



MONITORING OF BUSINESSES

No. 11 • November 2023

(survey period: 1 to 14 November)

Information and analytical commentary



What is monitoring of businesses?

The Bank of Russia, just as many foreign central banks, regularly surveys non-financial enterprises (monitoring of businesses).

The Monitoring of Businesses project of the Bank of Russia has marked the 25th anniversary in 2023. Over the years of long-term co-operation with enterprises, we have prepared the most representative sample in Russia. On average, more than 14,000 enterprises of key types of economic activity took part in the surveys every month in 2022. Every sixth enterprise has been participating in the process of monitoring for over 20 years.



How do we collect data?

In the course of the surveys, company management makes a qualitative estimate of current and expected changes in business activity based on the dynamics of production output, demand, prices, and other indicators.

The value of the survey data obtained by the Bank of Russia mainly depends on how promptly these data are gathered (information is collected within 7--10 business days). This makes it possible to calculate analytical indicators on the main economic trends before official statistics are published.

In addition to assessments of the current situation, the Bank of Russia also continuously monitors the near-term expectations of businesses. The inclusion of expectations in the calculation of analytical indicators determines their forward-looking nature and gives a significant advantage over many similar surveys of businesses.



Where are the data used?

The Bank of Russia takes the collected data into consideration when making decisions on monetary policy to analyse and forecast inflation, identify the key trends in economic development across Russia in general and in its regions.

Information based on the monitoring results is used for research and in analytical materials posted on the Bank of Russia website, in the Regional Economy Commentaries by the Bank of Russia Main Branches, which are published just before the quiet period prior to making a decision on the key rate, as well as during the Bank of Russia's communication events with the business community and government authorities.



See details in the section Monetary Policy/Monitoring of Businesses on the Bank of Russia website.

MONITORING OF BUSINESSES: ASSESSMENTS, EXPECTATIONS AND COMMENTS (NOVEMBER 2023)

- The Business Climate Index (BCI)¹ of the Bank of Russia rose to 6.8 points in November (vs 6.3 points in October) due to improved expectations of companies. The current value of the BCI exceeded its 2023 Q3 average.
- Current estimates of demand decreased, whereas output estimates increased slightly. Companies improved their short-term expectations for output and demand.
- Following the upward movement observed over the four previous months, companies' price
 expectations declined in November. However, so far, they have been above the 2023 Q3 average
 levels and well above the 2017–2019 values, when inflation was close to the target level. Current
 estimates of cost dynamics also began to decline.
- According to companies' estimates, lending conditions tightened markedly in August-October compared to 2023 H1. In November, the tightening of lending conditions continued.

KEY INDICATORS* (POINTS, SA)

					2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023		2023**	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	September	October	November
Business Climate In	dex														
Composite	3.4	-4.8	4.6	-0.2	4.3	0.4	-3.5	1.9	0.6	5.4	8.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.8
Current estimates	-3.8	-13.0	-1.9	-6.1	-2.6	-4.4	-9.4	-4.7	-5.9	-1.3	4.2	1.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.4
Expectations	10.9	3.8	11.4	6.0	11.4	5.4	2.6	8.6	7.4	12.3	13.5	10.8	11.2	13.0	14.2
Production output,	scope of	contrac	ted wo	rks, serv	rices, tur	nover vo	lumes, ch	anges, b	alance o	of respo	nses				
Current estimates	-2.3	-12.3	-2.4	-6.2	-3.3	-4.9	-9.9	-4.7	-5.3	-1.0	4.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5
Expectations	11.8	4.6	12.1	6.7	11.9	6.0	3.3	9.1	8.4	12.9	14.5	11.1	11.9	13.9	14.5
Demand for companies' products (services), changes, balance of responses															
Current estimates	-5.2	-13.6	-1.5	-6.0	-1.8	-3.9	-9.0	-4.6	-6.5	-1.6	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.6	-0.2
Expectations	10.0	2.9	10.8	5.3	10.9	4.8	1.9	8.1	6.5	11.8	12.4	10.5	10.6	12.2	13.9
Prices for companie	s' produ	ıcts (ser	vices), o	hanges	, balance	e of respo	onses								
Current estimates	6.9	7.0	17.6	16.0	18.4	21.9	24.2	10.0	8.0	12.1	12.6	16.7	19.9	21.6	19.9
Expectations	9.6	13.3	20.1	21.7	21.4	29.4	24.5	15.2	17.9	16.7	16.3	21.4	24.0	24.1	23.3
Production costs, ch	anges,	balance	of resp	onses											
Current estimates	20.2	25.1	33.9	39.0	36.6	41.2	50.1	33.9	30.8	31.3	29.4	36.1	40.7	42.7	39.0
Lending conditions,	change	s, balan	ice of re	sponses	***										
Current estimates	-3.3	0.1	-7.5	-17.2	-14.3	-26.3	-31.6	-2.9	-8.1	-8.1	-6.5	-17.4	-28.9	-33.7	-37.5

^{*} Averages for the year and quarters.

^{**} The indicated month is the month of the survey. Companies estimate present conditions a month earlier.

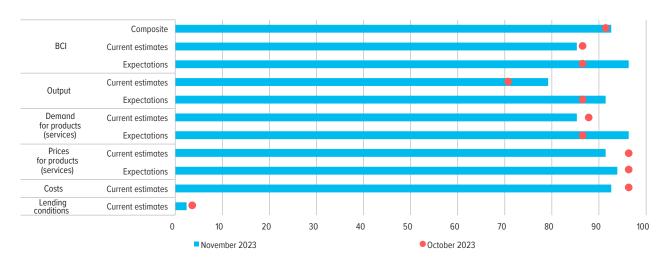
^{***} Seasonally adjusted.

¹ The Bank of Russia's Business Climate Index shows actual and expected changes in production and demand based on estimates made by the companies participating in the survey (seasonally adjusted, SA). Figures for previous periods are generated on the basis of comprehensive data, taking into account questionnaires received after the compilation of up-to-date information. The data for previous periods may be revised using the methodology of seasonal adjustment of indicators. Expectations are companies' estimates of the changes in indicators in the next three months.

KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING OF BUSINESSES IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES FROM 2017^*

Chart 1

(%)

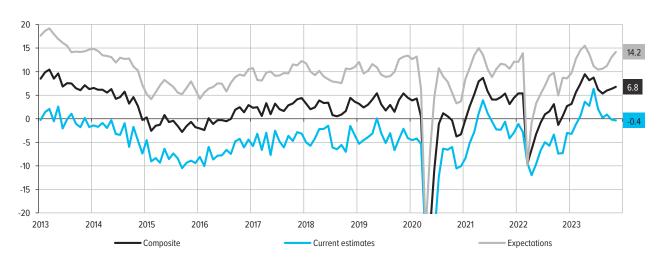


^{*} The chart shows percentiles for the current and previous months in the distribution observed from January 2017 to November 2023. The round red marker shows the level of the indicator (in percentiles) for the previous reporting period, and the blue marker shows the level of the indicator (in percentiles) for the current reporting period. A shift of the indicator to the left relative to the previous date means lower values of the indicator, to the right – higher values.

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX (POINTS, SA)

Chart 2



Source: Bank of Russia.

In November, the **BCI** increased to 6.8 points from 6.3 points in October, posting growth for the third month in a row (Chart 2). As in October, the increase in the BCI was largely driven by the improvement in companies' expectations.

Estimates of current economic conditions were declining for the second consecutive month both in the economy as a whole and across all main industries. The most noticeable decrease was observed in mining and quarrying and construction.

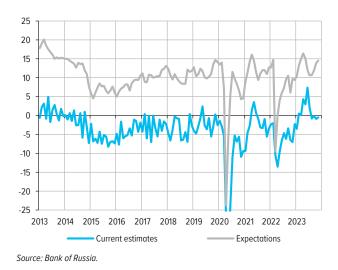
Companies' expectations continued to improve across the majority of economic activities, except for industrial production (including mining and quarrying) and trade in motor vehicles.

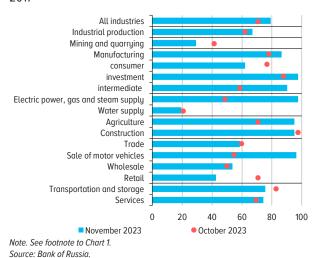
OUTPUT

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRODUCTION OUTPUT, CONTRACTED WORKS, TURNOVER, AND SERVICES (BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA)

Chart 3

CURRENT ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRODUCTION
OUTPUT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTILES
RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES FROM
2017



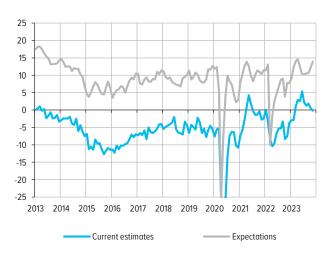


November statistics point to a slight increase in **current estimates of output** (Charts 3 and 4). The most positive estimates were recorded in agriculture and electric power industry. As for manufacturing, such estimates were posted by producers of investment goods. Staff shortages (of both highly skilled professionals and low skilled workers) were still noted by many companies among factors limiting growth in output.

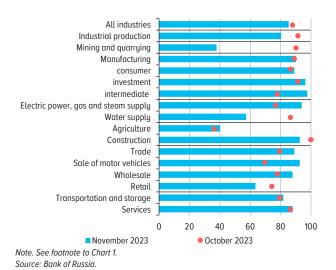
Companies' expectations exceeded the October level in most industries. The most considerable improvement was observed in the retail and services sectors. Expectations of mining and quarrying companies, as well as motor vehicle traders were more restrained.

DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS Chart 5 (BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA)



CURRENT ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES FROM 2017



Source: Bank of Russia.

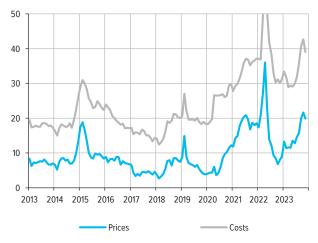
In November, **current estimates of demand** declined for the second month in a row (Chart 5). The overall balance of responses was around zero, corresponding to the 2021 H2 values. The most noticeable drop was observed in mining and quarrying and construction.

Companies' expectations for demand were up and stayed close to ten-year highs. Expectations improved almost in all industries. However, in the trade in motor vehicles, they slightly decreased after a considerable surge in October amid elevated consumer expectations for rises in car prices.

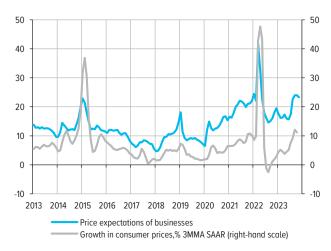
PRICES FOR COMPANIES' PRODUCTS (SERVICES)

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRICES FOR COMPANIES' Chart 7
PRODUCTS (SERVICES) AND PRODUCTION
(MARKETING) COSTS

(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA)



EXPECTATIONS FOR CHANGES IN PRICES FOR Chart 8 COMPANIES' PRODUCTS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS (BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA)



Source: Bank of Russia

Sources: Bank of Russia. Rosstat.

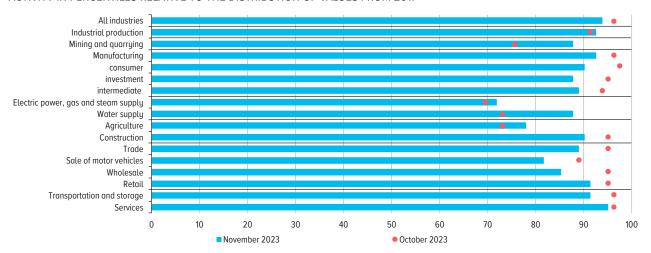
In November, respondents in the majority of industries reported increases in **current output prices for their products (services)** less frequently than a month earlier. The highest balance of estimates was still observed in trade (especially, in retail), despite a meaningful drop compared with October.

Price expectations of companies in the economy as a whole, decreased in November after their growth over the four previous months (Chart 8). However, so far, they have been above the 2023 Q3 average levels and well above the 2017–2019 values, when inflation was close to the target level. Price expectations declined in most industries. However, they rose in mining and quarrying, agriculture and water supply sectors (Chart 9).

In November, growth in **companies' costs** slowed down in all economic activities, except for the electric power industry (Chart 7). This was due to a stronger ruble, among other things. However, in general, companies' estimates remained close to this year's local highs. Speaking about cost growth factors, respondents noted increases in prices for lubricants, components, materials, and freight transportation due to higher carriers' tariffs and wages offered by companies to attract and retain employees amid staff shortages.

EXPECTATIONS FOR CHANGES IN PRICES FOR COMPANIES' PRODUCTS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES FROM 2017

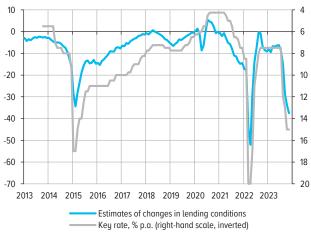
Chart 9



Note. See footnote to Chart 1. Source: Bank of Russia.

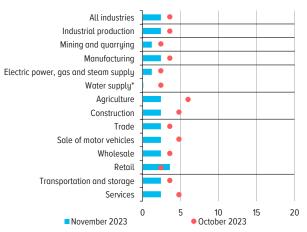
LENDING CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESSES

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN LENDING CONDITIONS Chart 10 AND KEY RATE DYNAMICS (BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS)



ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN LENDING CONDITIONS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES FROM 2017





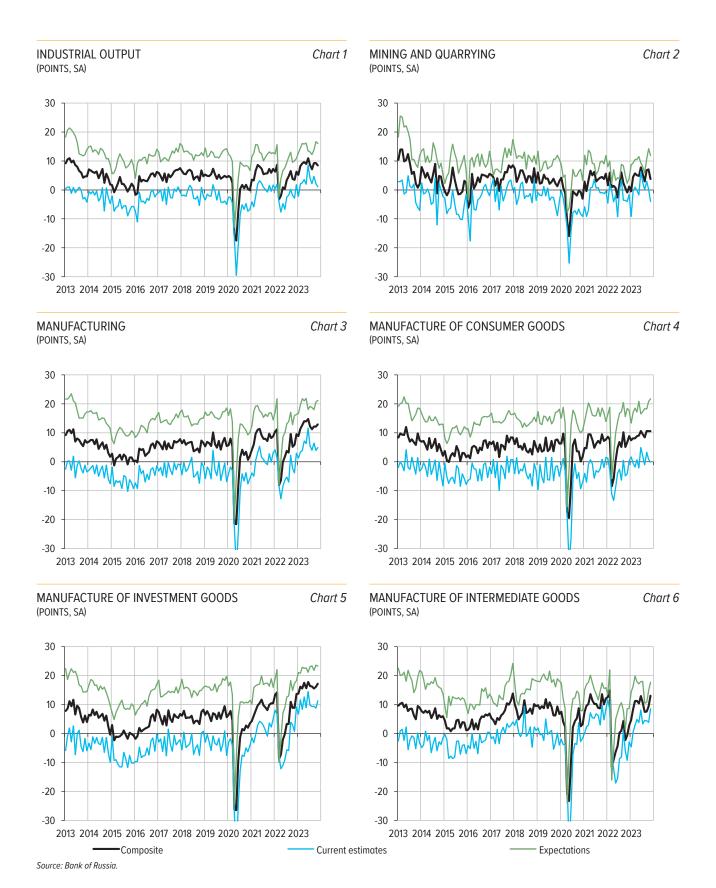
* The minimum value since 2017. Note. See footnote to Chart 1. Source: Bank of Russia.

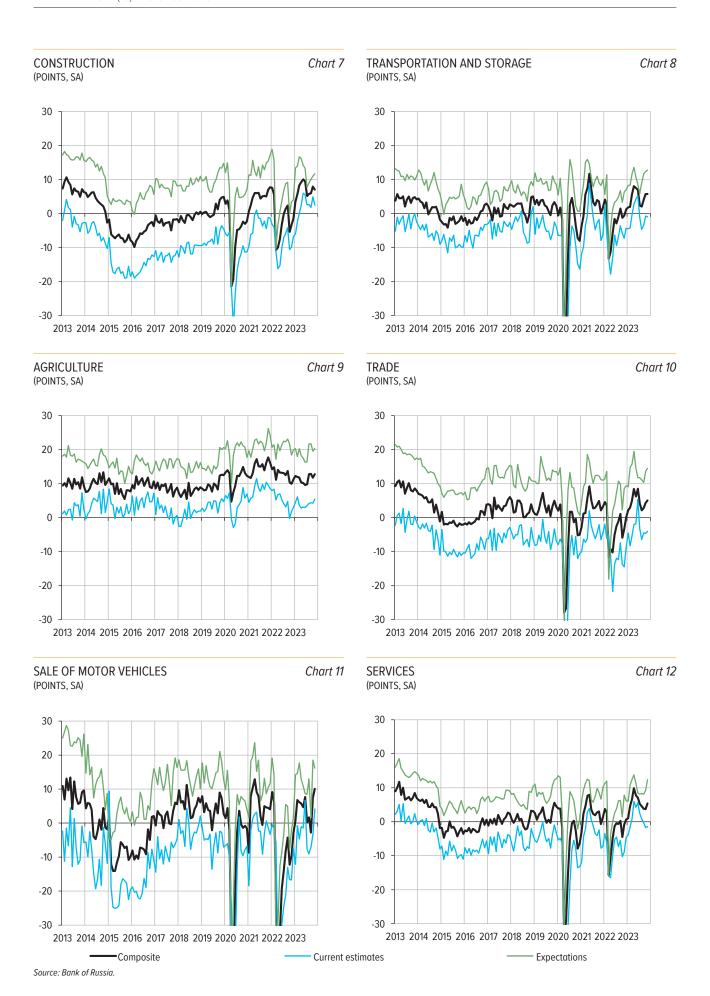
Source: Bank of Russia.

According to estimates of companies from almost all industries (except for retail), **lending conditions** additionally tightened in November (Charts 10 and 11). This mainly resulted in higher nominal credit interest rates. Farming enterprises were least affected by the tightening of lending conditions. Nonetheless, credit activities of companies remained high, including in anticipation of future demand and state contracts.

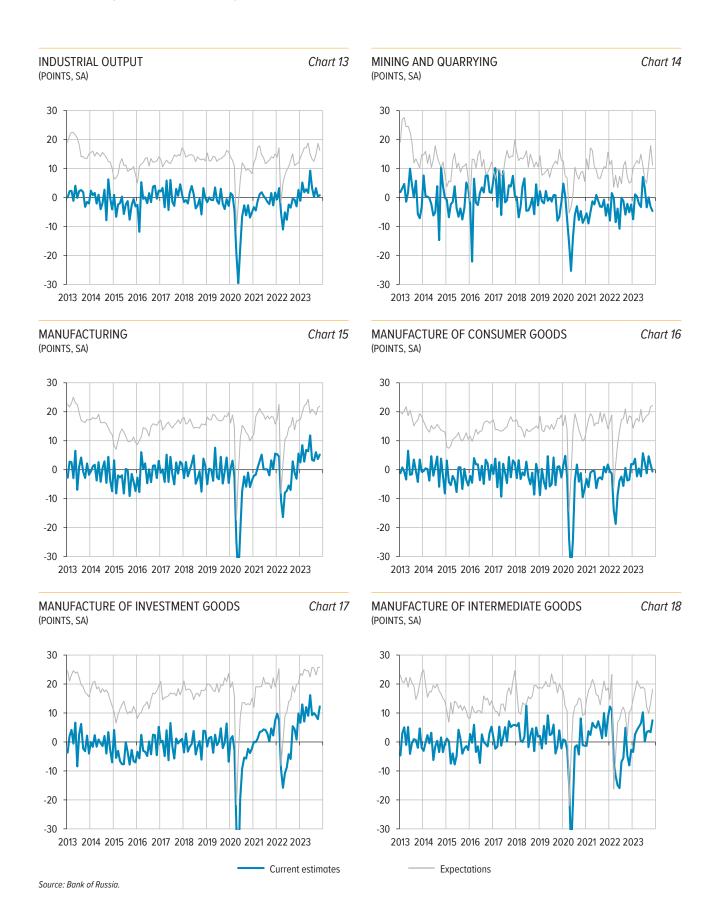
ANNEX

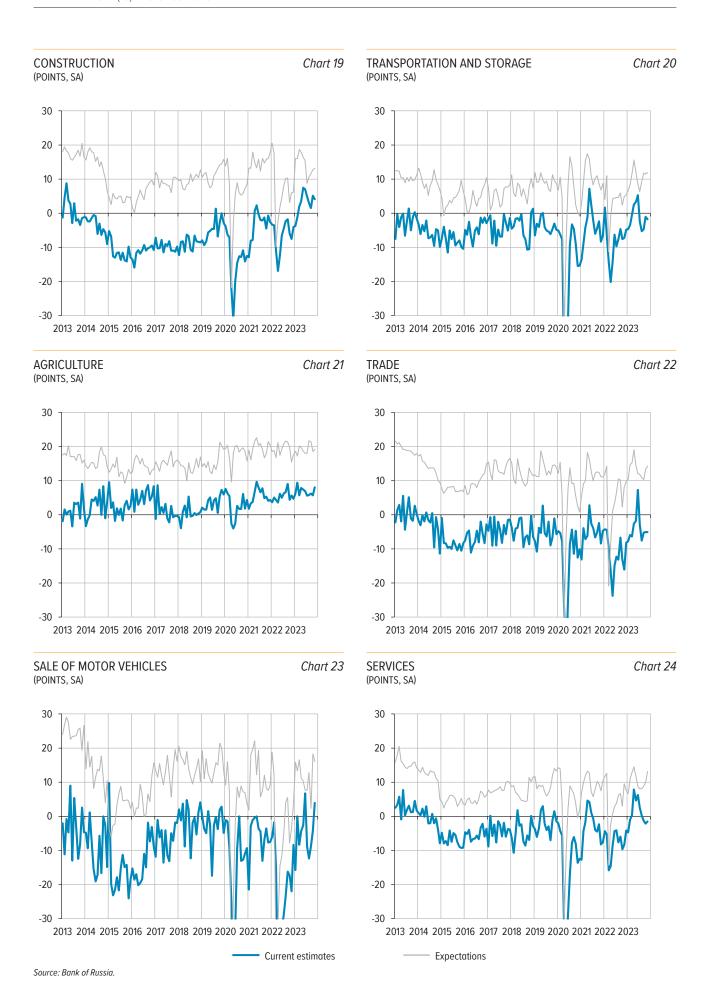
BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI





ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRODUCTION OUTPUT, CONTRACTED WORKS, TURNOVER, AND SERVICES





ESTIMATES OF DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS



AGRICULTURE

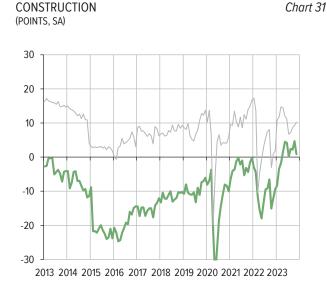
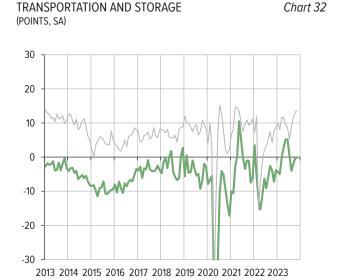
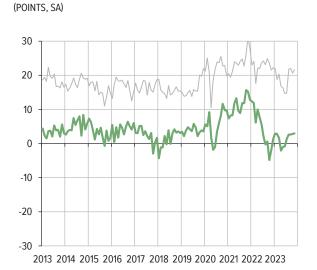


Chart 33

TRADE





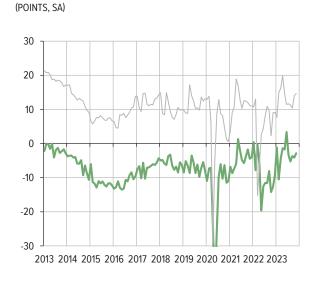
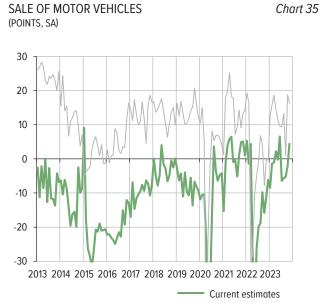
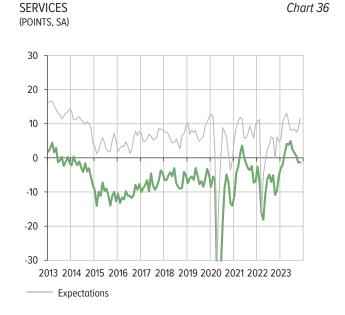
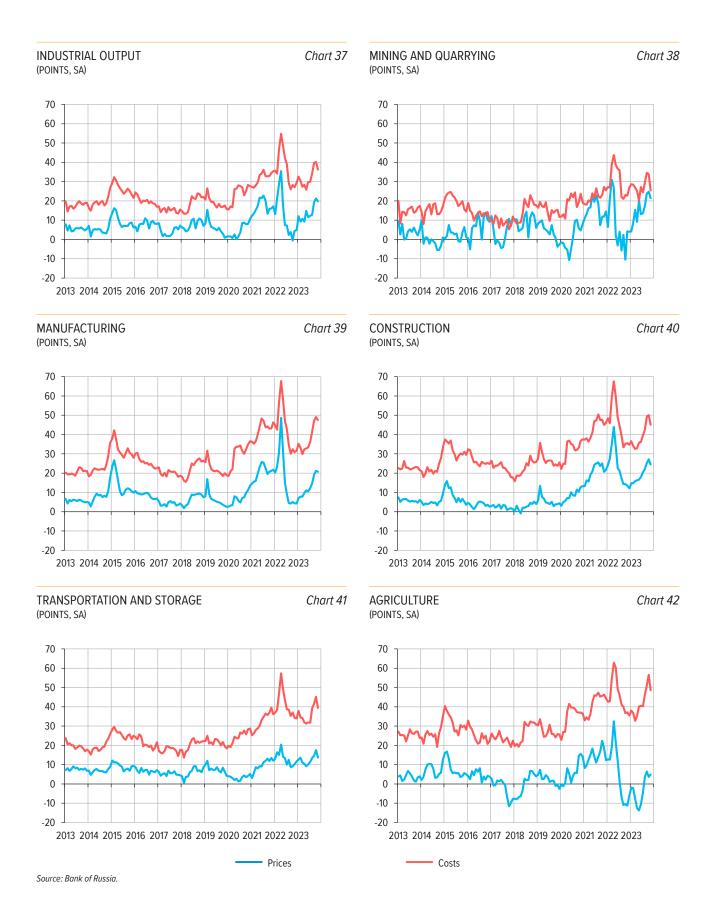


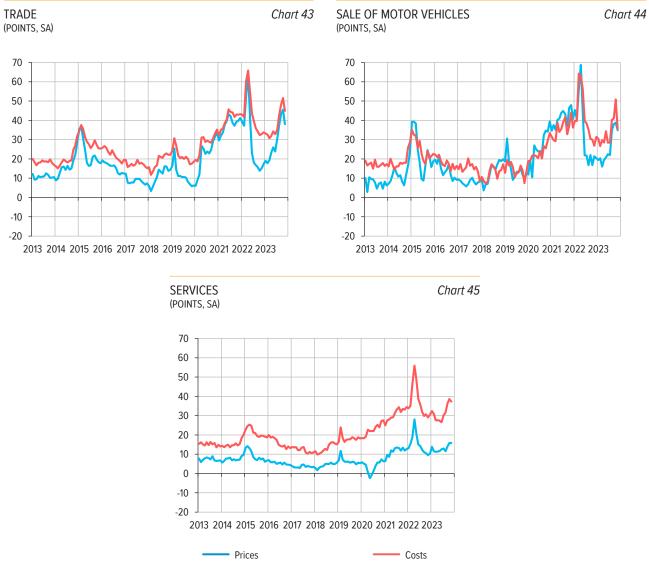
Chart 34



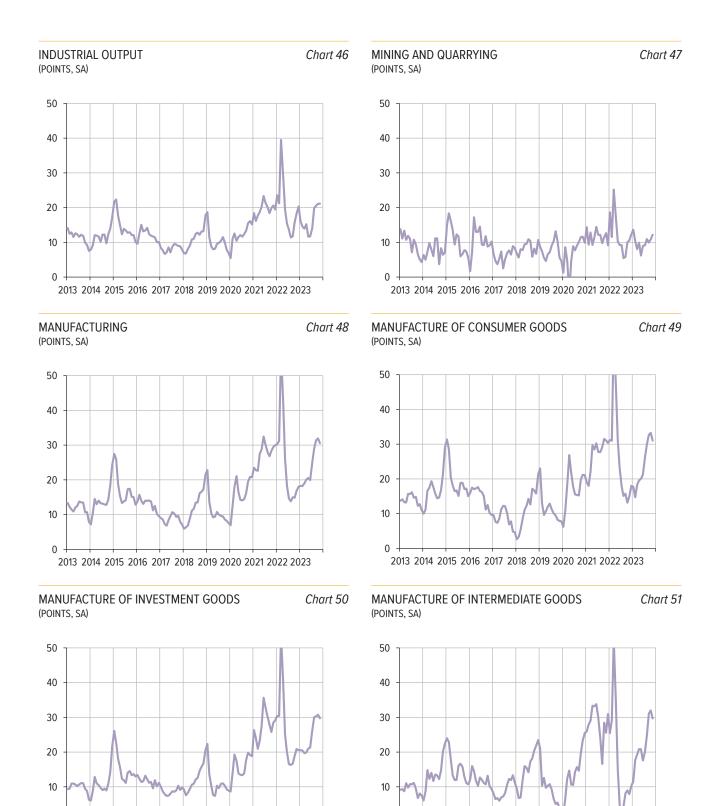


PRICES FOR COMPANIES' PRODUCTS (SERVICES) AND PRODUCTION (MARKETING) COSTS





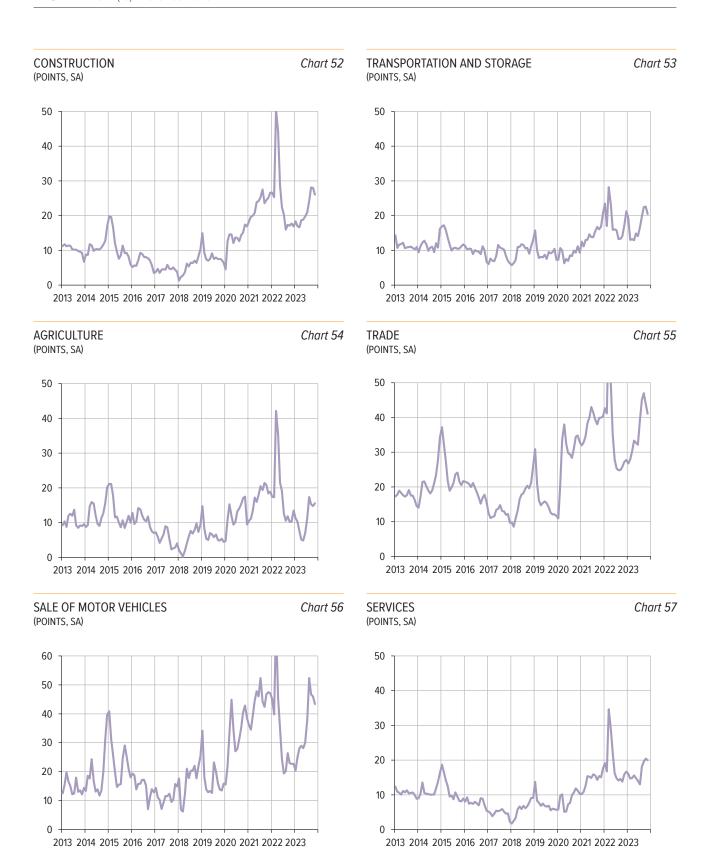
PRICE EXPECTATIONS OF COMPANIES



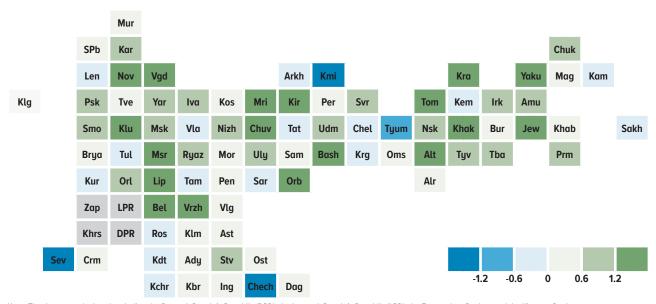
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Source: Bank of Russia.

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023



BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI (COMPOSITE) ACROSS RUSSIAN REGIONS (STANDARDISED ESTIMATE)



Note. The data are calculated excluding the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR), the Lugansk People's Republic (LPR), the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region.

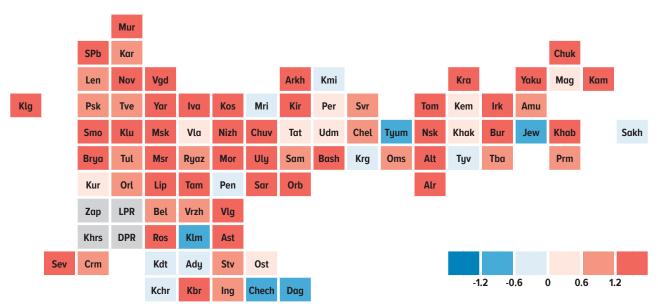
The present data are seasonally adjusted. Data on the regional business climate index are weighted from industries of a lower aggregation level based on the structure of gross value added by industry sectors.

The standardised estimate (z-estimate) shows the difference between the current value of the indicator for the region and its long-term average calculated since 2013 (number of standard deviations). A positive value of the standardised estimate means that the indicator exceeds the long-term average, a zero or close-to-zero value means that it is close to the average, and a negative value means that it is below the long-term average for a given region.

Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

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

PRICE EXPECTATIONS OF COMPANIES ACROSS RUSSIAN REGIONS (STANDARDISED ESTIMATE)



Note. The data are calculated excluding the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR), the Lugansk People's Republic (LPR), the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region.

The present data are seasonally adjusted. Data on the regional price expectations are weighted from industries of a lower aggregation level based on the structure of gross value added by industry sectors.

The standardised estimate (z-estimate) shows the difference between the current value of the indicator for the region and its long-term average calculated since 2013 (number of standard deviations). A positive value of the standardised estimate means that the indicator exceeds the long-term average, a zero or close-to-zero value means that it is close to the average, and a negative value means that it is below the long-term average for a given region.

Source: Bank of Russia calculations.

Ady	Republic of Adugea	Klg	Kaliningrad Region	Ros	Rostov Region
Alt	Altai Territory	Kmi	Komi Republic	Ryaz	Ryazan Region
Alr	Republic of Altai	Kos	Kostroma Region	Sam	Samara Region
Amu	Amur Region	Kra	Krasnoyarsk Territory	Sar	Saratov Region
Arkh	Arkhangelsk Region	Kdt	Krasnodar Territory	Sakh	Sakhalin Region
Ast	Astrakhan Region	Crm	Republic of Crimea	Svr	Sverdlovsk Region
Bash	Republic of Bashkortostan	Kur	Kursk Region	Sev	Sevastopol
Bel	Belgorod Region	Krg	Kurgan Region	Smo	Smolensk Region
Brya	Bryansk Region	Kchr	Karachayevo-Circassian Republic	SPb	Saint Petersburg
Bur	Republic of Buryatia	Len	Leningrad Region	Stv	Stavropol Territory
Vla	Vladimir Region	Lip	Lipetsk Region	Tam	Tambov Region
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Vgd	Vologda Region	Mag	Magadan Region	Tve	Tver Region
Vrzh	Voronezh Region	Mri	Republic of Mari El	Tom	Tomsk Region
Dag	Republic of Dagestan	Msr	Moscow Region	Tul	Tula Region
DPR	Donetsk People's Republic	Mor	Republic of Mordovia	Tyv	Republic of Tyva
Jew	Jewish Autonomous Region	Msk	Moscow	Tyum	Tyumen Region
Tba	Trans-Baikal Territory	Mur	Murmansk Region	Udm	Republic of Udmurtia
Zap	Zaporozhye Region	Nizh	Nizhny Novgorod Region	Uly	Ulyanovsk Region
lva	Ivanovo Region	Nov	Novgorod Region	Khab	Khabarovsk Territory
Ing	Republic of Ingushetia	Nsk	Novosibirsk Region	Khak	Republic of Khakassia
lrk	Irkutsk Region	Oms	Omsk Region	Khrs	Kherson Region
Klm	Republic of Kalmykia	Orb	Orenburg Region	Chel	Chelyabinsk Region
Klu	Kaluga Region	Orl	Orel Region	Chech	Chechen Republic
Kam	Kamchatka Territory	Ost	Republic of North Ossetia—Alania	Chuv	Chuvash Republic
Kar	Republic of Karelia	Pen	Penza Region	Chuk	Chukotka Autonomous Area
Kbr	Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	Per	Perm Territory	Yaku	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
Kem	Kemerovo Region	Prm	Primorye Territory	Yar	Yaroslavl Region
Kir	Kirov Region	Psk	Pskov Region		

Table 1

COMPOSITE BUSINESS CLIMATE INDEX (POINTS, SA)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2022*						2	2023*					
				•	Annual averag	verages					October	November	December	Jaunary	February	Магсһ	JinqA	May	əunç	նյու	‡sugu A	September	October	November
All industries	7.9	4.6	-1.1	0.2	2.6	2.5	3.4	-4.8	4.6	-0.2	-1.3	9.0	2.7	3.1	5.7	7.4	9.5	8.2	8.7	6.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	8.9
Industrial production	7.7	5.3	1.4	3.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	-2.0	6.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	6.3	5.2	8.2	9.1	9.6	6.8	11.0	8.6	1.7	9.5	9.3	8.5
Mining and quarrying	8.1	4.6	1.2	2.5	4.9	4.8	3.3	-3.2	4.0	1.6	9.0	-0.9	Ξ:	-0.5	4.4	5.7	5.1	4.8	7.8	5.3	2.9	8.9	7.1	3.8
Manufacturing	8.3	5.6	7:	3.7	0.9	5.8	6.4	-1.6	8.4	3.8	5.1	5.8	9.5	8.9	11.4	12.6	14.0	13.9	14.8	12.2	11.2	12.2	12.1	12.9
consumer goods	8.5	5.6	2.3	4.7	6.1	2.1	5.4	-0.1	7.1	4.1	5.1	8.9	8.	7.4	1.8	1.8	8.8	9.1	9.01	9.2	8.4	10.6	9.01	10.5
investment goods	7.8	5.5	-0.4	2.7	5.5	5.6	6.5	-2.8	9.0	4.9	8.9	6.8	13.7	13.8	16.2	15.5	17.5	15.7	17.8	16.4	16.2	15.5	16.1	17.2
intermediate goods	8.7	8.9	2.7	4.2	7.5	8.1	8.8	-1.2	10.5	0.2	-2.3	-0.5	2.8	4.6	8.3	11.2	11.3	. 4.01	13.0	10.5	7.5	7.6	9.3	13.1
Electric power, gas and steam supply	4.9	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.3	5.5	4.4	0.3	5.0	6.7	9.5	8.4	9.8	8.5	1.7	4.4	4.2	2.6	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.5	9.2
Water supply	4.4	3.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	4.7	2.8	-1.3	5.8	4.6	2.9	4.6	5.9	0.9	4.6	9.8	11.3	9.7	13.3	6.3	9.8	2.0	5.5	5.8
Agriculture	10.0	10.2	8.3	10.2	8.7	7.7	9.7	11.7	15.0	12.6	10.4	6.6	11.3	12.3	12.0	11.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.8	12.8	12.9	11.8	12.8
Construction	7.5	3.6	-6.6	-5.7	-2.4	-1.0	1.3	-5.3	5.0	-2.1	-5.4	-3.3	-1.5	3.5	5.6	8.2	9.2	10.0	9.4	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.7	7.0
Trade	9.0	4.3	-1.5	-0.2	3.5	2.6	3.1	-5.6	3.3	-3.3	-5.9	-3.3	0.1	2.2	2.9	5.0	8.5	6.2	8.5	4.2	2.1	2.8	4.3	5.0
sale of motor vehicles	0.6	0.8	œ. 8.	-6.1	2.2	5.9	4.4	-9.3	4.9	-12.1	-12.2	9.6-	-2.8	9.0	8.9	6.2	2.8	4.6	7.7	0.2	1.7	-2.8	7.3	10.1
wholesale	8.8	4.4	-0.6	6.0	4.9	3.1	4.5	-5.8	4.5	-3.0	-4.5	-3.0	-0.2	3.0	5.4	6.5	9.6	7.4	10.1	6.2	3.4	3.8	4.6	5.1
retail	9.4	4.9	-1.7	-0.8	1.6	1.1	9.0	-4.6	6.0	-2.2	-6.8	-2.6	1.1	1.0	-1.9	2.2	7.1	4.5	5.8	1.3	-0.2	2.2	3.1	3.6
Transportation and storage	4.3	1.8	-2.3	-0.8	6.0	1.9	2.5	-8.4	3.5	-2.4	-1.2	-0.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	5.6	8.1	7.5	6.9	2.4	2.0	4.0	5.7	5.8
Services	8.2	4.5	-2.5	-1.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	-7.8	2.8	-2.6	-4.5	-0.7	0.7	1.0	4.6	9.9	6.6	7.7	7.0	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.4

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Companies estimate present conditions a month earlier. Green shading means the most positive estimate across the industry over 14 months, blue shading means the most negative one.

For reference: the Bank of Russia's Business Climate Index is calculated monthly based on the balances of responses to four questions of the market questionnaire for estimating changes in production output, and changes in demand for products in the next three months.

See details on the <u>calculation methodology</u> on the Bank of Russia website.

Source: Bank of Russia.

Table 2

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2022*						20	2023*				
				Ā	Annual averages	verages					October	Мочетрег	December	Jaunath	February	Максһ	JinqA	Мау	əunſ	նյու	tsuguA	September	October
All industries	12.3	13.3	14.6	11.0	7.2	9.4	9.6	13.3	20.1	21.7	16.0	18.0	19.5	17.6	16.2	16.3	17.4	15.9	15.7 17	17.4	22.7	24.0 2	24.1 23.3
Industrial production	11.5	11.7	14.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	10.1	12.3	19.5	20.0	15.8	18.2	20.3	16.0	14.5	13.9	15.2	11.6	11.7	14.1	19.9	20.5	21.1 21.1
Mining and quarrying	9.6	7.5	10.8	10.4	6.1	8.3	7.8	6.9	11.6	12.1	10.0	10.5	12.3	13.6	10.4	0.8	6.6	6.2 9	9.0	9.2	10.9	9.9 10.	12.2
Manufacturing	11.9	14.0	17.2	13.0	8.7	12.4	10.8	16.2	27.5	24.9	14.9	16.8	18.0	18.2	18.2	19.0	20.1	20.5	19.9 25	25.0 2	29.0 3	31.4 3	31.9 30.6
consumer goods	13.9	17.0	19.5	14.7	9.8	11.7	11.3	17.5	27.1	26.8	13.2	14.9	18.0	17.8	14.7	18.3	19.6 20	20.0	21.2	26.1 2	29.9 32.	2.6 33.	31.0
investment goods	6.6	#	15.5	11.6	8.7	12.3	11.0	15.8	27.7	25.8	18.9	50.9	20.5	20.6	20.4	19.7	19.9	21.0 2	21.3 26	26.2 3	30.0	30.3	30.8 29.7
intermediate goods	9.3	13.7	15.4	12.0	9.1	15.2	 8.	14.1	28.2	16.9	8.9	7.9	10.3	11.5	17.7	19.3	20.8 20	20.8	17.6 20	20.0	24.8 3	31.0 3.	32.0 29.7
Electric power, gas and steam supply	15.1	13.9	15.3	13.1	12.3	14.3	14.3	14.0	15.8	26.7	41.4	51.1	57.2	13.3	10.9	. 9.01	1.8	-5.3	-15.8 -16	-16.5	17.2	16.7 15.	.6 15.7
Water supply	13.9	14.6	17.0	15.5	12.8	15.7	12.3	12.6	15.2	28.1	35.1	9.99	69.7	9.6	16.1	13.0	10.4	-10.91	-18.2 -18	19.3	14.5	15.8 16.	.3 20.4
Agriculture	10.3	12.9	12.8	10.8	5.3	5.4	9.9	12.4	17.1	18.5	10.2	10.4	13.5	11.3	10.3	9.7	5.1	4.8	6.9	11.3	17.3	15.3	14.7 15.6
Construction	10.2	11.1	11.5	8.9	4.5	5.5	8.3	13.5	23.3	25.3	17.1	17.7	16.9	18.4	17.0	16.6	18.7 18	18.9	19.7 2.	21.0 2	24.2 2	28.1 28.	3.0 26.1
Trade	17.5	21.4	24.2	18.8	12.3	16.8	16.0	29.7	38.3	35.0	25.8	27.2	27.8	26.7	27.9	30.3	33.3	32.7 3	32.1 39	39.4 4	45.1 4	47.0 4	44.0 41.1
sale of motor vehicles	14.6	19.5	23.5	14.8	11.5	17.5	17.3	32.7	1.44	32.9	22.9	22.7	22.7	20.4	25.0	28.1	28.9 2	28.1 30	30.0	37.8	52.3 4	46.7 46	46.0 43.4
wholesale	16.2	19.9	22.2	17.4	11.2	16.7	15.2	28.2	37.4	32.8	24.0	25.2	26.6	25.4	27.8	30.2	32.5 3	31.7 3	31.0 38	38.3 4	42.9 4	45.7 42.	3 39.4
retail	20.3	24.4	27.5	21.5	14.4	16.9	17.0	31.7	38.8	38.9	29.2	31.3	30.8	30.2	28.7	30.8	35.5 39	35.8 3	34.8 4	41.7 4	47.4	49.6 46.	.5 43.7
Transportation and storage	11.3	11.5	12.5	9.8	8.4	6.6	9.3	8.8	14.8	18.2	14.1	17.1	21.3	19.4	13.0	13.2	12.9	14.8	14.1 16.	9	19.8 22.	2.5 22.	6 20.5
Services	10.6	11.3	11.3	7.7	4.7	0.9	7.3	8.7	14.4	18.9	13.8	15.9	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.8	15.6 14	∞.	14.1 13.	0	18.1	9.	20.4 20.0

Minimum value (across industry)

Maximum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Companies estimate present conditions a month earlier. Blue shading means the lowest level of price expectations across the industry over 14 months, red shading means the highest one. For reference: the data are calculated based on responses to the question of the market questionnaire: 'How will prices for companies' finished products (services) change in the next three months?' Source: Bank of Russia.

Table 3

CHANGES IN BANK LENDING CONDITIONS (POINTS)

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Companies estimate present conditions a month earlier. Green shading means the most positive estimate across the industry over 14 months, blue shading means the most negative one. For reference: the data are calculated based on responses to the question of the market questionnaire – 'How do you think lending conditions have changed?'

Source: Bank of Russia.

SAMPLE OF BUSINESSES BY ACTIVITY (UNITS)

Table 4

Economic activity (EA) / Company size	Large businesses	Middle-sized businesses	Small and micro- sized businesses	All
All industries	2,597	1,738	8,588	12,923
Industrial production	1,395	672	1,030	3,097
Mining and quarrying	87	18	35	140
Manufacturing	1,024	569	871	2,464
Electric power, gas and steam supply	213	55	55	323
Water supply	71	30	69	170
Agriculture	213	281	689	1,183
Construction	124	127	930	1,181
Trade	250	286	2,408	2,944
sale of motor vehicles	18	37	214	269
wholesale	136	170	1,100	1,406
retail	96	79	1,094	1,269
Transportation and storage	287	104	560	951
Services	328	268	2,971	3,567

Source: Bank of Russia.

SAMPLE OF BUSINESSES BY BANK OF RUSSIA MAIN BRANCH (UNITS)

Table 5

Main branch (MB) / Company size	Large businesses	Middle-sized businesses	Small and micro- sized businesses	All
All businesses	2,597	1,738	8,588	12,923
MB for the Central Federal District	668	436	1,672	2,776
North-Western MB	306	227	1,031	1,564
Volga-Vyatka MB	450	227	943	1,620
Ural MB	311	162	659	1,132
Southern MB	294	289	2,055	2,638
Siberian FD	318	243	1,250	1,811
Far Eastern FD	250	154	978	1,382

The data cut-off date is 14.11.2023

This commentary was prepared by the Monetary Policy Department.

The electronic version of the <u>information and analytical commentary</u> is available on the Bank of Russia website. Please send your comments and suggestions to <u>svc_analysis@cbr.ru</u>.

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Bank of Russia website: www.cbr.ru