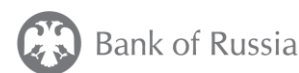


# Bank of Russia's medium-term forecast

following the Bank of Russia Board of Directors' key rate meeting on 10 February 2023



## Key forecast parameters of the Bank of Russia's baseline scenario

(growth as % of previous year, if not indicated otherwise)

	2022 (actual / estimate)	2023	2024	2025
Inflation, as % in December year-on-year	11.9	5.0-7.0	4.0	4.0
Inflation, average for the year, as % year-on-year	14.5	4.0-5.3	4.5-5.3	4.0
Key rate, <b>average</b> for the year, % per annum	10.6	7.0-9.0 <sup>1</sup>	6.5-7.5	5.0-6.0
Gross domestic product	-2.5	(-1.0)-(+1.0)	0.5-2.5	1.5-2.5
– % change, Q4 – Q4 previous year	-4.6	(-1.0)-(+1.0)	0.5-2.5	1.5-2.5
Final consumption expenditure	-1.3	0.5-2.5	0.0-2.0	1.5-2.5
– households	-1.8	0.0-2.0	0.0-2.0	1.5-2.5
Gross capital formation	-5.2	0.5-3.5	(-4.0)-(-1.0)	2.0-4.0
– gross fixed capital formation	5.5	(-4.5)-(-1.5)	(-2.0)-(+1.0)	1.0-3.0
Exports	-15.1	(-2.5)-(+0.5)	2.5-5.5	1.0-3.0
Imports	-17.7	12.5-15.5	(-3.0)-0.0	1.0-3.0
Money supply in national definition	24.4	13-17	9-14	6-11
Claims on organisations and households in rubles and foreign currency <sup>2</sup>	12.0	9-13	9-14	8-13
– on organisations	13.2	8-12	8-13	8-13
– on households, including mortgage loans	9.4	10-14	9-14	8-13
	17.6	12-16	10-15	10-15

<sup>1</sup> Given that from January 1<sup>st</sup> to February 12<sup>th</sup> 2023 the average key rate is 7.5%, from February 13<sup>th</sup> to the end of 2023 the average key rate forecast range is 6.9-9.2%. Additional information on how to interpret the proposed format of the key rate forecast communication is presented in the methodological note [\[http://cbr.ru/Content/Document/File/120337/comment\\_20210422\\_e.pdf\]](http://cbr.ru/Content/Document/File/120337/comment_20210422_e.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Banking system claims on organisations and households means all of the banking system's claims on non-financial and financial institutions and households in rubles, foreign currency and precious metals, including loans issued (including overdue loans), overdue interest on loans, credit institutions' investment in debt and equity securities and promissory notes, as well as other forms of equity interest in non-financial and financial institutions, and other accounts receivable from settlement operations involving non-financial and financial institutions and households.

Claims' growth rates are given with the exclusion of foreign currency revaluation. In order to exclude the effect of foreign currency revaluation the growth of claims in foreign currency and precious metals is converted to rubles using the period average USDRUB exchange rate. Mortgage loans net of claims acquired by banks.

Source: Bank of Russia.

## Russia's balance of payments indicators in the baseline scenario<sup>3</sup>

(billions of US dollars, if not indicated otherwise)

	2022 (actual / estimate)	2023	2024	2025
<b>Current account</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>
Goods and services	282	123	106	100
Exports	628	507	492	493
Imports	346	384	386	393
Primary and secondary income balance	-55	-57	-58	-59
Current and capital accounts balance	229	66	48	41
<b>Financial account (including reserve assets)</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>
Net errors and omissions	-6	0	0	0
Financial transactions of private sector	217	68	57	44
<b>Urals oil price, average for the year, US dollars per barrel</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>

<sup>3</sup> Using the methodology of the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of "Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual" (BPM6). In the Financial account "+" stands for net lending, "-" – for net borrowing. Due to rounding total results may differ from the sum of respective values.

Source: Bank of Russia.