9.2	7.8	9.3	9.0	6.1	11.4	12.9	10.6	7.0

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. Southern Main Branch *Table 5*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.6	5.7	9.9	8.1	5.7	5.6	6.0	4.9	6.0	
Core inflation	% YoY	8.8	6.0	9.2	8.3	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	3.7	-3.6	1.2	-2.3	-7.2	-8.2		-5.1		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	10.1	-2.5	2.5	-1.1	-2.5	-12.0				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	8.3	-5.0	-9.6	-7.0	-3.7	-10.1		-12.5		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	3.0	-5.6	-31.5	-21.2	28.7	-36.3	9.7	3.5	9.7	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	6.5	3.0	0.6	8.3	3.8	4.6		8.8		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	5.4	3.0	3.2	4.6	3.4	1.5		2.2		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	9.6	5.1	1.5	4.1	5.1	6.9				
Real disposable income	% YoY	8.2	7.1	8.3	9.3	5.4	3.5				
Unemployment rate	% SA	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9		3.9		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	8.7	-2.8	-5.8	-8.2	-2.8	-0.6		0.6		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	11.6	10.7	3.7	5.3	10.7	13.6		13.0		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	20.7	11.0	-9.7	-5.1	11.0	18.4		14.2		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	21.1	26.6	16.7	22.2	26.6	29.2		26.6		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	15.5	28.7	17.0	24.5	28.7	33.7		30.1		
• SMEs	% YoY	29.9	23.5	16.3	18.9	23.5	23.4		22.0		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	20.0	19.3	18.4	16.6	21.3	20.5	15.5	13.9	14.8	21.2
Business Climate Index	p, SA	8.9	6.9	7.3	5.7	6.8	4.5	3.4	3.7	1.5	-8.0
• Current estimates	p, SA	2.5	-0.1	0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-2.2	-3.2	-2.4	-5.2	-14.6
• Expectations	p, SA	15.5	14.2	14.1	12.8	15.2	11.5	10.1	10.0	8.5	-1.2

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. Ural Main Branch *Table 6*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.0	5.9	9.5	8.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.9	
Core inflation	% YoY	8.5	5.7	9.0	7.9	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	1.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	0.1	-0.1		-2.2		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	8.8	-11.0	-10.0	-12.0	-11.0	-20.6				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	2.7	-3.0	-4.1	-4.4	-2.9	-12.7		-9.6		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	0.6	-0.4	-8.7	-6.8	16.9	-16.5	-6.0	-16.3	-6.0	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	10.7	4.7	5.0	4.3	5.6	5.1		7.9		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	6.3	4.9	7.8	3.9	3.5	2.6		2.7		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	10.0	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.2	2.7				
Real disposable income	% YoY	9.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	2.0				
Unemployment rate	% SA	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6		1.7		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	5.2	-3.5	-8.1	-10.2	-3.5	-1.0		0.6		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	6.4	7.9	0.7	3.5	7.9	10.6		10.2		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	5.9	6.1	-4.5	-3.7	6.1	0.03		-0.3		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	15.6	15.2	14.5	12.0	15.2	8.6		8.8		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	14.7	18.0	14.9	14.6	18.0	12.3		12.4		
• SMEs	% YoY	20.0	3.1	13.0	1.5	3.1	-6.9		-6.4		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	18.2	10.4	10.8	11.4	7.0	14.7	10.4	7.1	5.3	2.4
Business Climate Index	p, SA	6.5	-0.4	-1.3	-5.5	2.6	0.01	-7.0	-8.2	-7.3	-3.9
• Current estimates	p, SA	1.0	-5.4	-5.7	-10.9	-3.9	-4.0	-13.2	-15.3	-13.2	-11.2
• Expectations	p, SA	12.2	4.7	3.2	0.1	9.4	4.1	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	3.7

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Core indicators. Siberian Main Branch *Table 7*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	9.5	6.0	10.3	8.4	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.2	
Core inflation	% YoY	9.5	5.6	9.8	8.1	5.6	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	2.1	-1.9	-2.3	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9		0.5		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	6.0	-4.8	6.6	0.2	-4.8	-21.8				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	3.2	-5.1	-2.1	-4.9	-11.4	-10.5		-13.1		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	0.1	3.5	-16.6	-14.4	16.1	-43.6	-5.8	-33.1	-5.8	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	9.6	6.3	5.6	6.8	8.7	4.7		6.0		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	3.5	2.3	0.2	2.6	4.4	4.3		4.3		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	8.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	5.0				
Real disposable income	% YoY	7.5	5.7	5.6	6.5	5.0	3.4				
Unemployment rate	% SA	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7		2.6		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	2.4	-6.5	-10.5	-13.4	-6.5	-4.1		-2.8		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	6.6	5.9	-1.0	1.2	5.9	9.4		9.1		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	5.2	10.7	-6.3	0.1	10.7	17.6		12.6		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	13.5	7.6	7.6	1.7	7.6	7.3		7.5		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	13.8	9.8	9.1	2.5	9.8	9.5		10.4		
• SMEs	% YoY	12.3	0.2	3.1	-0.9	0.2	0.1		-1.6		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	21.4	19.2	18.0	17.3	19.6	20.7	18.7	18.1	18.6	23.7
Business Climate Index	p, SA	8.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	-0.3	1.4	-0.6
• Current estimates	p, SA	1.4	-6.5	-6.4	-7.3	-8.4	-7.3	-7.6	-9.9	-6.5	-7.1
• Expectations	p, SA	16.3	11.9	12.0	12.6	10.9	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.6	6.2

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

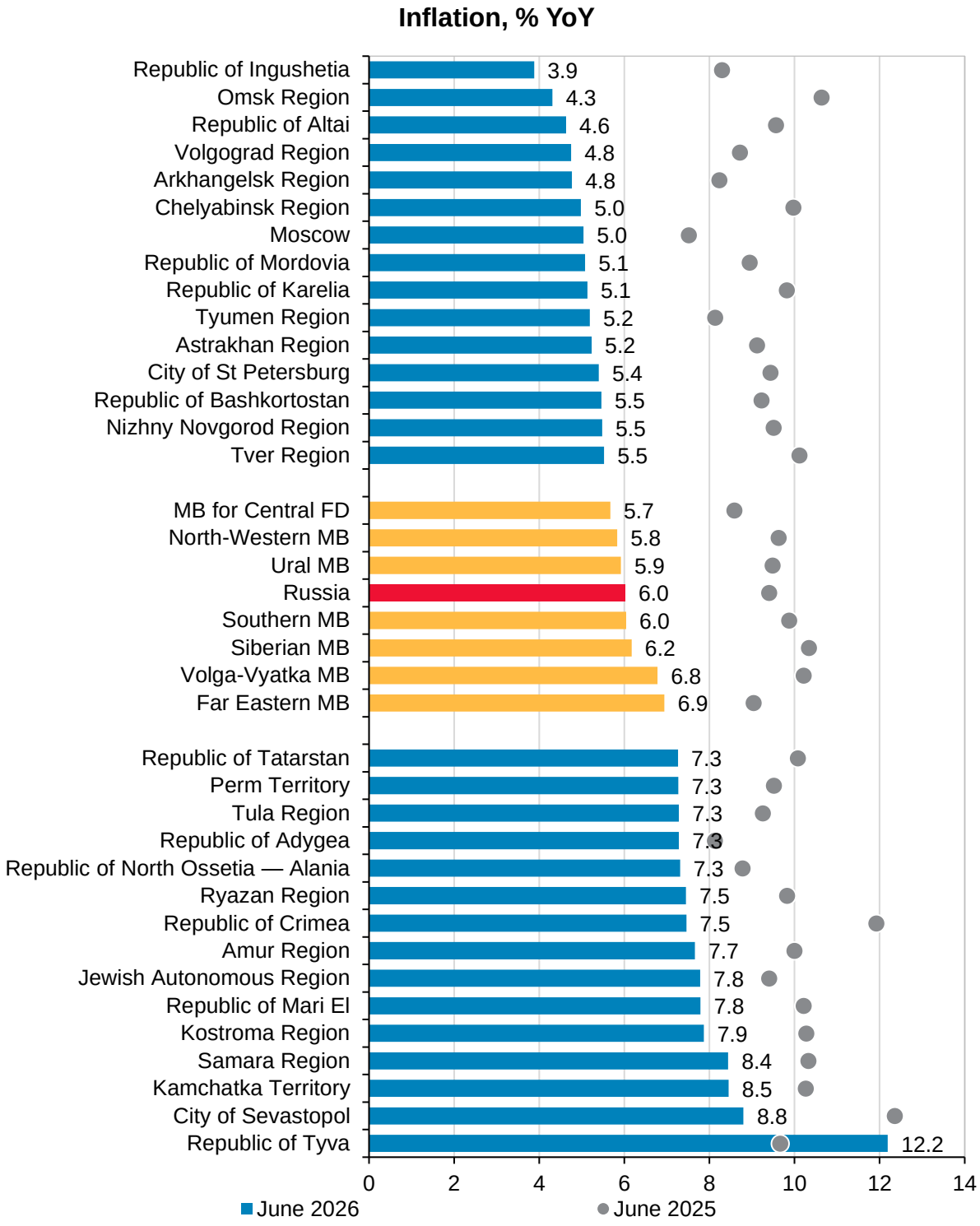
Core indicators. Far Eastern Main Branch *Table 8*

		2024	2025	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	May	Jun	Jul
Inflation	% YoY	8.5	6.8	9.0	8.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	
Core inflation	% YoY	8.2	6.2	7.8	7.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	
Industrial production	3MMA, % YoY	3.3	1.9	0.6	1.0	3.7	3.7		6.2		
Fixed capital investment	Cumulative, % YoY	13.2	-1.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.9	-8.2				
Construction	3MMA, % YoY	0.1	0.3	-5.9	3.4	-1.1	-3.5		15.3		
Housing commissioning	3MMA, % YoY	1.7	1.3	-8.7	8.2	12.1	4.4	8.6	12.0	8.6	
Retail	3MMA, % YoY	8.2	4.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	5.1		7.0		
Commercial services	3MMA, % YoY	1.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	2.2	2.5		1.7		
Real wages	3MMA, % YoY	7.9	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.4	4.4				
Real disposable income	% YoY	7.4	6.7	7.8	7.3	6.7	2.7				
Unemployment rate	% SA	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7		1.7		
Outstanding consumer loans	% YoY	0.7	-7.5	-11.5	-14.1	-7.5	-5.6		-4.3		
Outstanding mortgage loans	% YoY	10.4	6.0	3.6	3.7	6.0	10.6		10.7		
Funds in escrow accounts	% YoY	19.5	14.9	18.8	13.9	14.9	14.2		12.5		
Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans	% YoY	13.8	11.9	5.0	3.6	11.9	11.4		11.9		
• Large borrowers	% YoY	14.3	13.5	5.1	4.2	13.5	13.3		13.7		
• SMEs	% YoY	11.7	4.2	4.5	1.0	4.2	2.8		4.0		
Companies' price expectations	Balance of responses, p, SA	16.6	15.8	14.9	13.7	17.9	17.3	13.6	13.8	13.0	14.4
Business Climate Index	p, SA	8.0	6.9	7.0	5.7	7.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.1	1.6
• Current estimates	p, SA	3.2	2.3	1.8	0.1	3.1	-1.3	1.0	-0.3	-1.8	-4.0
• Expectations	p, SA	13.0	11.7	12.3	11.4	12.3	11.1	9.7	11.4	10.2	7.4

Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

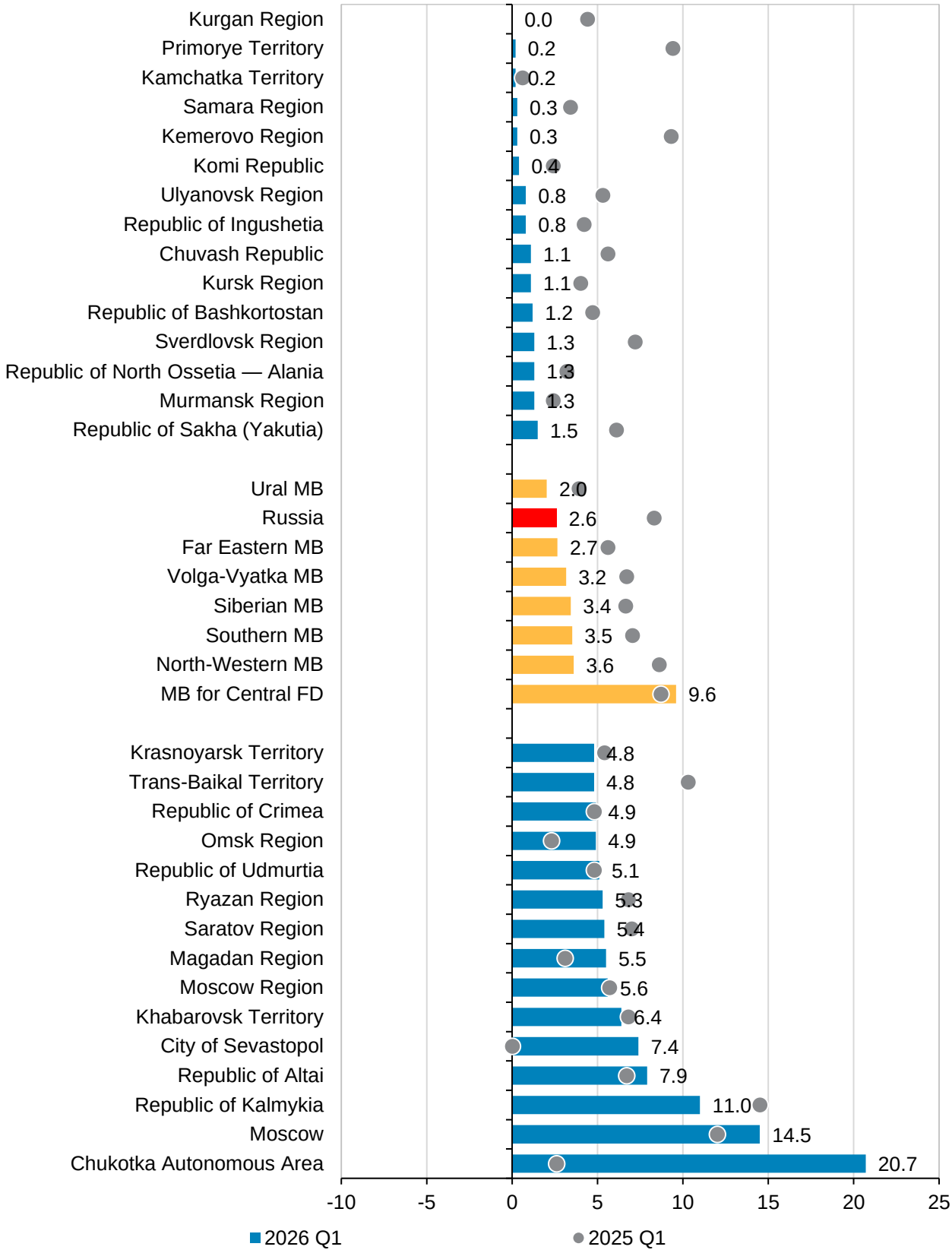
ANNEX 2
CORE ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY REGION

The graphs in Annex 2 contain values for all MBs, Russia as a whole, 15 regions with the highest values of the relevant indicators and 15 regions with the lowest ones.



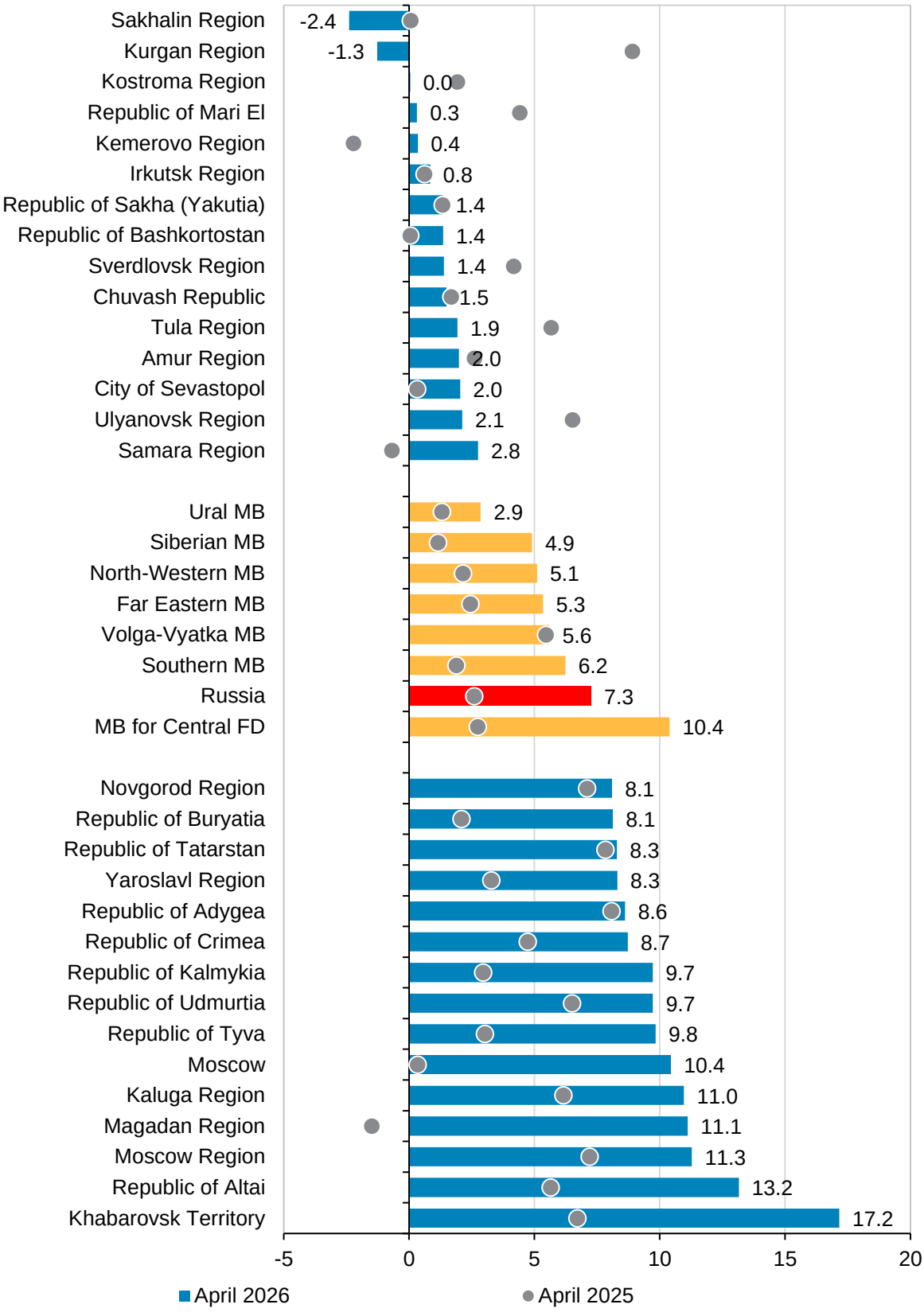
Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Real disposable income, % YoY

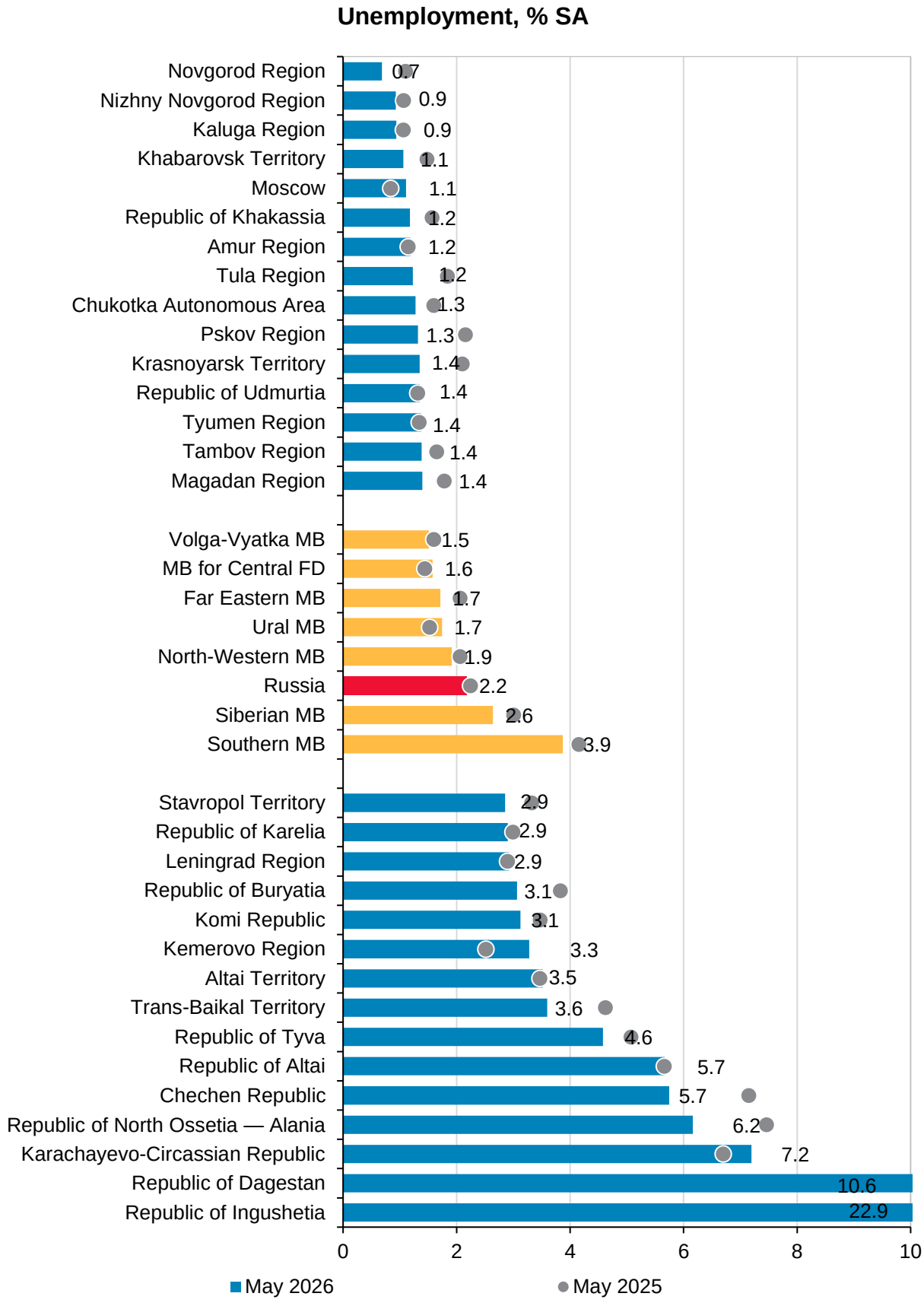


Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Real wages, 3MMA, % YoY

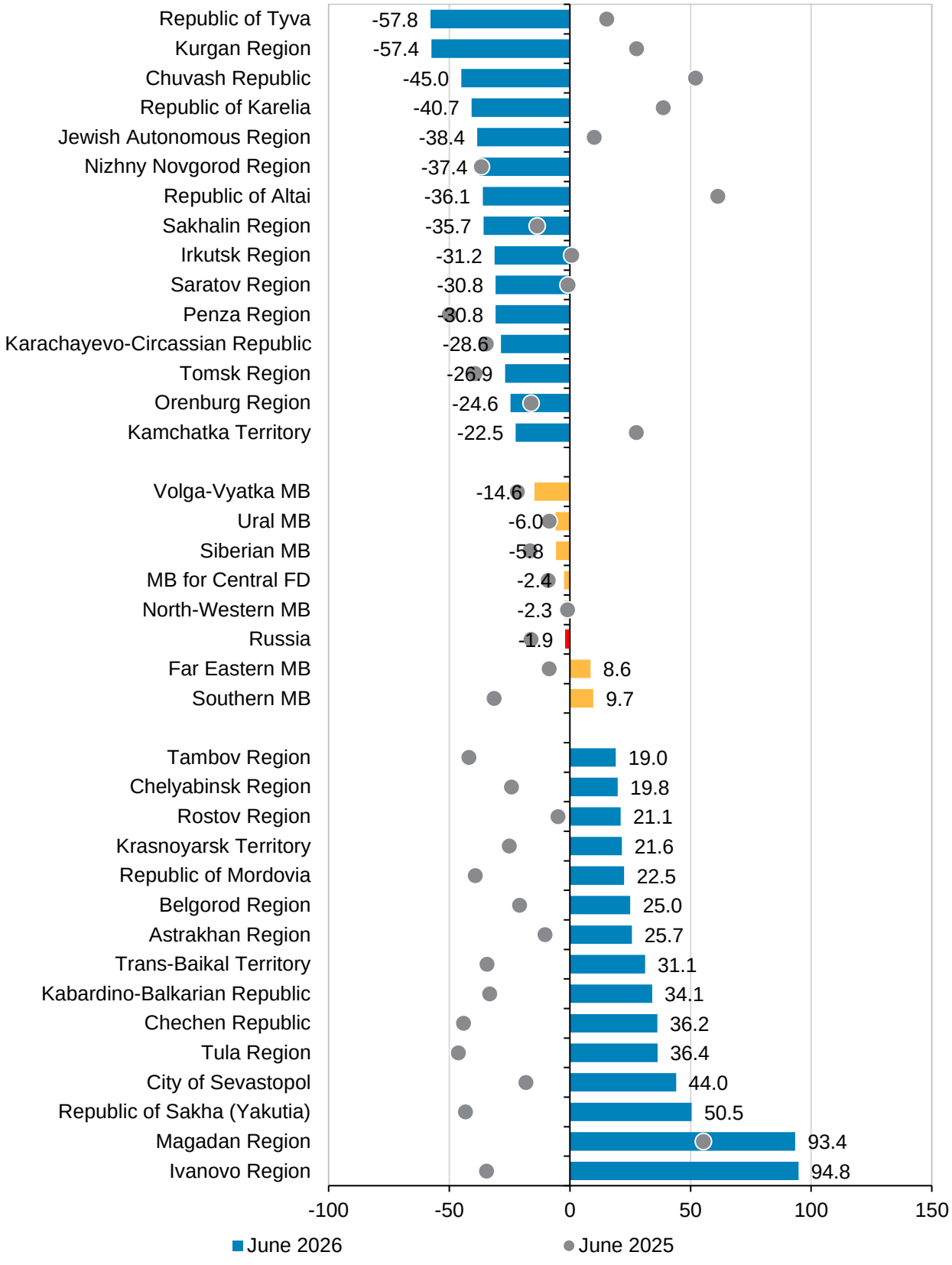


Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

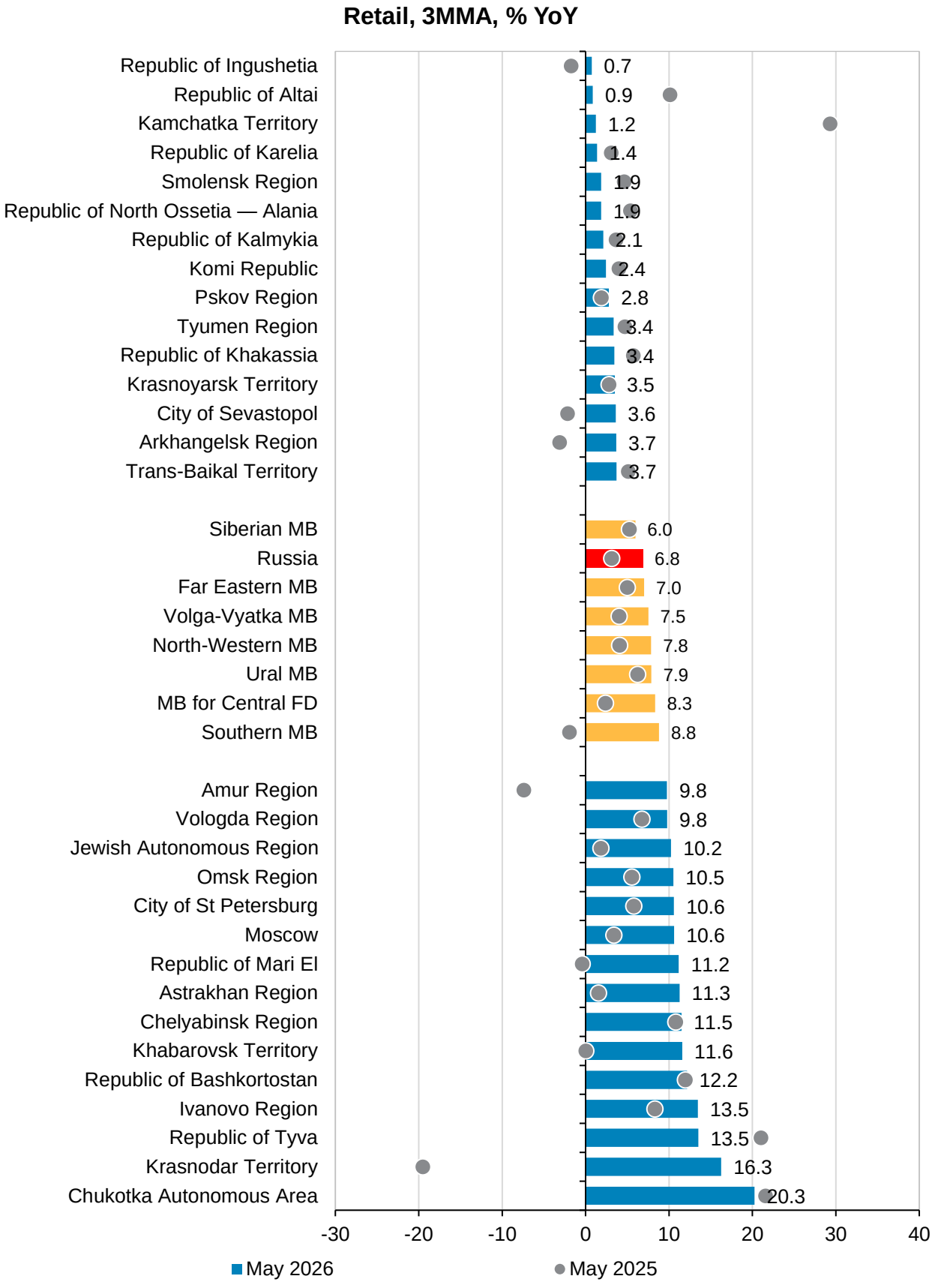


Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Housing commissioning, 3MMA, % YoY

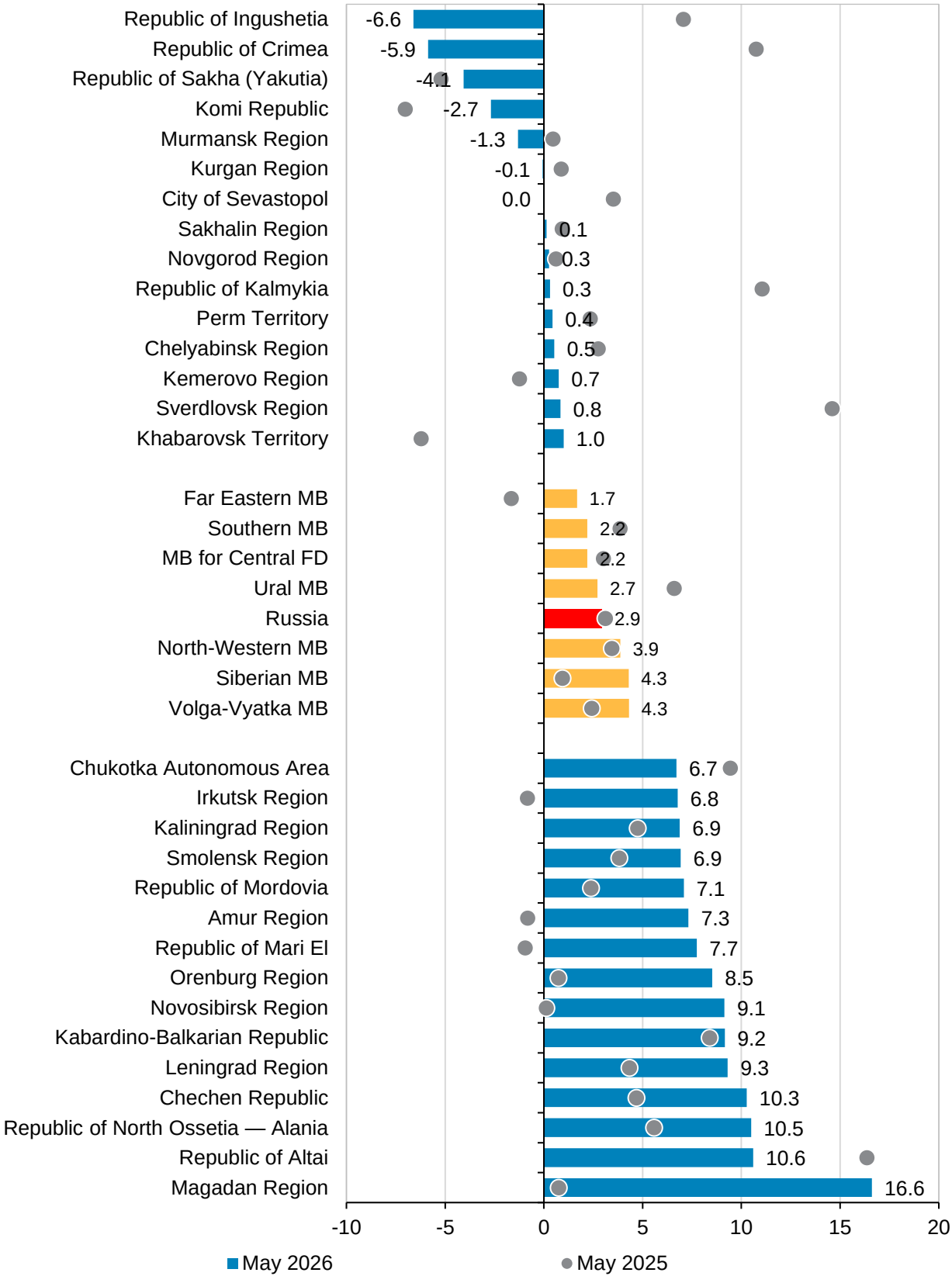


Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.



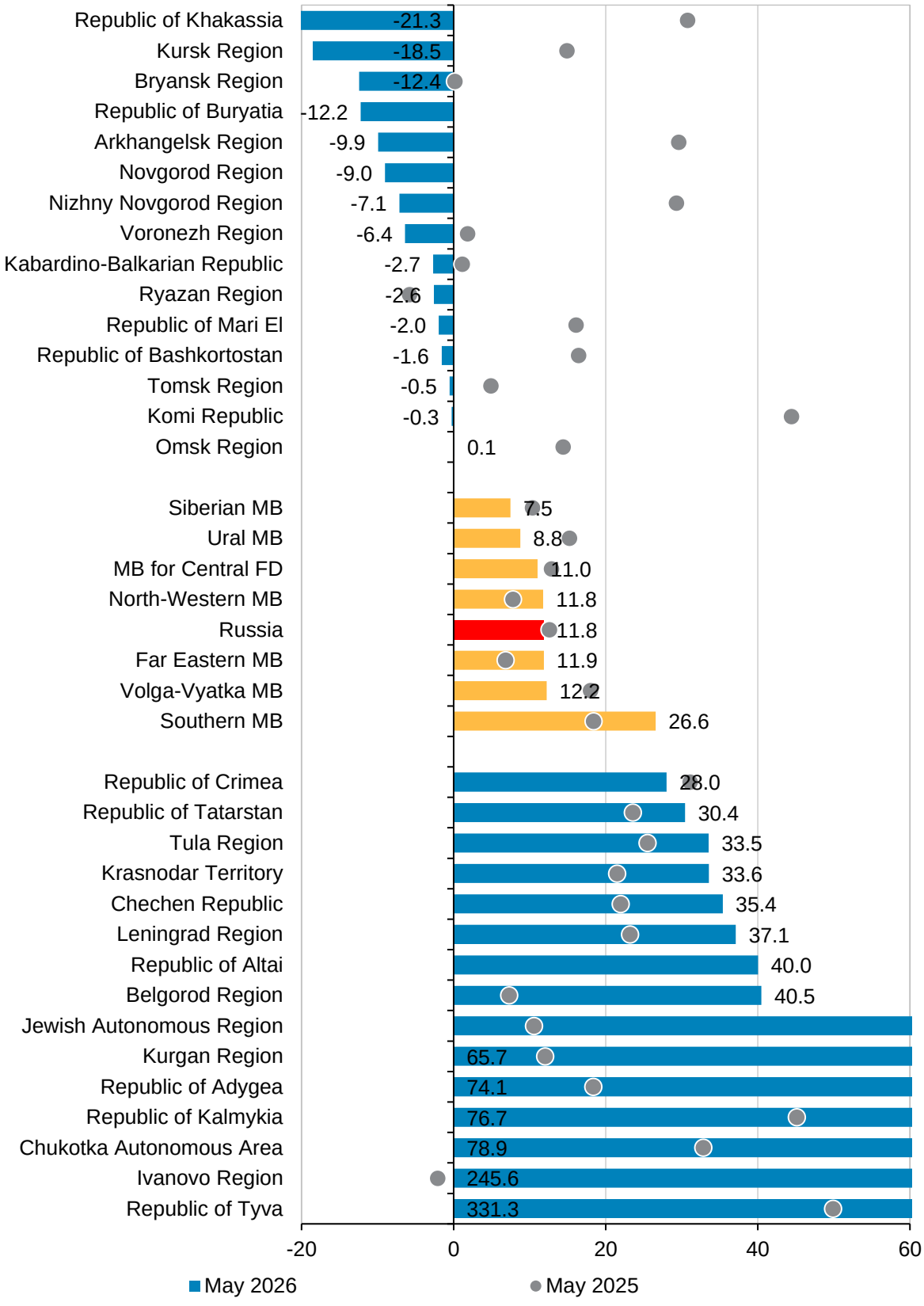
Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Commercial services, 3MMA, % YoY



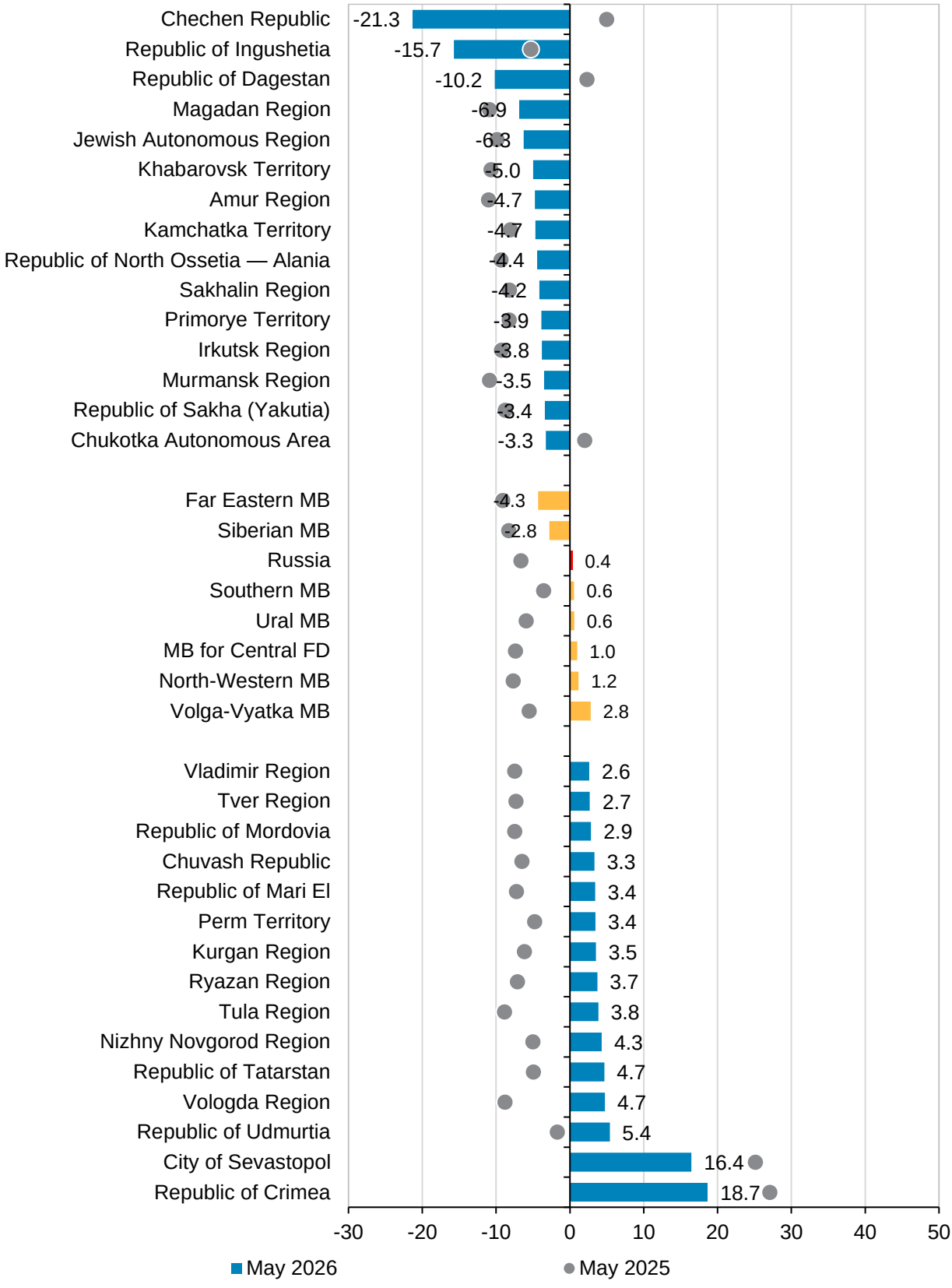
Sources: Rosstat, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Non-financial organisations' outstanding bank loans, % YoY



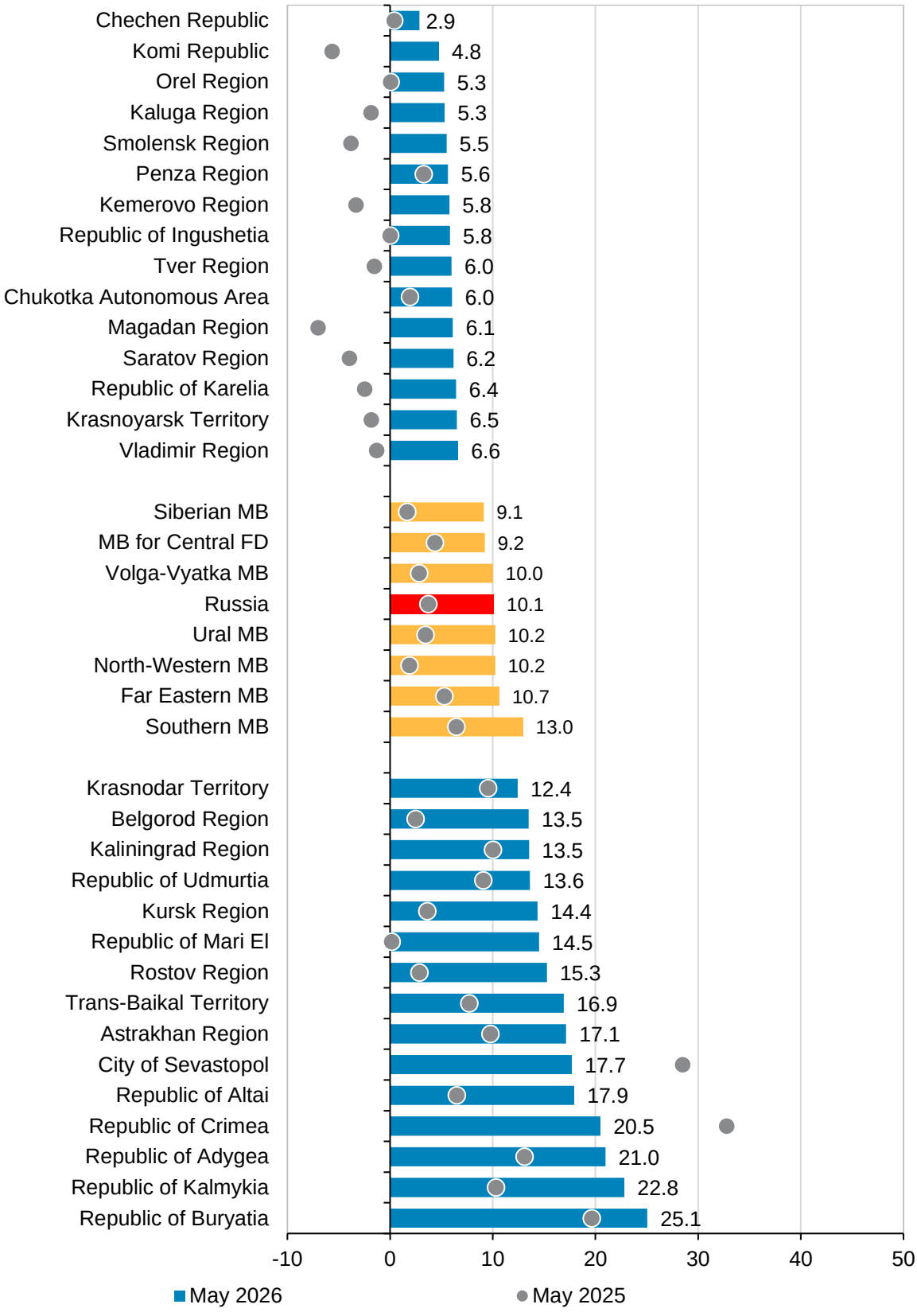
Sources: Bank of Russia, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Outstanding consumer loans, % YoY



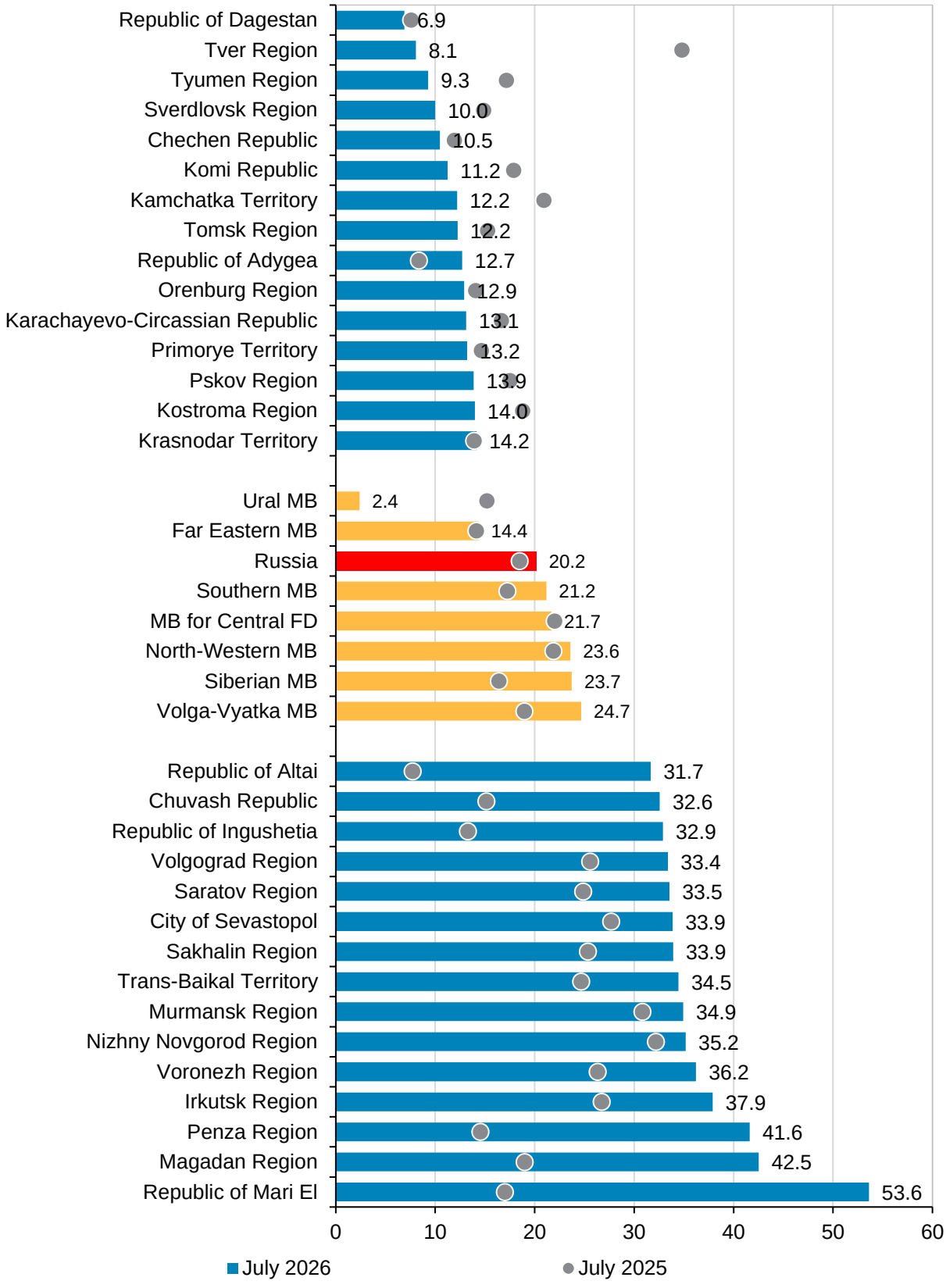
Sources: Bank of Russia, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Outstanding mortgage loans, % YoY

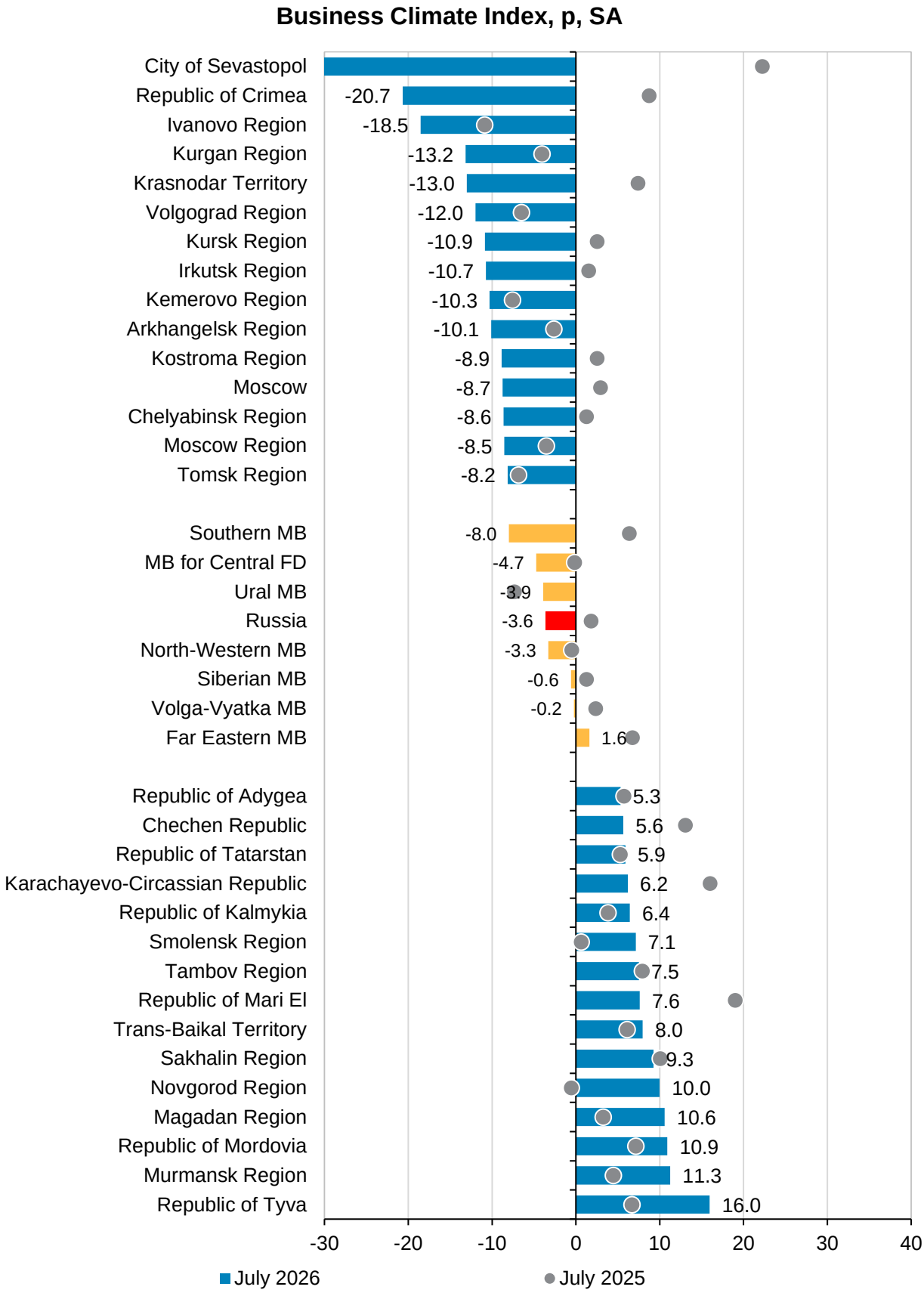


Sources: Bank of Russia, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.

Companies' price expectations, balance of responses, p, SA



Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.



Sources: Bank of Russia's monitoring of businesses, calculations by Bank of Russia MBs.