



Банк России

«НАВИГАЦИЯ ПО ЗВЁЗДАМ»?

РОЛЬ ОЦЕНОК НЕЙТРАЛЬНОЙ ПРОЦЕНТНОЙ
СТАВКИ В ДЕНЕЖНО-КРЕДИТНОЙ
ПОЛИТИКЕ

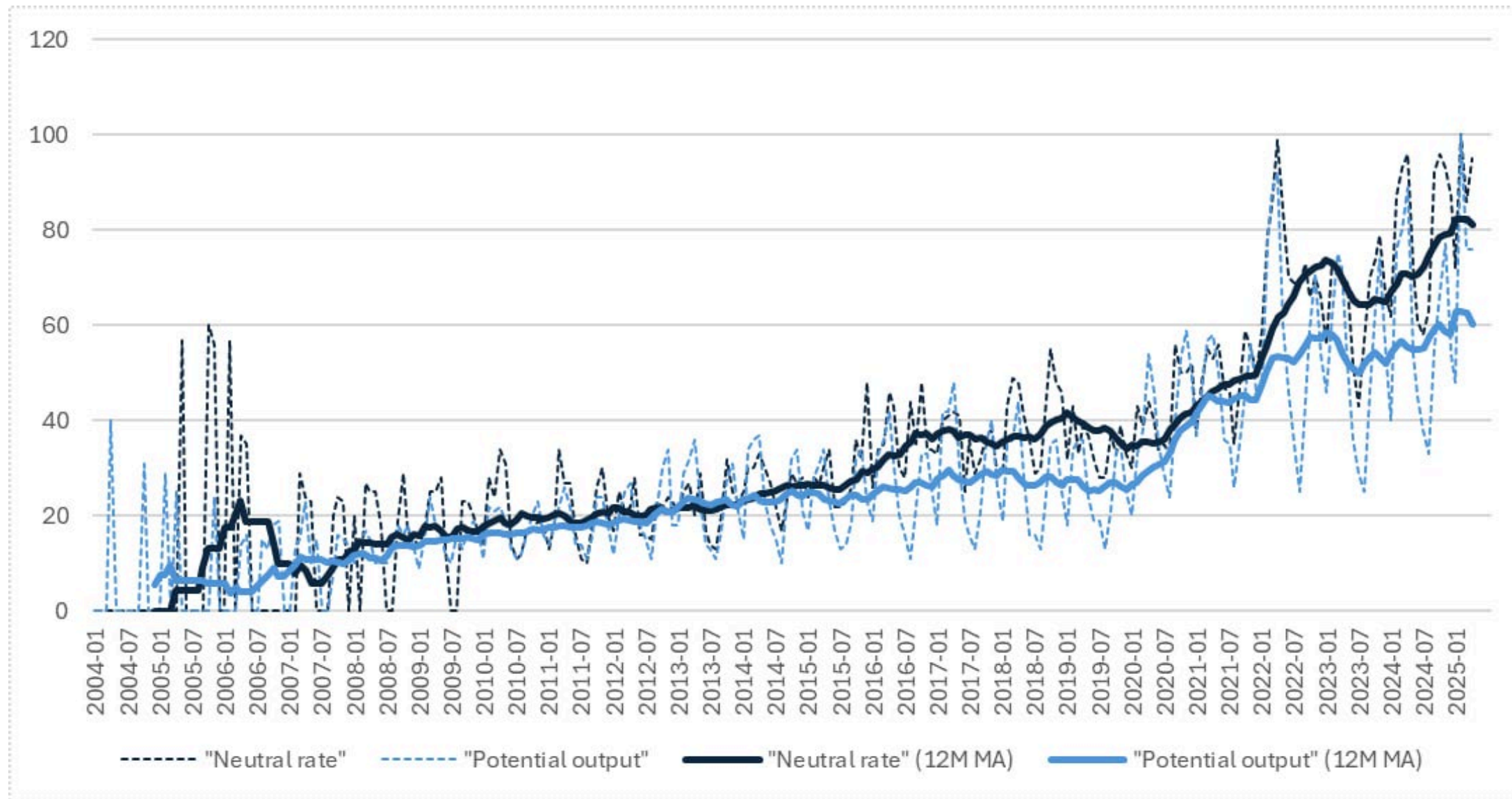
Июль 2025. СПб <3



РАСТУЩИЙ ИНТЕРЕС К ОЦЕНКЕ R^*



Интерес к оценке потенциальных величин растёт как со стороны широкой аудитории...

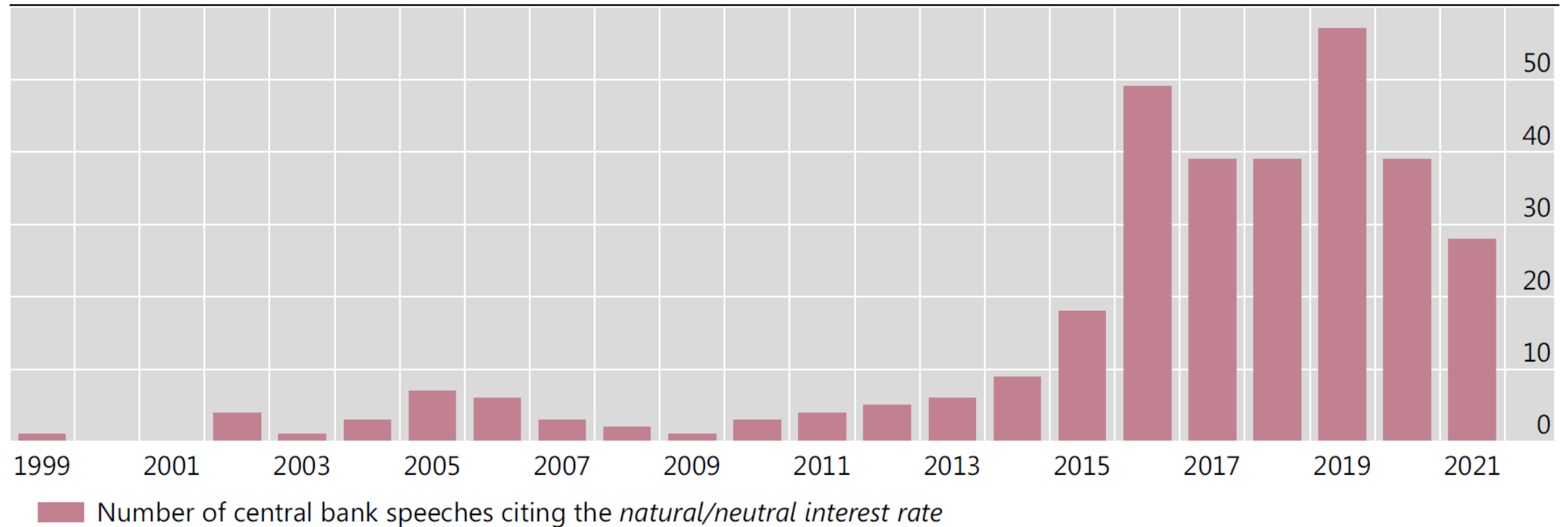




Central bank speeches mentioning the natural rate of interest

Number of speeches

Graph 1



Full-year estimates. For 2021, annualised based on data up to 12 September.

Sources: BIS central bankers' speeches database; author's calculations.

ИСТОРИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ МЫСЛИ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ



Wicksell (1898) Interest and Prices

«There is a certain rate of interest on loans which is neutral in respect to commodity prices, and tends neither to raise nor to lower them. This is necessarily the same as the rate of interest which would be determined by supply and demand if no use were made of money and all lending were effected in the form of real capital goods. It comes to much the same thing to describe it as the current value of the natural rate of interest on capital.»

«[natural] rate of interest which would be determined by supply and demand if no use were made of money and all lending were effected in the form of real capital goods.»

«[An increase of the natural rate of interest] may be due, for instance, to a fall in the level of wages (brought about by a relative increase in the number of workers), or to a fall in the rent on land or of other rents, or finally to a rise in productivity of labour and natural forces as a result of technical progress.»

Wicksell (1935) Lectures on Political Economy, vol II

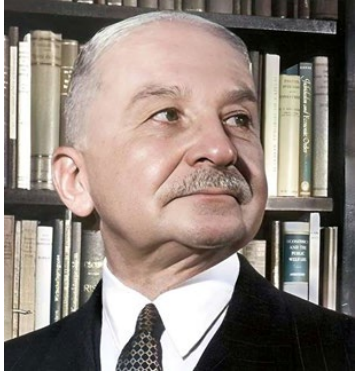
«the rate of interest at which the demand for loan capital and the supply of savings exactly agree, and which more or less corresponds to the expected yields on the newly created real capital (...).»



Johan Gustaf Knut Wicksell
(1851 – 1926)



Финансовые vs. товарные рынки: Одна ставка чтобы уровнять их все?



**Ludwig Heinrich
Edler von Mises**
(1881 – 1973)

Mises (1924) The Theory of Money and Credit

“The cause which influences the demand for raw materials, labor and other means of production, and thus indirectly determines the upward or downward movement of commodity prices, is the ratio between the money rate of interest (...) and the “natural” or equilibrium rate of interest (...). In fact, all that **[Wicksell] attempts to prove is that forces operate from the loan market on the commodity market** which prevent the objective exchange value of money from rising too high or falling too low. He never asserts that the rate of interest on loans determines the actual level of this value in any way (...).”

“[t]he level of productivity of that lengthening of the period of production which is just justifiable economically and of that additional lengthening of the period of production which is just not justifiable; for the interest on the unit of capital upon whose aid the lengthening depends must always amount to less than the marginal return of the justifiable lengthening.”

Mises (1949) Human Action: A Treatise on Economics

“**In the changing economy, the rate of interest can never be neutral.** In the changing economy, there is no uniform rate of ordinary interest; there only prevails a tendency toward the establishment of such uniformity. Before the final state of ordinary interest is attained, new changes in the data emerge which divert anew the movement of interest rates toward a new final state. **Where everything is unceasingly in flux, no neutral rate of interest can be established.**”



$$1 + r_t^n \equiv \beta^{-1} \left\{ E_t \left[\frac{u_c(Y_{t+1}^n; \xi_{t+1})}{u_c(Y_t^n; \xi_t)} \right] \right\}^{-1}. \quad (2.1)$$

That is, the interest rate must at all times equal the Wicksellian *natural rate of interest*, which may be defined as the equilibrium real rate of return in the case of fully flexible prices. Under this definition, one observes a direct correspondence with the previously introduced concept of the natural rate of output.¹⁸ Indeed, the natural rate of interest is just the real rate of interest required to keep aggregate demand equal at all times to the natural rate of output.¹⁹ Log-linearizing (2.1), one observes that the exogenous term $\hat{r}_t^n$ in (1.15) corresponds to the percentage deviation of the natural rate of interest from its steady-state value,

$$\hat{r}_t^n \equiv \log \left(\frac{1 + r_t^n}{1 + \bar{r}^n} \right) = \log(1 + r_t^n) + \log \beta.$$



**Maurice Moses
Obstfeld**
(1952)

Obstfeld (2023) Natural and Neutral Real Interest Rates: Past and Future

«Because the central bank policy rate is a nominally risk-free rate, the most logical benchmark for its real value is the equilibrium rate on a government bond. There is now a huge empirical literature on real government bond interest rates that documents and attempts to explain their long decline and the implications for monetary policy implementation. Much of this literature uses the terms “natural” and “neutral” real interest rate interchangeably, but I will find it convenient to distinguish between them – even though these rates are closely related conceptually and are positively correlated with each other over time.

By natural rate, I will mean the real rate of interest prevailing in a long-run equilibrium where price rigidities are no longer relevant and other expected economic adjustments have taken place – one might denote this rate as $\bar{r}$ (r-bar).

By neutral rate, typically labeled r^* (r-star), I will mean the real policy rate of interest that eliminates inflationary or deflationary pressures (see also Platzer, Tietz, and Lindé 2022).

I will argue that $\bar{r}$ and r^* – while closely related and even identical within some stylized modeling frameworks – are not necessarily the same in real-world economies.»

Neutral versus natural rate of interest

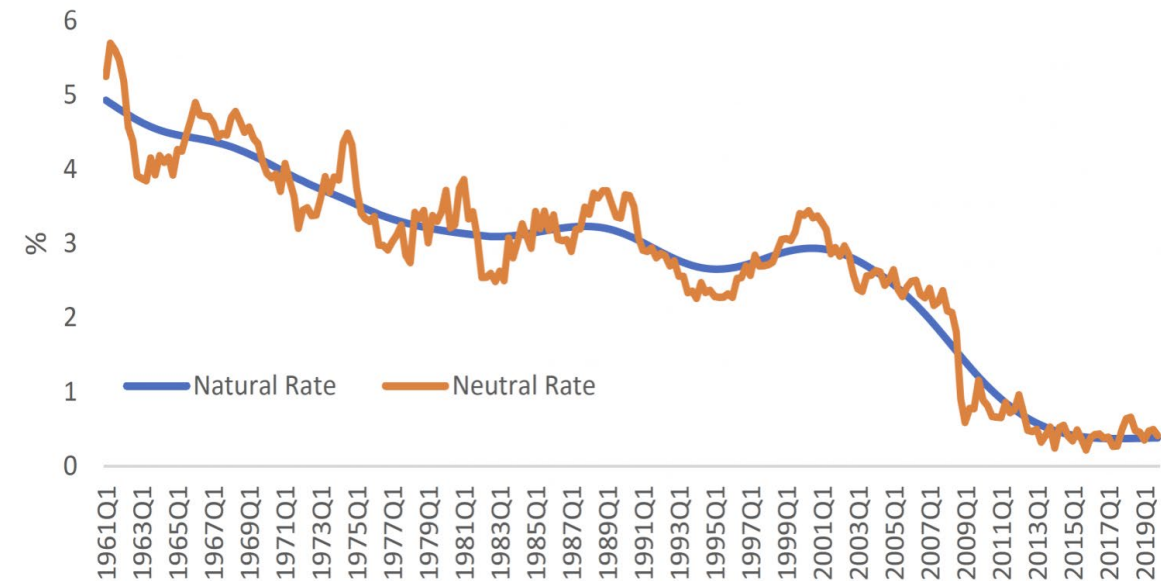
In the current debate, it is often unclear whether discussants talk about the neutral rate ('short-run R^* ') or the natural rate ('long-run R^* ' or 'long-run neutral rate'). The terms are often used interchangeably but, though closely related, the two underlying concepts originate from different types of economic models and the distinction is important at the current juncture.

The natural rate of interest, or long-run R^* , originates from the literature on economic growth. We define it as the riskless return that equates the demand and supply of savings in the long-run equilibrium, absent any shocks. Models in this literature link the natural rate to slow-moving variables, like demographic characteristics of the population (e.g. fertility rate, life expectancy), income inequality, and productivity growth (Platzer and Peruffo 2022). As stated in the definition, the natural rate of interest is itself slow-moving and is not impacted by temporary shocks.

In contrast, the neutral rate, or short-run R^* , originates from New Keynesian DSGE models and mimics the real interest rate that would prevail in an economy without nominal rigidities. Central banks use such hypothetical interest rate as benchmark to eliminate inefficiencies caused by the nominal rigidities. Some economic shocks can move this benchmark around temporarily. That's why the neutral rate can exhibit significant short-run movements.

It is helpful to think about the neutral rate as fluctuating around the natural rate in a stationary manner. Figure 2 illustrates this by plotting the neutral rate estimate from the Laubach-Williams model along its long-run trend. While small in recent years, the difference between the neutral rate and its long-run trend (measuring the natural rate) was sizeable during several episodes.

Figure 2 Natural versus neutral rate of interest





Box 1

Alternative definitions of the neutral rate

The common use of several different concepts of the neutral rate is sometimes a source of confusion. At any given time, there can be material quantitative disparities between different measures of the neutral rate. Definitions differ mainly with respect to the horizon over which they are consistent with a zero output gap. There are at least two commonly used horizons:

- **Contemporaneous:** This is the rate of interest that would ensure a zero output gap in every period. This concept was popularized by Woodford (2003). It is more useful as an indicator of the policy rate that is warranted by current economic conditions, rather than as a benchmark against which to gauge the degree of policy stimulus.
- **Medium- to long-run:** This is the rate of interest that should prevail after the effects of business cycle shocks have dissipated. This concept of the neutral rate would be influenced by medium- to longer-term forces such as demographic change. Deviations of the actual policy rate from this measure of neutral gauge the stance of monetary policy.

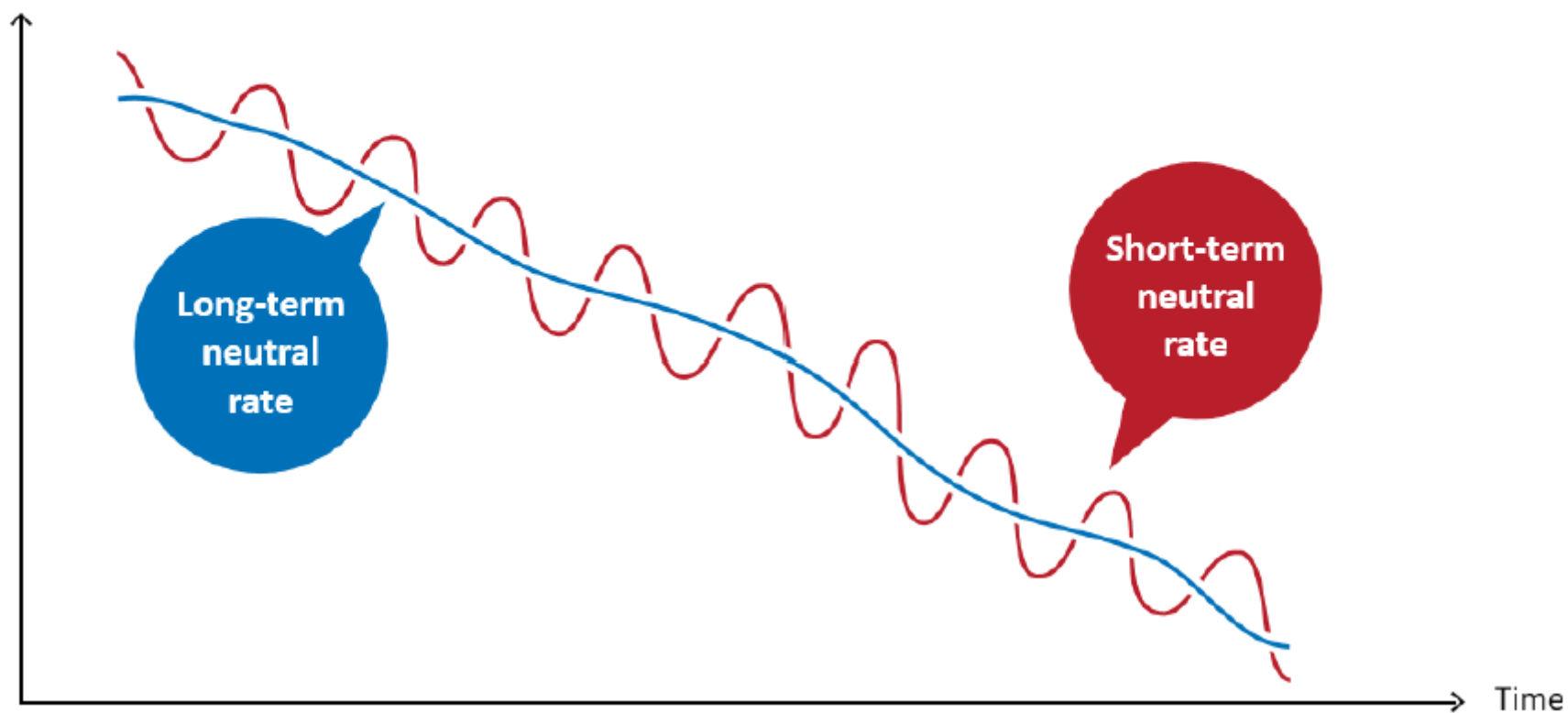
At the current juncture, cyclical headwinds would cause the contemporaneous measure to be well below the medium- to long-run measure. As a longer-run anchor for the policy rate, the medium- to long-run concept of neutral is most relevant.



Figure 1. Neutral interest rate in the short and long term

Per cent

Neutral interest
rate



ТЕОРИЯ И ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ



Figure 1: Long-run global savings and investment

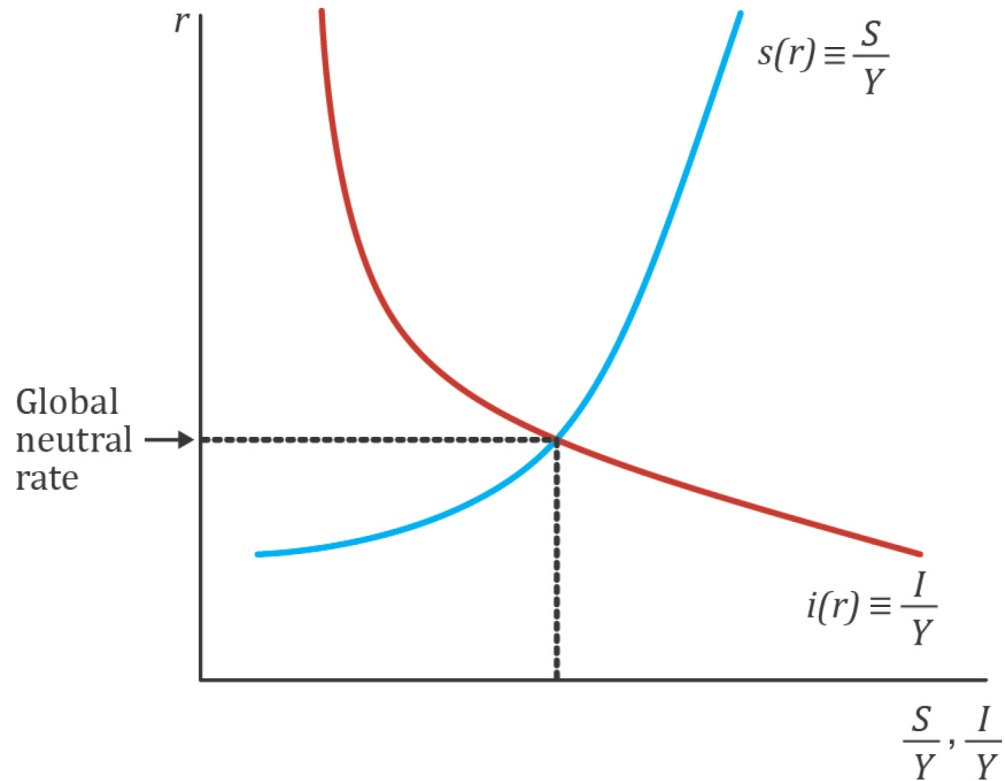
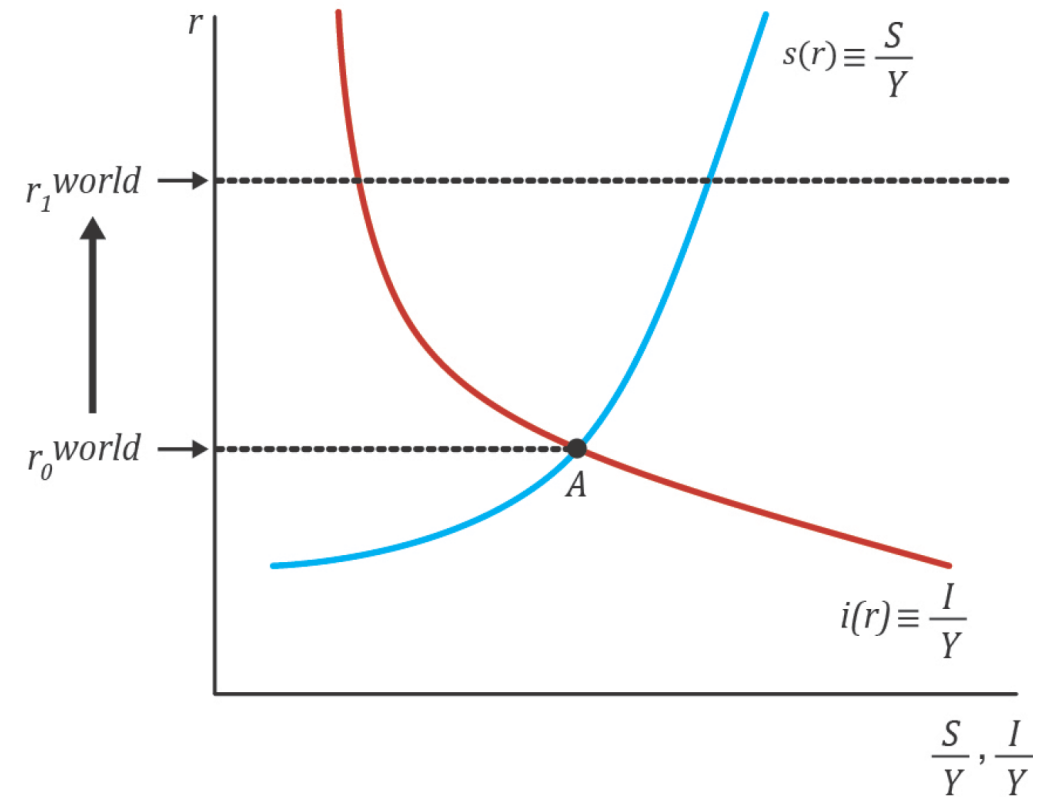


Figure 2: Savings and investment at the world real interest rate



**Non-linear model:**

$$\mathbf{E}_t \Phi(x_{t-1}, x_t, x_{t+1}, \varepsilon_t; \theta) = 0$$

$$x_t^{obs} = \Psi(x_t; \theta) + \Sigma_e(\theta)e_t$$

Steady state of non-linear model:

$$\mathbf{E}_t \Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{x}, \bar{x}, 0; \theta) = 0$$

Solution of non-linear model:

$$x_t = \hat{\Phi}(x_{t-1}, \varepsilon_t; \theta)$$

Linearization:

$$\hat{x}_t = x_t - \bar{x}$$

Linearized model:

$$A(\theta)\hat{x}_t = B(\theta) + C(\theta)\hat{x}_{t-1} + D(\theta)\mathbf{E}_t\hat{x}_{t+1} + \Sigma(\theta)\varepsilon_t$$

$$G(\theta)x_t^{obs} = H(\theta)\hat{x}_t + J(\theta)e_t$$

Solution of linearized model:

$$\hat{x}_t = \Upsilon(\theta) + \Omega(\theta)\hat{x}_{t-1} + \Gamma(\theta)\varepsilon_t$$



Natural

$$\hat{x}_t = \Omega(\tilde{\theta})\hat{x}_{t-1} + \Gamma(\tilde{\theta})\varepsilon_t$$

$\tilde{\theta} \approx \theta$, but w/o some features

Short-run

Long-run

(?)

Permanent

$$\hat{x}_t = \Omega(\theta)\hat{x}_{t-1} + \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{11}(\theta) & \Gamma_{12}(\theta) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_t^P, \varepsilon_t^T)$$

$$\xi_t = \mu + \rho\xi_{t-1} + \sigma\varepsilon_t$$

Smoothed

$$\sum_{s=0}^{h^b} \omega_s^b x_{t-s} + \mathbf{E}_t \sum_{s=1}^{h^f} \omega_s^f x_{t+s}$$

“Neutral”

Rule-based

$$r_t: \varepsilon_t^M = 0$$

Non-accelerating

$$r_t: \mathbf{E}_t \pi_{t+h} = \pi_t \text{ (or } \pi^*)$$

$$\bar{x} = x_\infty$$

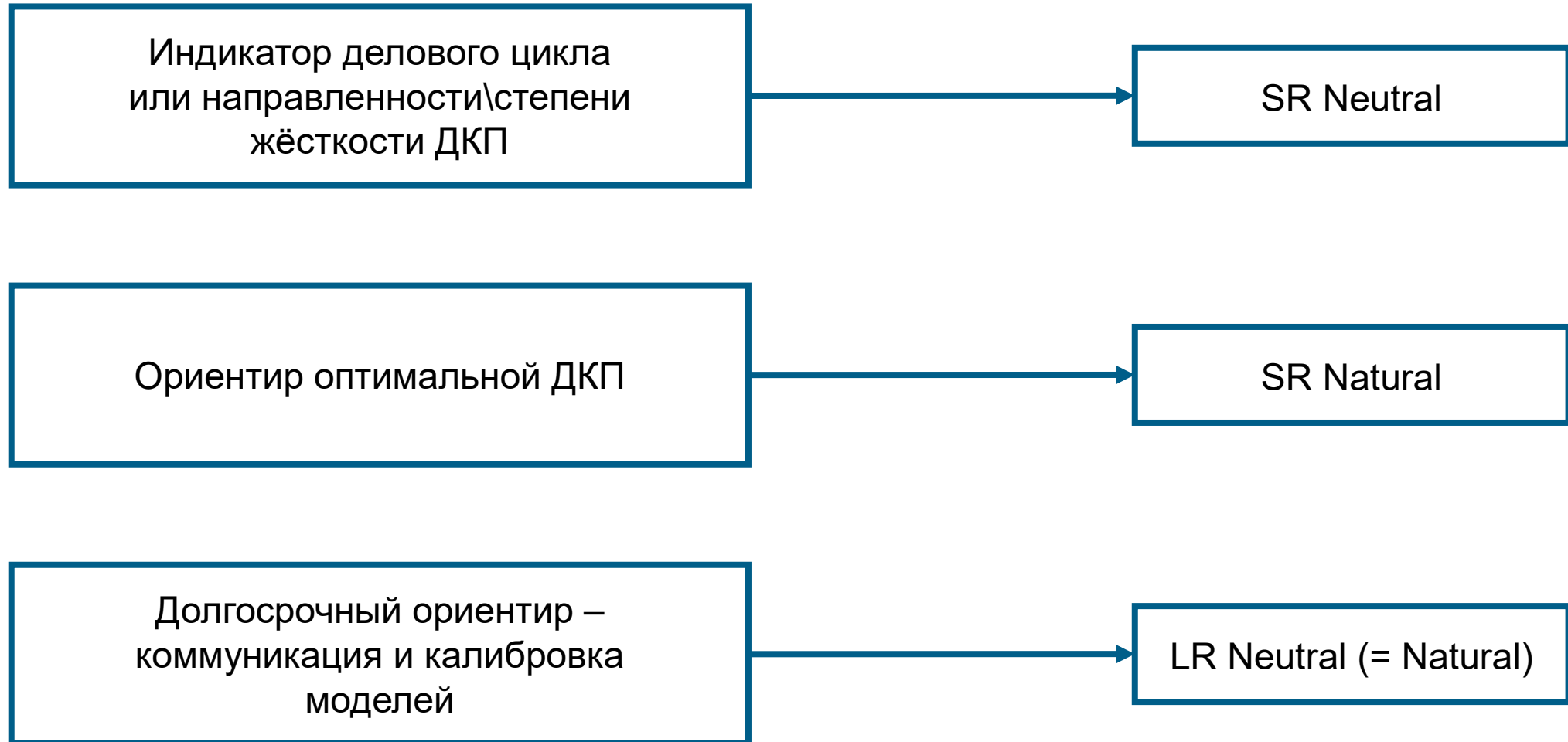
$$\frac{1}{\beta} \mathbf{E}_t \frac{u'(C_t)}{u'(C_{t+1})} = 1 + r_t$$

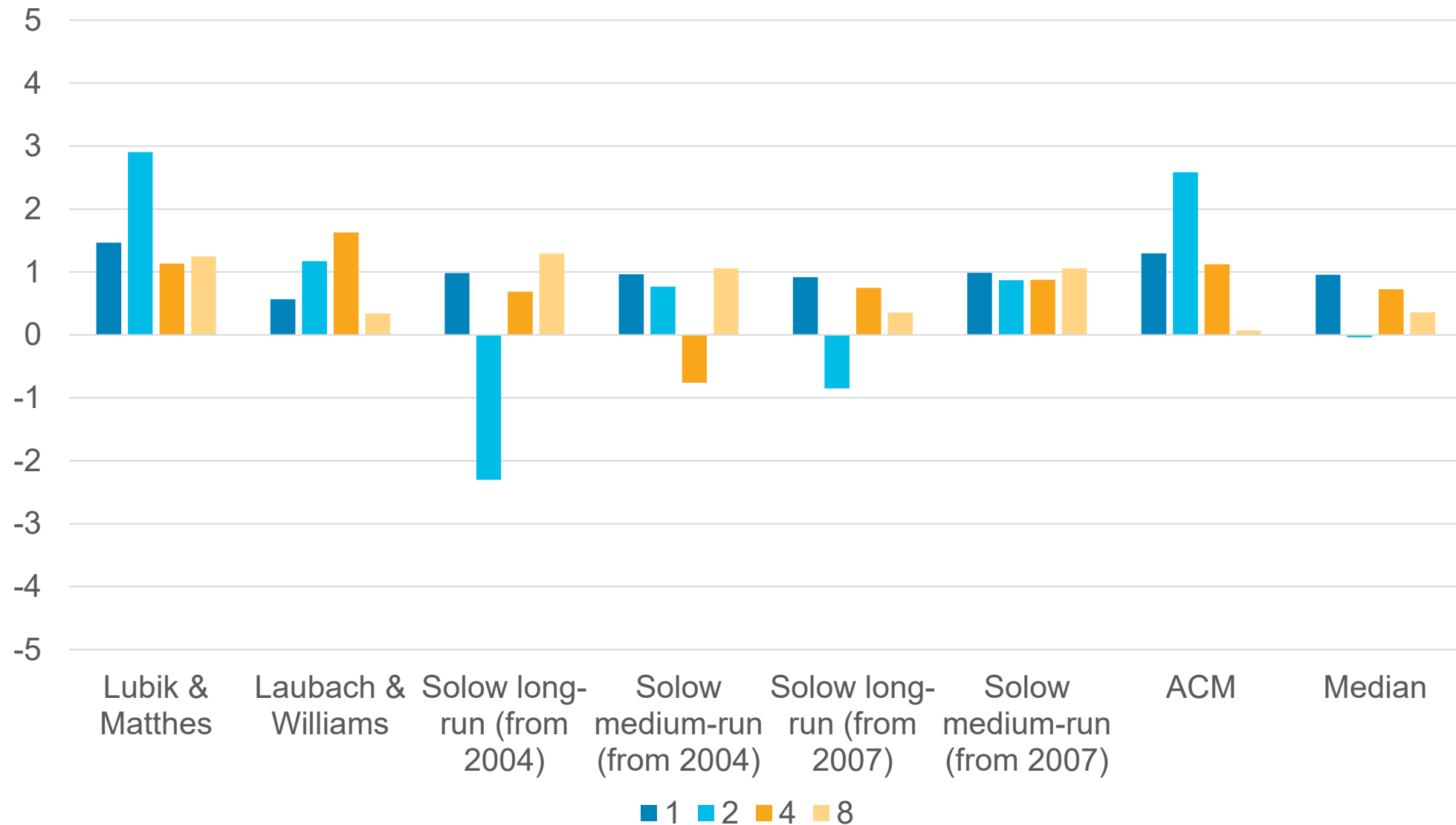
$$\Rightarrow \bar{r} = \frac{1}{\beta} - 1$$

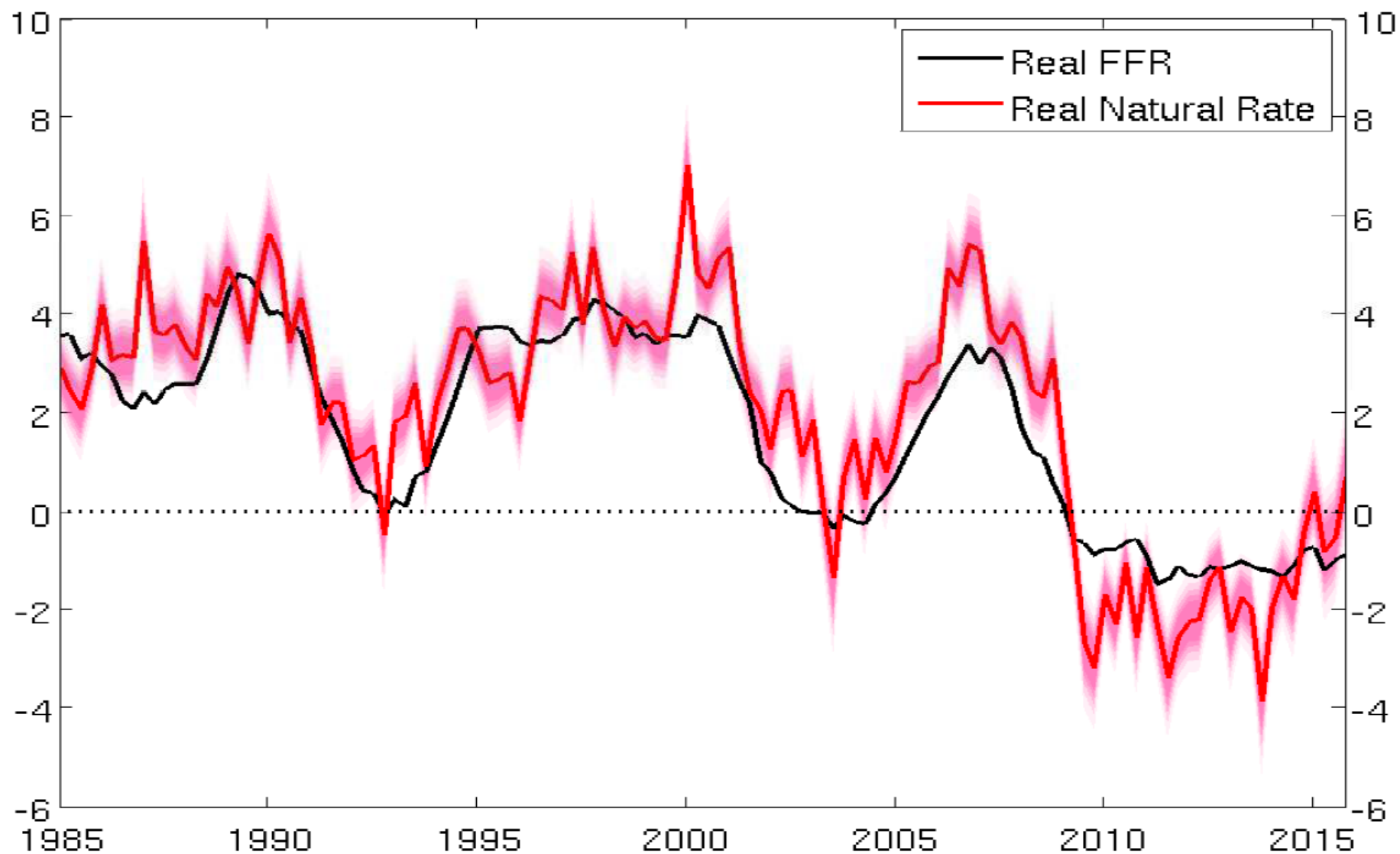


Ставка	Естественная (Natural, $\bar{r}$)	Нейтральная (Neutral, r^*)
Краткосрочная	Текущий уровень в гипотетической экономике с гибкими ценами	Гипотетический текущий уровень, который не ускорял и не замедлял бы инфляцию
Долгосрочная	Уровень в гибких ценах на долгосрочном горизонте, когда затухают все шоки	Уровень соответствующей траектории, который установится в долгосрочной перспективе
Оценка	В рамках структурных моделей с «отключением» номинальных жесткостей	Полуструктурные модели, многомерные и одномерные фильтры, модели ценообразования активов

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ









- Новые данные
 - Финрынки $\Rightarrow$ Asset Pricing Approach
- Более сложные спецификации steady state
 - OLG, (semi-)endogenous growth, risk premium

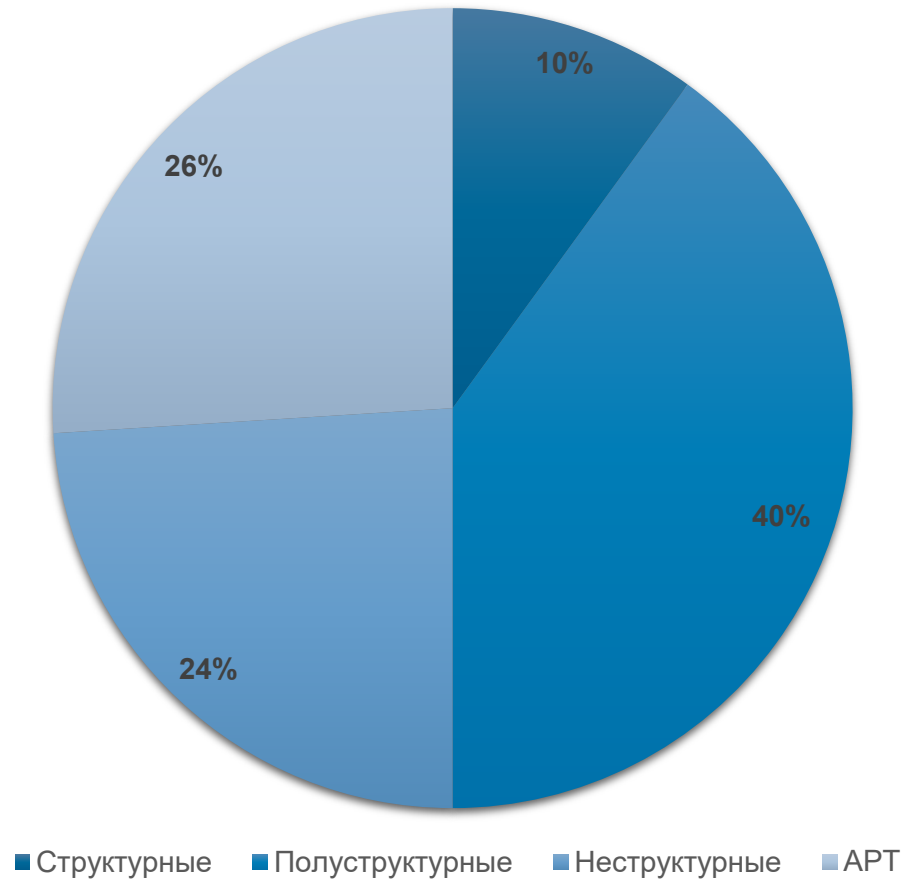


	Natural	Neutral
SR	Определены, но слабо полезны на практике как потенциальная (некорректная) оценка ОМР	Не определены точно
MR	Определены, но бесполезны на практике	Определены только эмпирически, небольшая польза как индикатор делового цикла
LR	Определены и полезны на практике как долгосрочный ориентир для моделей и экономики	

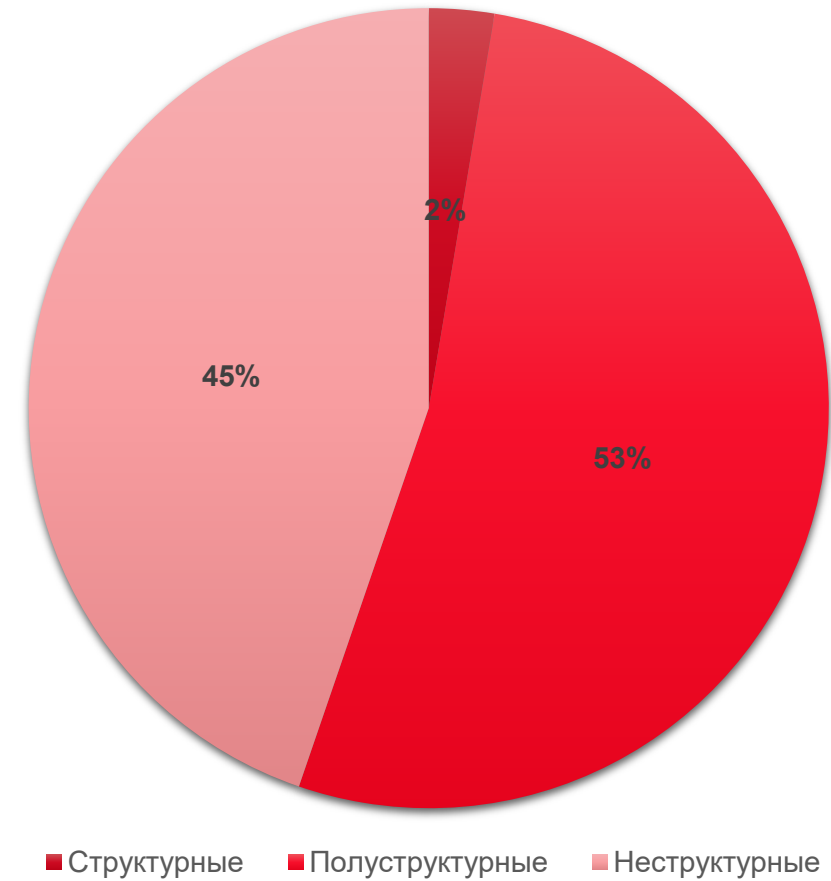
МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНКИ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ



Ставка



Выпуск

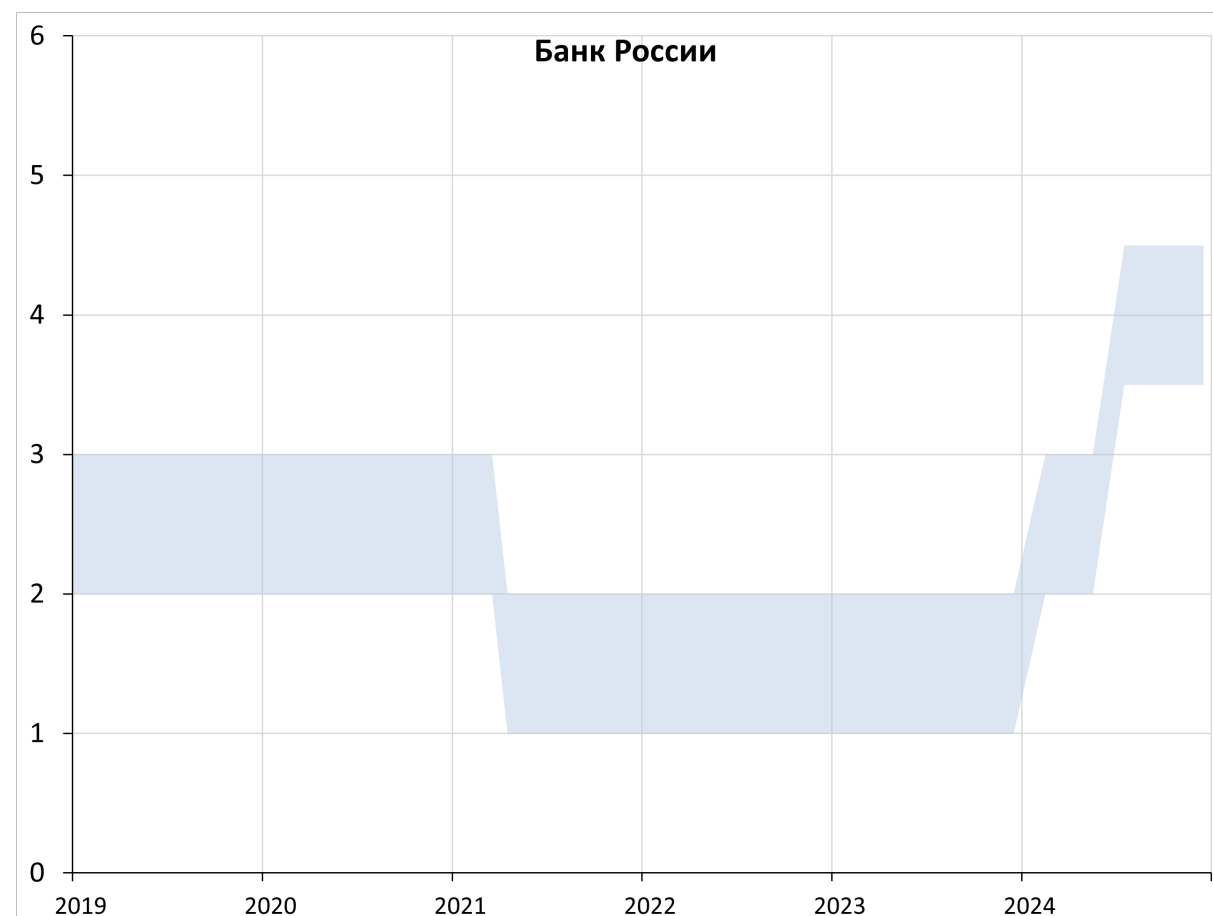
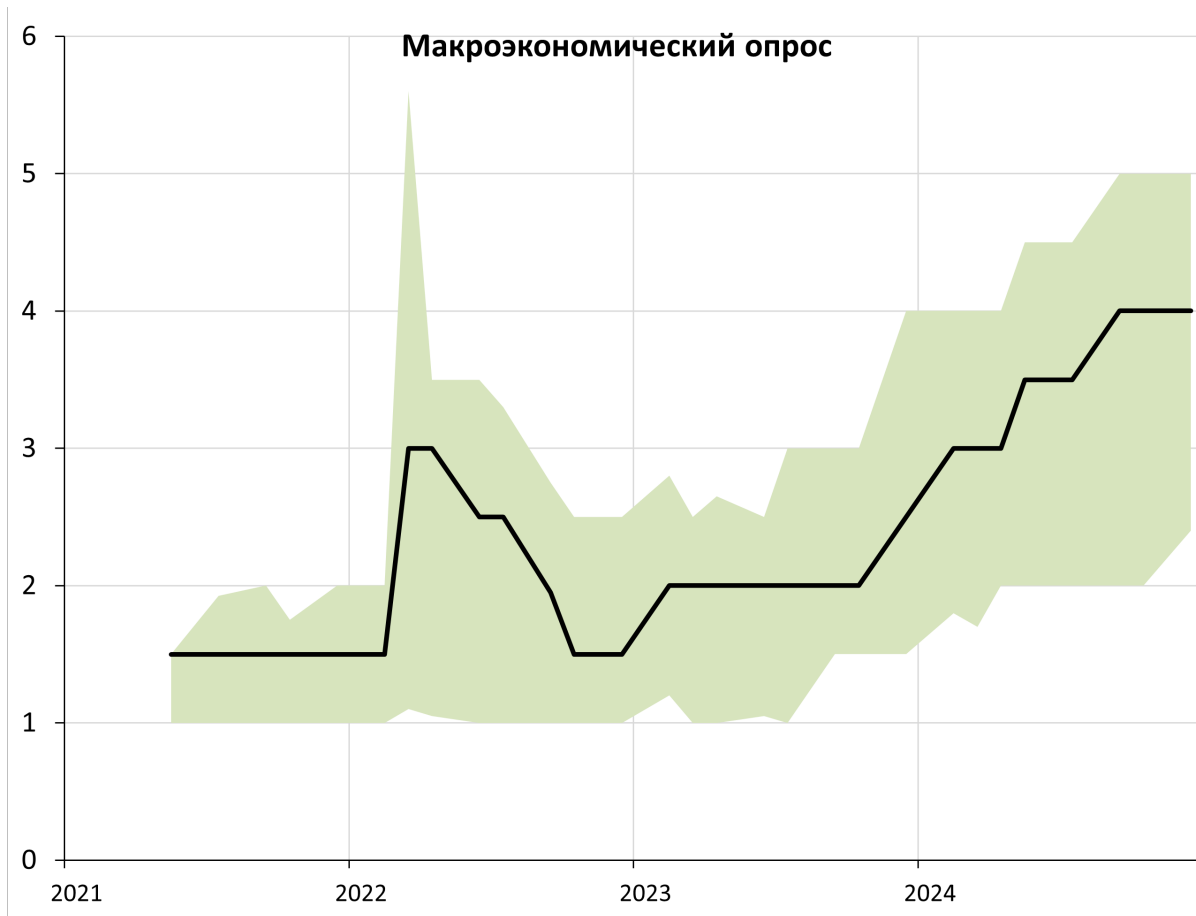


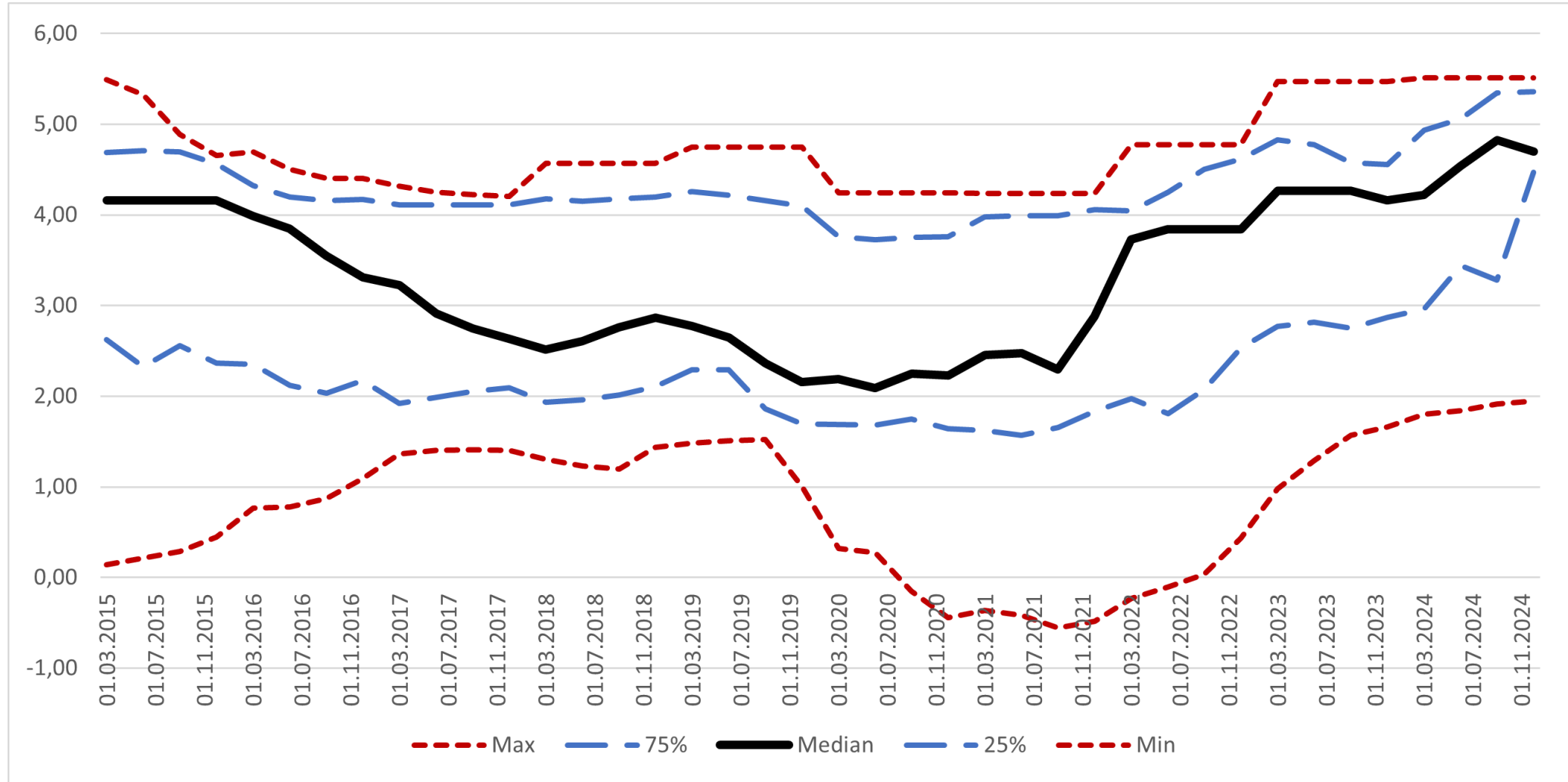
Частота использования различных типов моделей для оценки потенциальных величин на основе отчетов ECB, FED, Bank of Canada, Bank of Chile, Bank of Japan, Reserve Bank of Australia, Norges Bank, Riksbank

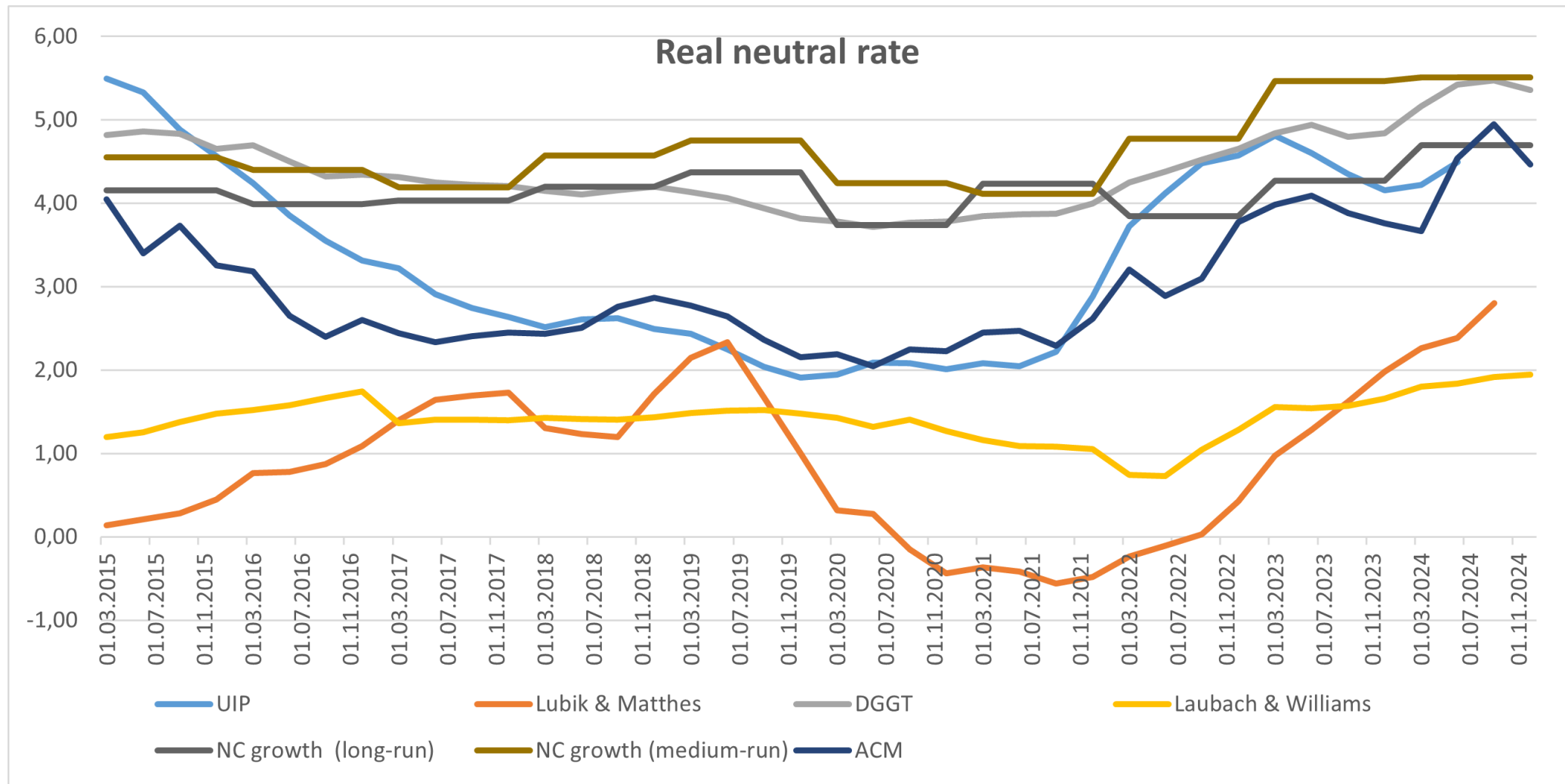


Потенциальный выпуск и нейтральная ставка ($y\text{-star}$ и $r\text{-star}$)	Структурные подходы		Полуструктурные подходы		Неструктурные подходы	АРТ
	NC growth	NK DSGE	Многомерные полуструктурные фильтры	Частичное равновесие		
Краткосрочные ($\tau = 0$)		Перманентные (учитывают вклад только перманентных шоков) ставка, r^P_t , и выпуск, y^P_t , как прокси			BQ SVAR	
Среднесрочные ($\tau \sim 3\text{-}5$ лет)	Ставка соответствующая текущей производительности капитала	Условный прогноз соответствующих краткосрочных величин	Отфильтрованные траектории трендов	Оценки полученные с подстановкой трендовых значений экзогенных переменных	VAR, UCM, частотные и эконометрические фильтры	
Долгосрочные ($\tau > 10$ лет)	Ставка соответствующая производительности капитала на BGP	Steady state	Steady state (если есть)	Оценки полученные с подстановкой долгосрочных прогнозных значений экзогенных переменных, либо их исторические средние (backward looking)	DGGT	DTSM: очищенные десятилетние ожидания коротких ставок

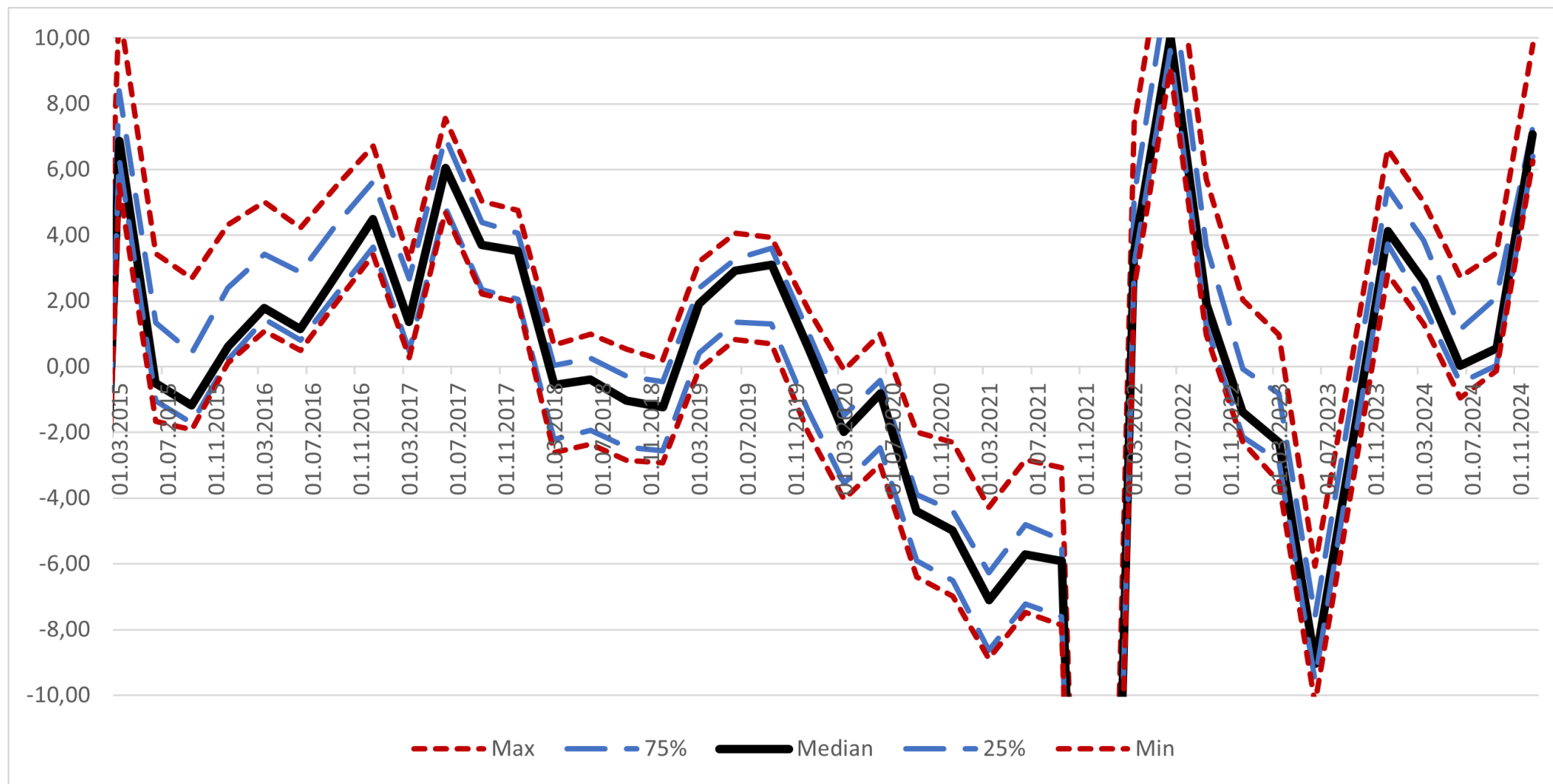
Естественные выпуск и ставка ($y\text{-bar}$ и $r\text{-bar}$)	Структурные подходы		Полуструктурные подходы		Неструктурные подходы	АРТ
	NC growth	NK DSGE	Многомерные полуструктурные фильтры	Частичное равновесие		
Краткосрочные ($\tau = 0$)		Контрфактические y_t и r_t при отсутствии номинальных жёсткостей, $y\text{-bar}_t$, $r\text{-bar}_t$				
Среднесрочные ($\tau \sim 3\text{-}5$ лет)		Условный прогноз соответствующих краткосрочных величин				
Долгосрочные ($\tau > 10$ лет)		Steady state				

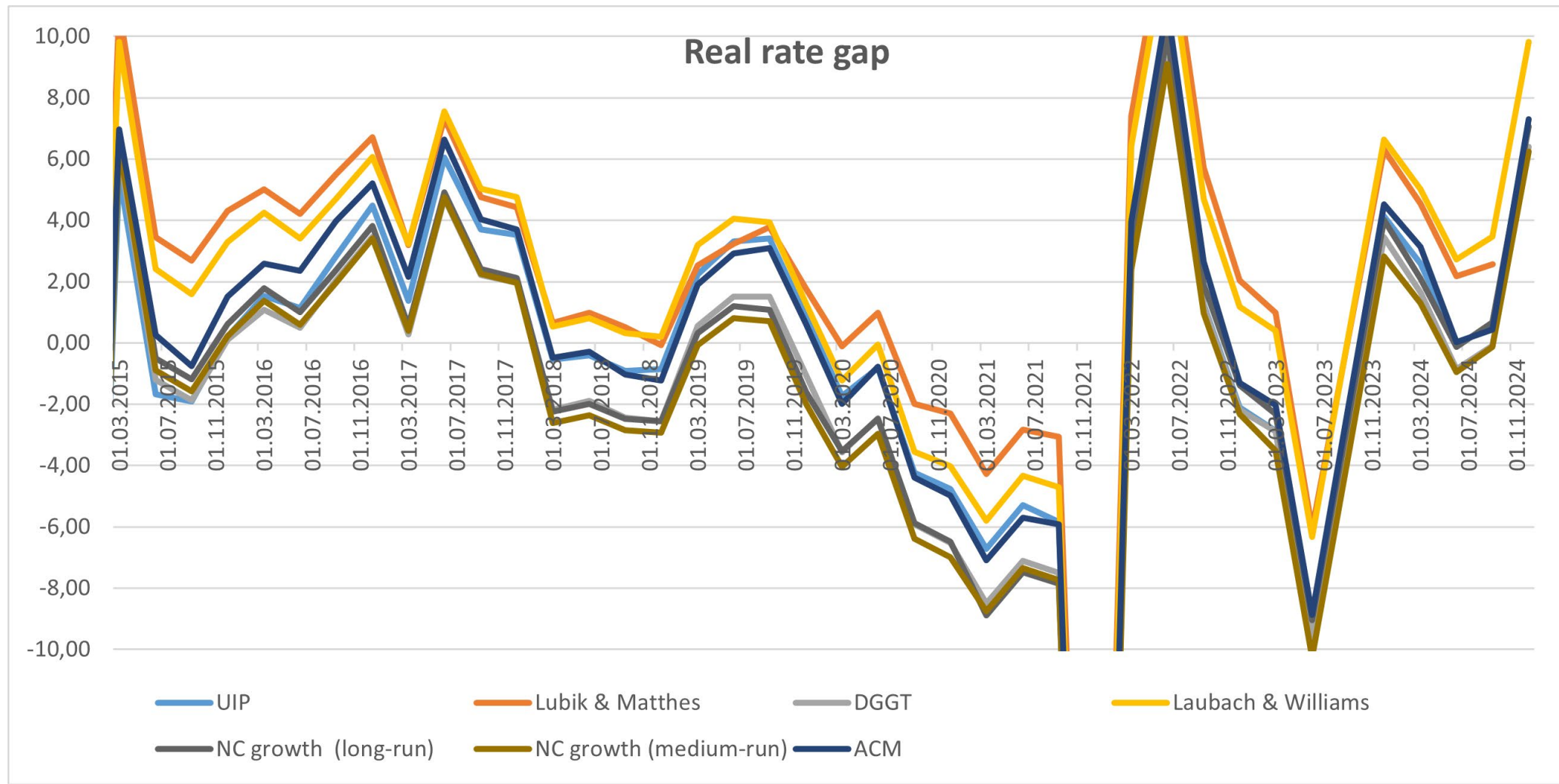






Источник: Банк России (2025) Расставляем черты и звёзды над r и y : Оценка ненаблюдаемых переменных для России







Obstfeld (2023) *Natural and Neutral Real Interest Rates: Past and Future*

Brand, Lisack and Mazelis (2025) *Natural rate estimates for the euro area: insights, uncertainties and shortcomings*

Brand, Bielecki and Penalver (2018) *The natural rate of interest: estimates, drivers, and challenges to monetary policy*

Seim (2024) *Neutral interest rate – meaning, limitations and assessment*

Borio (2021) *Navigating by r^* : safe or hazardous?*

Benigno, Hofmann, Nuno and Sandri (2024) *Quo vadis, r^* ? The natural rate of interest after the pandemic*

Cesa-Bianchi, Harrison and Sajedi (2023) *Global R^**

Davis, Fuenzalida, Huetsch, Mills and Taylor (2024) *Global natural rates in the long run: Postwar macro trends and the market-implied r^* in 10 advanced economies*

Daudignon and Tristani (2024) *Monetary policy and the drifting natural rate of interest*

Campos, Fernandez-Villaverde, Nuno and Paz (2024) *Navigating by falling stars: monetary policy with fiscally driven natural rates*

Sinyakov and Porshakov (2019) *Estimates of the Natural Rate of Interest for Russia: Is 'Navigating by the Stars' Useful?*

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1 LAUBACH-WILLIAMS

•



Методология

- 1) Динамика «цикла» специфицирована на базе New Keynesian model of SOE
- 2) Изменения бюджетной политики имплементированы через динамику разницы м/ду равновесной ценой на нефть и ценой отсечения, установленной в рамках БП

Результаты оценки

- 1) Диагностируется рост r^* с начала 2022 г. на 0.6 п.п. до уровня 2.3% годовых за счет ускорения трендового роста ВВП с 1.5% до 2.3%
- 2) Вывод о росте r^* и ускорении трендового роста ВВП устойчив к априорным распределениям уравнения динамики r^* ; изменениям в «бюджетном правиле»; изменению спецификации модели в части трендов условий торговли, риск-премии, реального обменного курса
- 3) Рост цены отсечения в рамках бюджетного правила приводит к более сильному росту оценки r^* (на 0.7 п.п), но до того же уровня, что и в baseline model: 2.3%
- 4) Данные не информативны в отношении ключевых параметров уравнения r^*
 - Приходиться полагаться на априорные знания (= прошлые исследования)



Изначальная модель (I)

Выпуск в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_t^{obs} &= y_t^* + \tilde{y}_t \\
 y_t^* &= y_{t-1}^* + g_t + \varepsilon_{y^*,t} \\
 g_t &= g_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{g,t} \\
 \tilde{y}_t &= a_{y,1}\widetilde{y_{t-1}} + a_r\tilde{r}_t + a_{r,1}\widetilde{r_{t-1}} + a_q\tilde{q}_t + a_{q,1}\widetilde{q_{t-1}} + a_{tot}t\widetilde{ot_t} + a_{tot,1}\widetilde{tot_{t-1}} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{y},t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Инфляция в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_t^{obs} - \pi_t^{tar,obs} &= \widetilde{\pi}_t \\
 \widetilde{\pi}_t &= b_{\pi,1}\widetilde{\pi_{t-1}} + b_y\tilde{y}_t + b_{\Delta q}\Delta q_t + b_{\Delta q,1}\Delta q_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{\pi},t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Реальная процентная ставка в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_t &= r_t^* + \tilde{r}_t \\
 r_t^* &= \sigma_g g_t + \sigma_f (g_{f,t} + \overline{rp_t} + \widetilde{rp_t}) \\
 \tilde{r}_t &= \rho_r \widetilde{r_{t-1}} + (1 - \rho_r)(\gamma_\pi \widetilde{\pi_t} + \gamma_y \tilde{y}_t) + \varepsilon_{\tilde{r},t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Премия за суверенный риск:

$$\begin{aligned}
 rp_t^{obs} &= \overline{rp_t} + \widetilde{rp_t} \\
 \overline{rp_t} &= \overline{rp_{t-1}} \\
 \widetilde{rp_t} &= \rho_{rp} \widetilde{rp_{t-1}} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{rp},t}
 \end{aligned}$$



Изначальная модель (II)

Условия торговли:

$$\begin{aligned} tot_t^{obs} &= \overline{tot}_t + \widetilde{tot}_t \\ \overline{tot}_t &= \overline{tot}_{t-1} \\ \widetilde{tot}_t &= \rho_{tot} \widetilde{tot}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{tot},t} \end{aligned}$$

Реальный обменный курс:

$$\begin{aligned} q_t^{obs} &= q_t^* + \widetilde{q}_t \\ q_t^* &= q_{t-1}^* + g_{q,t} + \varepsilon_{q^*,t} \\ g_{q,t} &= g_{q,t-1} + \varepsilon_{g_{q,t}} \\ \widetilde{q}_t &= \delta_1 \widetilde{q}_{t-1} + \delta_{rp} r \widetilde{p}_t + \delta_{tot} \widetilde{tot}_t + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{q},t} \end{aligned}$$

Выпуск в зарубежной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{f,t}^{obs} &= y_{f,t}^* + \widetilde{y}_{f,t} \\ y_{f,t}^* &= y_{f,t-1}^* + g_{f,t} + \varepsilon_{y_{f,t}^*} \\ g_{f,t} &= g_{f,t-1} + \varepsilon_{g_{f,t}} \\ \widetilde{y}_{f,t} &= \alpha_f \widetilde{y}_{f,t-1} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{y}_{f,t}} \end{aligned}$$



Список изменений в модели

- 1) Трендовый рост зарубежного выпуска ($g_{f,t}$)
 - Вместо оценки внутри модели – используем односторонние оценки из модели Laubach-Williams
 - В модификации LW (2023) учитывается рост волатильности шоков во время Covid
- 2) Уравнение для реальной нейтральной процентной ставки (r_t^*)
 - Оцениваемые параметры уравнения динамики r_t^* специфицированы на основе моделей малой открытой экономики с совершенной мобильностью капитала (Galí and Monacelli, 2005; Zhang et al., 2021):
$$r_t^* = \sigma_a g_t + (\sigma - \sigma_a)(g_{f,t} + \overline{rp}_t + z_t^{common})$$
, где σ_a – комбинация структурных параметров (эластичность межврем. замещения σ , эластичность предложения труда по Фришу, параметр открытости экономики)
 - Добавили латентную переменную (z_t^{common} , односторонние оценки из модели LW), отражающую общемировые ненаблюдаемые факторы снижения r_t^*
- 3) Уравнение динамики разрыва реального обменного курса ($\tilde{q}_t$)
 - Добавили дифференциал % ставок (логика UIP)
 - Другая часть динамики курса по-прежнему связана с разрывом условий торговли (= цен на нефть)
 - В перспективе можно будет оценить (TVP) степень мобильности капитала
- 4) Прочие изменения
 - AR(2) в уравнении разрыва выпуска в отечественной экономике
 - Специфицировали правило Тейлора для номинальной (а не реальной) отечественной % ставки
 - Калибровка параметров, априорные распределения – с опорой на оценки из QPM и DSGE-моделей



Было

Выпуск в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^{obs} &= y_t^* + \tilde{y}_t \\ y_t^* &= y_{t-1}^* + g_t + \varepsilon_{y^*,t} \\ g_t &= g_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{g,t} \\ \tilde{y}_t &= a_{y,1}\tilde{y}_{t-1} + a_r\tilde{r}_t + a_{r,1}\tilde{r}_{t-1} + a_q\tilde{q}_t + a_{q,1}\tilde{q}_{t-1} + a_{tot}t\tilde{o}t_t + a_{tot,1}t\tilde{o}t_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{y},t} \end{aligned}$$

Инфляция в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_t^{obs} - \pi_t^{tar,obs} &= \tilde{\pi}_t \\ \tilde{\pi}_t &= b_{\pi,1}\tilde{\pi}_{t-1} + b_y\tilde{y}_t + b_{\Delta q}\Delta q_t + b_{\Delta q,1}\Delta q_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{\pi},t} \end{aligned}$$

Реальная процентная ставка в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} r_t &= r_t^* + \tilde{r}_t \\ r_t^* &= \sigma_g g_t + \sigma_f(g_{f,t} + \overline{rp}_t + \tilde{rp}_t) \\ \tilde{r}_t &= \rho_r \tilde{r}_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_r)(\gamma_\pi \tilde{\pi}_t + \gamma_y \tilde{y}_t) + \varepsilon_{\tilde{r},t} \end{aligned}$$

Премия за суверенный риск:

$$\begin{aligned} rp_t^{obs} &= \overline{rp}_t + \tilde{rp}_t \\ \overline{rp}_t &= \overline{rp}_{t-1} \\ \tilde{rp}_t &= \rho_{rp} \tilde{rp}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{rp},t} \end{aligned}$$

Условия торговли:

$$\begin{aligned} tot_t^{obs} &= \overline{tot}_t + t\tilde{o}t_t \\ \overline{tot}_t &= \overline{tot}_{t-1} \\ t\tilde{o}t_t &= \rho_{tot} t\tilde{o}t_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{t\tilde{o}t,t} \end{aligned}$$

Стало

Выпуск в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^{obs} &= y_t^* + \tilde{y}_t \\ y_t^* &= y_{t-1}^* + g_t + \varepsilon_{y^*,t} \\ g_t &= g_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{g,t} \\ \tilde{y}_t &= a_{y,1}\tilde{y}_{t-1} + a_{y,2}\tilde{y}_{t-2} + a_r\tilde{r}_t + a_q\tilde{q}_t + a_{tot}t\tilde{o}t_t + \varepsilon_{\tilde{y},t} \end{aligned}$$

Инфляция в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_t^{obs} - \pi_t^{tar,obs} &= \tilde{\pi}_t \\ \tilde{\pi}_t &= (1 - b_{\pi,1})\tilde{\pi}_t^e + b_{\pi,1}\tilde{\pi}_{t-1} + b_y\tilde{y}_t + b_{\Delta q}\Delta q_t + \varepsilon_{\tilde{\pi},t} \end{aligned}$$

Реальная процентная ставка в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} r_t &= r_t^* + \tilde{r}_t \\ r_t^* &= \sigma_a g_t + (\sigma - \sigma_a)(g_{f,t} + \overline{rp}_t + z_t^{common}) \\ \tilde{r}_t &= \tilde{i}_t - \tilde{\pi}_t^e \end{aligned}$$

Премия за суверенный риск:

$$\begin{aligned} rp_t^{obs} &= \overline{rp}_t + \tilde{rp}_t \\ \overline{rp}_t &= \overline{rp}_{t-1} \\ \tilde{rp}_t &= \rho_{rp} \tilde{rp}_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{rp},t} \end{aligned}$$

Условия торговли:

$$\begin{aligned} tot_t^{obs} &= \overline{tot}_t + t\tilde{o}t_t \\ \overline{tot}_t &= \overline{tot}_{t-1} \\ t\tilde{o}t_t &= \rho_{tot} t\tilde{o}t_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{t\tilde{o}t,t} \end{aligned}$$



Было

Реальный обменный курс:

$$\begin{aligned} q_t^{obs} &= q_t^* + \tilde{q}_t \\ q_t^* &= q_{t-1}^* + g_{q,t} + \varepsilon_{q^*,t} \\ g_{q,t} &= g_{q,t-1} + \varepsilon_{g_{q,t}} \\ \tilde{q}_t &= \delta_1 \widetilde{q_{t-1}} + \delta_{rp} \widetilde{r\tilde{p}_t} + \delta_{tot} \widetilde{t\tilde{o}t_t} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{q},t} \end{aligned}$$

Выпуск в зарубежной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{f,t}^{obs} &= y_{f,t}^* + \widetilde{y_{f,t}} \\ y_{f,t}^* &= y_{f,t-1}^* + g_{f,t} + \varepsilon_{y_{f,t}^*} \\ g_{f,t} &= g_{f,t-1} + \varepsilon_{g_{f,t}} \\ \widetilde{y_{f,t}} &= \alpha_f \widetilde{y_{f,t-1}} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{y_{f,t}}} \end{aligned}$$

Стало

Реальный обменный курс:

$$\begin{aligned} q_t^{obs} &= \bar{q}_t + \tilde{q}_t \\ \bar{q}_t &= \bar{q}_{t-1} \\ \tilde{q}_t &= \delta_1 \widetilde{q_{t-1}} + \delta_r (\widetilde{r_{f,t}} - \widetilde{r_t} + \widetilde{r\tilde{p}_t}) + \delta_{tot} \widetilde{t\tilde{o}t_t} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{q},t} \end{aligned}$$

Выпуск в зарубежной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{f,t}^{obs} &= g_{f,t} \\ g_{f,t} &= g_{f,t-1} + \varepsilon_{g_{f,t}} \end{aligned}$$

Латентный фактор:

$$\begin{aligned} z_t^{common,obs} &= z_t^{common} \\ z_t^{common} &= z_{t-1}^{common} + \varepsilon_{z^{common},t} \end{aligned}$$

Номинальная процентная ставка в отеч. экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} i_t^{obs} &= i_t^* + \tilde{i}_t \\ i_t^* &= r_t^* + \pi_t^e \\ \tilde{i}_t &= \rho_i \widetilde{i_{t-1}} + (1 - \rho_i) (\gamma_\pi \widetilde{\pi_t} + \gamma_y \widetilde{y_t}) + \varepsilon_{i,t} \end{aligned}$$

Инфляционные ожидания в отечественной экономике:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_t^{e,obs} - \pi_t^{tar,obs} &= \widetilde{\pi_t^e} \\ \widetilde{\pi_t^e} &= \rho_{\pi^e} \widetilde{\pi_{t-1}^e} + \varepsilon_{\widetilde{\pi_t^e},t} \end{aligned}$$

Разрыв реальной процентной ставки за рубежом:

$$\begin{aligned} r_{f,t}^{obs} - r_{f,t}^{*,obs} &= \tilde{r}_{f,t} \\ \tilde{r}_{f,t} &= \rho_{r_f} \widetilde{r_{f,t-1}} + \varepsilon_{\tilde{r}_{f,t}} \end{aligned}$$