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Russian Economic Trends

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RUSSIAN-EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC POLICY

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WORKING CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC REFORM
GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Tacis

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Positive real-sector developments still strengthening

Steady growth of the Russian economy continued throughout the summer. In August combined real production of the five base sectors of the economy (used as a proxy for GDP) was up by an impressive 8.5% from a year earlier, significantly exceeding the 6.1% year-on-year growth registered in July. Goskomstat recently reported that GDP increased 5.1% y-o-y in the second quarter of 2001 after a 4.9% increase in the first quarter.

The rapid growth of overall production is largely due to developments in two sectors – construction and agriculture. Real construction output has been increasing rapidly since the spring, and was up by more than 12% y-o-y in August. The favourable situation in agriculture is mainly due to this year's excellent harvest. According to latest estimates, it will amount to 80–82 mn tonnes, which would exceed the average annual harvest in the past 10 years by some 20%. In August real agricultural output was about 10% higher than a year earlier. Monthly growth of industrial production has been stable, with real industrial output in August about 5% higher than in August last year.

Growth of the Russian economy continues to be based on domestic demand – consumption in particular. Hence, the short-term effects of recent international developments on Russia's economic growth will probably not be serious. Nevertheless, the international turbulence affects development prospects for the Russian economy. Late in the summer several agencies monitoring Russia increased their GDP forecasts for 2001 from cautious predictions at the start of the year. However, after the September events in the U.S., assessments of Russia's long-term economic development seem to be moving towards pessimism, although it is still very difficult to foresee how the world economy will develop in coming months and what the effects on Russia will be.

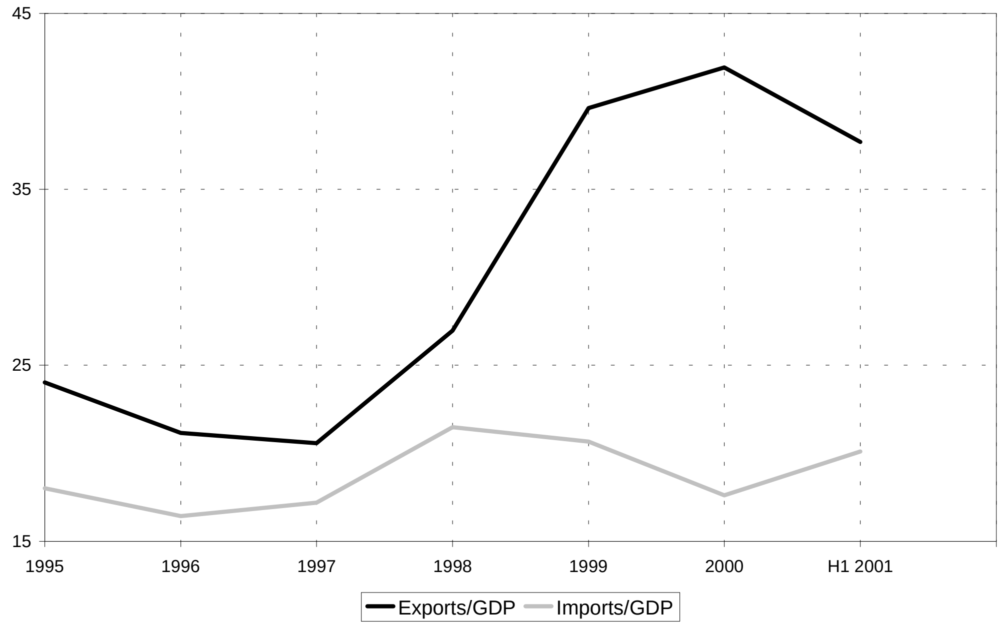
Foreign trade developments and the budget

As an exporter of primary products, Russia is dependent on price and demand developments in international energy and raw material markets. The high oil prices of the past couple of years have further increased the importance of energy exports for the Russian economy. In the first half of 2001 Russian exports equalled some 37% of GDP, and 56% of exports consisted of energy. The second biggest product category is metals, whose share in total exports was 12%. The value of metal exports has been declining lately due to low prices on international markets.

The draft budget for 2002 passed a first reading in the Duma at the end of September, and a second reading is scheduled for October 19. In spite of recent developments in international markets, the Government is sticking to basic economic parameters, on which initial budget calculations were based. GDP growth in 2002 is expected to be 4.3% and the budget has been drawn up with a surplus for the first time in post-Soviet Russian history. The surplus should equal 1.6% of GDP.

The importance of exports to public finances is clear from the fact that almost a third of federal budget income in the first half of the current year came from taxes on foreign trade activities. Hence, the oil price forecast is one of the key parameters of the budget, and this time it contains even larger uncertainties than normally. However, the draft budget offers some room for manoeuvre, as the sum of expenditures is based on revenue generated by an oil price of $18.5 per barrel while revenues are calculated at an oil price of $23.5 per barrel. In the second week of October, the oil price hovered around $21 per barrel. As regards Russia's ability to honour its foreign debt obligations, the country's ample international reserves should guarantee foreign debt repayments even if average oil prices in 2002 are close to the lowest budget forecast.

Exports and imports as a percentage to GDP



Source: Goskomstat, CBR.

Key indicators of the Russian economy (year-on-year % growth unless otherwise noted)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
GDP	–3.4	0.9	–4.9	5.4	8.3	5.1	Q2
Industrial production	–4.5	2.0	–5.2	11.0	11.9	5.1	Aug
Fixed investment	–18.0	–5.0	–12.0	5.3	17.4	8.4	Aug
Inflation (end of period)	21.8	11.0	84.4	36.5	20.2	20.0	Sep
M2 (end of period)	30.0	29.5	36.3	57.2	62.4	42.2	Aug
Unemployment rate (ILO, %)	9.6	10.8	11.9	13.7	10.5	8.2	Aug
Federal budget balance (% to GDP)	–7.9	–6.7	–4.9	–1.7	2.5	4.0	H1
Current account balance (% to GDP)	3.0	0.5	0.3	13.5	18.5	15.2	H1

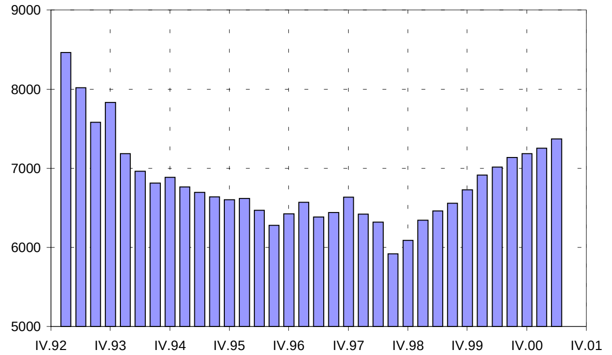
Source: Goskomstat, CBR, Ministry of Finance.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Aggregate demand

According to Goskomstat data and RET staff estimates, in Q2 2001 real GDP grew by 1.6% to the previous quarter in seasonally adjusted terms (1.0% in Q1 2001) and was up 5.1% y-o-y (4.9% in Q1 2001). Acceleration of real GDP growth was due to household consumption, the y-o-y rate of growth of which increased from 8.6% in Q1 2001 to 11.3% in Q2 2001, and gross fixed capital formation (from 3.3% in Q1 2001 to 7.1% in Q2 2001). Institutional consumption (including government and non-commercial organisations) remained practically unchanged (–0.9% y-o-y rate of growth in Q1 2001 and –1.0% in Q2 2001), while net exports continued to diminish on a y-o-y basis (–8.9% in Q1 2001 and –12.4% in Q2 2001).

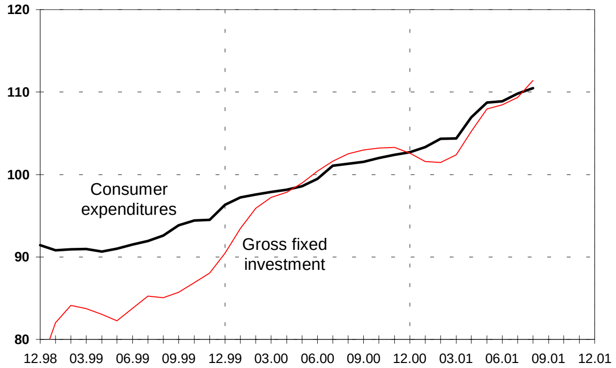
Real gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R bn at annual level, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Growth of major components of domestic demand continued in Q3 2001. According to revised data, real consumer expenditures (a proxy for household consumption) grew by 0.7% per month on average in July–August in seasonally adjusted terms (1.4% per month in Q2 and 0.5% per month in Q1 2001). As a result real consumer expenditures in August were up 9.1% y-o-y (data for consumer expenditures have been revised back to 1995, see HOUSEHOLDS).

Current estimates of the components of final demand (2000 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



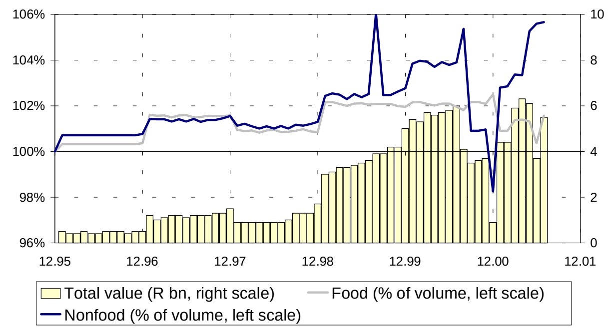
Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

According to preliminary data, seasonally adjusted real gross fixed investment (a proxy for gross fixed capital formation) grew in July–August by 1.8% per month on average (1.8% per month in Q2 2001 and –0.3% per month in Q1 2001). As a result real gross fixed investment was 8.4% higher in August than a year earlier. However, it should be noted that data on gross fixed investment may be substantially revised when quarterly reports become available.

Households

In September 2001, Goskomstat revised its time-series on retail trade back to 1996. The main reason for the revision was a recent survey of unregistered individual traders in the retail sector. Results showed that their number has increased since 1997 from 450 000 to 1300 000. Due to these findings the value of retail sales was revised upward by R0.5 bn per month for 1996 and almost R6 bn per month for 2001. Sales volumes were revised by 2% for food and by as much as 6% for some non-food goods. The sales revisions in turn caused revisions of consumer expenditure estimates and of income estimates (since personal income in Russia is calculated as the sum of personal spending). As a result, these indicators increased on average by 1% for 1997–1998 and by 2% for 1999–2001.

Retail sales revisions

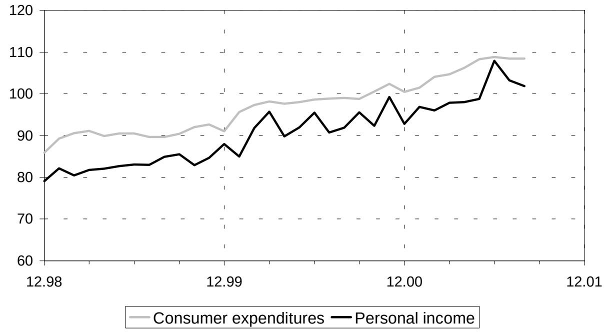


Source: Goskomstat.

However, current dynamics of the revised time series show little change. The new August data confirm the recent pattern of strengthening in consumer finances. Real personal incomes increased by 10% compared to August 2000, and growth of consumer spending exceeded 9%. Retail sales in compatible prices increased by almost 12% over the one-year period. Purchases of non-food goods were 14% higher y-o-y, and growth of food sales was about 8%. The only slow-down in consumer spending was for paid services, which remained at the same level as a year earlier.

In September Goskomstat finally published the official subsistence level for the first two quarters of 2001. It was R1396 for Q1 and R1507 for Q2, with 36.6% and 31.3% of the population living in poverty respectively.

Real personal income and consumer spending (seasonally adjusted, 1997 = 100)



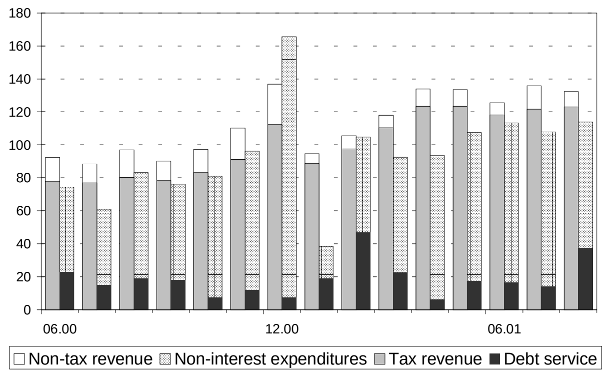
Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Government budget

According to Treasury reports, federal budget revenues over the first eight months of 2001 were R980 bn (17% to estimated GDP) and expenditures were R805 bn (14% to GDP). Over the same period, revenues and expenditures of the consolidated budget were R1676 bn (30% to GDP) and R1445 bn (26% to GDP) respectively. Therefore, the fiscal surplus in January–August 2001, calculated on cash basis, was 3.1% (federal budget), and 4.1% (consolidated budget) to estimated GDP.

The value of the budget surplus calculated as a share of GDP was almost unchanged compared to the same period of 2000. At the same time, the value of budget revenues and expenditures, as a share of GDP, increased by 1.2 percentage points for the federal budget, and by 0.8 percentage points for the consolidated budget.

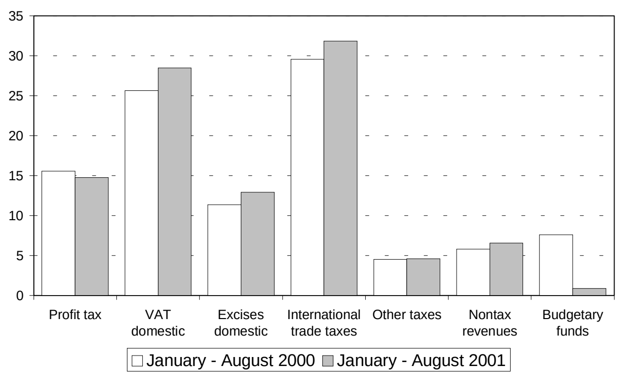
Federal budget revenues and expenditures, IMF definition (R bn)



Source: Economic Expert Group, Ministry of Finance.

The structure of federal budget revenues in January–August 2001 changed to some extent compared to the same period of 2000. The share of tax revenues increased by 6 percentage points because of the abolition in 2001 of most federal budgetary funds, to which certain tax payments used to be directed. At the same time, the role of indirect taxes on domestic products (VAT, excises) increased, while the share of revenues from corporate profit taxation diminished. In 2001 the dependence of the federal budget on international trade taxation slightly increased, mostly due to increased revenue from customs duties (both import and export tariffs).

Structure of federal budget revenues (% of total)



Source: Ministry of Finance.

On September 28, after a long discussion on the forecast of macroeconomic parameters, the Duma adopted the draft federal budget law for 2002 in a first reading. According to the draft, total revenues for next year are 19.4% to estimated GDP and expenditures are 17.8%. Under comparable conditions (less the new unified social tax which equals 2.6% to GDP) revenues of the federal budget in 2002 will remain at the same level as anticipated revenues in 2001 and expenditures will be 0.5 percentage points less.

This is the first Russian budget law draft with an excess of revenues over expenditures. Furthermore, the fiscal surplus (1.6% to GDP) will not only go to reduction of public debt but also to formation of a financial reserve. The latter will equal 1% to GDP and will be used for future external debt payments, mostly in 2003. The Duma will review the second reading of the draft budget on October 19.

Non-financial enterprises

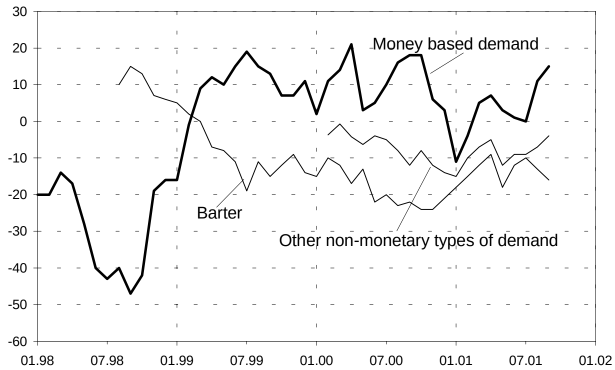
Despite deterioration of profits of industrial enterprises in July due to tariff increases by natural monopolies, the overall financial condition of enterprises is positive. September IET business survey results show growth of production, money-based demand, and sales for cash, and reduction of barter by Russian industrial enterprises.

September results of the business survey by the Institute for the Economy in Transition (IET) show strengthening of positive trends in Russian industry seen in August. The growth rate of money-based demand (versus demand based on barter and other types of non-monetary settlements) for production of Russian industrial enterprises increased further and reached an 11-month maximum. Such rapid growth of money-based demand had not been registered since November 2000. Money-based demand grew in all industries with the exception of non-ferrous metals. As a result, the share of cash in sales of industrial enterprises in September reached 75%, according to preliminary estimates. Decrease of barter transactions accelerated for the third month in a row, although decrease of mutual offsets and settlements via promissory notes is slowing down. The slowdown in such transactions in September was the smallest since the beginning of 2000.

Growth in the share of cash in sales allowed further expansion of production by Russian industrial enterprises. Production in September rose faster than at any time in the last 16 months, according to the IET survey. The share of enterprise managers considering their production levels to be 'below normal' has fallen to 56% – the lowest level since estimates began in March 1992.

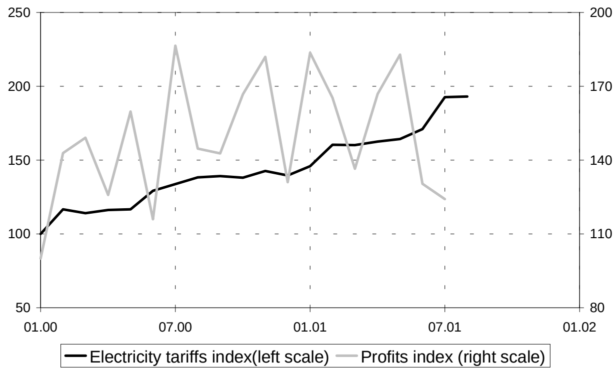
There was a decline in profits of medium and large enterprises and organisations in July. According to Goskomstat, the y-o-y drop in aggregate profit (all profits minus all losses) was 33%, which is 46% in real terms. This brings 7-month aggregate profit down by 4% compared to the same period in 2000. Tariff increases by natural monopolies (gas, power

Balance of the change in money-based, barter and other non-monetary types of demand*



** Balance = % of survey respondents reporting growth minus % reporting decline.*
Source: IET business surveys.

Indices of aggregate profits of large and medium-sized enterprises and electricity tariffs (Jan 00 = 100)



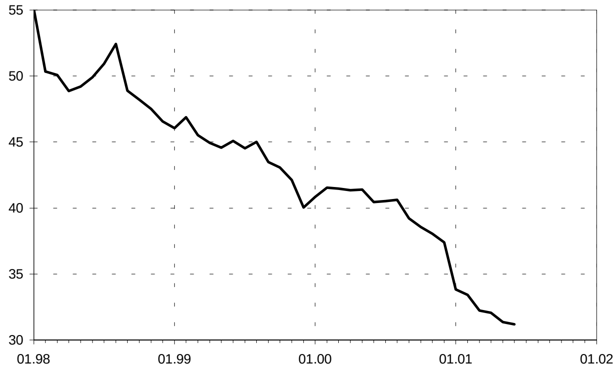
Source: Goskomstat, RAO UES.

and rail), which took place in June and July 2001, must have contributed greatly to this profit deterioration. One of the poorest results was shown by the electric industry, where profits in July were down 91% y-o-y in nominal terms. This is still an improvement on June when the sector showed a R4 bn loss. Such poor financial results are largely due to sharp increase of gas tariffs, which rose by 51.1% in June and by a further 8.3% in July.

Reduction of inter-enterprise arrears has been slowing down since the beginning of Q2 2001. In July the share of arrears in total liabilities of medium and large enterprises did not change, but their volume increased by 3% to R1819 bn. However, this slowdown can be largely explained by seasonal factors and we can expect further reduction of non-payments in Q4 2001.

According to the IET business survey, the availability of credit to industrial enterprises is rising. In September 2001 52% of respondents considered that their enterprise has 'normal' availability of all types of credits, which is 11 p.p. higher then a year ago. However the banking sector is still too weak to become the main creditor for enterprises. In July 2001 borrowed resources of medium and large enterprises and organisations grew mainly through loans from non-financial organisations, which accounted for more than 3 p.p. of the 5% monthly increase of loans and bank credit to these companies.

Share of overdue liabilities in total liabilities of large and medium-sized enterprises (%)

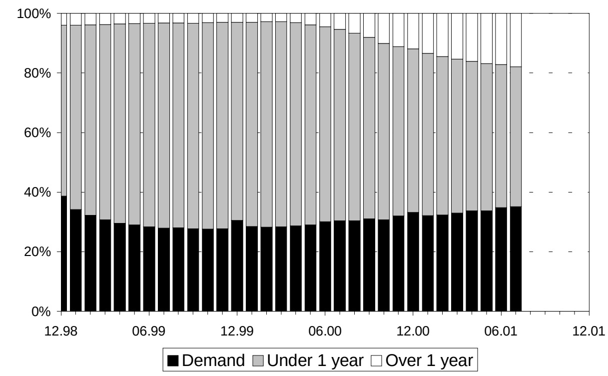


Source: Goskomstat.

Commercial banks

Russian commercial banks showed steady growth in August 2001. Total assets of the banking system rose by 2% to R2747 bn, with claims on the private sector growing by 6%. However, the overall level of capital in the banking system dropped from R533.6 bn on August 1 to R530.7 bn on September 1. It is noteworthy that this fall in capitalisation of banks occurred amid discussion of ways of reforming the banking sector, and that controversy has centred on minimum capital requirements, which are the key issue for the banking community. It is possible that the negative capitalisation trend in August–September was due to enforcement by the CBR of amendments to the law 'On the Central Bank', adopted in June 2001, under which the CBR can request banks to decrease the value of officially registered capital so as to bring it in line with actual capital. Whether or not this was the reason for the drop, the fact remains that growth in claims on the private sector (the most risky bank assets) without appropriate strengthening of capital cushion impairs the crisis-prevention armoury of banks.

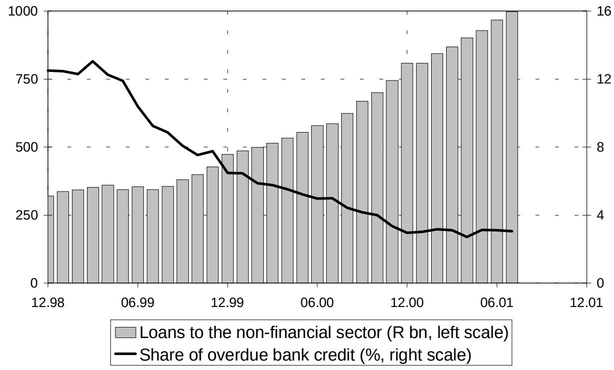
Maturity structure of rouble-denominated household deposits



Source: CBR.

Growth of commercial bank assets was primarily due to inflow of liquidity from the non-financial sector to banking deposits. Encouraging performance by Russian enterprises, as well as an increase in real income of Russian households contributed to enhancement of commercial bank resources. According to CBR data, during the first seven months of 2001 funds on rouble- and dollar-denominated deposits grew by 23% and 24% respectively, totalling R442 bn and R434 bn as of August 1, 2001, with the share of household deposits rising to 20% compared to 19% over the last two years. It is only natural that commercial banks should relax lending standards during an economic boom. The stock of commercial bank loans to the real sector amounted to R997 bn on August 1, 2001, up 20% from the beginning of the year. The quality of bank credit portfolios remained stable for the seventh month in a row. Following in the footsteps of local depositors, the Western banking community is regaining confidence in the Russian banking system. In September 2001 the media reported that Western banks appear to be prepared to provide unsecured loans to their Russian counterparts for the first time since the 1998 crisis.

Credit portfolios of commercial banks



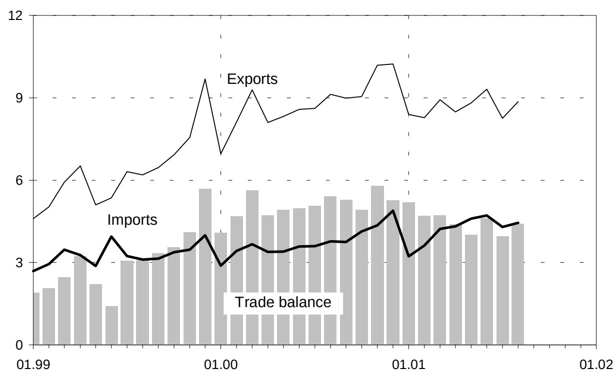
Source: CBR.

It is important to remember, however, that banking risks increase on the economic upswing and materialise on the downswing. Defences should be put in place now, in the period of economic growth. Unfortunately, it seems safe to say that significant structural change in the Russian banking sector is unlikely in the near future. The CBR prefers and is planning evolutionary progress rather than radical reform. The question is whether there is time for such gradual change before a recession arrives.

Foreign sector

Russian exports to both CIS and non-CIS trade partners have been very unstable since December 2000, and in general the rates of export growth in the first seven months of 2001 were weaker than a year ago. In July 2001 exports to non-CIS countries totaled \$6.9 bn and showed a 9% year-on-year fall, according to the CBR. Exports to CIS countries were \$1.1 bn in July 2001, representing 10% year-on-year growth.

Merchandise exports and imports (\$ bn)



Source: CBR.

The situation on markets for ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, oil, oil products, and cellulose is gloomy. There is a lack of confidence on the oil and oil products market, which has lately been under the influence of several opposing factors. The threat of global economic recession, collapse of activity by airlines (important consumers of oil products), and uncertain future policies of OPEC have pushed oil prices downwards. However, military operations by the U.S. and its allies, and unstable expectations about future availability of oil from the Middle East should have an upward effect on prices. The result was a seesaw in September, with November contracts for North Sea Brent jumping from \$27.37 per barrel at the London International Petroleum Exchange on September 10, 2001 to the peak of $29.43 per barrel on September 14, 2001, and then gradually falling to arrive at the low of $21.52 per barrel on October 3. On October 8, the next day after the U.S. attack on Afghanistan, November futures for Brent rose 2% from previous levels to $21.95 per barrel at the IPE. In September–October, 2001, the price of Russian Urals crude followed Brent with a price differential of about $1.5–$2 per barrel.

Since September 23, 2001, the Russian export tariff on oil has been lowered to 23.4 euros per tonne from 30.5 euros, due to the decrease in prices for Russian Urals crude in June and July. According to the current method of determining oil export tariffs, the new rate was calculated in August on the basis of prices during the two previous months.

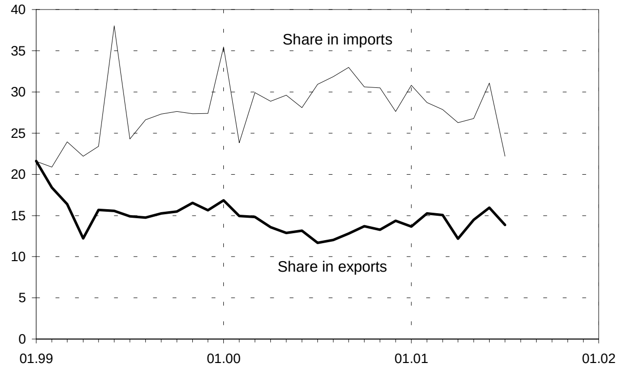
Metals are Russia's second biggest export category after energy, with a share of 12% of total exports in January–July, 2001. According to the State Customs Committee, non-CIS countries accounted for 96% of Russian ferrous metals exports in January–July, 2001. Total export revenue from metals decreased 14% year-on-year, mainly due to falling prices. Already extremely low, world prices for ferrous and non-ferrous metals have not been influenced by the recent events in the U.S.

Despite the unfavourable situation on world markets, Goskomstat reported a 5% year-on-year growth in non-ferrous metallurgy in the first seven months of 2001, due to growth in domestic demand. By contrast, ferrous metallurgy reported zero year-on-year growth, as it was hampered by competition from Ukrainian producers. Russia imported 44% more ferrous metals from CIS countries in January–July 2001 than in the same period of 2000. As a means of protection, Russia introduced quotas on Ukrainian steel pipes as of May 1, 2001, and tariffs of 20–40% on imports of ferrous metals since July 1, 2001.

According to the CBR, imports from non-CIS countries were $3.3 bn in July 2001, which is 33% higher than a year earlier, indicating continuation of the previous trend to intensive import growth, which started in 2000. Imports from CIS countries were $1.0 bn in July 2001 and for the first time since February 2001 showed negative rates of growth (a 14% year-on-year decline).

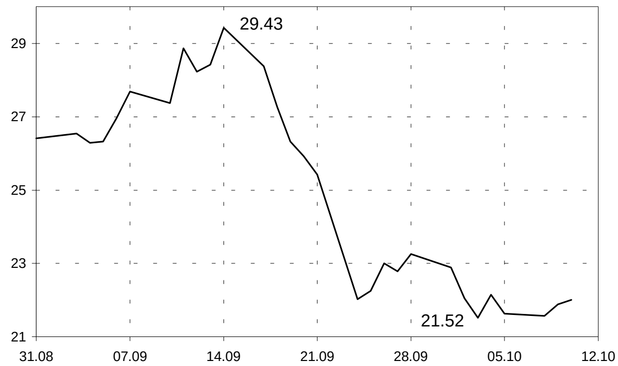
July–September 2001 saw considerable changes in regulations on import duties. Reform began on January 1, 2001, when the new measures were introduced on a preliminary basis for nine months only, in order to test the impact on efficiency of customs authorities and on the volume of budget receipts from customs. There were numerous reasons for the reform in customs taxation. Customs duties in Russia do not

Share of CIS countries in foreign trade (%)



Source: CBR.

IPE November Brent futures ($ per barrel)



Source: www.rbc.ru.

normally serve as prohibitive for imports, but are mainly fiscal in purpose. Firstly, the reform was aimed at lowering duties for some 3600 goods in order to reach optimal levels, ensuring the greatest volume of revenue from import tariffs via an increase in the percentage of taxes successfully collected. Secondly, the reform promoted unification of tariffs for homogenous types of goods, making it impossible for importers to shift between groups in search of a lower tariff. The tariff unification also simplified the work of customs posts.

The experiment proved strongly positive, as federal budget receipts from customs showed a 53% year-on-year increase in H1 2001 to R158 bn, according to the Ministry of Finance. Imports rose 21% year-on-year in dollar terms in January–July, 2001, according to the CBR. A government resolution of August 8, 2001, and State Customs Committee order of September 25, 2001 therefore made the temporary low tariffs permanent

Another important reason for customs reform is the necessity to provide Russian industry with cheaper equipment for modernising production facilities. As of October 1, 2001, import tariffs are set at 5–10% for industrial equipment that is not produced domestically (some 400 types of machine). Previously, tariff rates for these products were 15–20%.

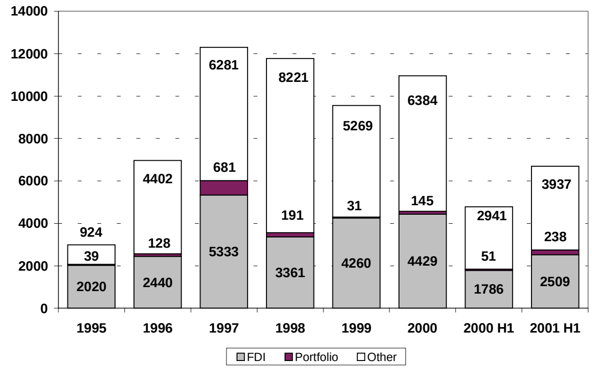
Output of goods and services

The index of real gross output of the five base sectors of the economy, covering production of goods (industry, construction, agriculture) and goods-related services (freight transportation and retail trade) increased by 2.7% in July–August in seasonally adjusted terms (0.3% per month in Q2 and 0.1% per month in Q1 2001). As a result the index of real gross output of the five base sectors was up 8.5% y-o-y in August 2001.

Acceleration of output growth was due to a rapid increase of construction and agricultural output. In August real construction volumes were up 12.2% y-o-y (6.4% in Q2 and 6.9% in Q1 2001). Growth of construction is currently driven by the residential sector: the area of dwellings completed in August was 16.8% larger than a year earlier. Agricultural output in August was 10.3% higher than in the same period of 2000 (1.3% in Q2 and 0.5% in Q1 2001). Industrial production in seasonally adjusted terms grew in 2001 at a more or less stable rate of 0.4–0.5% per month and was up 5.1% y-o-y in August.

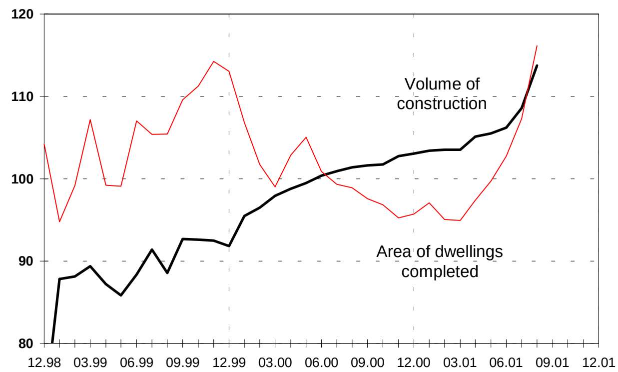
In the service sector highest rates of growth have been in retail trade and communications. In August 2001 the real volume of retail trade was up 11.7% y-o-y (data for retail trade has been revised back to 1995), while the real volume of wholesale trade showed a y-o-y increase of only 2.9%. The real vol-

Foreign investment inflows ($ mn)



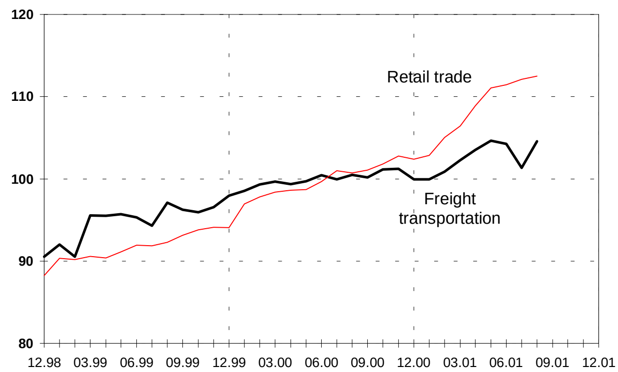
Source: Goskomstat.

Real gross output in construction (2000 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Real gross output in transportation and trade (2000 = 100, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

ume of communication services in August was 10.3% higher than in August 2000. At the same time freight transportation turnover increased only 4.1% y-o-y, and passenger transportation turnover was even 0.7% lower than in August 2000.

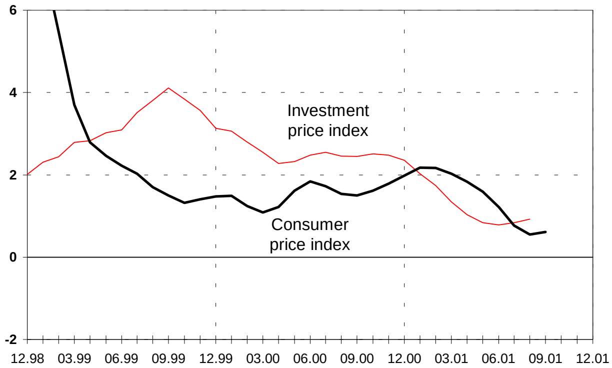
Prices

Consumer inflation remains low: CPI increased by 0.6% in September 2001 after zero growth in August. The 12-month rate of CPI growth decreased to 20.0% in September, the lowest growth rate since November 2000. Low rates of inflation are mainly due to a third consecutive month of seasonal decline in food prices (down 0.2% in September). At the same time CPI for non-food goods grew in September by 1.2% and CPI for paid services increased by 2.6%.

The rate of growth of the investment price index increased slightly from 0.7% in June to 0.9% in August, following acceleration of investment demand (see AGGREGATE DEMAND). But the 12-month rate of growth of the investment price index in August was equal to 21.4%, only slightly above that of CPI (20.8%).

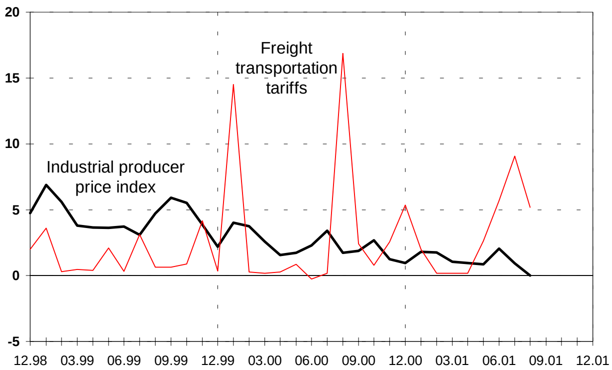
The composite producer price index, covering industry, construction, agriculture, freight transportation and business communications, grew by 0.5% in August 2001 – its lowest rate of growth since August 1998. PPI in industry remained unchanged from July, PPI for business communications increased in August by only 0.2%, and PPI in agriculture declined for the third month in a row due to the good harvest. At the same time transportation tariffs increased in August by 5.2% (due to 9.5% growth of tariffs for rail transportation), and were the major source of the overall PPI increase in August. The 12-month rate of growth of the composite PPI in August was 21.6%. The PPI for industry rose 17.4% y-o-y, and the 12-month rate of growth of freight transportation tariffs was 42.5%.

Monthly rates of growth of price indices for the components of final demand (%)*



** 3-month moving averages.*
Source: Goskomstat.

Monthly rates of growth of producer price indices in industry and transportation(%)

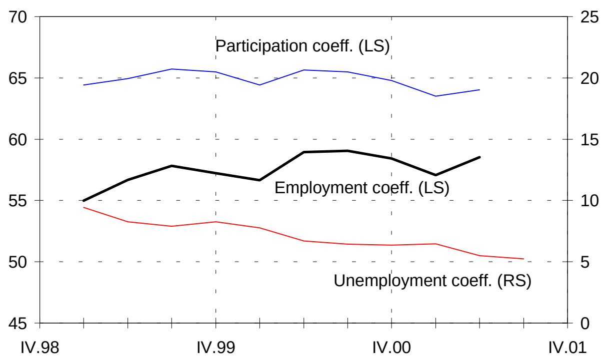


Source: Goskomstat.

Labour market

Statistics on the situation in the labour market are somewhat contradictory. Recently released labour survey data for end-May show employment starting to decline, with a total 64.6 mn people in jobs, down 0.4 mn y-o-y. However, according to an alternative estimate (using the balance of labour resources method) employment at end-May was equal to 65.0 mn, or 0.2 mn higher than a year earlier. The number of unemployed (from labour survey data) at end-May was equal to 6.1 mn, or 1.3 mn lower than a year earlier. Goskomstat preliminary estimates for end-August put employment at 65.2 mn (balance of labour resources method), the same as a year earlier, and unemployment (labour survey method) at

Labour force coefficients (% to population, end of month)



Source: Goskomstat and Ministry of Labour.

5.8 mn, or 1.3 mn lower than a year earlier. In any case it is clear that in 2001 the major cause of reduction in unemployment is not growth of employment but reduction of the labour force participation rate.

Registered unemployment increased slightly over 12 months to August. At end-August 2001 the number of registered job-seekers was equal to 1.21 mn compared to 1.18 mn a year previously. The number of registered unemployed was equal to 1.01 mn compared to 0.99 mn at end-August 2000. But the number of registered job vacancies increased much more substantially – from 0.94 mn at end-August 2000 to 1.15 mn at end-August 2001. As a result the vacancy ratio by end-August was equal to 1.0, compared to 1.3 a year earlier. In June–August the number of vacancies even exceeded the number of registered unemployed.

The growth of real reported monthly wages due accelerated in July–August, and in August 2001 they were 22% higher than a year earlier (according to the Goskomstat estimate based on CPI changes, real wages in August were 19% higher than a year earlier). Acceleration of real wage growth was due to low inflation – in nominal terms monthly wages have grown at a more or less stable 12-month rate of 45% since spring 2000. Reduction of personal income tax has not had any visible effect on reported wages so far (except for the shift of annual wage premiums from December 2000 to January 2001).

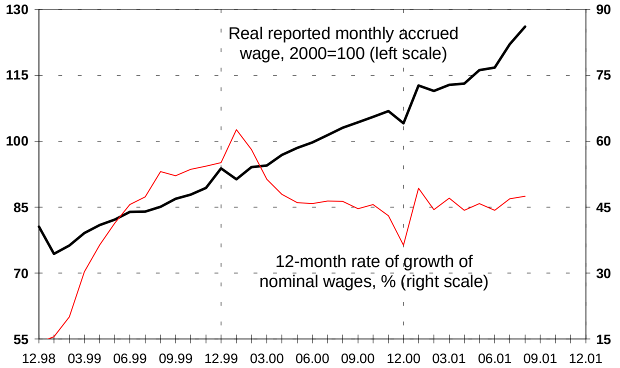
Total wage arrears decreased during August by 4.1% to R32.7 bn, but were still higher than at the end of 2000. Budget wage arrears decreased by 11.1% to 4.4 bn and were lower than at the end of 2000. The bulk of this reduction was in the education sector, where budget wage arrears decreased by 45% during August.

Money

Monetary policy in August and July was conservative: growth rates of monetary aggregates were slightly lower than the average for February–August (to avoid bias we exclude January, when growth rates typically stand at substantial negative figures to compensate seasonal December rise of money supply). In August growth rates of the main monetary aggregates were just a notch below those observed in July. Money supply (M2) grew by 2.7%, rouble deposits – by 2.2% and cash in circulation (M0) showed the same 3.4% rate of increase as in July. We expect moderate growth of monetary aggregates to continue in September, when monetary base (MB) showed a 3% increase for the second month in a row (data on MB is available earlier than other aggregates).

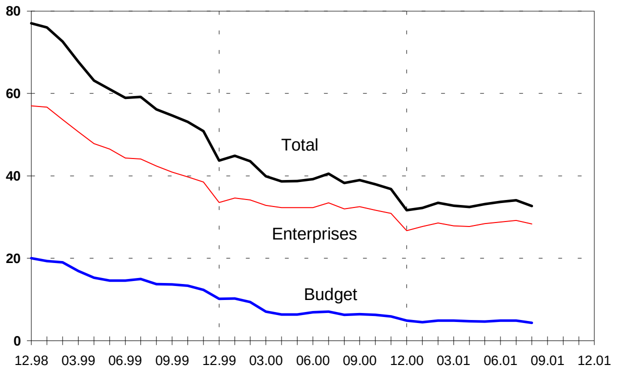
On the inter-bank market an increase of liquidity was observed in the first days of September: bal-

Monthly reported wages due*



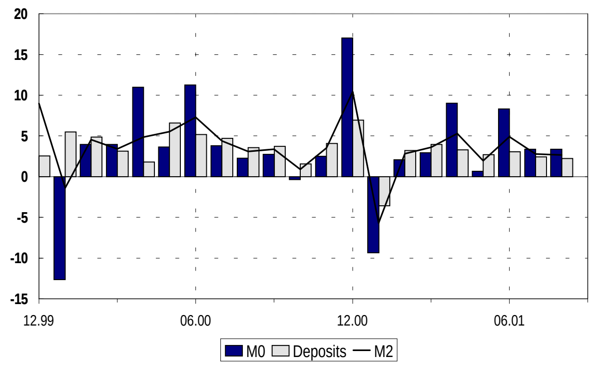
** Seasonally adjusted index of real wages is based on price deflator for consumer expenditures.*
Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Wage arrears (R bn, end of period)



Source: Goskomstat and RET staff estimates.

Changes of M2 and its components (%)



Source: CBR, RET staff calculations.

ances of commercial banks with the CBR rose more than 28%. After that, however, the situation stabilised and the market remained steady for the rest of the month. As a result the monthly average level of balances of commercial banks with the CBR was R82 bn, which is slightly higher than R76 bn in August. The inter-bank MIACR rate experienced two peaks in September. The first smaller one was right before the GKO placement of September 19. The second more substantial rise of the inter-bank rate came at the very end of September. This increase of demand for liquidity was natural at the end of a month and a quarter when additional payments for required reserves and taxes are due.

Exchange rate

The Russian Central Bank has continued to maintain control over the rouble exchange rate despite changes in repatriation requirements that became effective in August and despite the disturbance, which the U.S. terror attacks brought to the world forex market in September. Although the rouble/dollar nominal exchange rate is now above its long-term linear trend, the gradual slide by the rouble is continuing. The rouble/euro exchange rate is more volatile, as the graph shows. It is thus evident which of the exchange rates is the CBR's control variable.

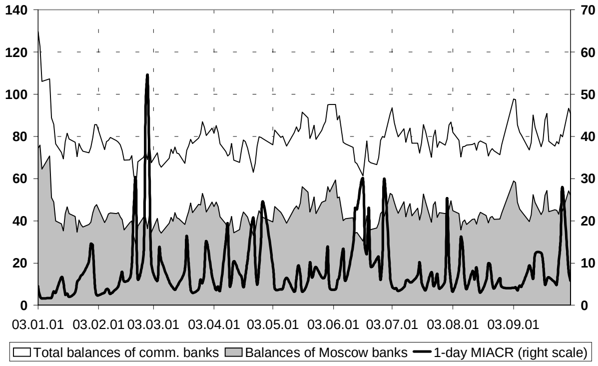
There has been a notable decrease in volumes of foreign currency traded on MICEX. Total volume traded on MICEX in August decreased by 32% from July and by a further 14% in September. Volumes dropped not only at the UTS (Unified Trading Session) where mandatory repatriation of export revenues takes place but also at the second daily session (the inter-bank session). However, increase of international reserves has kept up a decent pace. Gross international reserves rose by $1 bn in August. Slow-down in growth of GIR in September to $400 mn can be explained by a peak of almost $1.2bn in interest payments on Russia's foreign debt in August.

The trend of real appreciation of the rouble against the U.S. dollar has slowed down over the past three months due to deceleration of Russian monthly inflation. In August the rouble even depreciated against the dollar in real terms by 0.4% due to zero monthly inflation. The rouble started depreciating in real terms against European currencies in July. Although precise data for August are not yet available, we are positive that this tendency will continue and accelerate.

Financial markets

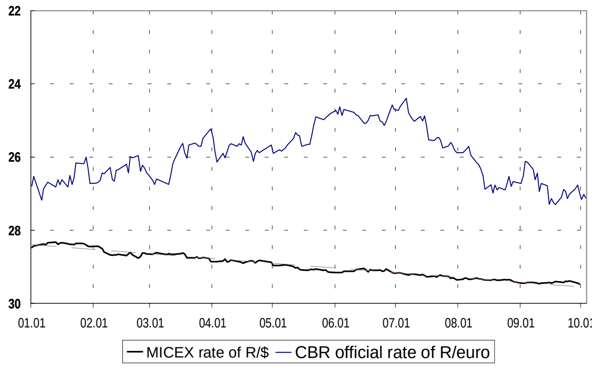
Russian financial markets, like all markets worldwide, were affected by the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11. Reflecting

One-day MIACR interest rate and balances of commercial banks with the CBR (R bn)



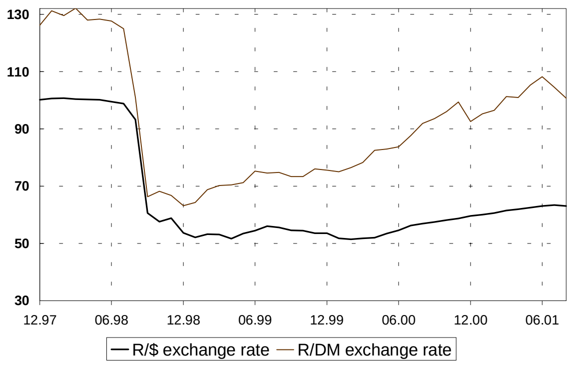
Source: CBR, 'Denezhny Rynok'.

Rouble exchange rates



Source: MICEX, Denezhnyi Rynok, CBR.

Real exchange rate of rouble to dollar and German mark (Dec 95 = 100%)

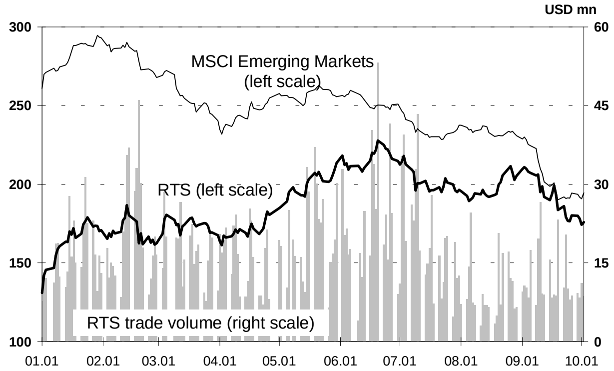


Source: CBR, Bundesbank, Bureau of Labour Statistics, UEPLAC, RET staff calculations.

negative international sentiment, the RTS index declined by 7.6% during the week following the attack, as trade on American exchanges was suspended. At the end of September the Russian stock market was hit by an unexpected drop in oil prices. The oil price development gave the answer to a long-standing question, proving that prices for oil are demand driven (the drop was determined by anticipated decrease of demand for oil due to slowing of world economic growth). The Russian stock market remains thin with average daily trading volumes in September of $12 mn and total volume traded at almost $250 mn, just a notch below the August figure.

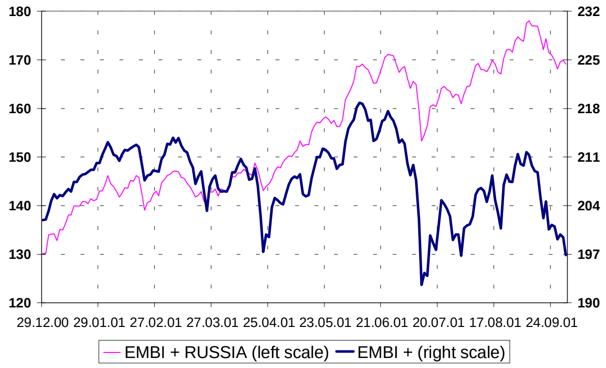
The market for Russian foreign currency-denominated debt slid along with all emerging market debt after September 11. While Russian debt initially showed immunity and outperformed the overall market, the decline accelerated after the abrupt drop in oil prices at the end of September. On the domestic debt front, the Finance Ministry suspended placement of a four-year OFZ planned for September 12. Anxiety after the U.S. attacks caused the market to demand a yield level higher than what the Ministry was ready to offer. A placement of short-term GKOs took place as scheduled on September 19. Almost a half of the planned R4 bn (R1.92 bn) was placed with average-weighted yield of 13.9%. These facts illustrate that Ministry of Finance fully controls the market for domestic debt paper.

RTS index and volume of trade, and MSCI index



Source: RTS, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter.

EMBI+ and EMBI+ Russia indices (Dec 93 = 100%)



Source: JP Morgan.

Table 1: GDP and aggregate demand*

	Nominal GDP	Real GDP, SA	Nominal consumption of goods and services	Real consumption of goods and services**	Nominal expenditures on new construction & equipment	Real expenditures on new con-struction & equipment, SA
	(R bn)	(1997=100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1997=100)
1995	1 540.5	102.6	664.8	100.0	267.0	128.5
1996	2 145.7	99.1	955.4	98.4	376.0	105.3
1997	2 478.6	100.0	1 137.7	102.1	408.8	100.0
1998	2 741.1	95.1	1 355.5	96.5	407.1	88.0
1999	4 757.2	100.2	2 228.1	84.1	670.4	92.7
2000	7 063.4	108.6	2 967.5	92.8	1 165.2	108.8
01.1999			150.6	78.8	28.5	94.0
02			152.8	76.8	31.8	90.0
03	866.8	97.5	167.1	81.7	36.5	91.6
04			168.5	80.0	36.9	90.9
05			171.7	79.7	41.4	87.9
06	1 108.1	99.3	178.1	81.2	52.8	91.1
07			183.2	81.2	56.2	94.3
08			195.8	85.8	61.8	90.8
09	1 358.6	100.8	201.0	86.8	67.6	93.4
10			207.0	88.1	66.5	94.6
11			211.7	89.1	72.0	95.0
12	1 423.8	103.4	240.5	100.0	118.4	98.4
01.2000			210.4	85.4	46.1	101.6
02			208.4	83.7	55.8	104.7
03	1 461.4	106.3	224.3	89.6	63.9	106.1
04			223.7	88.6	64.5	106.0
05			226.2	88.0	75.8	107.4
06	1 641.9	107.8	235.1	89.2	95.7	109.5
07			243.1	90.6	99.0	110.4
08			259.1	95.6	112.9	111.3
09	2 004.0	109.7	262.5	95.6	118.3	111.9
10			271.5	96.9	114.6	112.0
11			280.0	98.4	123.1	112.7
12	1 956.0	110.4	323.1	111.7	195.5	111.8
01.2001			270.0	90.8	70.9	109.8
02			271.7	89.4	82.3	110.2
03	1 886.3	111.5	294.3	95.0	91.7	110.8
04			300.8	95.4	93.4	113.6
05			308.6	96.2	112.8	119.8
06	2 108.2	113.3	319.4	98.0	132.7	116.5
07			324.7	99.2	135.7	119.0
08			341.7	104.4	153.5	120.7
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* Series on consumption and investment differs slightly from SNA concept.
** Based on the nominal consumption figures deflated by CPI.
SA - seasonally adjusted.

Table 2: Industrial production

	Industrial production, total, SA*	Industrial production, total	Oil extraction, SAAL	Natural gas extraction, SAAL	Electricity production, SAAL	Coal production, SAAL
	(1997=100)	(R bn)	(mn t)	(bn cub. m)	(bn kWt/h)	(mn t)
1995	102.7	988.9	298	595	862	262
1996	98.0	1443.4	293	601	848	255
1997	100.0	1601.0	297	571	833	245
1998	94.8	1681.2	294	591	826	232
1999	105.2	3150.2	295	592	846	250
2000	117.8	4762.5	313	584	878	258
01.1999	100.8	187.6	294	595	829	244
02	101.2	197.8	289	587	826	240
03	102.1	238.7	293	603	851	247
04	102.7	236.6	294	602	853	248
05	103.8	225.9	295	604	840	242
06	104.5	246.7	296	593	849	247
07	105.3	256.8	296	584	841	255
08	106.7	272.8	296	587	848	259
09	106.9	291.7	295	587	859	256
10	107.7	308.5	295	581	840	255
11	108.2	321.6	297	591	857	252
12	112.7	365.5	300	588	858	255
01.2000	115.0	331.7	302	590	871	256
02	113.5	350.8	308	597	882	263
03	114.7	387.5	305	581	857	255
04	116.1	359.2	306	580	861	256
05	114.9	361.1	310	578	880	263
06	117.5	384.5	311	585	874	260
07	119.7	391.6	314	591	885	254
08	119.0	407.7	316	585	881	252
09	120.2	417.6	319	583	876	256
10	120.9	442.7	320	585	899	258
11	120.8	451.9	323	575	885	263
12	120.8	476.2	322	577	885	261
01.2001	120.1	436.4	322	580	883	261
02	121.8	430.2	320	572	888	260
03	121.9	482.0	326	585	872	270
04	122.4	467.2	328	583	893	259
05	122.9	468.1	333	579	870	269
06	123.7	477.5	340	582	898	274
07	123.2	491.8	341	550	903	293
08	125.0	503.2	342	561	897	293
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* Based on year-on-year growth rates at prices of the previous year.
SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.

Table 3: Output by sector

	Gross agricultural output at constant prices, SA	Agricultural production, animal products, SA	Real volume of construction works, SA*	Area of dwellings completed, SAAL	Freight transportation turnover, SAAL	Freight carried by rail, SAAL
	(1997=100)	(1997=100)	(1997=100)	(mn sq. m)	(bn t-km)	(mn t)
1995	103.8	118.3	127.6	41.0	3 679	1 025
1996	98.5	105.3	106.8	34.3	3 509	909
1997	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.7	3 390	887
1998	86.8	98.2	95.0	30.7	3 278	834
1999	90.4	97.5	100.8	32.0	3 452	946
2000	96.7	98.1	112.4	30.3	3 625	1 047
01.1999	89.6	97.6	98.7	25.2	3 336	868
02	89.9	97.7	99.0	29.5	3 282	880
03	90.6	97.6	100.4	36.7	3 463	895
04	93.6	97.7	98.0	27.7	3 462	910
05	94.1	97.3	96.5	28.7	3 468	934
06	94.1	98.7	99.3	35.6	3 455	943
07	89.3	96.7	102.8	30.5	3 419	962
08	80.7	97.3	99.5	31.8	3 521	974
09	88.5	97.6	104.1	34.3	3 489	988
10	90.1	97.3	104.1	33.0	3 478	984
11	90.9	97.2	103.9	35.2	3 500	1 001
12	93.0	97.4	103.2	35.8	3 550	1 016
01.2000	94.4	96.5	107.3	30.9	3 571	1 002
02	96.3	99.3	108.4	32.5	3 600	1 077
03	97.4	98.2	110.1	28.0	3 614	1 037
04	97.7	97.8	111.0	32.1	3 601	1 029
05	98.2	98.1	111.8	33.1	3 615	1 038
06	98.2	98.1	112.8	29.6	3 641	1 065
07	96.0	98.1	113.4	30.6	3 622	1 027
08	98.3	98.2	113.9	30.3	3 642	1 034
09	97.0	98.1	114.2	29.3	3 631	1 046
10	96.2	98.2	114.3	29.9	3 667	1 055
11	95.8	98.3	115.5	28.9	3 669	1 093
12	94.8	98.3	115.8	28.4	3 622	1 057
01.2001	94.8	98.7	116.2	30.9	3 623	1 013
02	96.4	98.3	116.4	28.0	3 657	1 043
03	98.3	98.2	116.3	28.8	3 707	1 062
04	98.5	98.5	118.1	30.0	3 752	1 039
05	99.8	98.6	118.6	29.9	3 793	1 052
06	99.5	97.9	119.4	31.8	3 779	1 068
07	109.9	98.5	122.0	31.8	3 673	1 064
08	115.0	99.2	127.8	35.4	3 791	1 074
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* Based on year-on-year growth rates at prices of the previous year.
SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.

Table 4: Trade

	Wholesale trade*	Real wholesale trade*	Retail sales**	Real retail sales**	Paid services, total, current prices	Real paid services, total
	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)	(R bn)	(1995 = 100)
1995	106.5	100.0	553.5	100.0	113.0	100.0
1996	353.4	109.2	754.5	100.6	200.3	92.1
1997	500.6	120.8	880.6	105.2	269.5	95.5
1998	607.3	130.1	1069.3	101.2	318.5	94.5
1999	1 136.5	128.6	1827.2	93.0	447.4	101.3
2000	1 721.6	152.4	2387.4	101.1	615.7	107.7
01.1999	60.4	99.5	123.5	87.8	28.7	93.7
02	62.6	99.5	125.0	85.4	29.5	90.5
03	74.4	106.7	136.6	90.5	32.4	96.5
04	77.9	99.3	137.8	88.4	32.7	96.9
05	83.8	140.3	141.0	88.3	32.8	98.5
06	88.4	139.0	144.7	89.0	36.9	101.3
07	98.3	132.5	148.1	88.9	39.1	105.0
08	103.0	123.1	159.7	94.5	40.5	107.5
09	118.6	148.6	164.1	95.2	41.4	106.4
10	114.8	152.7	170.2	97.3	41.9	106.1
11	120.0	152.7	173.2	97.8	44.5	112.7
12	134.3	149.9	203.3	112.9	47.0	100.9
01.2000	110.3	130.4	172.5	94.0	39.9	100.3
02	120.6	141.0	170.8	92.5	39.7	93.7
03	134.8	145.2	182.8	98.2	43.8	100.3
04	126.7	124.0	181.1	96.3	44.6	102.3
05	132.1	170.8	182.8	95.7	46.1	106.6
06	144.7	176.6	188.3	96.7	50.9	110.5
07	146.1	153.5	193.0	97.8	54.7	115.3
08	152.8	143.8	205.5	103.2	57.2	118.8
09	152.3	152.1	209.1	103.4	56.9	113.6
10	159.8	169.4	217.4	105.6	58.0	112.9
11	162.1	163.5	222.9	106.7	59.5	119.1
12	179.3	159.0	261.2	122.6	64.4	99.0
01.2001	161.7	157.3	217.0	100.0	56.1	106.5
02	168.0	160.6	218.6	99.3	55.8	98.7
03	189.9	165.5	237.5	106.1	59.9	101.1
04	183.8	144.6	241.3	106.2	62.7	105.8
05	174.4	181.4	247.9	107.5	64.1	108.7
06			252.3	108.0	70.5	112.1
07			254.2	108.6	74.2	115.9
08			269.8	115.3	75.8	118.3
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*Wholesalers only, including exports.

** Including catering. Revised by Goskomstat in September 2001.

Table 5: Labour market

	Employment	Unemployment rate, ILO concept	Registered vacancy ratio*	Man-days lost in strikes	Nominal average monthly wage due**	Real average monthly wage due, SA***
	(mn)	(%)	(Ratio)	(th)	(R)	(Dec-97=100)
1995	66.4	8.5	6.1	1 366	472	86.3
1996	65.9	9.6	9.2	4 009	790	91.8
1997	64.7	10.8	7.6	6 001	950	96.1
1998	63.6	11.9	5.4	2 882	1 095	83.2
1999	64.1	12.6	3.6	1 790	1 581	64.9
2000	64.7	10.4	1.6	236	2 253	78.4
01.1999	63.2	13.8	6.6	577	1 167	57.3
02	63.2	14.1	6.1	532	1 199	58.7
03	63.5	13.7	5.5	83	1 385	61.0
04	63.8	13.1	4.4	15	1 423	62.5
05	64.2	12.4	3.6	15	1 472	63.5
06	64.5	12.1	2.9	6	1 626	65.0
07	64.6	11.9	2.6	6	1 618	64.9
08	64.6	11.8	2.4	5	1 608	66.0
09	64.7	11.9	2.2	99	1 684	67.7
10	64.6	12.1	2.2	228	1 716	68.6
11	64.6	12.3	2.4	42	1 789	69.9
12	64.0	12.2	2.5	184	2 283	73.4
01.2000	63.8	12.0	2.4	91	1 830	71.1
02	63.5	11.9	2.3	65	1 839	73.5
03	63.9	11.3	2.1	27	2 018	74.0
04	64.4	10.8	1.7	7	2 039	76.2
05	64.8	10.2	1.4	0	2 101	77.5
06	65.0	10.1	1.3	0	2 294	77.9
07	65.1	10.0	1.3	0	2 302	79.3
08	65.2	9.8	1.3	1	2 289	80.8
09	65.1	9.8	1.3	1	2 367	81.9
10	65.1	9.8	1.3	2	2 425	82.9
11	65.0	9.7	1.5	17	2 508	83.5
12	64.9	9.8	1.6	25	3 025	82.6
01.2001	64.9	9.8	1.7	4	2 733	88.0
02	64.8	9.9	1.7	12	2 655	86.9
03	64.8	9.4	1.6	0	2 964	88.0
04	64.9	9.0	1.4	1	2 923	88.2
05	65.0	8.5	1.2	1	3 054	90.6
06	65.1	8.4	1.1	6	3 284	90.9
07	65.1	8.3	1.0	0	3 364	95.4
08	65.2	8.2	1.0	0	3 370	98.9
09						
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* Registered number of job-seekers per registered vacancy.
** Yearly figures reported by Goskomstat are not equal to monthly average.
*** Based on CPI changes.
SA - seasonally adjusted, SAAL - seasonally adjusted annual level.

Table 6: Social indicators

	Personal income, per capita, official	Real personal income, per capita, official	Official minimum monthly wage	Average monthly pension	Official monthly subsistence level*	Share of population below subsistence level*
	(R)	(1995 = 100)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(%)
1995	514.9	100.0	42.6	188.1	264.1	26.2
1996	768.3	101.3	72.7	302.1	369.9	21.4
1997	939.8	108.2	83.5	328.2	411.2	21.2
1998	1 006.5	91.4	83.5	399.0	493.3	24.6
1999	1 626.5	78.5	83.5	448.6	1044.0	39.1
2000	2 177.6	87.3	107.7	694.7	1210.4	33.7
01.1999	1 160.7	64.9	83.5	403.0		
02	1 299.0	69.8	83.5	403.1		
03	1 382.8	72.3	83.5	403.1	947.9	43.6
04	1 544.1	78.4	83.5	403.2		
05	1 486.3	73.8	83.5	451.6		
06	1 585.4	77.2	83.5	455.5	1057.1	40.7
07	1 597.0	75.7	83.5	455.7		
08	1 686.6	79.0	83.5	455.9		
09	1 693.9	78.2	83.5	456.1	1084.9	39.6
10	1 755.0	79.9	83.5	455.6		
11	1 803.4	81.1	83.5	519.2		
12	2 523.9	112.2	83.5	521.1	1085.9	32.5
01.2000	1 515.7	65.8	83.5	521.6		
02	1 835.8	78.9	83.5	612.5		
03	2 009.4	85.8	83.5	613.1	1137.7	41.2
04	2 044.1	86.5	83.5	613.2		
05	1 995.2	83.0	83.5	693.8		
06	2 209.7	89.6	83.5	693.9	1185.0	34.7
07	2 161.3	86.1	132.0	694.4		
08	2 245.2	88.6	132.0	750.0		
09	2 306.9	89.8	132.0	750.1	1234.0	31.8
10	2 266.9	86.5	132.0	748.9		
11	2 423.1	91.1	132.0	821.3		
12	3 118.1	115.3	132.0	823.4	1285.0	26.9
01.2001	1 997.4	71.8	200.0	824.2		
02	2 322.4	81.7	200.0	900.2		
03	2 586.7	89.3	200.0	916.4	1396.0	36.6
04	2 752.2	93.4	200.0	917.3		
05	2 590.6	86.4	200.0	1015.7		
06	2 977.4	97.7	200.0	1019.3	1507.0	31.3
07	2 921.2	95.4	300.0	1020.3		
08	2 999.2	98.0	300.0	1126.8		
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* New methodology for quarterly estimates since Q1 1999 .

Table 7: Financial performance of enterprises*

	Profits minus losses**	Overall liabilities	Overdue liabilities	<u>of which</u>: overdue payables to suppliers	Loans and bank credits	Current assets
	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn	R bn
1995		574.3	249.6	122.3	91.4	
1996		1065.0	538.0	245.9	123.8	
1997		1453.0	782.2	344.7	164.7	
1998	0.4	2811.5	1309.2	586.0	514.0	2686.7
1999	579.0	3609.4	1445.3	619.5	708.6	3662.5
2000	1046.5	4479.9	1675.2	712.5	965.0	4894.6
01.1999	12.8	2865.4	1319.2	583.5	518.4	2620.4
02	30.6	2927.4	1372.0	597.7	540.1	2707.9
03	27.7	3110.4	1415.6	623.8	558.8	2986.5
04	44.4	3238.1	1454.6	640.6	586.8	3004.7
05	44.4	3283.1	1463.7	639.3	615.8	3084.5
06	43.4	3305.5	1490.3	654.1	605.8	3242.9
07	50.9	3391.0	1509.6	654.4	623.7	3248.0
08	50.5	3395.6	1528.7	658.7	614.9	3297.9
09	50.6	3503.0	1523.1	665.9	648.0	3435.7
10	54.8	3580.1	1541.9	665.0	674.7	3488.1
11	87.6	3605.1	1518.2	694.4	694.2	3566.8
12	81.3	3609.4	1445.3	619.5	708.6	3662.5
01.2000	59.9	3550.8	1449.9	615.5	706.4	3582.5
02	85.6	3804.4	1580.0	685.0	740.8	3831.7
03	89.3	4042.5	1676.8	729.0	736.2	4070.0
04	75.4	4115.6	1701.9	728.4	778.8	4146.5
05	95.7	4118.4	1704.6	747.8	786.6	4203.5
06	69.5	4234.0	1713.1	748.0	804.7	4386.6
07	111.7	4311.6	1747.4	766.1	834.0	4444.3
08	86.6	4263.6	1732.2	765.9	839.1	4523.8
09	85.5	4442.3	1741.4	750.8	889.2	4737.8
10	99.9	4472.6	1724.5	748.4	906.2	4768.9
11	109.0	4490.0	1708.4	742.7	925.8	4824.7
12	78.5	4479.9	1675.2	712.5	965.0	4894.6
01.2001	110.0	4994.1	1689.2	732.8	1237.2	5232.5
02	99.0	5194.1	1735.4	739.9	1274.6	5376.4
03	81.7	5388.4	1736.1	748.0	1324.0	5752.8
04	100.0	5498.0	1763.1	760.1	1380.0	5808.2
05	109.6	5588.3	1752.4	785.5	1402.9	5918.5
06	78.1	5673.6	1769.4	771.5	1441.4	6155.7
07	74.4	5850.8	1819.2	795.8	1519.2	6254.9
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* Large and medium sized enterprises. Pre-1998 series include data for industry, construction, transport and agriculture.
From 1998 series include also communications, trade and catering, wholesalers, housing, 'other' sectors, and tourism since 2000.
** Excluding agriculture

Table 8: Prices (end of period)

	Consumer price index, total	Consumer price index, food & beverages	Consumer price index, non-food goods	Consumer price index, paid services	Composite producer price index	Industrial producer price index
	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)	(Dec-97=100)
1995	74.0	77.9	78.5	55.0		74.1
1996	90.1	91.7	92.5	81.6		93.0
1997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1998	184.4	196.0	199.5	118.3	121.4	123.2
1999	251.7	266.4	277.7	158.5	190.1	206.2
2000	302.5	314.1	329.1	211.9	252.7	271.3
01.1999	199.9	216.2	211.9	123.2	128.6	131.7
02	208.1	225.6	220.2	127.1	134.5	139.1
03	213.9	231.9	227.4	129.5	138.9	144.4
04	220.4	238.0	236.6	133.6	143.2	149.7
05	225.3	242.7	243.0	136.4	147.9	155.1
06	229.6	247.0	246.8	141.1	152.2	160.9
07	236.0	254.8	251.6	145.6	156.5	165.9
08	238.8	255.8	257.6	148.5	162.4	173.8
09	242.3	257.9	264.5	151.4	170.3	184.0
10	245.6	260.1	270.3	154.5	178.8	194.2
11	248.6	262.7	274.5	157.1	185.9	201.7
12	251.7	266.4	277.7	158.5	190.1	206.2
01.2000	257.6	272.1	283.8	163.8	199.6	214.4
02	260.3	273.4	287.4	168.7	205.4	222.5
03	262.0	273.6	291.5	171.2	209.3	228.2
04	264.2	274.4	295.8	174.9	212.4	231.7
05	268.8	280.5	299.1	177.2	215.5	235.8
06	275.7	289.6	301.6	182.6	219.4	241.2
07	280.7	294.7	304.1	189.4	225.1	249.5
08	283.4	295.5	308.3	195.1	232.1	253.8
09	287.2	297.3	314.6	200.5	237.0	258.5
10	293.2	303.7	320.5	205.3	243.2	265.4
11	297.6	308.2	325.2	208.6	247.7	268.8
12	302.5	314.1	329.1	211.9	252.7	271.3
01.2001	310.9	323.7	333.7	221.7	257.7	276.2
02	318.0	331.0	338.0	231.3	262.5	281.1
03	324.0	337.0	342.2	239.3	265.5	284.1
04	329.7	343.6	345.2	245.9	268.5	286.8
05	335.5	351.5	348.2	250.3	271.1	289.3
06	340.9	358.3	350.2	256.7	276.2	295.2
07	342.5	357.4	352.1	264.1	280.4	297.9
08	342.5	353.6	355.1	270.0	282.2	297.9
09	344.6	352.8	359.0	276.9		
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Table 9: Foreign Trade

	Exports total*	Exports of oil & oil products	Exports of natural gas	Imports total*	Imports of machinery & equipment	Trade balance total*
	($ bn)	($ bn)	($ bn)	($ bn)	($ bn)	($ bn)
1995	81.1	17.3	10.8	60.8	15.8	20.2
1996	88.6	23.1	15.8	68.8	14.6	19.8
1997	88.2	21.9	16.4	73.7	18.5	14.5
1998	74.2	14.5	13.3	59.1	15.6	15.1
1999	75.8	18.8	11.4	39.7	9.9	36.1
2000	105.5	36.1	16.6	44.9	10.6	60.6
01.1999	4.6	0.9	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.9
02	5.0	0.8	1.0	3.0	0.9	2.0
03	6.0	1.1	0.9	3.5	1.0	2.5
04	6.5	1.4	0.7	3.3	1.0	3.2
05	5.1	1.4	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2
06	5.4	1.5	0.7	4.0	0.8	1.4
07	6.3	1.6	0.7	3.2	0.7	3.1
08	6.2	1.9	0.7	3.1	0.7	3.1
09	6.5	1.7	0.7	3.1	0.7	3.4
10	6.9	2.0	1.1	3.4	0.7	3.5
11	7.6	2.0	1.3	3.5	0.8	4.1
12	9.7	2.4	1.5	4.0	1.0	5.7
01.2000	7.0	2.2	1.6	2.9	0.4	4.1
02	8.1	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.0	4.7
03	9.3	2.8	1.6	3.7	0.9	5.6
04	8.1	2.4	1.2	3.4	0.8	4.7
05	8.3	3.4	1.2	3.4	0.8	4.9
06	8.6	3.4	1.1	3.6	0.9	5.0
07	8.6	3.3	1.2	3.6	0.8	5.0
08	9.1	3.3	1.1	3.8	0.9	5.3
09	9.0	3.2	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.3
10	9.0	2.9	1.4	4.1	0.9	4.9
11	10.2	3.7	1.7	4.4	1.0	5.8
12	10.2	2.8	1.8	4.9	1.3	5.3
01.2001	8.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.7	5.2
02	8.3	2.7	1.7	3.6	0.9	4.6
03	8.9	2.9	1.7	4.2	1.0	4.7
04	8.5	2.8	1.4	4.3	1.0	4.2
05	8.8	3.2	1.4	4.6	1.2	4.2
06	9.3	3.3	1.3	4.7	1.2	4.6
07	8.3	3.1	1.1	4.3	1.1	4.0
08	8.9			4.4		4.4
09						
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12						

* Balance of payments methodology.

Table 10: Balance of payments ($ mn)

	1998	1999	2000	2000 Q2	2000 Q3	2000 Q4	2001 Q1	2001 Q2
Current Account	**687**	**24731**	**46317**	**10942**	**10552**	**12923**	**11773**	**9376**
Trade balance	*12813*	*31845*	*52985*	*12565*	*13396*	*14192*	*12501*	*10454*
Export	87257	84733	115197	27357	29653	32014	27500	29127
Import	-74443	-52763	-62213	-14793	-16257	-17822	-14999	-18673
Merchandise trade balance	*16869*	*36129*	*60703*	*14630*	*15601*	*16089*	*14515*	*12981*
Export	74884	75666	105565	25009	26728	29464	25594	26613
Import	-58015	-39537	-44862	-10379	-11127	-13375	-11079	-13632
Service balance	*-4056*	*-4284*	*-7719*	*-2066*	*-2205*	*-1897*	*-2014*	*-2527*
Export	12372	9067	9632	2348	2925	2550	1907	2514
Import	-16428	-13351	-17351	-4414	-5129	-4447	-3921	-5040
Income and Wages	*-11790*	*-7716*	*-6736*	*-1716*	*-2803*	*-1225*	*-722*	*-1159*
Received	4301	3881	4753	718	713	812	2762	1066
Paid	-16091	-11597	-11489	-2434	-3517	-2037	-3484	-2225
Wages	-164	221	268	59	69	85	87	52
Received	301	425	500	116	129	152	196	198
Paid	-465	-204	-232	-57	-61	-67	-109	-146
Income	-11626	-7937	-7004	-1775	-2872	-1310	-809	-1211
Received	4000	3456	4253	602	584	659	2566	868
Paid	-15626	-11393	-11257	-2378	-3456	-1970	-3374	-2079
Current Transfers	*-337*	*601*	*69*	*94*	*-41*	*-44*	*-6*	*81*
Received	308	1183	807	251	153	183	285	295
Paid	-644	-582	-738	-157	-194	-228	-291	-215
Capital Account	**8397**	**-17750**	**-37050**	**-10183**	**-7752**	**-9290**	**-9325**	**-7841**
Capital transfers (net)	*-382*	*-328*	*10955*	*-39*	*10976*	*-4*	*-105*	*-153*
Direct investments abroad	*-1270*	*-1963*	*-3208*	*-466*	*-980*	*-1071*	*-843*	*-675*
Direct investments into Russia	*2761*	*3309*	*2714*	*469*	*661*	*1048*	*547*	*641*
Portfolio investments abroad	*-257*	*254*	*-380*	*9*	*-292*	*-135*	*305*	*-26*
Portfolio investments into Russia	*8876*	*-1199*	*-9923*	*-1530*	*-8541*	*-435*	*-109*	*8*
Other investment - assets	*-15907*	*-15271*	*-17043*	*-2009*	*-2815*	*-5545*	*-6235*	*-3022*
Hard currency	824	921	-321	439	289	-1022	-807	662
Bank accounts and deposits	1200	-3909	-3666	-647	-603	-940	-1915	-1263
Trade credits	-6818	-5503	-4179	-178	-866	-2448	1381	-720
Loans provided (not overdue)	5345	4855	5365	977	400	2367	-269	155
Overdue payments	-7425	-5809	-7488	-694	-869	-2114	-2726	-981
Liabilities on shipments under intergovernment agreements	-737	-305	-511	-276	666	-305	190	178
Non-repatriated export revenue	-7959	-5051	-5293	-1266	-1513	-915	-1623	-832
Other assets	-339	-471	-950	-362	-319	-168	-465	-220
Other investment - liabilities	*9322*	*-598*	*-4172*	*-346*	*-2941*	*-258*	*-960*	*790*
National currency	65	3	155	42	35	55	22	0
Bank accounts and deposits	-3050	162	725	-326	497	406	249	1124
Trade credits and advances	321	290	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans received (not overdue)	7325	-2880	-3603	-1260	-596	-596	-1533	-346
Overdue payments	5315	2027	-1637	1116	-2862	-187	426	39
Other liabilities	-654	-201	187	82	-14	64	-124	-27
Adjustments	*-50*	*-176*	*17*	*-52*	*158*	*-182*	*-95*	*-64*
Net international reserves	*5305*	*-1778*	*-16010*	*-6219*	*-3979*	*-2710*	*-1830*	*-5340*
Errors and omissions	**-9084**	**-6980**	**-9267**	**-759**	**-2799**	**-3633**	**-2449**	**-1535**

Table 11: Federal budget (IMF definition)*

	Revenues		Expenditures		Deficit(-) or surplus(+)	
	Total	of which: tax revenues	Total	of which: interest payments	Total	% GDP
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(%)
1995	201.0	175.3	286.2	14.3	-85.2	-5.5
1996	253.8	218.7	427.1	124.5	-173.3	-8.1
1997	311.6	262.1	494.8	117.8	-183.2	-7.4
1998	273.0	236.0	407.2	106.8	-134.2	-4.9
1999	597.5	505.0	662.8	162.6	-65.3	-1.4
2000	1127.5	965.4	965.0	172.3	162.5	2.3
01.1999	27.5	24.6	39.1	10.6	-11.6	
02	54.3	48.7	71.9	18.1	-17.6	
03	88.6	80.1	128.3	30.8	-39.7	-4.6
04	133.4	119.3	177.7	41.6	-44.3	
05	172.7	152.9	231.2	61.1	-58.5	
06	225.5	195.2	291.0	80.3	-65.5	-3.0
07	280.8	242.9	347.4	99.5	-66.6	
08	332.9	285.8	399.5	109.4	-66.6	
09	383.8	326.0	451.7	117.5	-67.9	-1.7
10	441.8	375.6	502.8	124.2	-61.0	
11	508.7	433.0	567.9	139.1	-59.2	
12	597.5	505.0	662.8	162.6	-65.3	-1.1
01.2000	64.9	56.8	44.4	15.7	20.5	
02	138.3	122.7	102.4	27.1	35.9	
03	221.8	196.2	182.5	40.1	39.3	2.7
04	314.0	277.1	248.9	52.7	65.1	
05	415.5	365.2	327.6	70.9	87.9	
06	507.7	443.2	402.0	93.7	105.7	3.2
07	596.1	520.1	462.9	108.5	133.2	
08	693.0	600.4	546.1	127.5	146.9	
09	783.1	678.7	622.2	145.6	160.9	2.7
10	880.3	761.9	703.2	153.0	177.1	
11	990.6	853.0	799.4	164.9	191.2	
12	1127.5	965.4	965.0	172.3	162.5	2.1
01.2001	94.6	88.9	38.5	18.9	56.1	
02	200.1	186.5	143.2	65.7	56.9	
03	318.0	296.9	235.7	88.4	82.3	4.4
04	451.9	420.2	329.2	94.6	122.7	
05	585.4	543.7	436.6	112.0	148.8	
06	711.0	661.8	549.9	128.5	161.1	7.6
07	846.9	783.4	657.8	142.7	189.1	
08	979.3	906.5	771.7	180.1	207.6	
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* Data since 1999 according to Economic Export Group methodology.
Monthly data are cumulative.

Table 12: Consolidated regional and local budgets (Treasury report definition)*

	Revenues		Expenditures		Deficit(-) or surplus(+)	
	Total	of which: tax revenue	Total	of which: housing subsidies	Total	% GDP
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(%)
1995	238.4	189.0	247.0	65.2	-8.6	-0.6
1996	322.9	254.3	342.8	88.6	-19.9	-0.9
1997	414.9	329.0	446.9	106.0	-32.0	-1.3
1998	397.7	308.1	407.1	94.4	-9.4	-0.3
1999	647.9	493.1	648.9	124.6	-1.0	-0.02
2000	1052.6	742.2	1018.7	198.9	33.9	0.5
01.1999	25.7	18.3	22.7	3.8	3.0	
02	51.8	38.6	49.3	8.2	2.5	
03	93.6	71.3	91.5	16.1	2.1	0.2
04	143.4	111.8	138.7	24.9	4.7	
05	193.8	149.4	185.0	32.8	8.8	
06	247.3	188.8	240.0	42.2	7.3	0.3
07	297.4	227.6	288.5	51.4	8.9	
08	356.7	274.0	345.5	63.6	11.2	
09	410.9	314.0	400.6	75.2	10.4	0.3
10	467.5	354.1	454.0	85.5	13.6	
11	543.7	414.3	528.0	99.4	15.7	
12	647.9	493.1	648.9	124.6	-1.0	-0.02
01.2000	41.4	30.2	34.5	6.2	7.0	
02	87.9	64.6	82.3	14.4	5.6	
03	160.7	117.6	154.6	26.0	6.0	0.4
04	242.3	181.5	230.1	39.9	12.2	
05	338.2	251.8	311.6	56.2	26.6	
06	427.3	313.5	402.7	73.8	24.6	0.7
07	505.7	370.2	478.0	89.7	27.7	
08	602.1	444.0	565.1	109.2	37.0	
09	682.3	503.5	642.3	126.5	40.1	0.7
10	765.1	562.3	720.9	143.9	44.2	
11	881.0	645.7	822.9	165.1	58.1	
12	1052.6	742.2	1018.7	198.9	33.9	0.4
01.2001	75.2	43.4	56.0	13.4	19.2	
02	150.1	89.5	130.3	27.7	19.8	
03	245.9	152.5	225.2	46.8	20.7	1.1
04	365.7	230.8	332.9	64.9	32.7	
05	502.1	323.3	444.7	83.4	57.4	
06	602.1	389.5	557.4	100.9	44.7	2.1
07	707.0	461.0	666.4	118.8	40.6	
08	842.3	554.7	786.3	140.2	56.0	
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* Data since 1999 according to Ministry of Finance methodology.
Monthly data are cumulative.

Table 13: Monetary aggregates (end of period)

	Monetary base	Net international reserves (NIR)*	Net domestic assets (NDA)**	M0 - currency in circulation	M2***	Oustanding stock of GKOs and OFZs, nominal
	(R bn)	($ bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)
1995	103.8	7.7	68.1	80.8	220.8	73.7
1996	130.9	1.7	123.0	103.8	288.3	237.1
1997	164.5	4.0	142.1	130.4	374.1	384.9
1998	210.4	-8.4	249.3	187.8	448.3	n.a.
1999	324.3	-3.2	400.7	266.5	704.7	n.a.
2000	519.6	16.0	88.6	419.3	1144.3	184.2
01.1999	202.5	-8.7	412.2	178.0	444.2	n.a.
02	205.2	-8.8	416.8	180.8	463.9	n.a.
03	205.9	-9.0	423.9	174.1	473.8	n.a.
04	227.3	-8.2	425.5	195.2	509.6	n.a.
05	241.4	-7.1	412.0	205.3	542.4	n.a.
06	257.4	-7.3	434.8	216.4	567.7	n.a.
07	262.3	-6.4	417.8	218.2	583.2	n.a.
08	261.8	-6.4	415.6	216.2	590.8	n.a.
09	259.6	-6.1	405.9	212.8	597.4	n.a.
10	269.0	-5.0	390.1	222.0	625.1	n.a.
11	267.1	-4.7	380.4	219.3	646.6	n.a.
12	324.3	-3.2	400.7	266.5	704.7	n.a.
01.2000	296.5	-2.1	354.2	232.9	695.0	258.5
02	306.0	-0.9	331.1	242.0	726.6	253.9
03	318.9	1.3	284.6	251.5	751.4	255.9
04	349.6	3.3	259.7	279.1	787.9	256.8
05	361.4	5.8	204.3	289.3	831.6	255.9
06	397.2	7.5	194.9	321.8	892.2	258.3
07	415.7	10.2	139.5	334.0	931.2	255.1
08	425.0	11.3	118.7	341.6	960.1	259.2
09	437.6	12.7	95.9	351.0	992.4	247.3
10	446.0	13.8	74.5	349.7	1001.2	235.6
11	457.1	15.7	33.5	358.4	1036.4	229.7
12	519.6	16.0	88.6	419.3	1144.3	184.2
01.2001	488.0	16.8	18.4	380.1	1079.3	175.1
02	494.7	16.7	28.2	388.0	1109.7	180.2
03	499.6	18.4		399.4	1149.5	185.7
04	531.1	20.4		435.4	1210.0	189.5
05	550.0	22.5		438.3	1233.7	191.7
06	583.1	24.2		474.7	1294.3	195.4
07	607.5	25.6		490.6	1330.2	196.8
08	628.7	26.4		507.1	1365.5	203.1
09	649.8					193.8
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Source: CBR.

* Since June 2000 NIR and NDA are estimated by RET.

** Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the monetary authorities equal monetary base minus net international reserves.

NDA is calculated using exchange rates of R27/$ for 2000, R24.18/$ for 1999, R6.0/$ for 1998, R5,560/$ for 1997, R4,640/$ for 1996, R3,550/$ for 1995. In 1999 there were some changes in methdology for NDA and NIR data.

*** M2 includes currency in circulation, demand deposits, and time deposits (there is a break in the series from December1996, from then it includes only deposits at banks with active licences).

Table 14: Assets and liabilities of commercial banks including Sberbank (end of period)*

	Total assets	Claims on the general government	Claims on the private sector	Bank savings by Russian citizens (rouble household deposits)	Foreign currency deposits	Foreign liabilities
	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)	(R bn)
1995	342.3	62.6	133.8	70.6	55.3	30.0
1996	497.7	150.7	157.3	118.4	69.4	58.9
1997	622.7	191.5	225.9	148.2	80.5	104.2
1998	933.1	259.4	346.0	149.5	190.9	203.1
1999	1549.7	437.7	521.6	211.1	290.2	222.5
2000	2259.4	526.0	867.1	304.2	420.1	249.0
01.1999	1025.5	299.7	362.6	153.4	204.3	214.5
02	1047.5	303.2	375.2	161.0	206.1	218.4
03	1133.4	326.0	386.0	163.5	215.0	228.8
04	1174.9	347.3	392.0	170.6	224.2	288.1
05	1231.5	371.0	376.1	177.6	224.1	225.6
06	1283.5	390.4	395.9	185.4	233.7	227.7
07	1272.4	397.0	384.8	190.5	223.6	202.5
08	1318.3	399.2	401.1	191.8	238.4	204.0
09	1346.8	403.3	426.2	193.6	243.4	190.6
10	1416.0	415.9	449.0	197.5	257.6	195.4
11	1514.2	420.7	479.0	202.7	278.4	211.5
12	1549.7	437.7	521.6	211.1	290.2	222.5
01.2000	1665.5	459.5	537.8	217.9	317.0	231.8
02	1715.0	456.0	550.8	227.4	345.9	222.4
03	1754.6	460.1	569.3	234.9	344.9	229.1
04	1771.2	467.0	591.0	243.0	341.0	227.0
05	1820.2	470.0	614.6	254.8	345.4	221.0
06	1885.8	471.1	637.0	265.9	356.5	222.5
07	1940.3	440.2	649.5	275.3	375.9	215.3
08	1985.8	489.3	688.8	280.9	371.7	214.5
09	2080.6	498.9	737.5	286.5	404.5	231.3
10	2140.6	516.7	769.5	289.4	423.2	221.7
11	2197.6	520.5	818.7	301.0	428.3	230.4
12	2259.4	526.0	867.1	304.2	420.1	249.0
01.2001	2295.7	527.5	880.7	314.2	445.1	248.6
02	2405.7	538.1	922.3	323.8	509.8	245.3
03	2447.6	546.9	944.0	334.3	486.2	261.8
04	2472.0	561.3	989.2	347.3	477.1	256.4
05	2543.2	567.0	1022.7	354.4	496.4	263.7
06	2645.3	577.5	1055.1	366.1	504.7	310.9
07	2702.8	596.0	1105.5	376.5	512.6	304.8
08	2746.6	600.2	1167.4	385.2	505.0	314.8
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Source: CBR, Goskomstat.

* Since January 1998 only for credit organisations with an active licence.

Table 15: Interest rates (annual rates, period average)*

	CBR refinance rate*	Lending rate**	Deposit rate**	Overnight inter-bank rate	GKO average secondary market yield, all maturities	RTS index, monthly average
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(01.09.95 = 100)
1995	185	147.4	71.0	91.5	132.4	80.9
1996	99	91.4	44.4	38.0	63.1	160.3
1997	31	32.0	16.8	21.0	26.0	427.9
1998	60	41.5	18.9	50.6	n.a.	277.6
1999	57	40.1	13.7	14.8	n.a.	106.9
2000	32	24.3	6.5	7.1	12.7	199.5
01.1999	60	44.8	24.2	28.1	n.a.	57.4
02	60	44.0	22.7	20.4	33.4	67.5
03	60	47.5	18.9	20.7	30.7	81.3
04	60	44.1	14.6	15.2	27.4	79.9
05	60	44.7	14.7	7.1	20.2	96.7
06	55	32.1	11.0	8.4	16.0	116.3
07	55	39.0	12.6	9.0	n.a.	135.5
08	55	38.6	8.8	9.3	n.a.	107.2
09	55	37.9	9.7	18.2	n.a.	93.3
10	55	37.0	9.0	16.1	n.a.	95.0
11	55	38.8	9.4	13.2	n.a.	113.7
12	55	32.1	8.5	11.8	n.a.	130.7
01.2000	45	33.8	13.4	11.8	n.a.	189.8
02	45	31.2	7.9	11.3	n.a.	179.7
03	33	29.5	7.6	6.5	17.2	219.9
04	33	29.1	5.4	11.1	14.9	217.9
05	33	25.3	7.3	7.6	11.4	200.2
06	33	22.8	7.1	5.1	13.1	187.6
07	28	22.5	6.4	3.4	12.9	185.8
08	28	21.2	5.1	4.6	10.3	225.2
09	28	20.2	4.6	3.3	10.6	210.4
10	28	19.9	4.5	5.2	11.3	195.0
11	25	18.2	4.6	8.5	12.2	174.3
12	25	18.1	4.2	7.3	12.8	148.5
01.2001	25	18.5	3.3	5.4	8.1	165.9
02	25	19.1	3.9	12.1	n.a.	172.0
03	25	18.7	3.7	8.3	11.8	172.9
04	25	17.4	3.5	9.0	13.1	166.0
05	25	18.1	4.8	6.9	12.4	203.7
06	25	18.0	4.1	13.2	13.4	217.8
07	25	18.5	3.7	6.2	13.8	203.5
08	25	18.0	4.7	7.3	14.0	198.7
09	25					193.5
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Source: CBR, RTS
* Period average except monthly CBR refinance data, which is for end of month (annual is annual average).
** Data prior to January 1997 are not compatibale with current methodology. From 1998 data on lending rate are for commercial banks excluding Sberbank.

Table 16: Exchange rates and stock market

	MT $ index, end of period	Exchange rate (MICEX), period average*	Exchange rate (MICEX), end of period*	Real exchange rate, period average**	Gross international reserves (including gold, end of period)	_of which_: Gold reserves (valued at $300 per ounce)
	(end Aug-94=100)	R/$	R/$	(Dec-95 = 100)	$ bn	$ bn
1995	64.0	4.562	4.640	82.4	17.2	2.8
1996	148.4	5.126	5.570	100.1	15.3	4.1
1997	302.7	5.785	5.974	104.3	17.8	4.9
1998	38.4	9.965	21.140	91.6	12.2	4.4
1999	114.6	24.836	26.959	64.9	12.5	4.0
2000		28.145	28.163	71.6	28.0	3.7
01.1999	35.1	22.991	23.100	59.9	11.6	4.5
02	50.7	23.075	23.100	61.6	11.4	4.2
03	61.0	24.120	24.860	62.9	10.8	4.1
04	69.4	25.321	24.290	62.8	11.2	4.1
05	75.6	24.672	24.700	62.7	11.9	3.9
06	96.5	24.429	24.210	65.1	12.2	4.0
07	88.6	24.321	24.198	67.7	11.9	4.1
08	78.9	24.690	24.860	67.0	11.2	4.4
09	63.8	25.499	25.179	66.0	11.2	4.6
10	75.0	25.776	26.030	67.3	11.8	4.7
11	87.0	26.328	26.650	67.8	11.5	3.9
12	114.6	26.813	26.959	67.9	12.5	4.0
01.2000	130.9	28.413	28.600	65.8	12.9	4.0
02	138.8	28.732	28.690	66.1	13.7	4.1
03	178.0	28.457	28.680	66.6	15.5	4.1
04	171.5	28.593	28.395	68.3	17.1	3.7
05	149.0	28.300	28.250	69.3	19.6	3.7
06	135.8	28.239	28.080	70.0	21.0	3.3
07	152.1	27.834	27.851	72.4	23.3	3.3
08	187.9	27.746	27.830	74.3	23.7	3.4
09	157.9	27.809	27.835	75.5	25.0	3.5
10	152.2	27.864	27.824	76.3	25.9	3.5
11		27.811	27.891	78.2	27.7	3.6
12		27.940	28.163	75.8	28.0	3.7
01.2001		28.382	28.404	76.9	29.6	3.7
02		28.603	28.622	77.5	28.3	3.8
03		28.684	28.743	80.2	29.7	3.8
04		28.852	28.830	80.3	31.7	3.8
05		29.033	29.143	82.6	33.6	3.8
06		29.113	29.065	83.7	35.1	3.8
07		29.230	29.319	82.3	36.5	3.8
08		29.347	29.406	80.6	37.5	3.8
09		29.432	29.390		38.0	3.9
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Source: CBR, Moscow Times.

* Units are new roubles or, prior to January 1998, thousands of pre-denomination roubles.

** The real exchange rate is a new trade-weighted exchange rate. An increase in this series represents an appreciation. Weightings are 40% for the US, 40% for Germany, and 20% for Ukraine.

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