MONITORING OF BUSINESSES

Bank of Russia

INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL COMMENTARY

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI

August

-2.4 p ▲ +1.1 p vs July

BCI (current estimates)

-10.0 p ▼ -0.3 p vs July

BCI (expectations)

5.4 p ▲ +2.5 p vs July

PRICE EXPECTATIONS

(balance of responses)

21.0 p ▲ +0.6 p vs July

Average price growth expected in the next three months (in annualised terms)

6.2% ▲ +0.4 pp vs July

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

July

Current estimates (for 2026 Q2)

0.5 p ▲ +3.8 p vs 2026 Q1

Expectations (for 2026 Q3)

-0.4 p ▼ -1.6 p vs 2026 Q2

LABOUR RESOURCES

Staffing levels (for 2026 Q2)

-19.7 p ▲ +1.5 p vs 2026 Q1

Expected changes in headcount (for 2026 Q3)

1.1 p ▼ -0.4 p vs 2026 Q2

Source: Bank of Russia.

Seasonally adjusted (SA) data.

August 2026

- **The Bank of Russia's Business Climate Index (BCI)** came in at -2.4 p in August (vs -3.5 p in July). Three-month-ahead positive expectations increased for both output and demand.
- **In August, the BCI was up in most industries**, excluding manufacturing, agriculture, and construction. The highest BCI remained in agriculture, and the lowest one was registered in the sale of motor vehicles.
- **Companies' price expectations** (the balance of responses) increased to 21.0 p in August. The average three-month-ahead price growth (in annualised terms) was also up, reaching 6.2%.

July 2026 (2026 Q2)

- **As assessed by companies, investment activity grew moderately in 2026 Q2** after declining in 2026 Q1. The balance of expectations for 2026 Q3 implies that investment activity stays close to the current levels.
- **Staffing levels continued to improve gradually in 2026 Q2.** However, the balance of responses remains negative, as a large number of companies are still not fully staffed. That said, companies' recruitment targets are most modest in the last six years, with the balance of responses staying positive.

The Bank of Russia received responses from 15,200 non-financial enterprises surveyed from 1 to 12 August as of the release date of this publication (the average number of respondents in 2025 was 15,800).
The next wave of responses to the quarterly questionnaire will be available in October 2026.

WHAT IS MONITORING OF BUSINESSES?

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

The Bank of Russia has been implementing the Monitoring of Businesses project for more than 25 years. Over the years of long-term cooperation with enterprises, we have prepared the most representative sample in Russia. On average, about 15,000 enterprises of key types of economic activity took part in the surveys every month in 2025. Every sixth enterprise has been participating in the monitoring for over 20 years.

HOW WE COLLECT DATA

In the course of the surveys, companies' executives give qualitative assessments of current and expected changes in business activity based on the dynamics of 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 from 7 to 10 business days).

This makes it possible to calculate analytical indicators for the main economic trends before official statistics are published. In addition to the 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 the analytical indicators determines their forward-looking nature and gives a significant advantage over many similar surveys of businesses. Figures for previous periods are generated on the basis of comprehensive data, taking into account the questionnaires received after the compilation of up-to-date information, and are revised using the methodology of the seasonal adjustment of indicators.

WHERE WE USE DATA

The Bank of Russia takes the collected data into consideration when making its monetary policy decisions to analyse and forecast inflation and identify key trends in the economic development in Russia as a whole and across 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 report Regional Economy: Commentaries by Bank of Russia Main Branches published shortly before the quiet period prior to making a key rate decision, 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.

KEY INDICATORS*
(POINTS, SA)

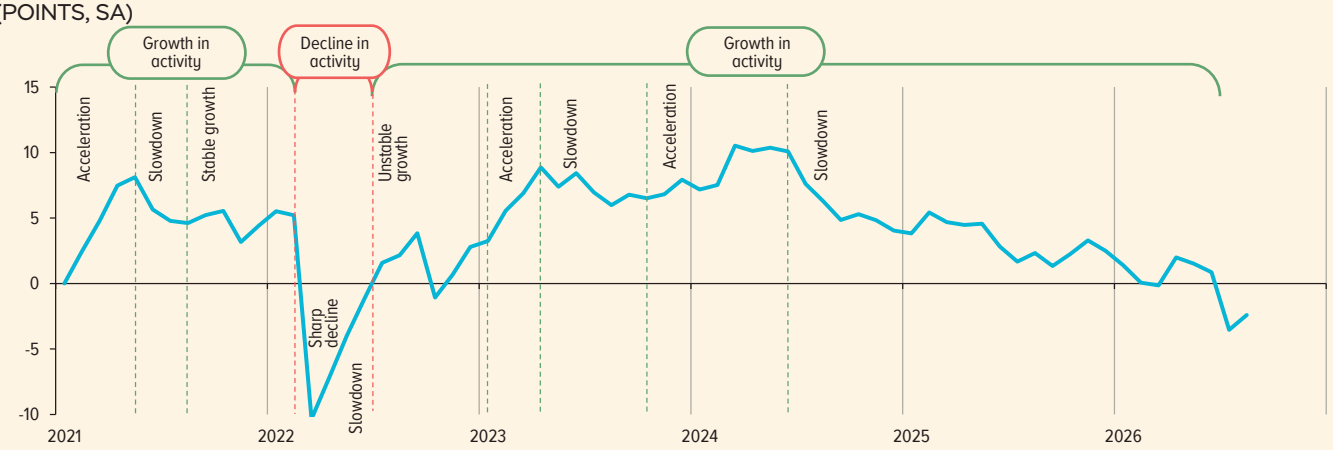
Table 1

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2	2026**			Three-month average
																June	July	Aug.	
Business climate indices																			
Composite BCI	2.5	3.4	-4.8	4.7	-0.2	6.8	7.4	3.3	4.7	4.6	4.0	1.8	2.7	0.4	1.5	0.9	-3.5	-2.4	-1.7
Current estimates	-4.2	-3.8	-12.9	-1.9	-6.1	1.1	1.5	-3.7	-1.6	-1.8	-2.6	-5.5	-5.0	-6.8	-5.4	-5.2	-9.7	-10.0	-8.3
Expectations	9.5	10.9	3.8	11.5	6.0	12.6	13.5	10.5	11.2	11.3	10.8	9.3	10.6	7.9	8.5	7.1	2.9	5.4	5.1
Output, contracted works, turnover of goods and services (changes, balance of responses)																			
Current estimates	-3.6	-2.3	-12.2	-2.3	-6.2	1.1	1.4	-3.5	-1.7	-1.3	-2.5	-5.5	-4.8	-6.5	-4.8	-5.0	-10.1	-9.5	-8.2
Expectations	10.3	11.8	4.7	12.1	6.7	13.2	14.1	11.0	11.6	11.4	11.4	9.9	11.2	8.6	9.1	7.7	3.9	6.5	6.1
Demand for businesses' products/services (changes, balance of responses)																			
Current estimates	-4.8	-5.3	-13.6	-1.4	-6.0	1.1	1.6	-3.9	-1.5	-2.2	-2.8	-5.5	-5.2	-7.0	-5.9	-5.4	-9.4	-10.4	-8.4
Expectations	8.7	9.9	2.9	10.8	5.3	12.1	12.9	10.0	10.8	11.1	10.1	8.7	10.1	7.2	7.9	6.5	1.8	4.4	4.2
Prices for businesses' products/services (changes, balance of responses)																			
Current estimates	6.1	6.8	6.9	17.4	15.9	15.3	16.6	13.1	19.7	18.9	11.3	11.2	10.8	16.9	13.3	11.7	12.4	11.2	11.8
Expectations	9.3	9.6	13.2	20.0	21.7	19.6	22.2	20.5	25.1	23.2	19.1	18.0	21.9	23.0	17.0	16.0	20.4	21.0	19.1
Expectations (in annualised terms), %	x	x	2.1	3.4	5.9	5.2	6.3	5.8	7.4	6.9	5.5	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.6	4.4	5.8	6.2	5.5
Production costs (changes, balance of responses)																			
Current estimates	17.4	20.1	25.1	34.0	39.0	34.3	35.0	35.5	39.5	39.3	33.5	34.4	34.8	39.6	37.3	35.1	46.3	44.6	42.0
Lending conditions (changes, balance of responses)* **																			
Current estimates	-1.6	-3.3	0.1	-7.5	-17.2	-17.0	-35.1	-20.1	-51.8	-39.4	-24.1	-8.6	-8.2	-9.4	-6.3	-7.7	-7.2	-6.8	-7.2
Production capacities (balance of responses)																			
Capacity utilisation, current estimates, %	75.2	75.8	74.9	78.8	79.3	80.7	80.6	78.7	80.7	79.5	78.8	78.4	78.0	77.6	76.9	x	x	x	x
Investment activity, current estimates	4.0	4.5	-2.2	6.7	0.1	7.9	6.6	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.4	1.9	3.2	-3.3	0.5	x	x	x	x
Investment activity, expectations	x	x	0.5	6.1	1.8	6.0	5.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	-0.4	x	x	x	x
Labour resources (balance of responses)																			
Staffing levels, current estimates	x	x	-6.4	-14.8	-14.4	-23.5	-30.8	-26.5	-30.8	-30.6	-27.7	-25.1	-22.8	-21.2	-19.7	x	x	x	x
Change in headcount, expectations	-0.2	2.0	0.0	6.0	3.8	7.8	8.4	5.2	6.3	8.4	5.9	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.1	x	x	x	x

* Annual and quarterly averages.
** The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month, while the estimate of expectations refers to the three months starting from the survey month.
*** Not seasonally adjusted.
Note. Figures for previous periods are generated on the basis of comprehensive data, taking into account the questionnaires received after the compilation of up-to-date information, and are revised using the methodology of the seasonal adjustment of indicators.
Source: Bank of Russia.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE BANK OF RUSSIA'S COMPOSITE BCI

BANK OF RUSSIA'S COMPOSITE BCI
(POINTS, SA)

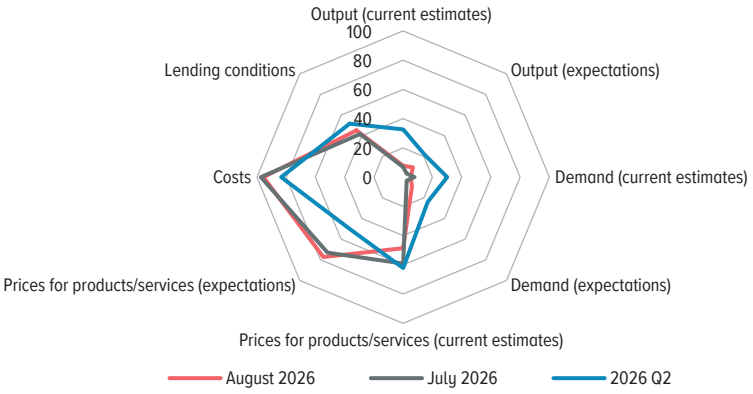


The Bank of Russia's composite BCI is the geometric mean of the balances of responses about output and demand (current estimates and three-month-ahead expectations). The balances of responses to each question are calculated as the ratio of the difference between the percentages of businesses' responses, such as 'increased' / 'decreased', to the sum of the exact percentages of the responses ('increased', decreased', and 'unchanged'). A positive value of the Bank of Russia's composite BCI means that positive estimates prevail over negative ones in current estimates and/or expectations, and the business environment is favourable. A negative value of the Bank of Russia's composite BCI means that negative estimates prevail over positive ones in current estimates and/or expectations, and the business environment is unfavourable. Additionally, the Bank of Russia's composite BCI incorporates businesses' output and demand expectations, which makes it a leading indicator that is capable of signalling future changes in business activity.

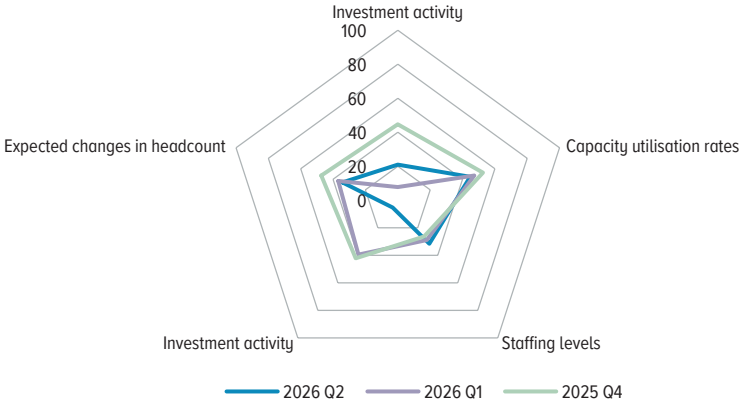
KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING OF BUSINESSES IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017*

(%) **Chart 1a**

MONTHLY SURVEYS



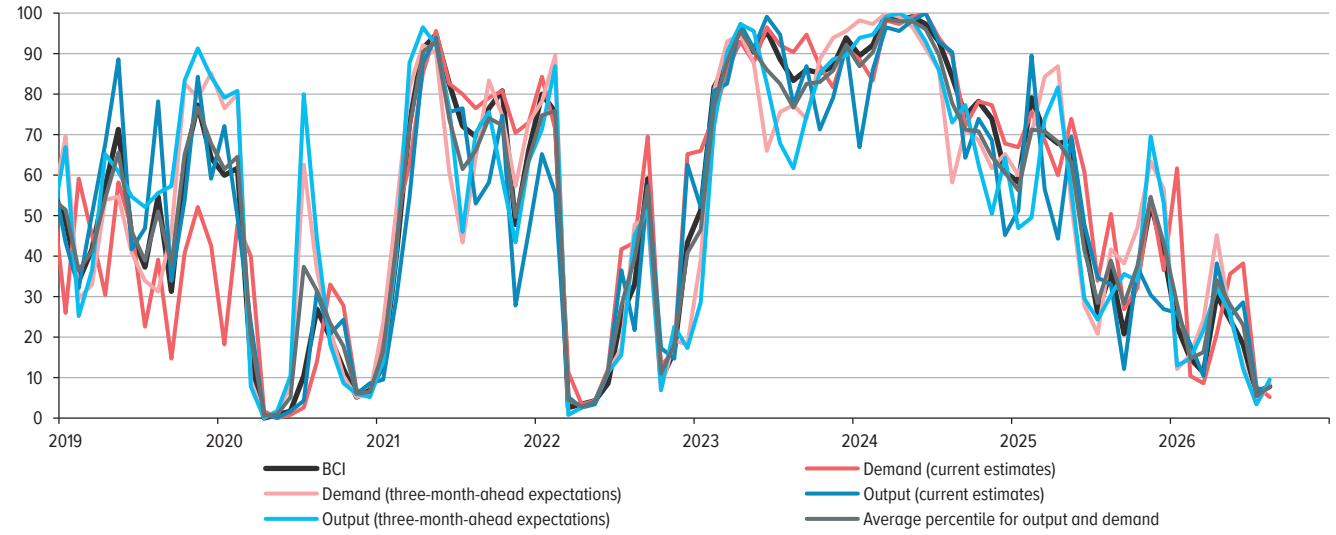
QUARTERLY SURVEYS



* The chart shows percentiles for the current and previous months, and the reporting quarter (for quarterly data, it is the reporting quarter and two previous ones) in the distribution observed from January 2017 to August 2026 (from 2017 Q1 to 2026 Q2). The current estimates of staffing levels and expectations in terms of investment activity are shown from 2020 Q1 to 2026 Q2.
Note. The values of current staffing levels over the entire period of the monitoring were in negative territory and pointed to labour shortages.
Source: Bank of Russia.

CHANGES IN PERCENTILES OF BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI AND ITS COMPONENTS RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017

(%) **Chart 1b**



Source: Bank of Russia.

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI

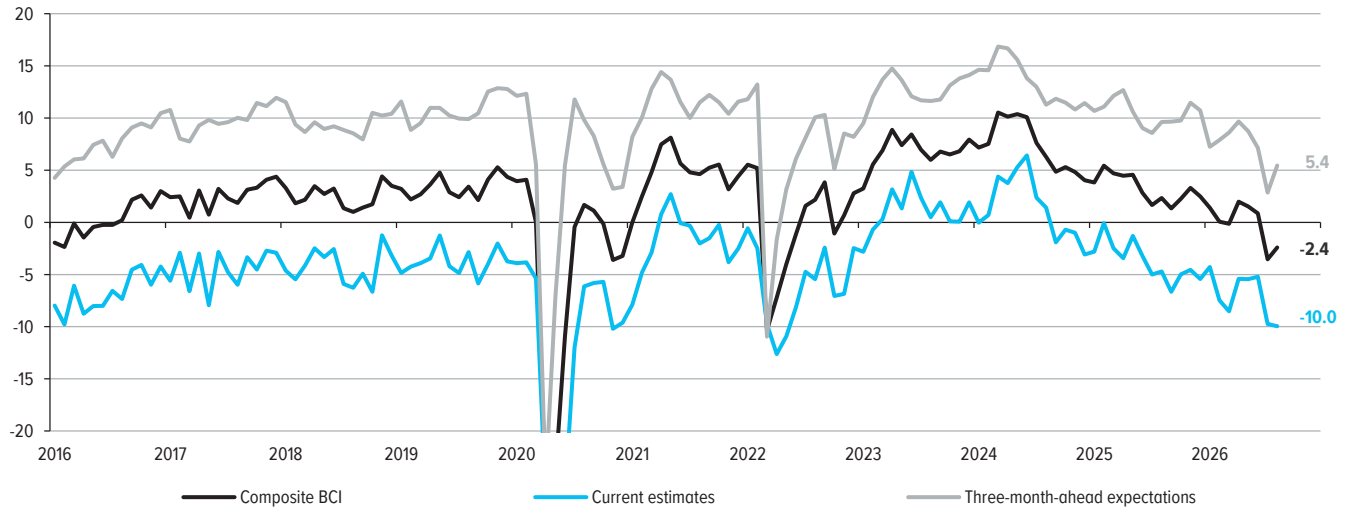
In August, companies' estimates of business climate edged up after a significant decline in July, due in part to a gradual stabilisation in the fuel market. The BCI came in at -2.4 p vs -3.5 p in the previous month. The indicator's dynamics were shaped by an improvement in current output estimates and short-term expectations reported by companies (Table 1, Charts 2a and 3a). The main contributors to the positive change in the BCI in August were companies engaged in services, mining and quarrying, and transportation.

In August, **current business climate estimates** declined both in the economy as a whole and across most industries, with the most notable decrease recorded in manufacturing. At the same time, less negative estimates of the current situation, compared with July, were reported by transportation and storage, mining and quarrying, and power supply companies.

Short-term expectations of companies were up in August after a three-month decline. However, their overall level was below the values observed in 2023–2025. Compared to July, expectations were up in almost all industries, excluding agriculture.

In August, the business climate estimates increased across **large enterprises**, remained almost unchanged month on month (MoM) across **small and micro enterprises**, and edged down across **medium-sized enterprises** (Chart 2b).

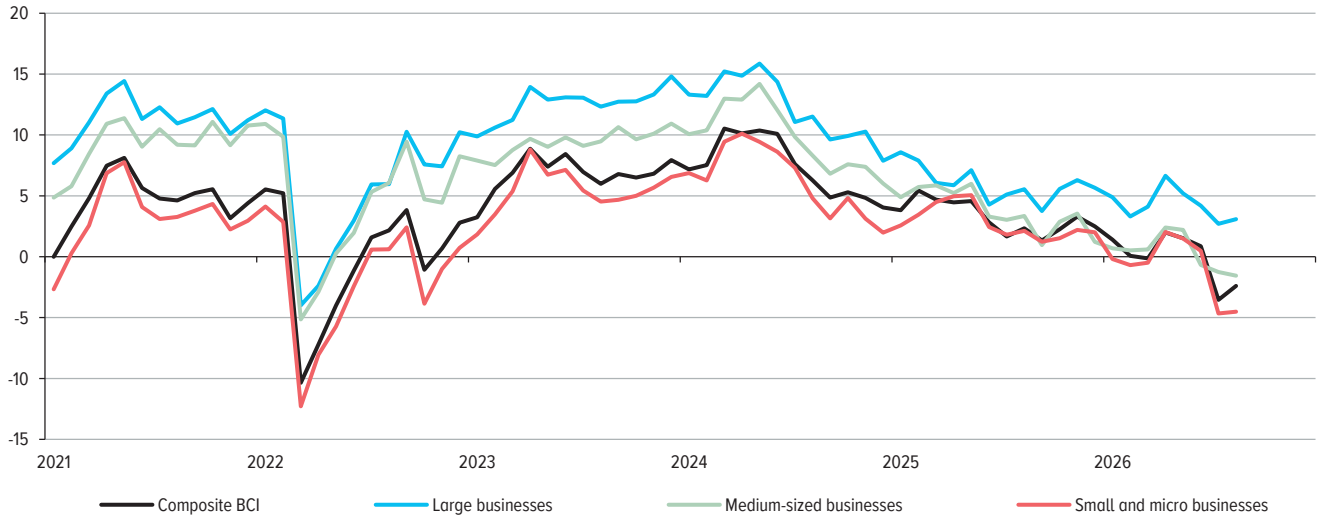
BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI
(POINTS, SA) **Chart 2a**



Source: Bank of Russia.

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI BY GROUP OF BUSINESSES
(POINTS, SA)

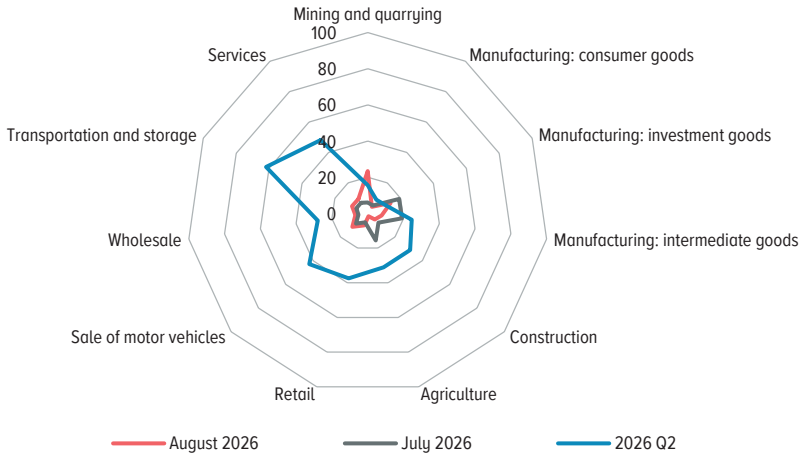
Chart 2b



Source: Bank of Russia.

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017
(%)

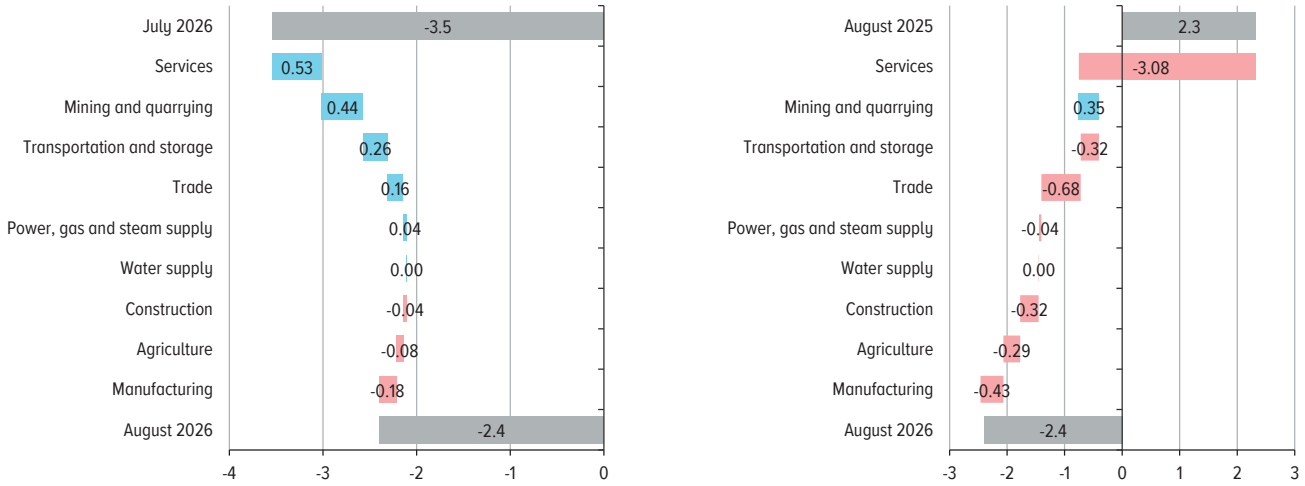
Chart 3a



Source: Bank of Russia.

CONTRIBUTION TO CHANGES IN BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI
(POINTS)

Chart 3b



Note. Minor discrepancies between the total and the sum of components are due to the rounding of data.
Source: Bank of Russia.

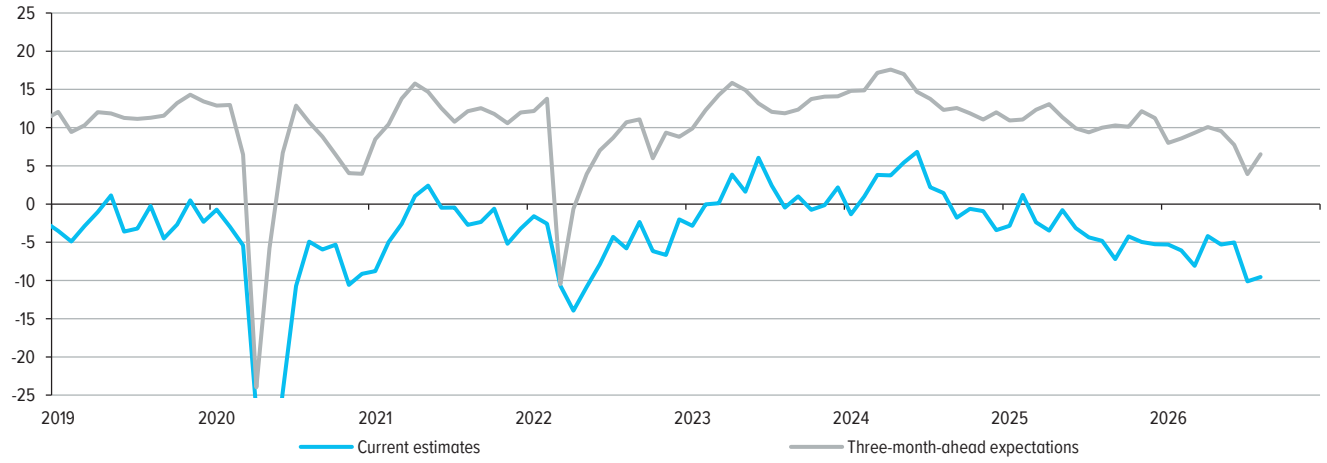
OUTPUT

Companies' **current output estimates** edged up slightly from the July level, generally remaining close to the values seen in 2022 Q2 (Chart 4). Among major industries, MoM growth was registered in industrial production and transportation. Higher estimates given by transportation companies were associated with a moderate easing of fuel-related challenges. Contrastingly, in the trade and services sectors, estimates continued to decline. In construction, output estimates hit a low since April 2022.

Overall, growth in costs was the most frequently mentioned business challenge in 2026 Q2 (23% of respondents). The second important business challenge – insufficient domestic demand – was noted less frequently than in 2026 Q1 (19.3% of respondents). These factors were particularly significant for small and micro enterprises. Other challenges cited by respondents included a lack of working capital finance, labour shortages, and complicated logistics (Charts 6a and 6b).

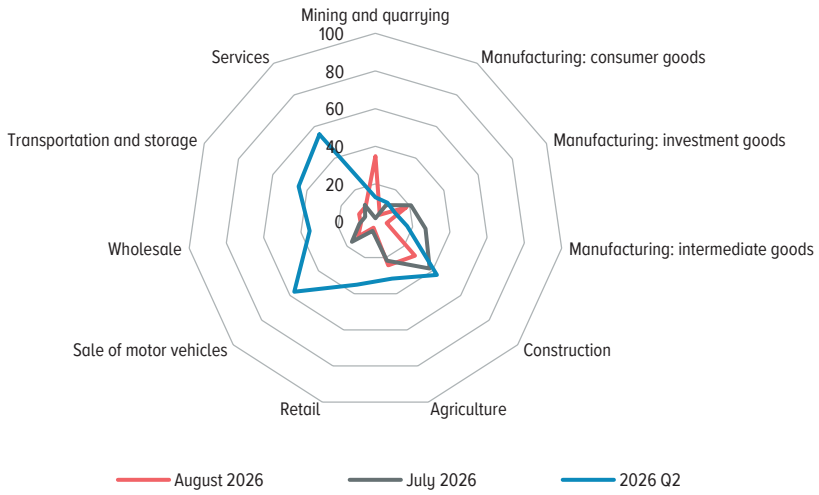
In August, companies' output **expectations** increased in almost all industries. More modest expectations, as compared with the July survey, were registered only in agriculture.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN OUTPUT, CONTRACTED WORKS, TURNOVER OF GOODS AND SERVICES
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 4**



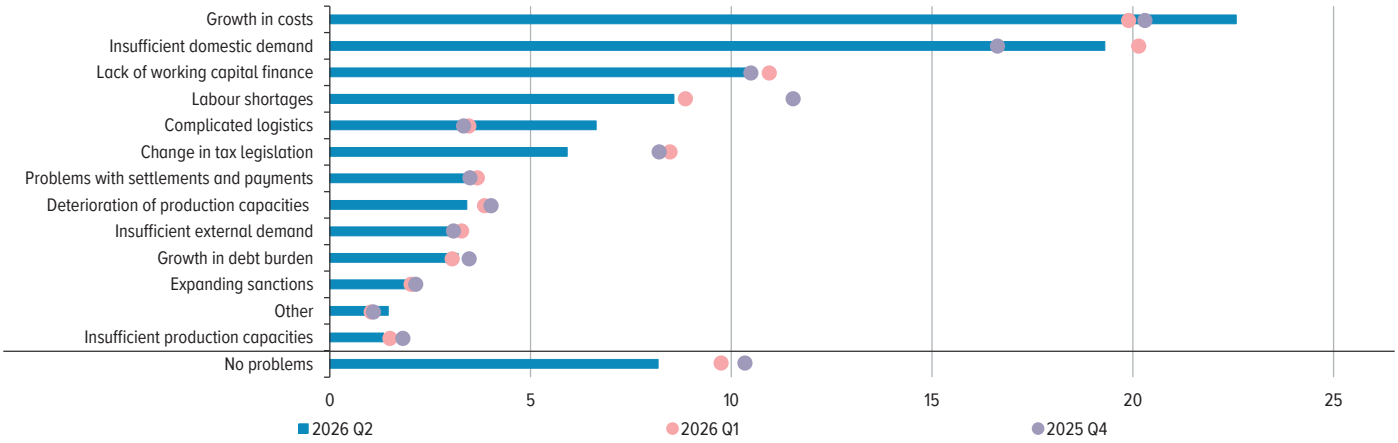
Source: Bank of Russia.

CURRENT ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN OUTPUT IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017
(%) **Chart 5**



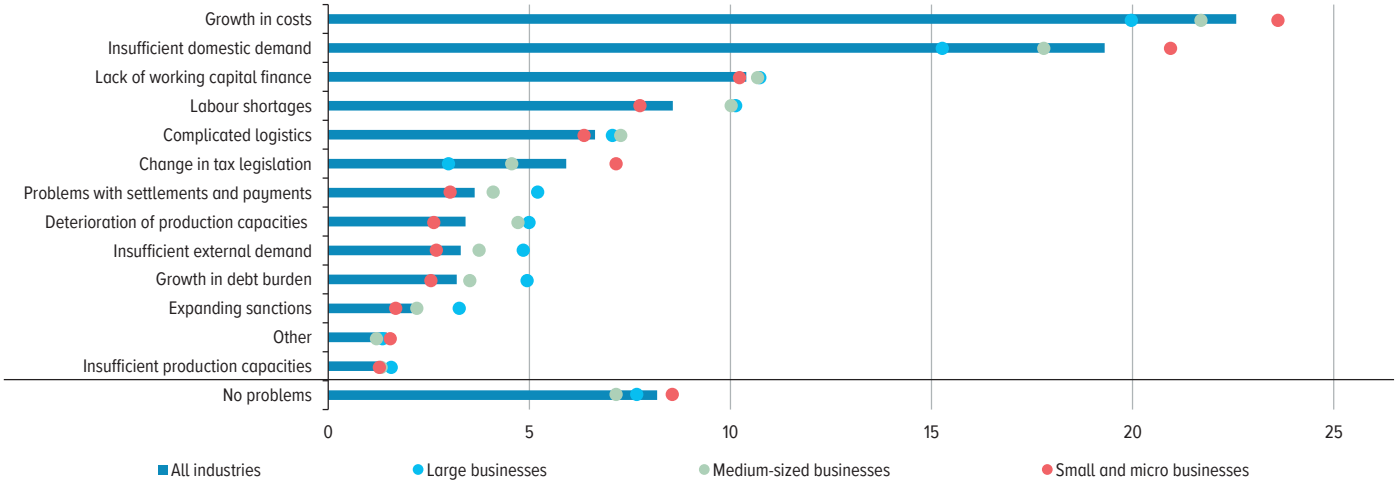
Source: Bank of Russia.

BUSINESS CHALLENGES
(% OF RESPONDENTS) **Chart 6a**



Source: Bank of Russia.

BUSINESS CHALLENGES BY GROUP OF BUSINESSES IN 2026 Q2
(% OF RESPONDENTS) **Chart 6b**



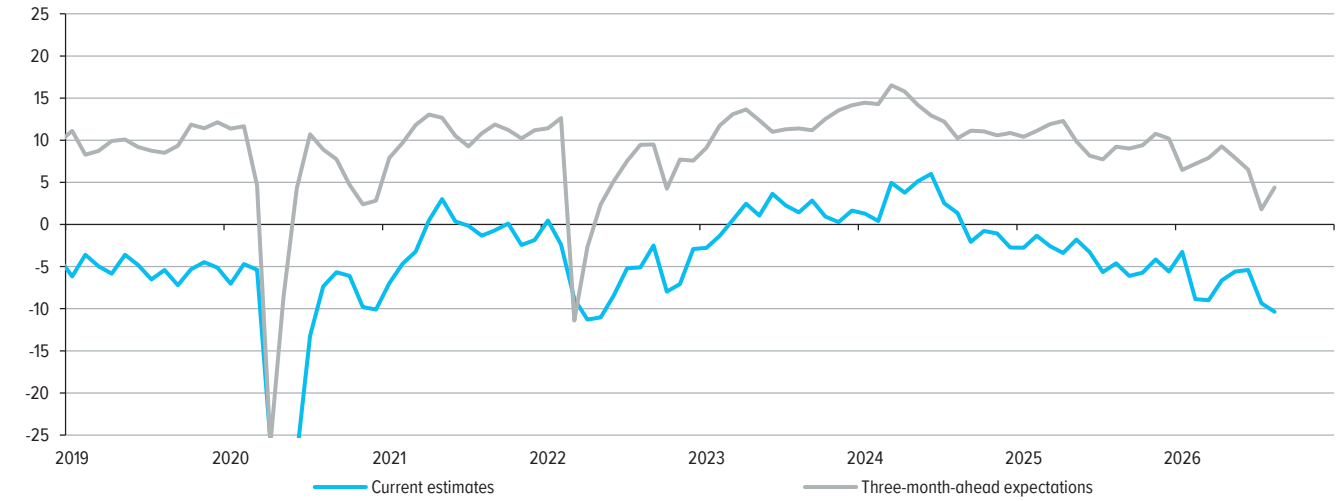
Source: Bank of Russia.

DEMAND

Businesses' **current estimates** of demand went down in August for the second consecutive month, returning the levels of 2022 Q2 (Chart 7). The decline was registered in almost all major industries (excluding transportation), with the steepest drops seen in manufacturing, agriculture, and construction (Chart 8). In manufacturing, the lowest demand estimates were provided by manufacturers of intermediate goods.

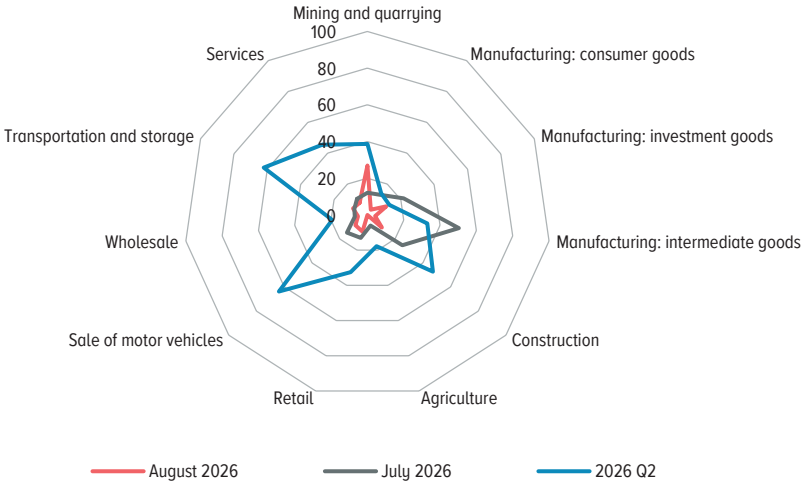
Companies' **short-term demand expectations** rose in August following a three-month decline. The uptick was noted across almost all industries, excluding agriculture.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN DEMAND
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 7**



Source: Bank of Russia.

CURRENT ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN DEMAND IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017
(%) **Chart 8**



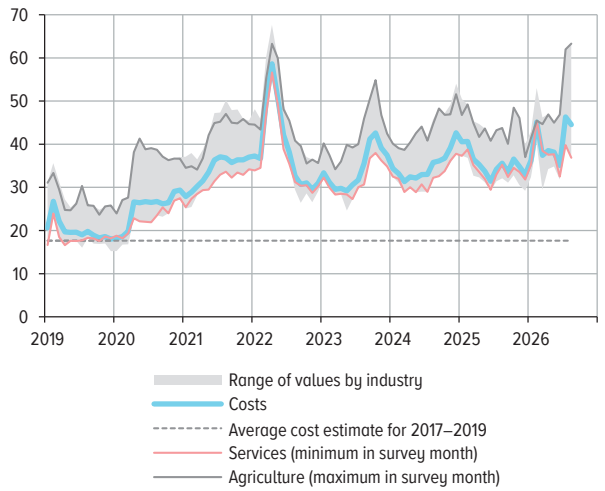
Source: Bank of Russia.

COSTS AND PRICES

In August, growth in **costs** moderated (Chart 9) following the peak recorded in July which was the highest since May 2022. As compared with July, a less noticeable price growth was observed in almost all industries, excluding mining and quarrying, agriculture, and construction. Rising prices for fuels and lubricants stemming from temporary fuel shortages in some regions were a major factor behind the cost growth in certain regions. In addition, businesses mentioned higher input prices and logistics expenses among cost drivers.

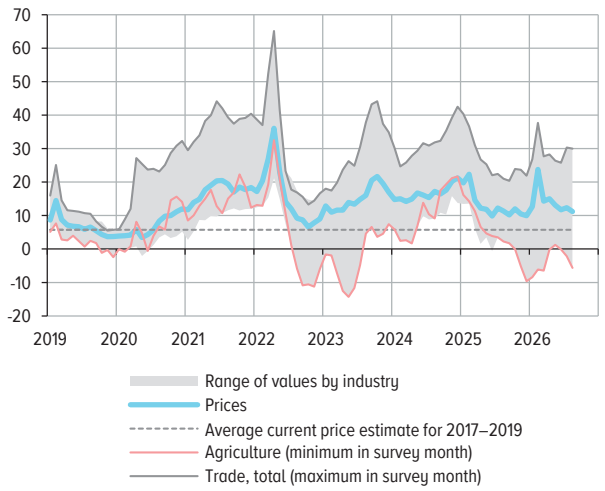
In August, growth in **current output prices** for businesses' products/services slowed in the economy as a whole, compared with July (Chart 10). However, the sectoral dynamics of the indicator were mixed. An acceleration in prices was registered in manufacturing, construction, the sale of motor vehicles, retail trade, and transportation and storage. That said, prices in the services sector and wholesale trade increased to a lesser extent than in July, with power and water supply, mining and quarrying, as well as agriculture reporting a drop in current prices.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN BUSINESSES' PRODUCTION/ MARKETING COSTS
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 9**



Sources: Bank of Russia, Rosstat.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN CURRENT PRICES FOR BUSINESSES' PRODUCTS
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 10**

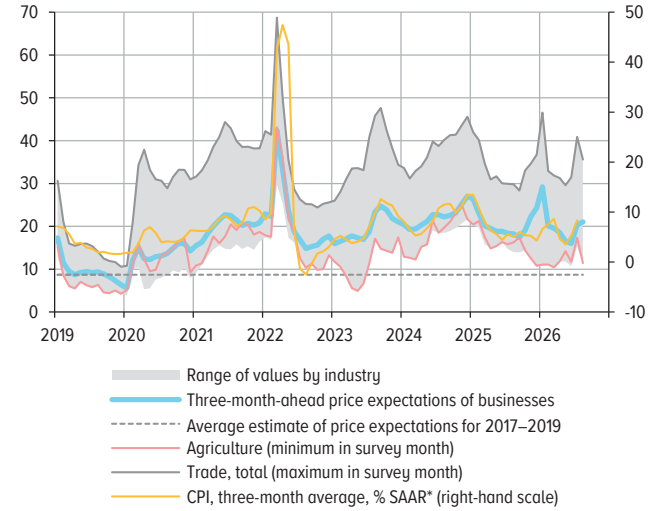


Sources: Bank of Russia, Rosstat.

The balance of responses to the question of the market survey 'How have production costs changed?' shows the ratio of the percentage of companies noting increased costs to the percentage of those reporting lower costs compared to the previous month. The estimates of the balance of responses over the entire history of surveys are shifted towards positive values. This ratio is not an absolute indicator of cost growth, but rather measures the speed of changes in costs compared to previous periods. The grey dotted line in Chart 9 shows the average level of the indicator in 2017–2019.

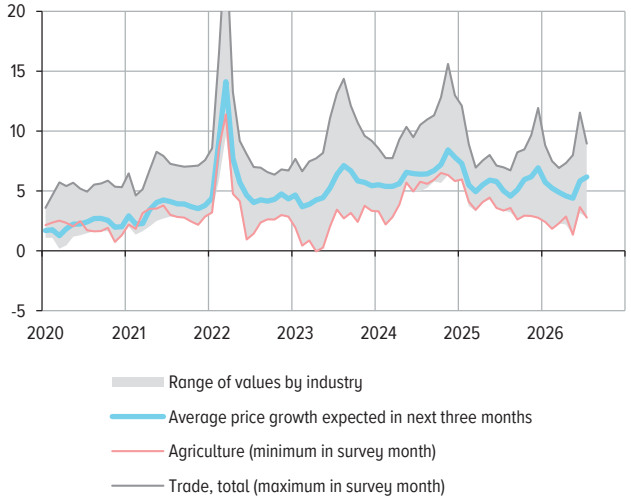
The balance of responses to the question of the market survey 'How have prices for finished products (works, services, tariffs) changed?' shows the ratio of the percentage of companies noting increased prices for finished products (works, services, tariffs) to the percentage of those reporting lower prices compared to the previous month. The estimates of the balance of responses over the entire history of surveys are shifted towards positive values. This ratio is not an absolute indicator of price growth, but rather measures the speed of changes in prices compared to previous periods.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN THREE-MONTH-AHEAD EXPECTATIONS ABOUT PRICES FOR BUSINESSES' PRODUCTS
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 11**



* SAAR – seasonally adjusted annualised rate.
Sources: Bank of Russia, Rosstat.

AVERAGE PRICE GROWTH EXPECTED IN NEXT THREE MONTHS IN ANNUALISED TERMS
(%) **Chart 12**

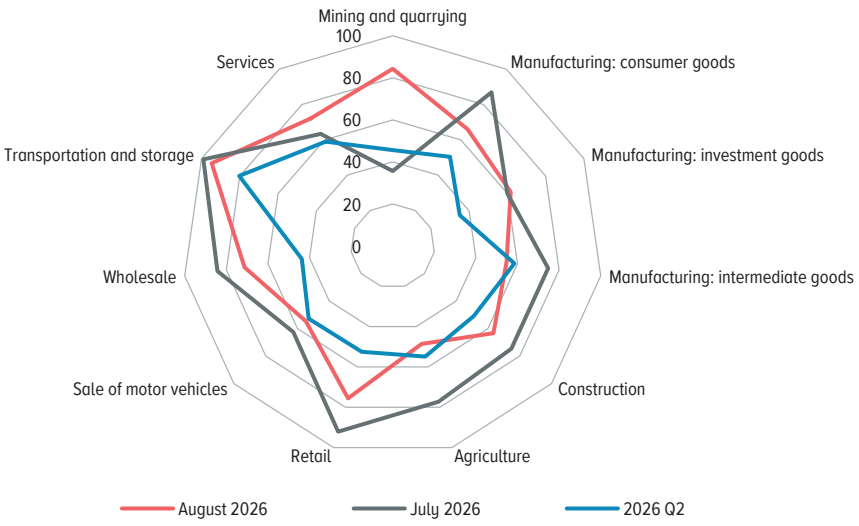


Source: Bank of Russia.

Companies' price expectations (the balance of responses) rose to 21.0 p in August (Chart 11). A sharper increase in price expectations was noted in power and water supply in anticipation of the indexation of housing and utility services rates in October 2026. In mining and quarrying and services, price expectations were also up, though to a lesser extent. In contrast, price expectations declined across other industries.

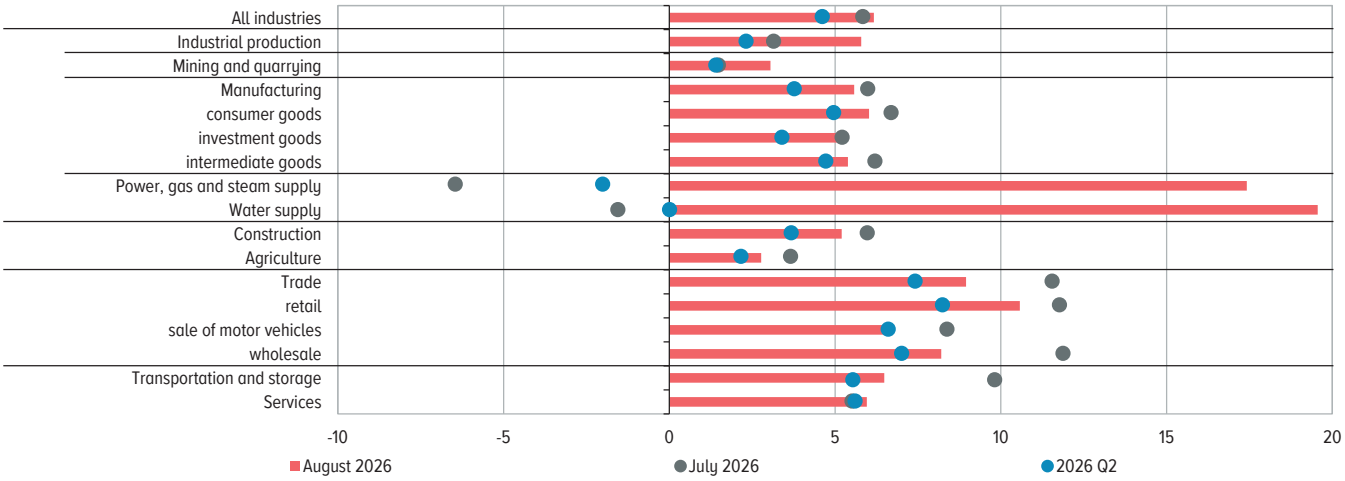
The average three-month-ahead price growth expected by businesses (in annualised terms) reached 6.2% in August (vs 5.8% in July) (Chart 12). Mining and quarrying enterprises expected the lowest price increases (3.1%) while water and power supply companies expected the highest ones (19.6% and 17.4%, respectively).

THREE-MONTH-AHEAD EXPECTATIONS OF CHANGES IN PRICES FOR BUSINESSES' PRODUCTS IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017
(%) **Chart 13**



Source: Bank of Russia.

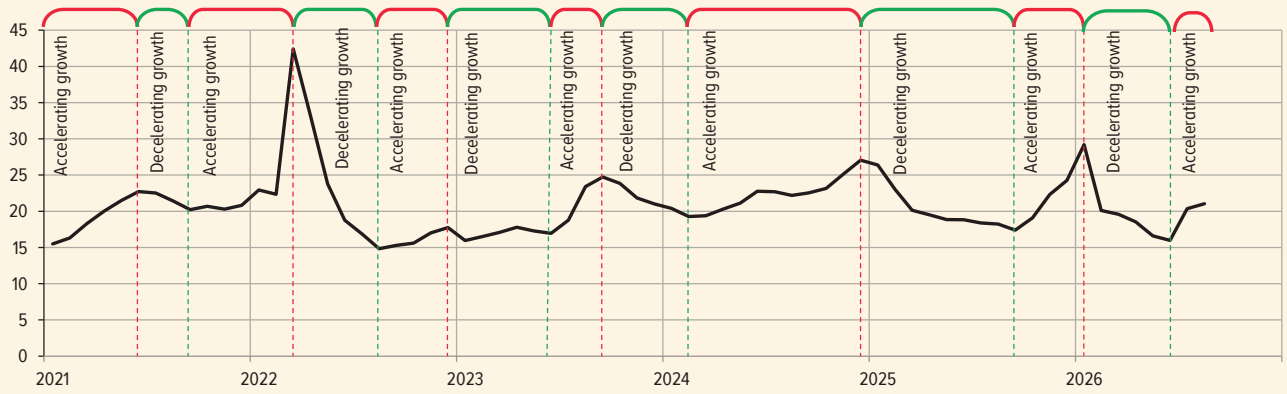
AVERAGE PRICE GROWTH EXPECTED IN NEXT THREE MONTHS IN ANNUALISED TERMS
(%) **Chart 14**



Source: Bank of Russia.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE 'BUSINESSES' PRICE EXPECTATIONS' INDICATOR

THREE-MONTH-AHEAD EXPECTATIONS OF CHANGES IN PRICES FOR BUSINESSES' PRODUCTS
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA)



Businesses' price expectations mean the balance of their responses to the question of the market survey 'How will prices for finished products and services of the company change in the next three months?', which is calculated as the ratio of the difference between the percentages of responses 'will increase' and 'will decrease' to the sum of the percentages of responses 'will increase', 'will decrease', and 'will not change'.

A positive balance of responses means that more respondents expect prices to increase, whereas a negative balance means that more respondents expect prices to decrease. The change in the balance of responses compared to the previous month reflects the qualitative features of the process, such as direction and intensity. For example, an increase in the positive balance of responses suggests higher expected price growth, while a decrease implies its slowdown.

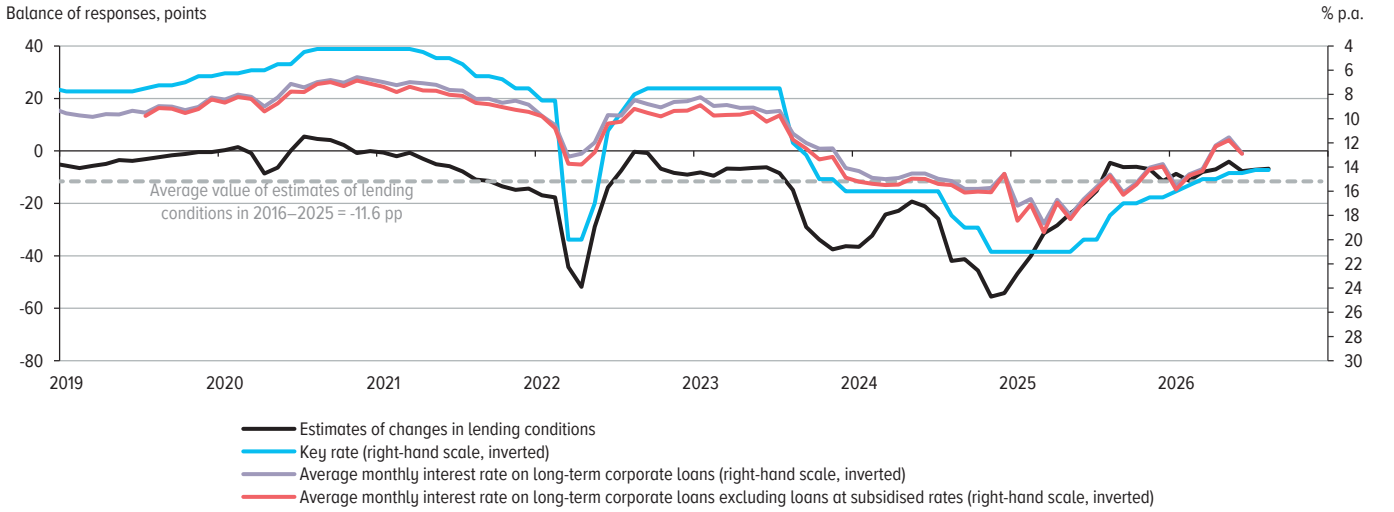
However, businesses' price expectations do not reflect the level of expected price changes. To do this, one can use the indicator 'Average price growth expected in next three months in annualised terms'.[1] This indicator is calculated based on businesses' responses to the clarifying question 'By what percentage?' following the question 'How will prices for finished products/services of the company change in the next three months?'. The indicator is the weighted average of the expected average price growth (among respondents expecting prices to increase in the next three months) and the expected average price decline (among those expecting prices to decrease). The normalised proportion of respondents expecting prices to increase or decrease to the total number of businesses is used as a weight.

[1] The indicator's values by type of economic activity are published on a monthly basis in the subsection Survey Data in the section Monetary Policy / Monitoring of Businesses on the Bank of Russia website.

BUSINESS LENDING CONDITIONS

In August, companies' assessments[1] of lending conditions in the economy overall were slightly more positive than in the previous month, with lending conditions remaining tight. Estimates of lending conditions in water supply, mining and quarrying, trade, agriculture, and services dropped mainly on account of non-price conditions. The overall balance of the estimates of lending conditions holds above its 10-year averages.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN LENDING CONDITIONS AND KEY RATE MOVEMENTS **Chart 15**

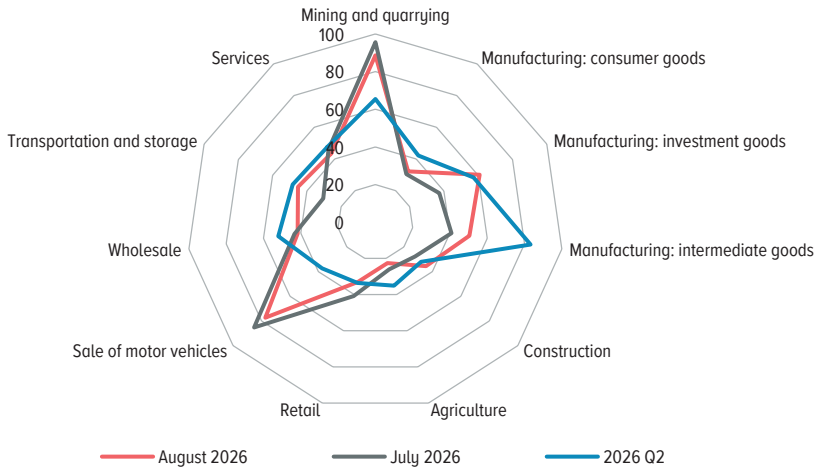


Source: Bank of Russia.

The index of changes in lending conditions shows the ratio of the percentage of companies for whom these conditions tightened to the percentage of those for whom these conditions eased compared with the previous month. The index shall be interpreted as an indicator of the direction and speed of these changes rather than a measure of the accumulated tightness of monetary conditions for the corporate sector. In Russia (as in a number of other countries that conduct regular surveys of enterprises), the estimates of the index of changes in lending conditions are in negative territory. The grey dotted line in Chart 15 shows the average level of the index in 2016–2025.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN LENDING CONDITIONS IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017

(%) **Chart 16**



Source: Bank of Russia.

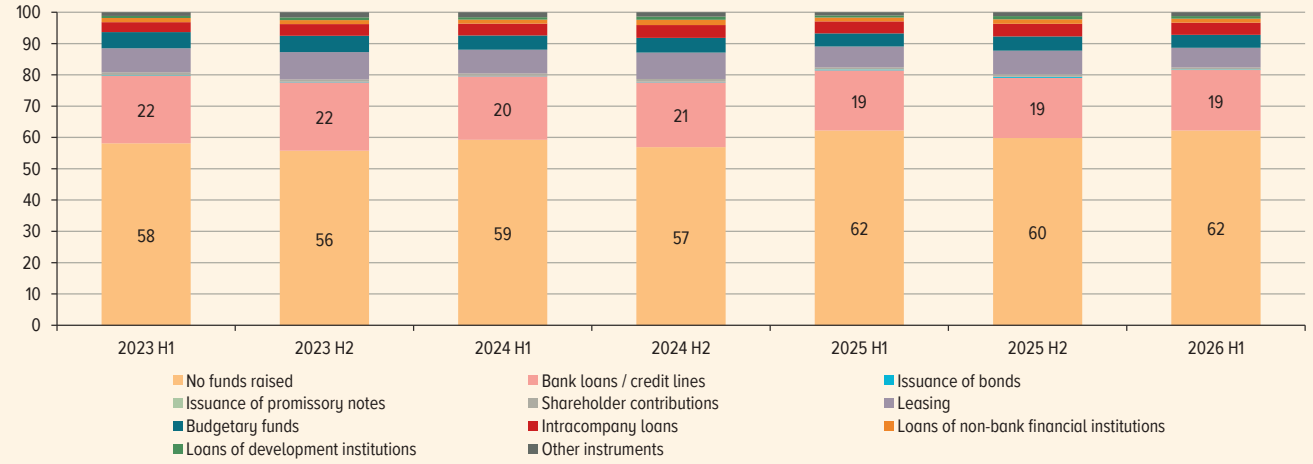
[1] Companies that applied for credit in the past month accounted for roughly 31% of all respondents.

BUSINESS FINANCE: A CORPORATE PERSPECTIVE

The Bank of Russia regularly surveys enterprises regarding their capital-raising strategies and their assessment of the accessibility of financial resources. This information has been collected on a semi-annual basis since 2021 as part of the monitoring of businesses.

Over the past three years, 4 out of 10 surveyed companies have been borrowing funds to finance their operations, on average.[1] Agriculture has traditionally demonstrated higher borrowing activity (as a priority sector for lending), while services and trade have shown markedly lower activity (being high-risk sectors for lending). In 2026 H1, borrowed funds were used by over 60% of respondents in agriculture and only 18% in services. **Large enterprises used borrowed funds more actively (6 out of 10 respondents in this group)**. However, only a quarter of surveyed small and micro businesses used loans.

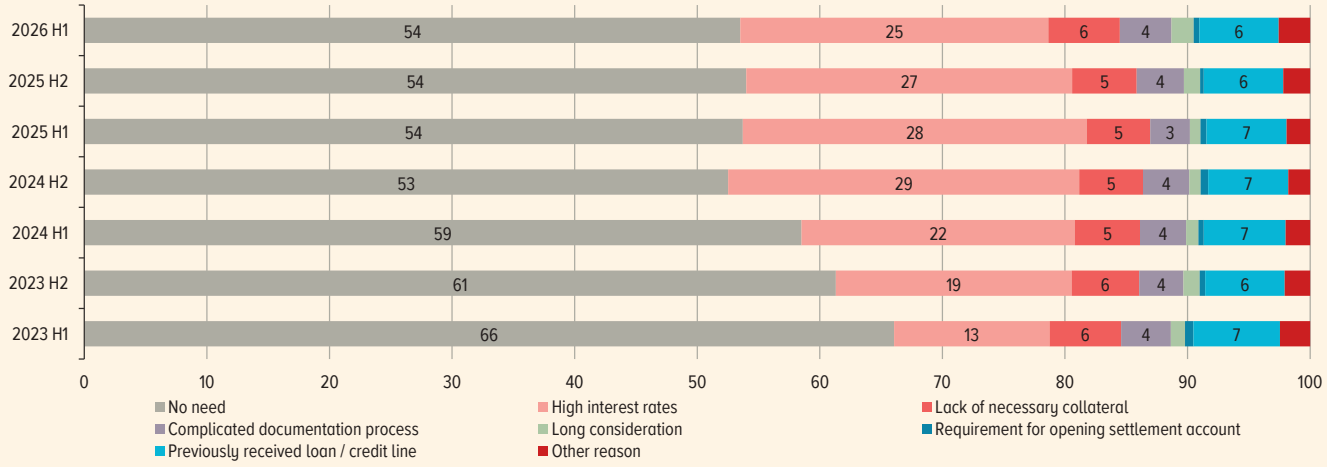
BUSINESS FINANCE INSTRUMENTS
(% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS)



Source: Bank of Russia.

Enterprises raised bank loans most frequently and used leasing and budgetary funds less often. Their main counterparties in the financial market were banks as well as insurance and leasing companies. Most enterprises selected financial institutions based on the affordability of their services, the range of financial products offered, and the availability of loyalty programmes.

REASONS FOR WHICH COMPANIES DID NOT APPLY FOR LOANS IN REPORTING PERIOD
(% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS)



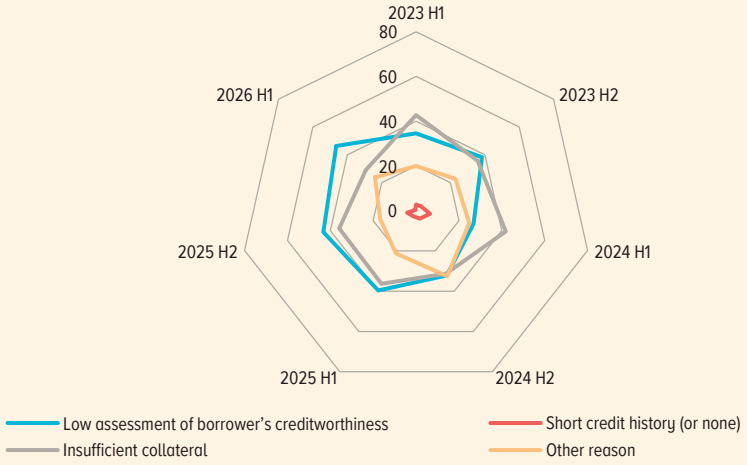
Source: Bank of Russia.

[1] In 2026 H1, the survey on the accessibility of financial resources covered 8,700 enterprises across various industries.

In 2026 H1, the majority of respondents did not need borrowings; however, the percentage of such companies decreased by 12 pp compared with 2023 H1. Moreover, since 2025 H1, the percentage of enterprises that were prevented from borrowing by high interest rates has been declining gradually. The impact of such constraints as **high interest rates, a lack of necessary collateral, and a complicated documentation process was primarily noted by small and micro businesses**.

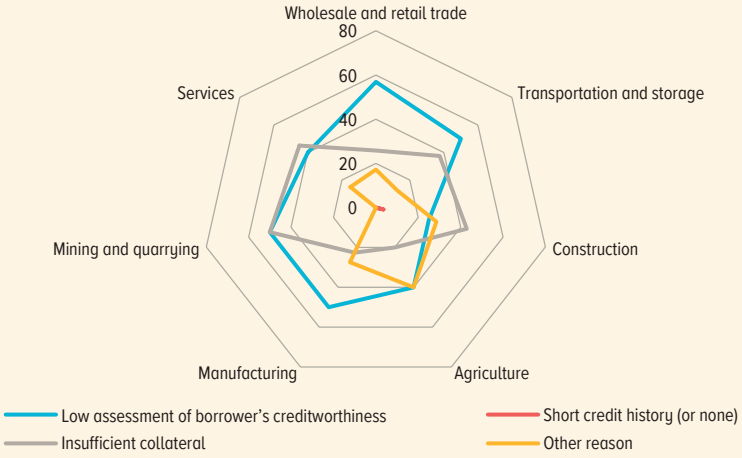
Contrary to popular belief, credit is not the main but rather a supplementary source of investment financing. In Russia, as in other countries, the primary source of investment is companies' own funds, i.e. reinvested profits and equity capital, which can be increased, including by attracting new shareholders. The use of companies' own funds for development purposes significantly offsets the effects of tight monetary policy.

REASONS FOR LOAN DENIAL OR APPROVAL FOR SMALLER AMOUNT
(% OF RESPONDENTS WHO APPLIED FOR LOANS)



Source: Bank of Russia.

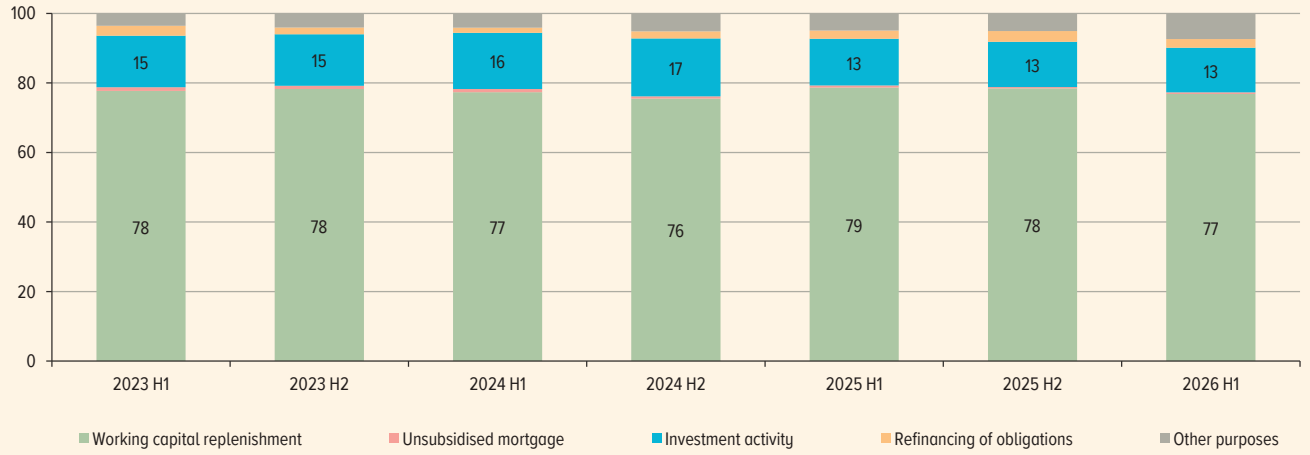
REASONS FOR LOAN DENIAL OR APPROVAL FOR SMALLER AMOUNT IN 2026 H1, BY INDUSTRY
(% OF RESPONDENTS WHO APPLIED FOR LOANS)



Source: Bank of Russia.

In 2026 H1, banks approved the majority (over 80%) of business loan applications. Speaking of refusals, the most common reason for loan denial or approval for a smaller amount than requested, particularly for trade companies, was a bank's low assessment of a borrower's creditworthiness. Insufficient collateral was the most frequent reason for loan denial for companies operating in services, construction, and mining and quarrying.

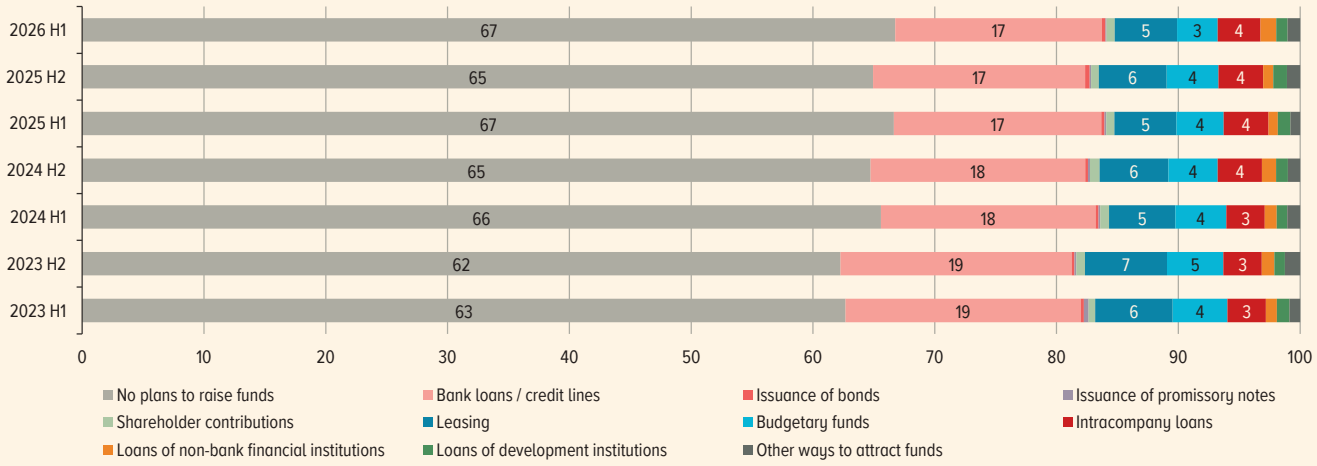
BUSINESS LENDING PURPOSES
(% OF RESPONDENTS WHO USED BANK LOANS)



Source: Bank of Russia.

The key business lending purpose across all industries was working capital replenishment (as cited by three quarters of the companies surveyed). Loans were raised to finance investments by 13% of respondents, primarily in construction and services. Mining and quarrying enterprises most often used loans to refinance existing liabilities.

BUSINESS FINANCE INSTRUMENTS IN NEXT SIX MONTHS
(% OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS)

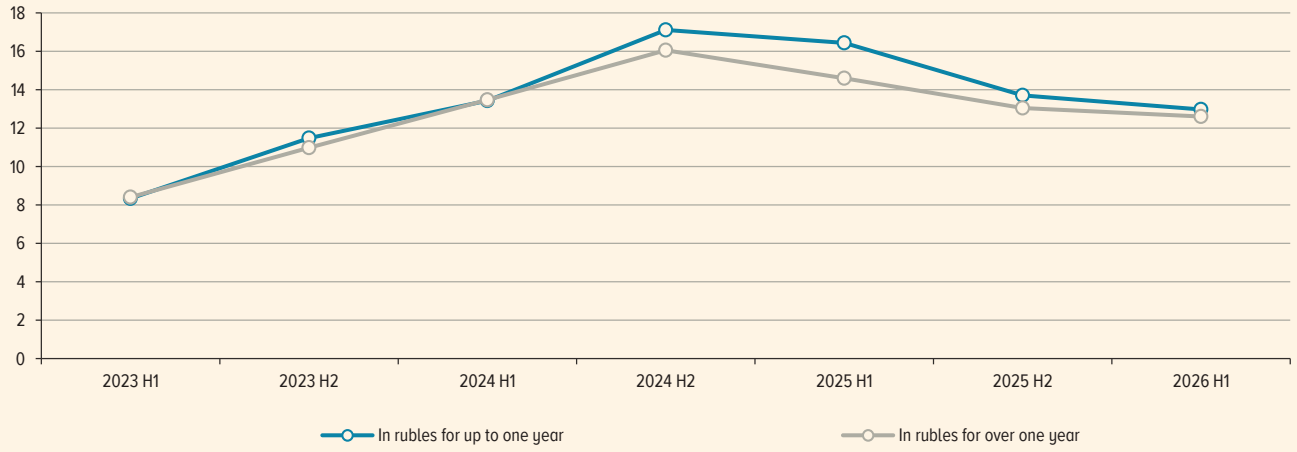


Source: Bank of Russia.

Over the next six months, most companies are going to continue pursuing business strategies relying on their own resources. In 2026 H2, bank loans will still be the major source of borrowing. In companies' view, the average acceptable interest rate for raising funds is 13.0% p.a. on ruble loans for up to one year and 12.6% p.a. on those for over one year (in 2025 H2: 13.7% p.a. and 13.0% p.a., respectively).

Moreover, banks price in both expected changes in the key rate and their own inflation expectations. High inflation expectations of businesses prevent lending rates from going down, even if the key rate is significantly reduced. Conversely, when inflation is consistently low and inflation expectations are decreasing, bank loans become more affordable. Lending rates will decline gradually as price growth slows sustainably and inflation expectations decline.

ACCEPTABLE INTEREST RATES ON ADDITIONAL BUSINESS FINANCE
(% P.A.)



Source: Bank of Russia.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY
(quarterly survey for 1–9 July 2026)

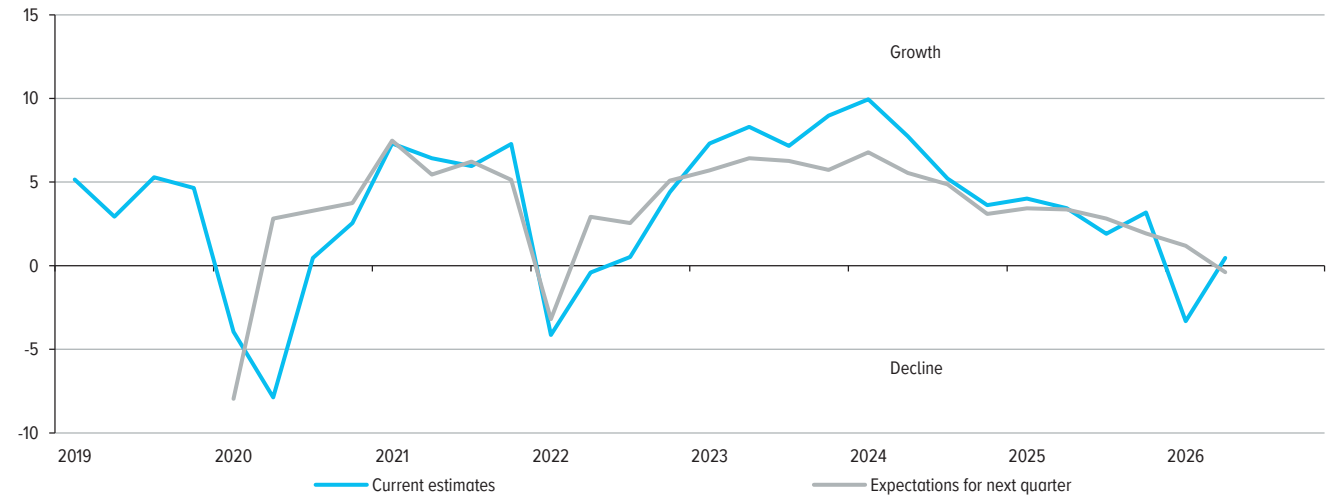
Estimates of changes in investment activity equalled 0.5 p in 2026 Q2 vs -3.3 p in 2026 Q1, which was in line with 2022 Q3 values. After a marked decline in 2026 Q1, investment activity growth picked up again in 2026 Q2, albeit at a moderate pace (Chart 17). Estimates of investment activity improved in most industries, except construction and trade (wholesale and retail) where they fell (Chart 18).

Among investment constraints, the influence of economic uncertainty intensified again (26.3% of respondents). The shortage of own funds to finance investment (25.9%) and insufficient demand for businesses' products (19.2%) were ranked second and third, although their restraining effect faded. As before, the cost of borrowings was ranked only fourth in the list of investment constraints (Chart 19).

Investment activity expectations for 2026 Q3 imply that investment will slightly drop or remain unchanged (estimates equalled -0.4 p) vs 2026 Q2. Companies from mining and quarrying, construction, trade, and services reported declines in investment activity. Enterprises from other sectors expect investment to expand in 2026 Q3.

In 2026 Q2, the **capacity utilisation rate** fell to 76.9% (vs 77.6% in 2026 Q1), remaining above the 2017–2019 values (Chart 20). Capacity utilisation trends were mixed across sectors. Rates were down or flat in most industries, with mining and quarrying reporting a sharp drop. In manufacturing, construction, and transportation and storage, capacity utilisation rates exceeded the 2017–2019 values.

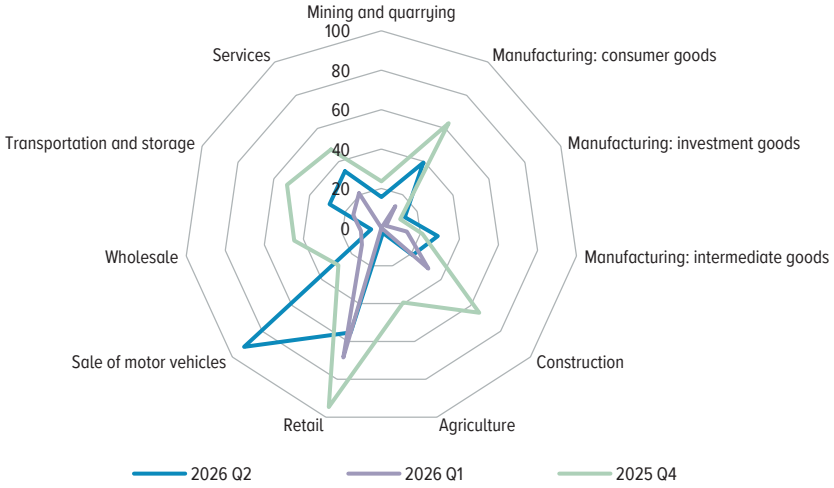
ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 17**



Source: Bank of Russia.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN PERCENTILES RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES SINCE 2017

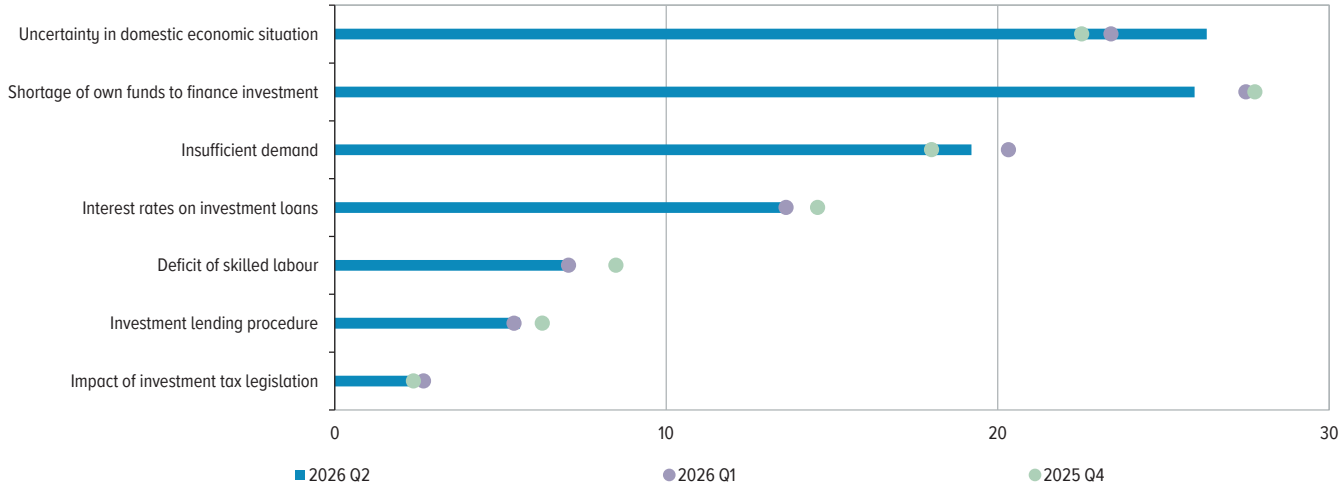
(%) **Chart 18**



Source: Bank of Russia.

INVESTMENT CONSTRAINTS

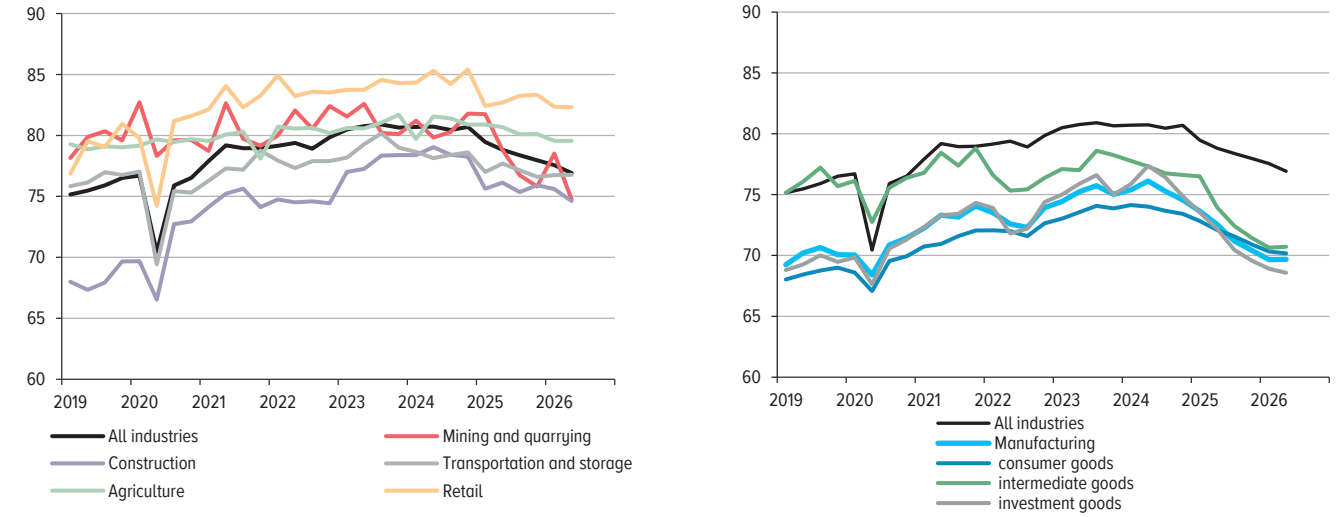
(% OF RESPONDENTS) **Chart 19**



Source: Bank of Russia.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY UTILISATION RATE

(% SA) **Chart 20**



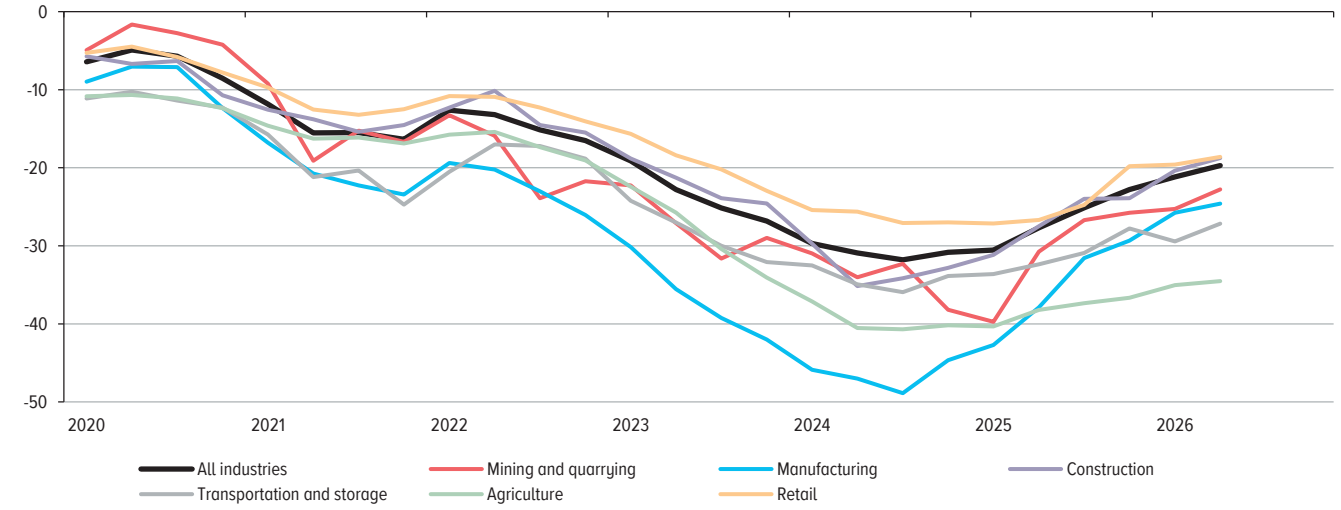
Source: Bank of Russia.

BUSINESSES' STAFFING LEVELS
(quarterly survey for 1–9 July 2026)

In 2026 Q2, the **estimate of staffing levels** equalled -19.7 p vs -21.2 p in 2026 Q1, remaining below the 2022 values (Chart 21). Labour shortages are gradually easing in the economy as a whole. Companies engaged in agriculture and water supply were still reporting the lowest staffing levels (Chart 22).

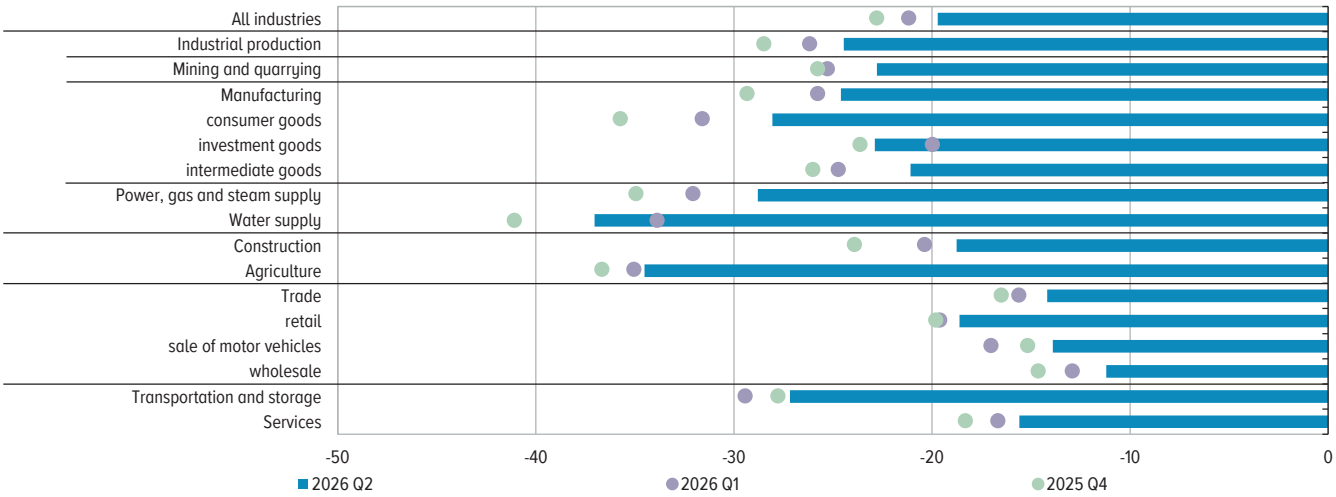
Companies' recruitment targets for 2026 Q3 softened across the economy, reaching a low since 2020 Q3 (Chart 23). By industry, the headcount is expected to rise in mining and quarrying, the investment goods sector, and power supply. Despite the persistent tightness in the labour market, the majority of companies (85%) do not plan to raise wages in 2026 Q3, while others are going to up them by no more than 1.0% on average compared with 2026 Q2 (Chart 24). Only agricultural businesses are prepared to raise wages by 2.2% due to high demand for labour during harvest.

ESTIMATES OF BUSINESSES' STAFFING LEVELS
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 21**



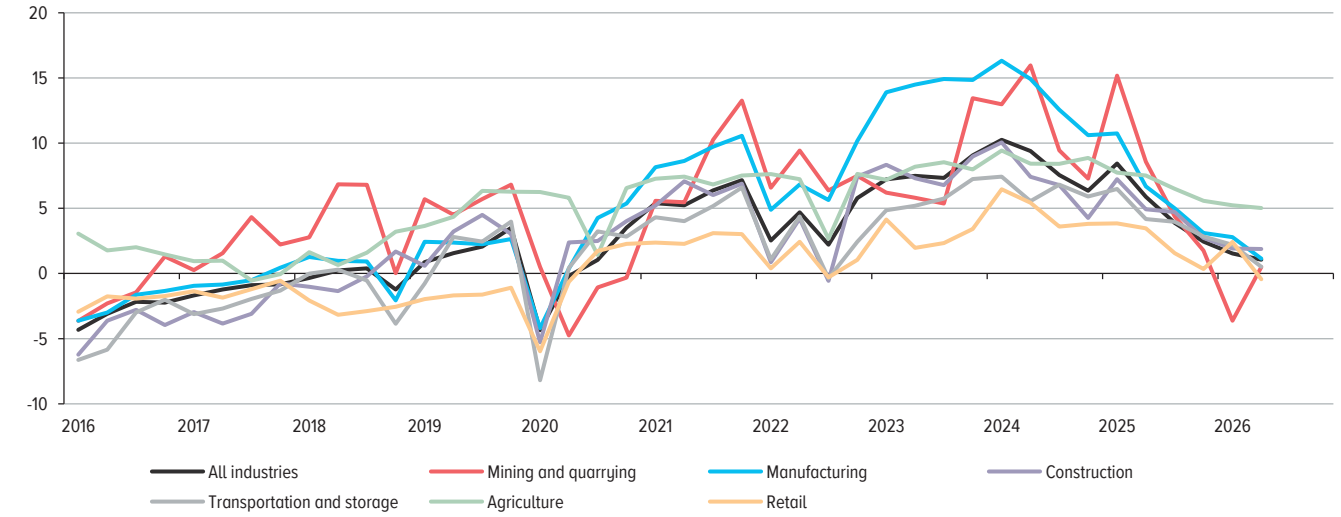
Source: Bank of Russia.

ESTIMATES OF BUSINESSES' STAFFING LEVELS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 22**



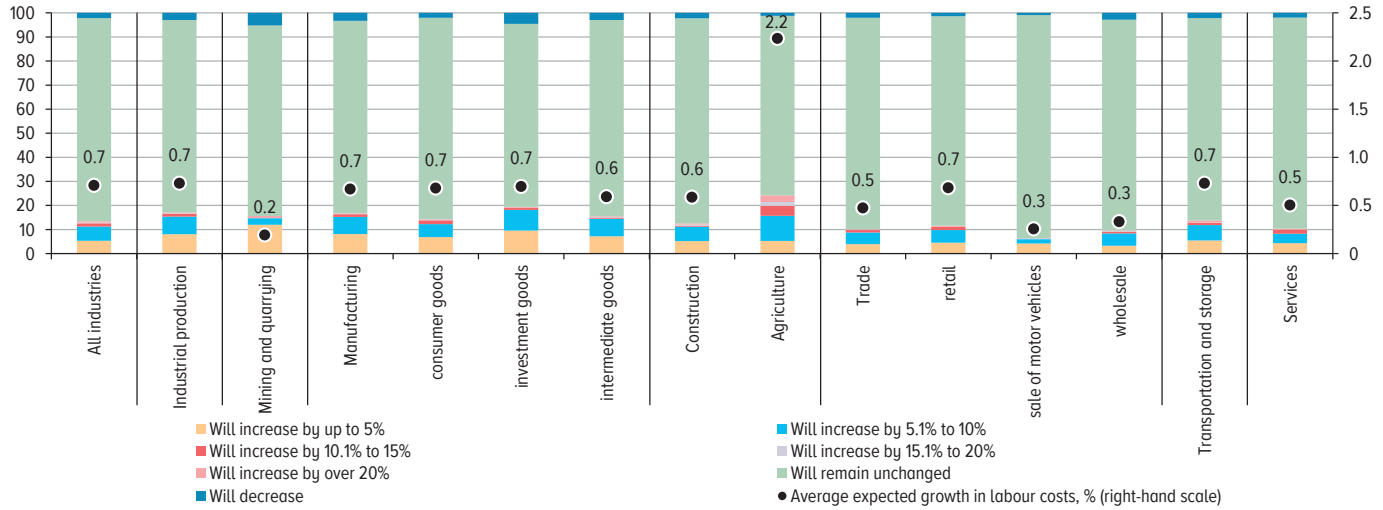
Source: Bank of Russia.

EXPECTATIONS OF CHANGES IN HEADCOUNT IN NEXT QUARTER
(BALANCE OF RESPONSES, POINTS, SA) **Chart 23**



Source: Bank of Russia.

BUSINESSES' EXPECTATIONS OF CHANGES IN LABOUR COSTS IN 2026 Q3
(% OF RESPONDENTS) **Chart 24**

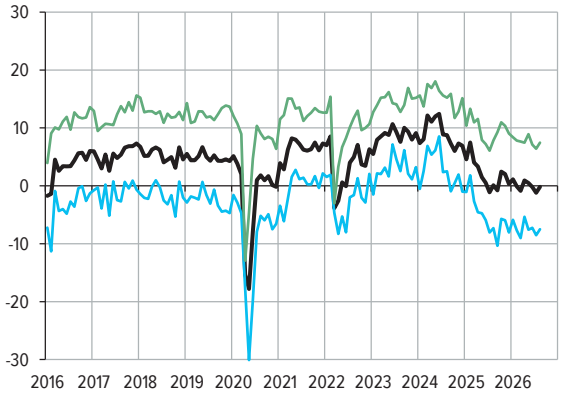


Source: Bank of Russia.

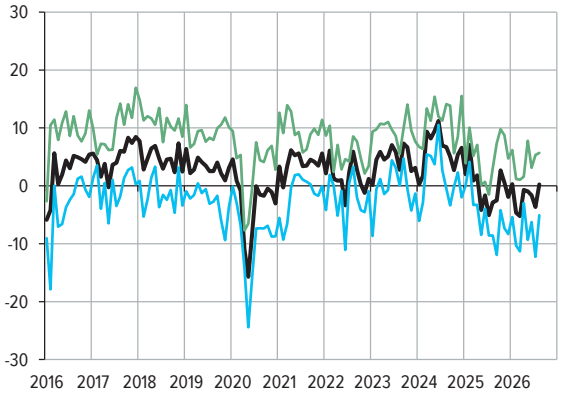
ANNEX

BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI

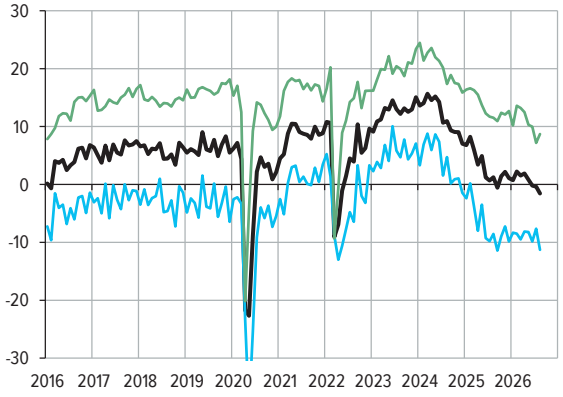
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 25



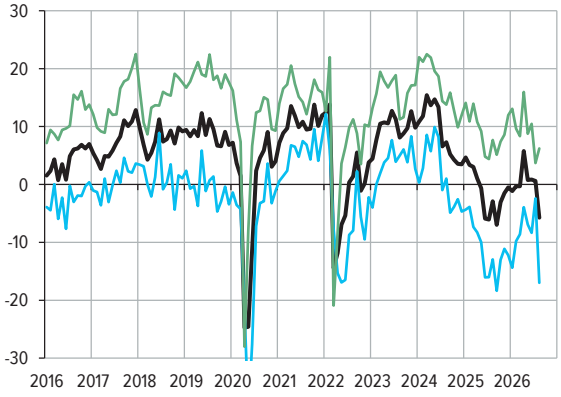
MINING AND QUARRYING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 26



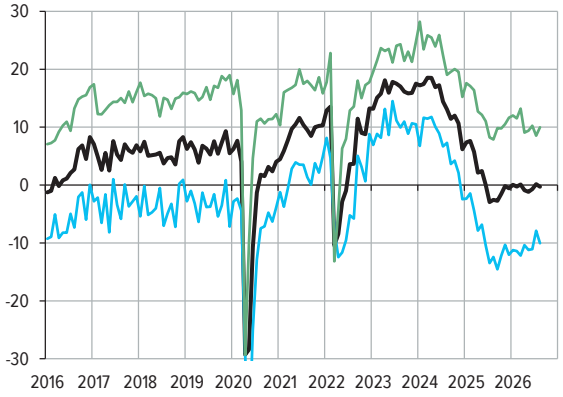
MANUFACTURING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 27



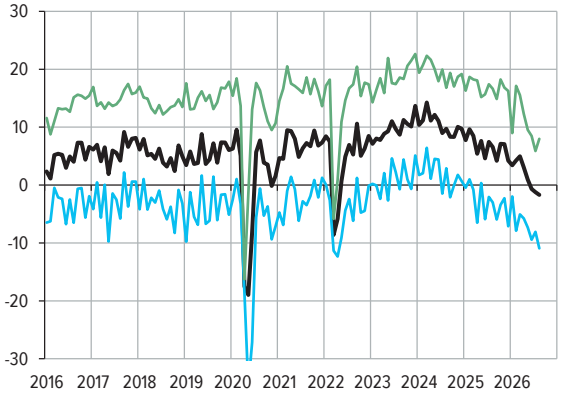
MANUFACTURE OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 28



MANUFACTURE OF INVESTMENT GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 29



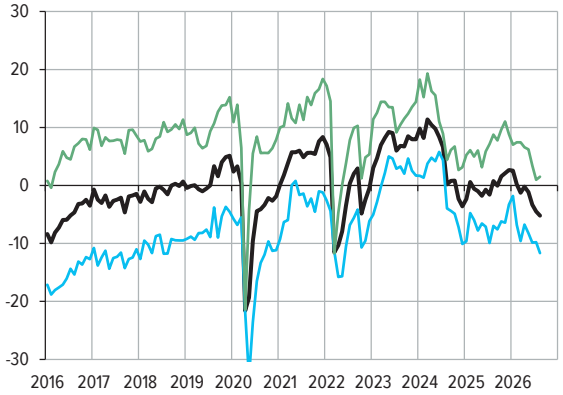
MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 30



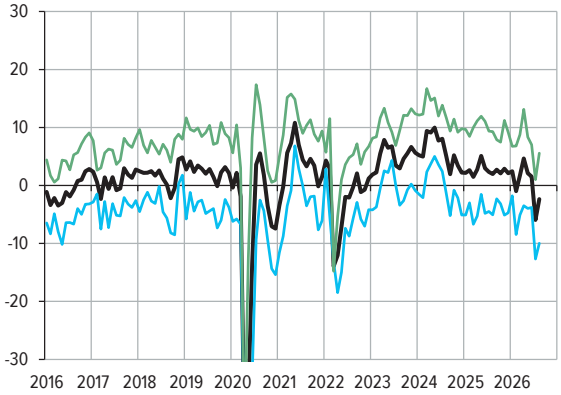
Composite BCI — Current estimates — Three-month-ahead expectations

Source: Bank of Russia.

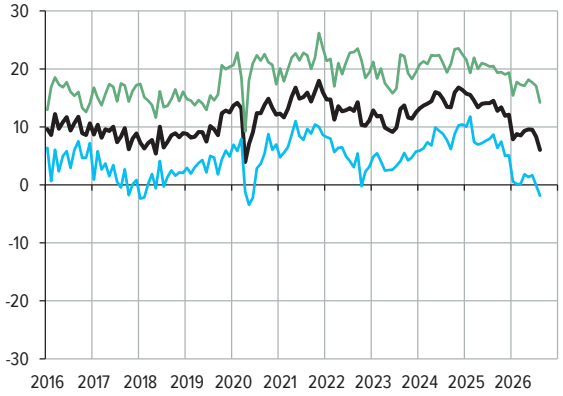
CONSTRUCTION
(POINTS, SA) Chart 31



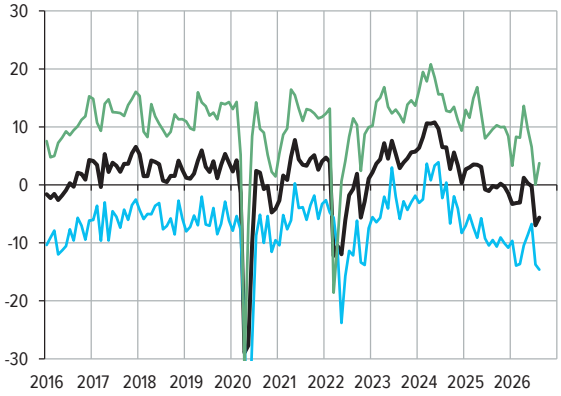
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 32



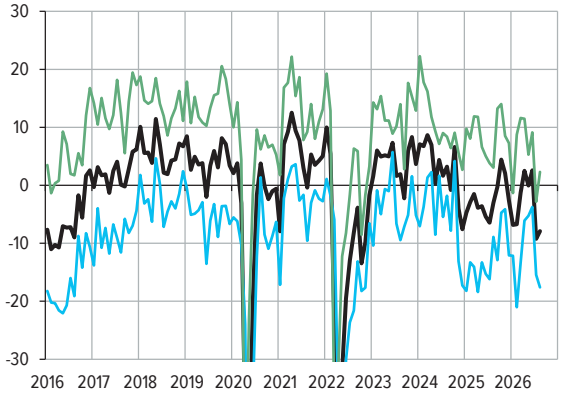
AGRICULTURE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 33



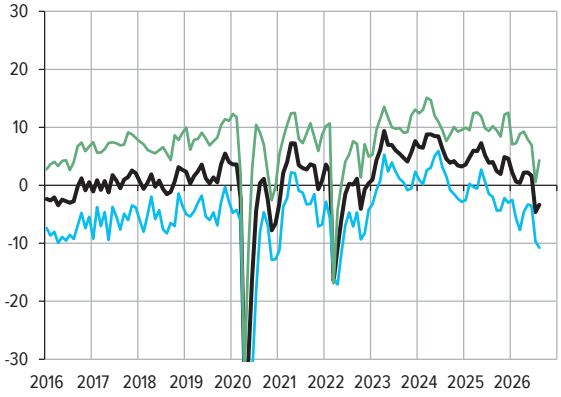
TRADE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 34



SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 35



SERVICES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 36

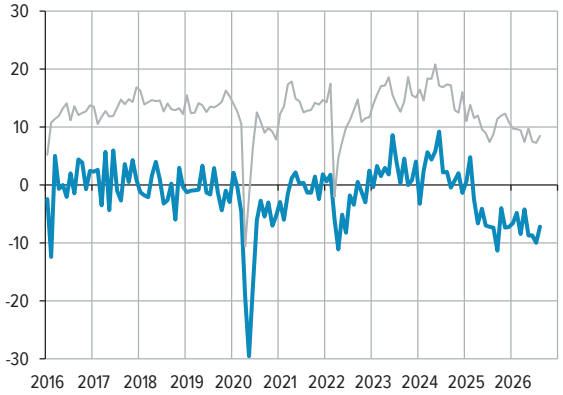


Composite BCI — Current estimates — Three-month-ahead expectations

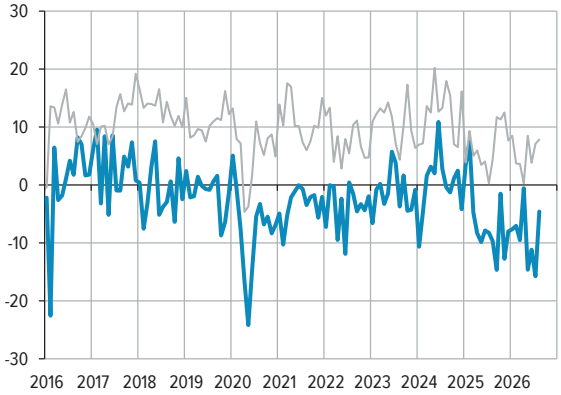
Source: Bank of Russia.

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

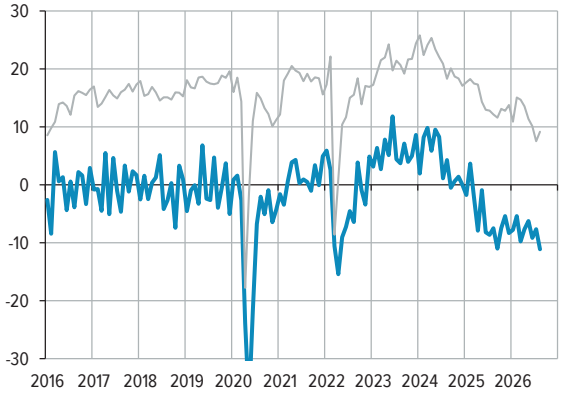
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 37



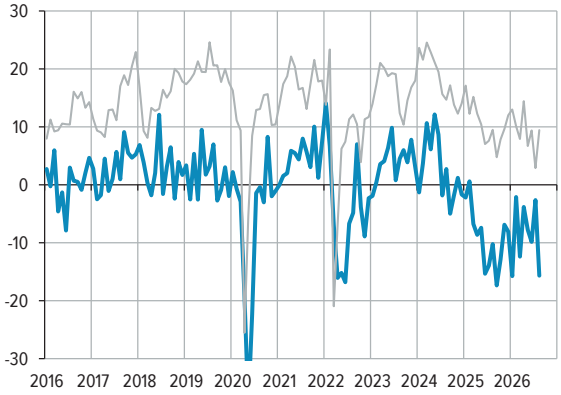
MINING AND QUARRYING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 38



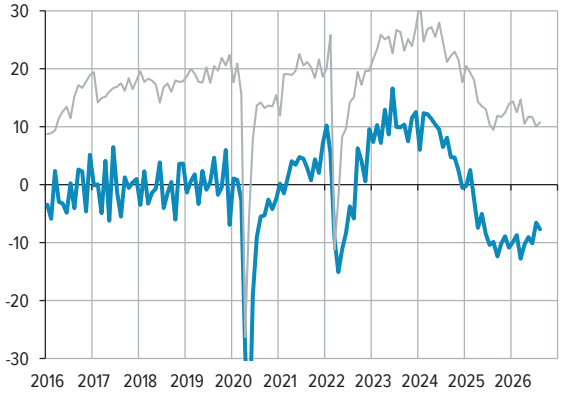
MANUFACTURING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 39



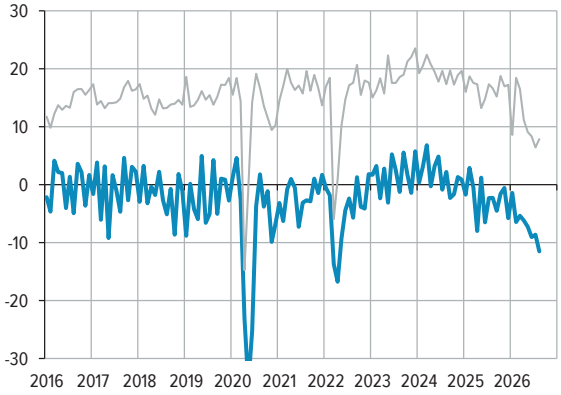
MANUFACTURE OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 40



MANUFACTURE OF INVESTMENT GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 41



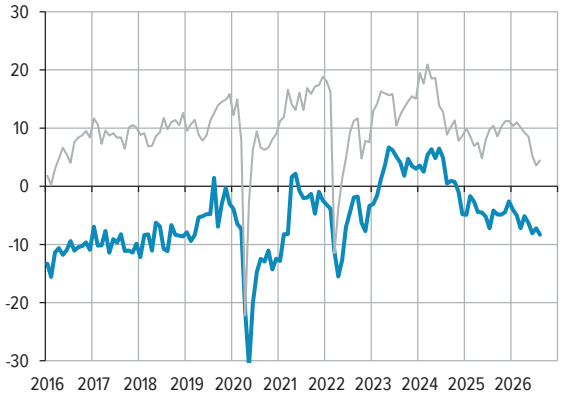
MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 42



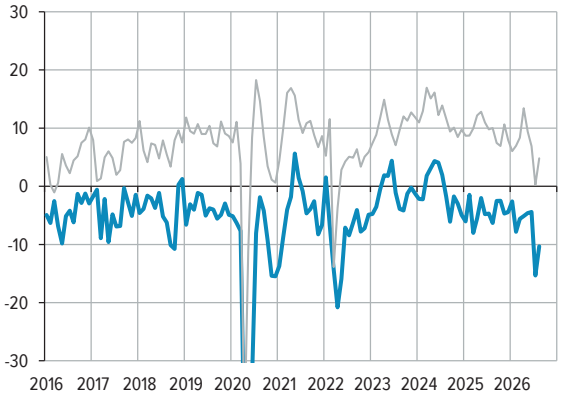
Current estimates Three-month-ahead expectations

Source: Bank of Russia.

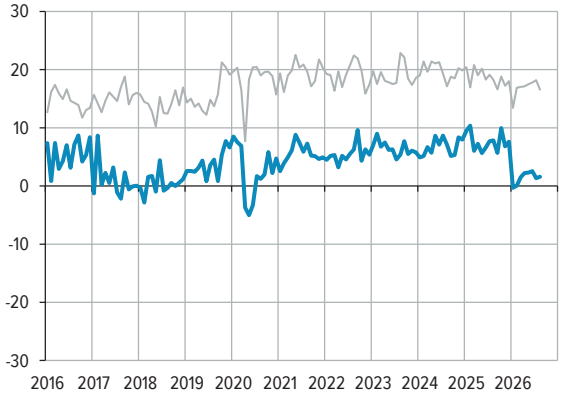
CONSTRUCTION
(POINTS, SA) Chart 43



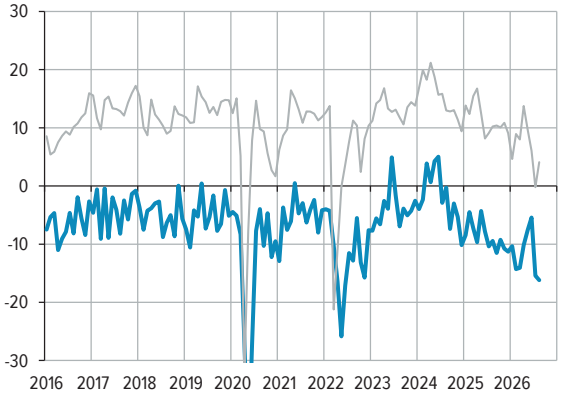
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 44



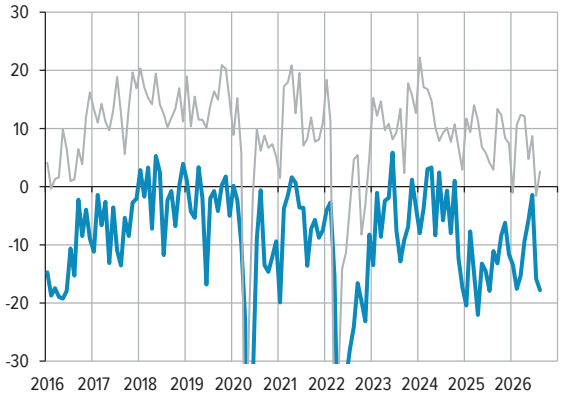
AGRICULTURE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 45



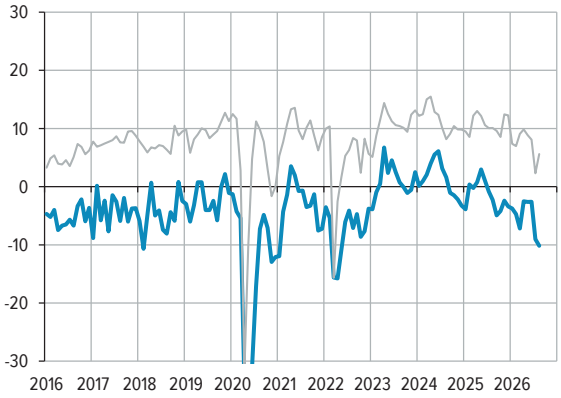
TRADE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 46



SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 47



SERVICES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 48

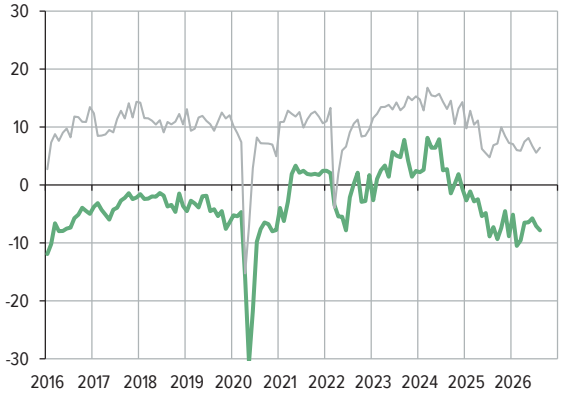


Current estimates
Three-month-ahead expectations

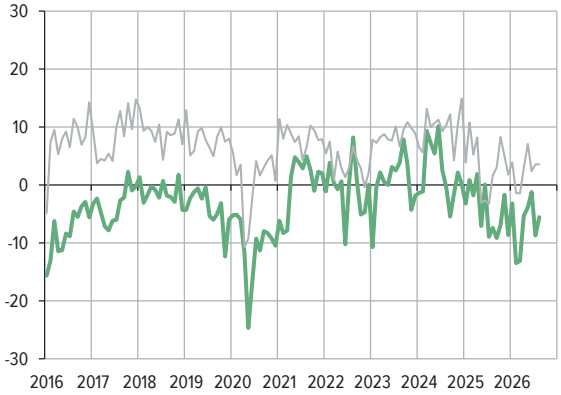
Source: Bank of Russia.

ESTIMATES OF DEMAND

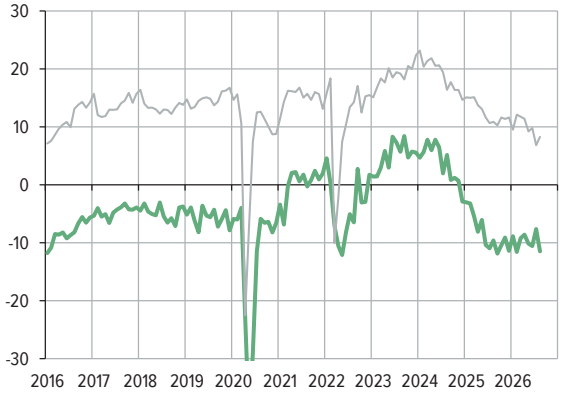
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 49



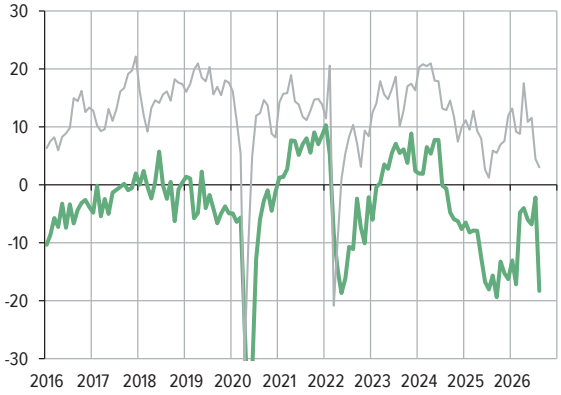
MINING AND QUARRYING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 50



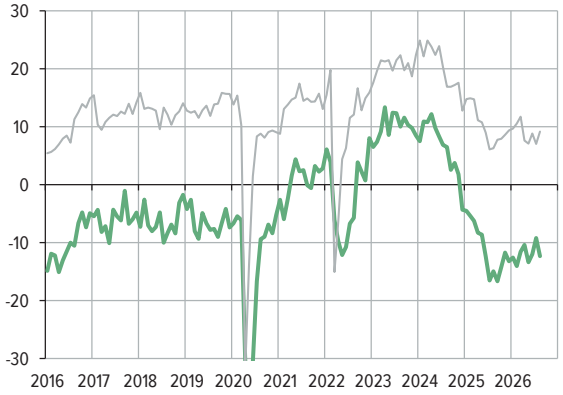
MANUFACTURING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 51



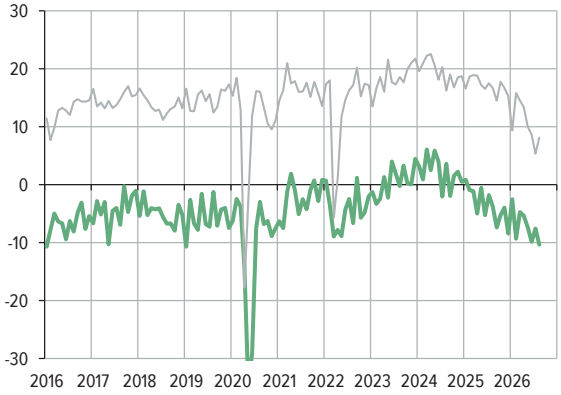
MANUFACTURE OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 52



MANUFACTURE OF INVESTMENT GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 53



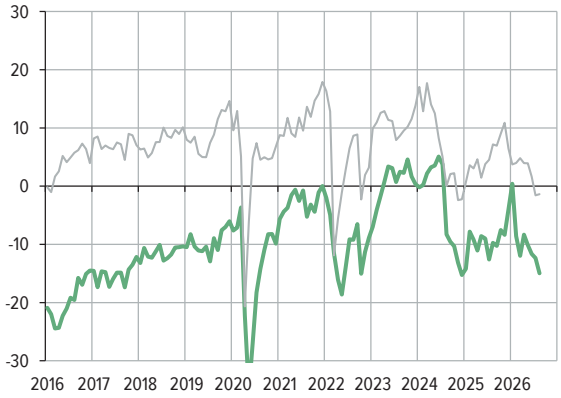
MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 54



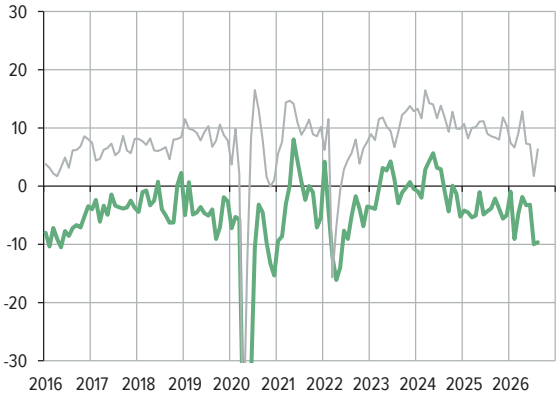
Current estimates — Three-month-ahead expectations

Source: Bank of Russia.

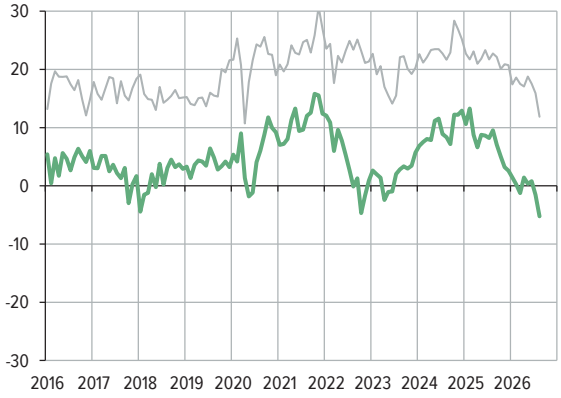
CONSTRUCTION
(POINTS, SA) Chart 55



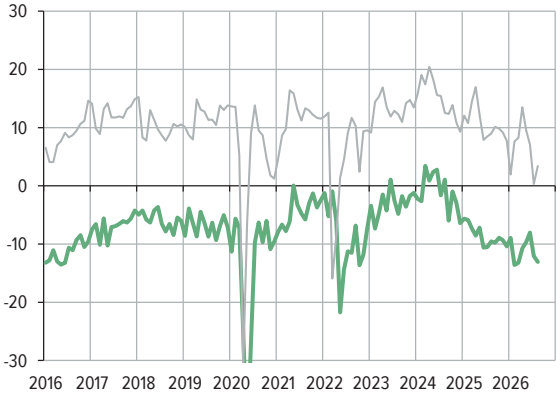
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 56



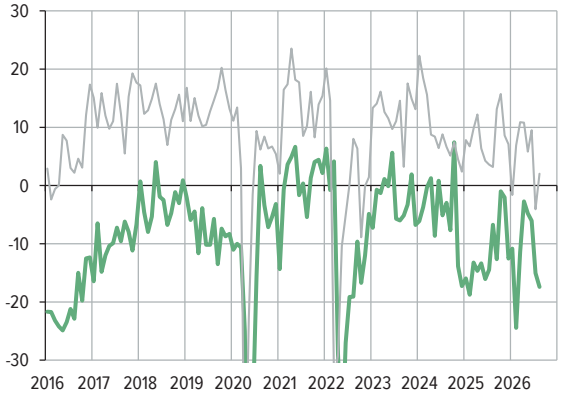
AGRICULTURE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 57



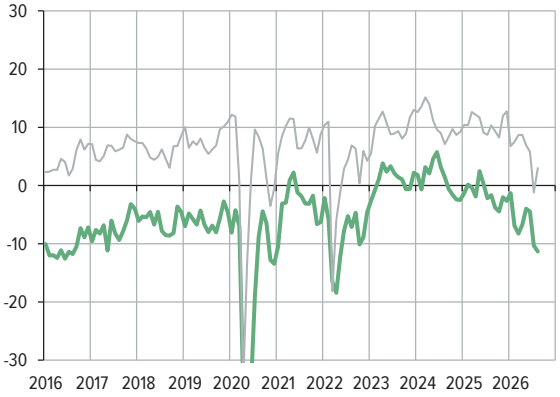
TRADE
(POINTS, SA) Chart 58



SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 59



SERVICES
(POINTS, SA) Chart 60

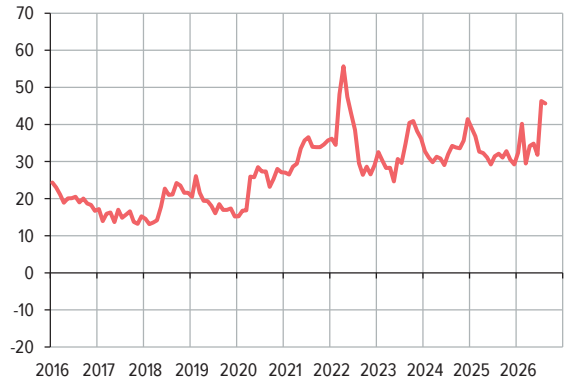


Current estimates
Three-month-ahead expectations

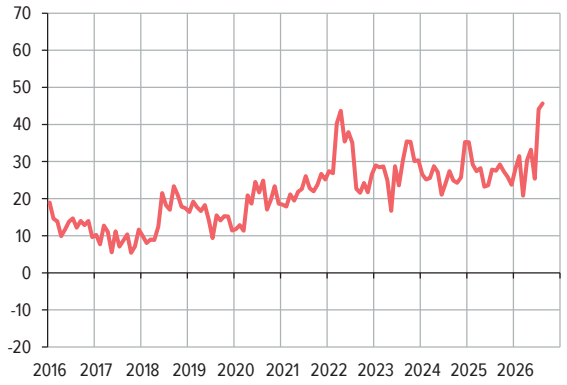
Source: Bank of Russia.

PRODUCTION/MARKETING COSTS OF ENTERPRISES

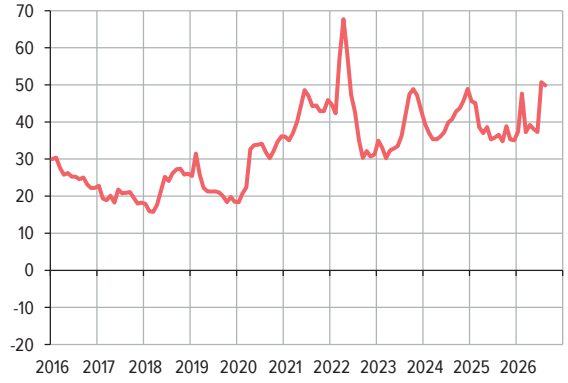
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(POINTS, SA) Chart 61



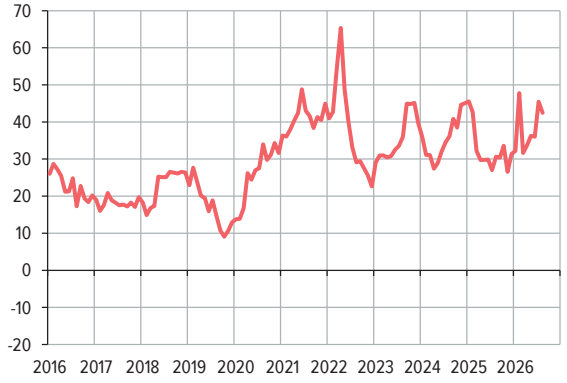
MINING AND QUARRYING
(POINTS, SA) Chart 62



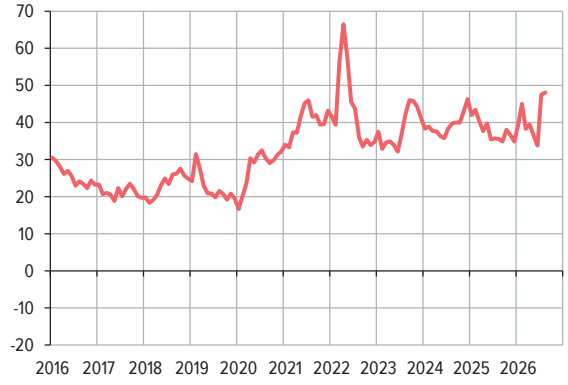
MANUFACTURING
(POINTS, SA) Chart 63



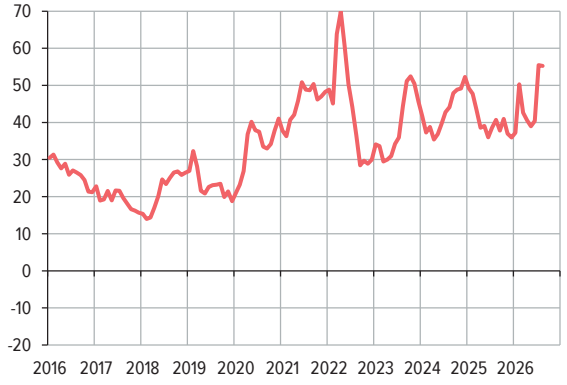
MANUFACTURE OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS
(POINTS, SA) Chart 64



MANUFACTURE OF INVESTMENT GOODS
(POINTS, SA) Chart 65

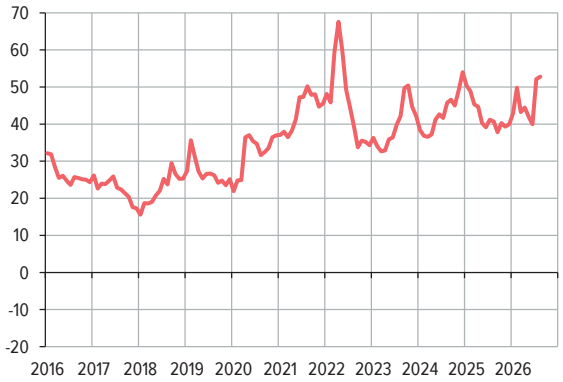


MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS
(POINTS, SA) Chart 66

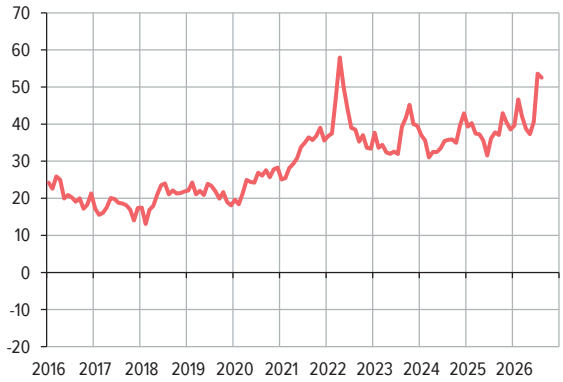


Source: Bank of Russia.

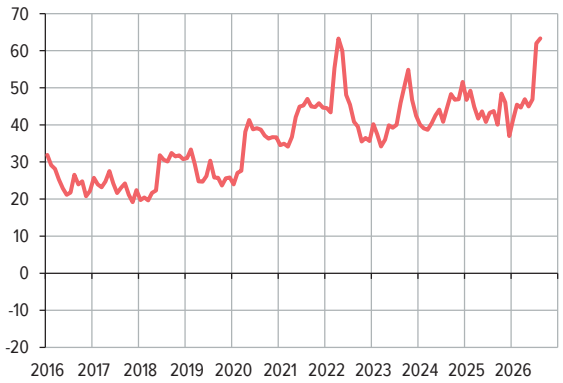
CONSTRUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 67



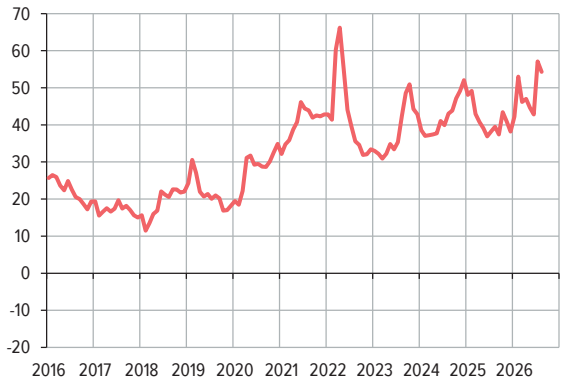
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 68



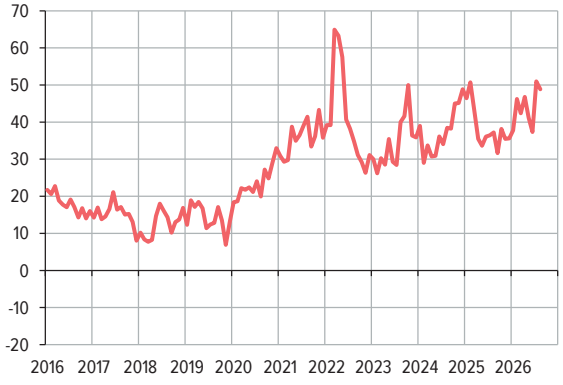
AGRICULTURE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 69



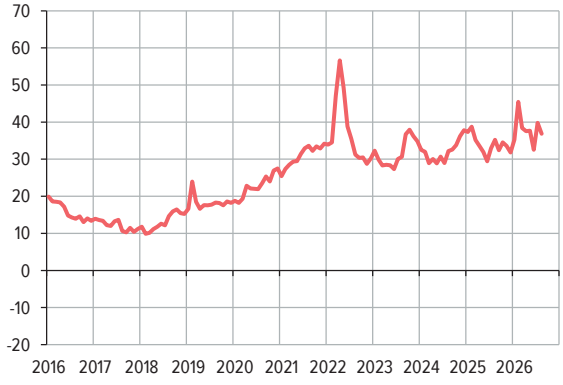
TRADE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 70



SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 71



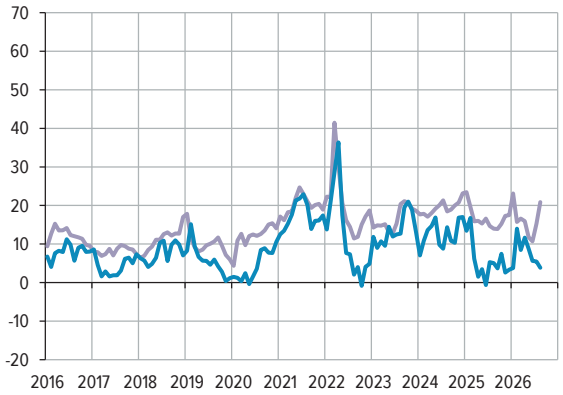
SERVICES
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 72



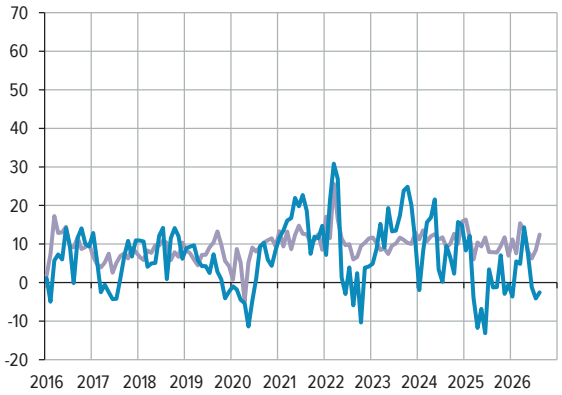
Source: Bank of Russia.

PRODUCTS/SERVICES' PRICES AND BUSINESSES' PRICE EXPECTATIONS (for next three months)

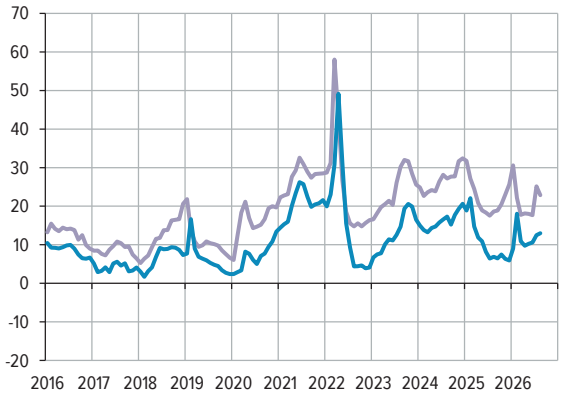
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 73



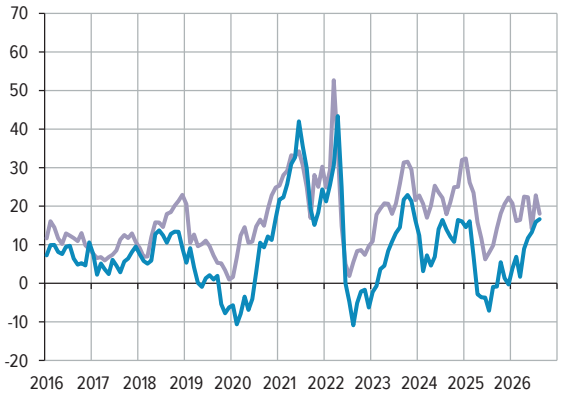
MINING AND QUARRYING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 74



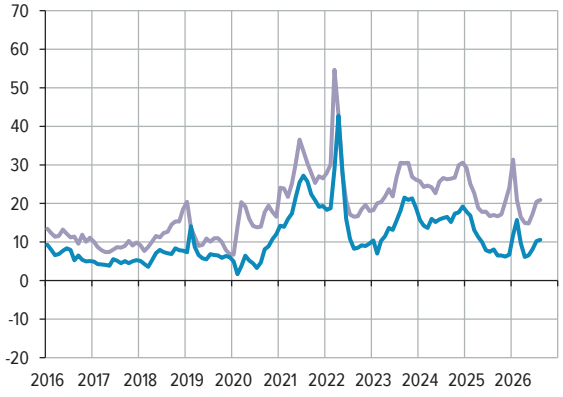
MANUFACTURING
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 75



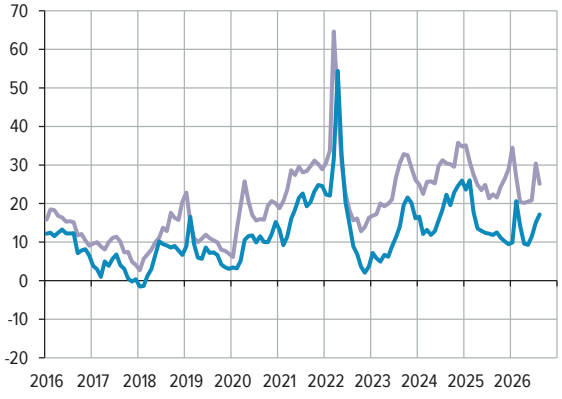
MANUFACTURE OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 76



MANUFACTURE OF INVESTMENT GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 77



MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 78

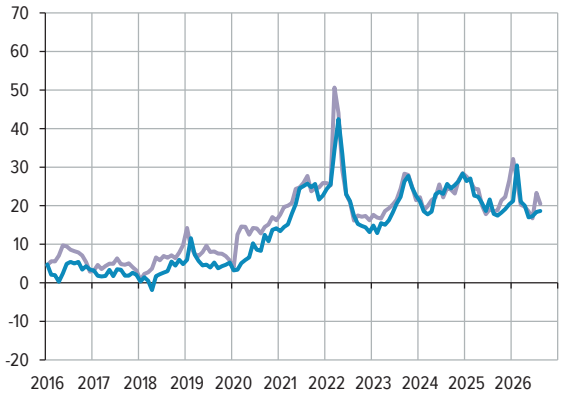


Three-month-ahead price expectations

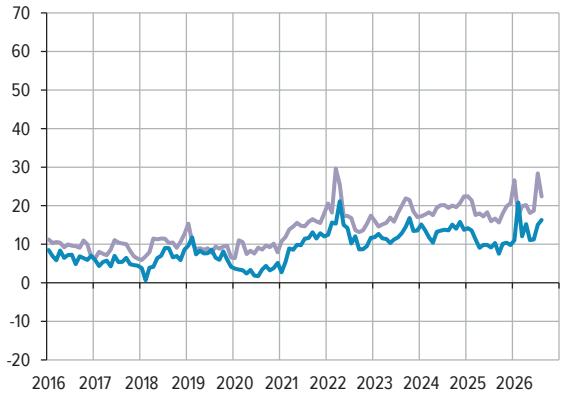
Prices

Source: Bank of Russia.

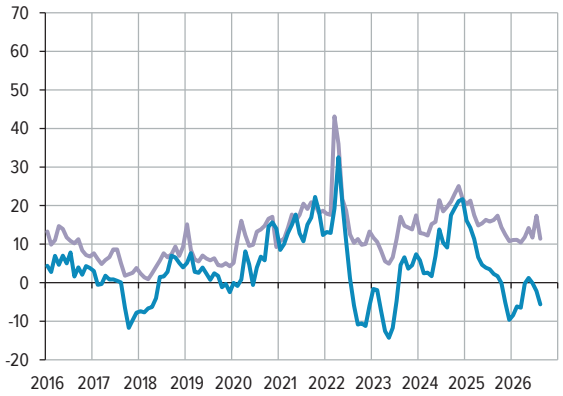
CONSTRUCTION
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 79



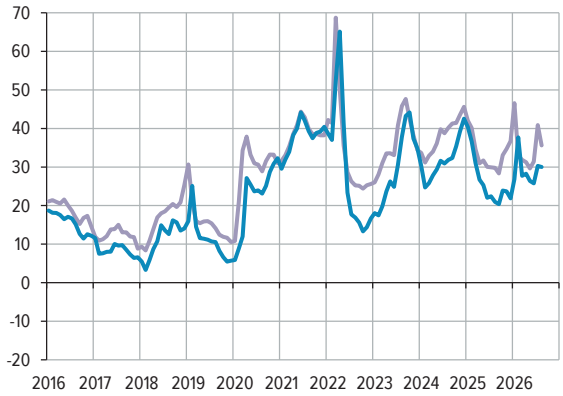
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 80



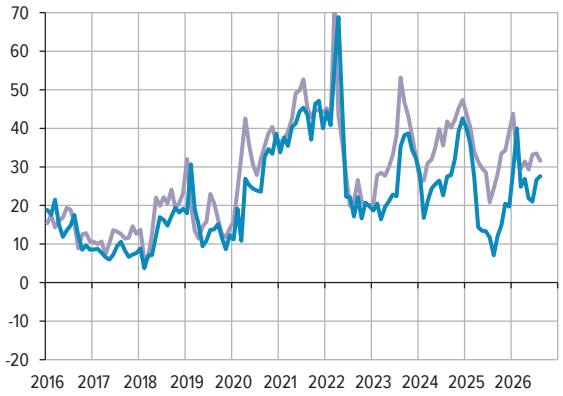
AGRICULTURE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 81



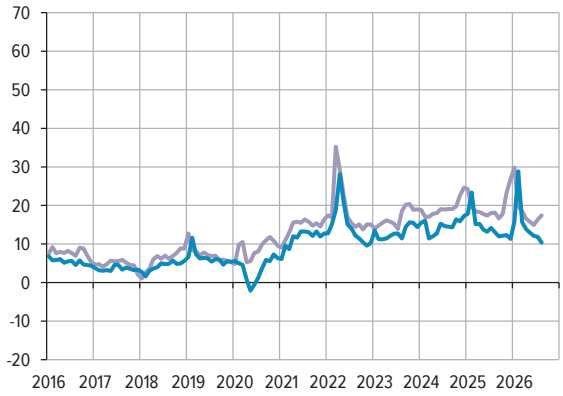
TRADE
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 82



SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 83



SERVICES
(POINTS, SA) ..... Chart 84

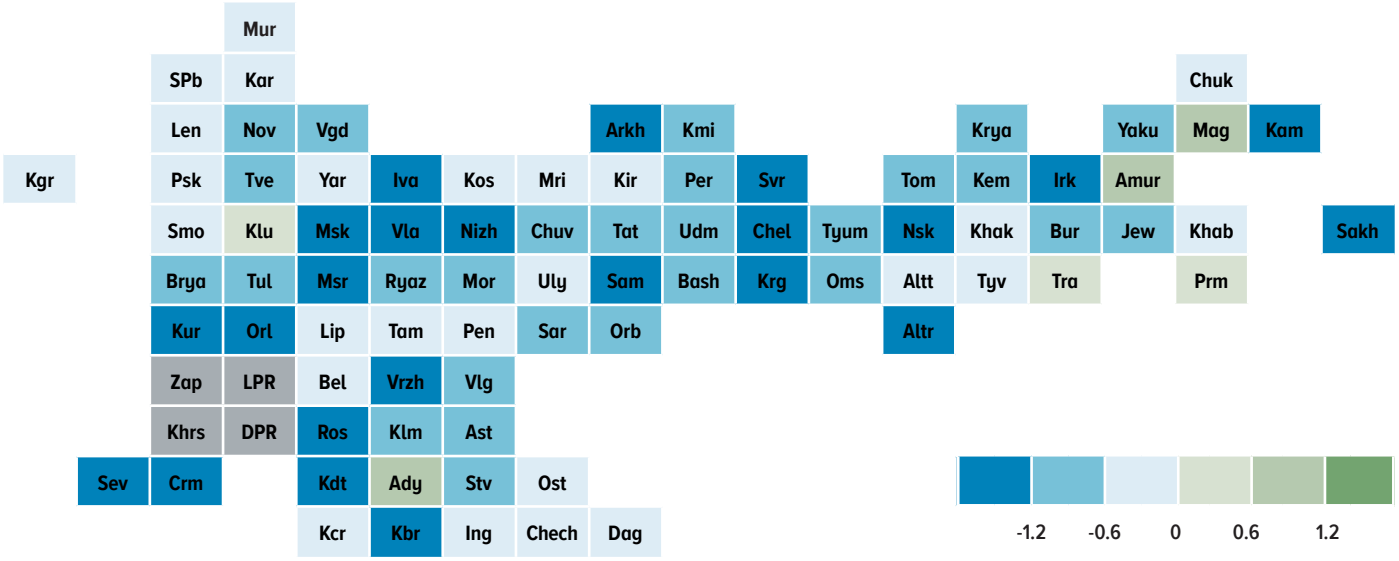


Three-month-ahead price expectations

Prices

Source: Bank of Russia.

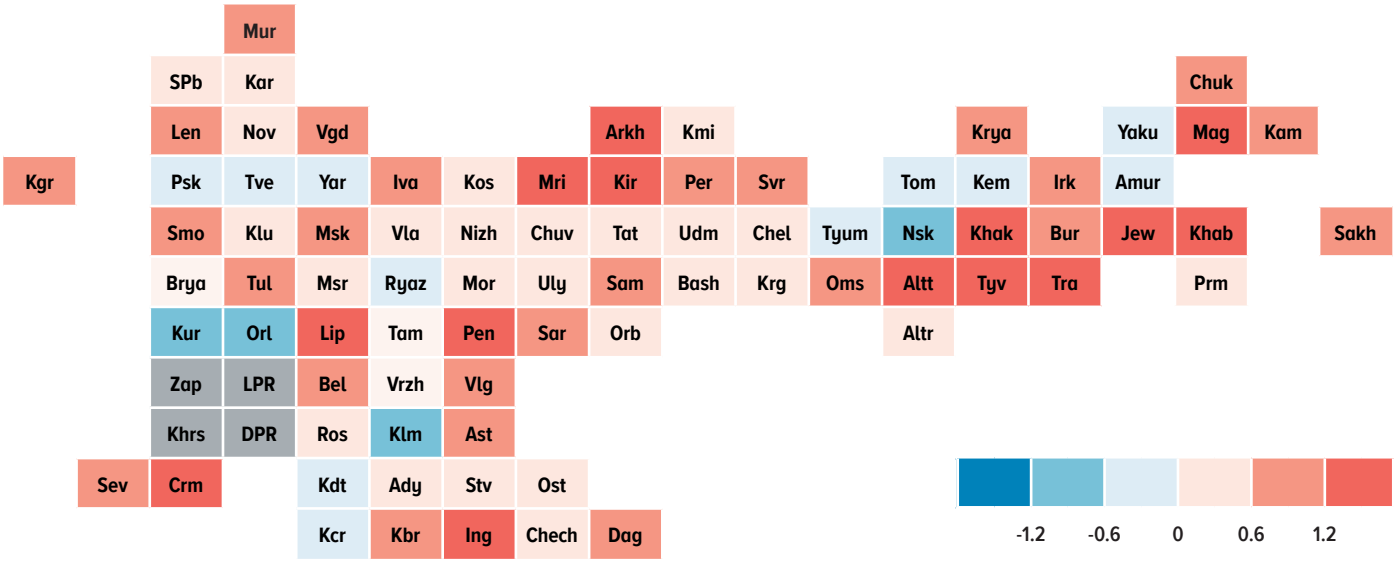
BANK OF RUSSIA'S BCI (COMPOSITE) ACROSS RUSSIAN REGIONS
(STANDARD SCORE)



Note. The calculations do not include data on the Donetsk People's Republic, the Lugansk People's Republic, the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region. The data presented are seasonally adjusted.
The standard score (z-score) shows the deviation of the current value of the indicator for a region from its long-term average calculated since 2013 (the number of standard deviations). A positive value of the standard score means that the indicator exceeds its 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 its long-term average for a given region.
Source: Bank of Russia.

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

PRICE EXPECTATIONS OF COMPANIES ACROSS RUSSIAN REGIONS
(STANDARD SCORE)



Note. The calculations do not include data on the Donetsk People's Republic, the Lugansk People's Republic, the Zaporozhye Region, and the Kherson Region. The data presented are seasonally adjusted.
The standard score (z-score) shows the deviation of the current value of the indicator for a region from its long-term average calculated since 2013 (the number of standard deviations). A positive value of the standard score means that the indicator exceeds its 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 its long-term average for a given region.
Source: Bank of Russia.

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

COMPOSITE BCI
(POINTS, SA)

Table 2

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025*						2026*							
	Annual averages										July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
All industries	**0.2**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**-4.8**	**4.7**	**-0.2**	**6.8**	**7.4**	**3.3**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**1.3**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**2.0**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**-3.5**	**-2.4**
Industrial production	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	-2.1	6.3	3.3	8.7	9.0	2.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.8	2.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	2.5	4.9	4.8	3.3	-3.2	4.0	1.6	4.6	6.1	-0.3	-5.1	-2.8	-2.5	2.7	0.6	-1.9	0.3	-4.6	-5.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.6	-3.7	0.2
Manufacturing	3.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	-1.6	8.4	3.8	12.6	11.9	3.0	0.7	1.2	-0.6	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5
consumer goods	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.4	-0.1	7.1	4.1	9.7	10.4	6.7	7.5	6.6	4.2	7.1	7.1	4.2	3.4	4.2	5.0	3.1	0.9	-0.7	-1.2	-1.7
investment goods	2.6	5.4	5.6	6.4	-3.2	9.1	4.5	16.3	14.5	1.2	-2.9	-2.5	-2.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	-1.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.3
intermediate goods	4.2	7.3	8.0	8.9	-1.6	10.6	-0.2	9.7	9.2	-1.3	-6.1	-2.9	-7.0	-3.1	-1.5	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	-5.7
Power, gas and steam supply	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	0.5	5.0	6.9	6.2	7.4	7.0	6.3	7.5	6.0	7.8	8.3	5.9	7.3	8.3	6.1	2.6	4.6	5.4	4.0	5.6
Water supply	3.3	4.4	4.7	2.8	-1.3	5.8	4.6	7.6	5.8	5.7	8.1	5.9	3.9	3.1	5.0	5.6	5.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	6.4	4.1	4.3	5.0
Agriculture	10.2	8.7	7.7	9.7	11.7	14.9	12.6	11.4	14.8	13.8	14.1	14.5	12.8	13.4	11.9	12.1	7.9	8.8	8.5	9.3	9.6	9.5	8.3	6.0
Construction	-5.6	-2.4	-0.9	1.4	-5.3	5.1	-2.0	7.1	5.0	0.0	-1.6	0.7	0.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	0.2	-1.3	-0.2	-1.1	-3.3	-4.5	-5.2
Trade	-0.1	3.6	2.6	3.1	-5.6	3.3	-3.3	4.8	6.8	1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-3.3	-3.1	-3.1	1.2	0.3	-0.2	-7.0	-5.7
sale of motor vehicles	-6.1	2.2	5.9	4.4	-9.3	4.9	-12.1	4.1	2.8	-2.3	-6.4	-3.0	-0.3	4.4	2.1	-2.6	-6.8	-6.7	-1.3	2.5	-0.1	2.6	-9.2	-7.9
wholesale	0.9	5.0	3.1	4.5	-5.8	4.5	-3.0	5.7	7.7	1.0	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-1.1	-2.4	-2.7	-2.7	-3.8	1.6	0.0	-0.9	-7.2	-5.4
retail	-0.8	1.6	1.2	0.6	-4.5	1.0	-2.1	3.1	5.9	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.4	-3.4	-2.9	-2.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	-6.2	-5.6
Transportation and storage	-0.8	0.9	1.8	2.4	-8.4	3.7	-2.4	5.0	6.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.4	-1.0	1.7	4.6	2.1	1.5	-6.0	-2.4
Services	-1.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	-7.9	2.8	-2.6	5.7	6.1	4.5	3.9	4.0	2.4	1.9	4.9	4.6	2.2	0.6	0.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	-4.6	-3.4

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month. Green shading means the most positive estimate across an industry over 14 months, blue shading means the most negative one.
For reference. The Bank of Russia's BCI is calculated monthly based on the balances of responses to four questions of the market questionnaire for estimating changes in output, changes in demand for businesses' products, changes in output in the next three months, and changes in demand in the next three months.
See details on the calculation methodology on the Bank of Russia website.
Source: Bank of Russia.

COMPOSITE BCI BY GROUP OF BUSINESSES

(POINTS, SA)

Table 3

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025*						2026*							
	Annual averages										July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Large businesses																								
All industries	8.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	2.9	11.2	5.7	12.6	12.3	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	5.6	6.3	5.7	4.9	3.3	4.1	6.7	5.2	4.2	2.7	3.1
Industrial production	8.3	10.6	10.8	10.1	2.5	11.3	6.1	14.0	12.9	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	4.3	6.1	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.7	3.4
Mining and quarrying	8.0	10.6	10.6	5.8	-1.2	5.0	1.1	4.5	3.6	0.6	-5.8	-4.1	1.4	7.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	-2.9	-0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-1.6	2.3	3.7
Manufacturing	8.9	11.7	11.6	11.3	2.9	13.2	6.2	16.5	14.9	4.5	1.5	1.8	0.1	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.5	3.2	4.0	6.7	2.5	4.0	3.5	0.8
Agriculture	15.2	13.2	13.3	13.9	12.9	16.0	11.3	12.5	16.1	14.9	17.2	19.5	14.6	15.5	15.0	10.5	6.0	11.8	11.8	13.2	10.0	12.5	10.3	8.3
Construction	-1.7	2.3	4.5	10.4	-0.3	7.3	1.6	9.5	6.1	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	-0.1	3.2	1.7	-2.6	-2.9	-5.2	1.7	0.0	-6.4	-1.9
Trade	11.5	13.6	13.4	12.3	4.0	12.3	4.4	11.6	12.7	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.8	4.0	1.6	1.7	4.8	3.5	4.5	1.6	5.0
Transportation and storage	4.4	5.8	6.8	6.8	-3.7	11.0	2.7	9.8	10.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.4	4.2	2.9	4.9	9.2	4.0	0.4	-3.8	-2.4
Services	8.2	9.8	11.4	11.8	3.2	7.9	4.1	10.2	11.3	8.9	11.2	11.1	7.6	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.7	7.3	6.2	8.3	8.9	4.4	3.1	6.4
Medium-sized businesses																								
All industries	4.3	5.8	6.1	8.2	0.9	9.2	4.4	9.4	9.9	3.8	3.0	3.3	0.9	2.9	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.2	-0.7	-1.3	-1.6
Industrial production	4.6	6.4	6.8	7.1	-1.1	8.2	4.7	10.7	10.9	1.7	0.0	0.5	-3.5	-1.0	-1.4	-2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-3.6	-1.6	-2.8
Mining and quarrying	-0.3	10.4	3.4	9.5	-3.0	2.3	-0.5	3.4	9.2	-4.1	-3.7	-1.0	-8.0	-17.5	-8.2	-6.6	-2.9	-1.2	-14.5	-4.0	-4.7	-11.3	-14.7	-7.7
Manufacturing	4.7	6.4	6.8	7.6	-1.1	9.0	4.8	11.9	11.6	1.3	-1.4	-0.8	-3.7	0.0	-0.7	-1.7	-1.5	-0.2	-1.6	-2.5	-3.5	-5.1	-2.7	-3.9
Agriculture	12.8	11.7	9.1	12.0	14.6	16.9	13.1	10.7	13.9	13.7	12.8	14.0	11.2	14.4	14.3	8.7	7.5	9.8	6.2	9.4	10.1	9.7	7.1	2.5
Construction	-4.7	-2.6	1.4	7.5	-2.9	6.8	0.5	8.7	2.9	-1.0	-5.6	-2.5	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	-3.5	-2.7	-4.7	-5.9	-9.2	-5.1	-5.8
Trade	2.7	5.1	5.3	7.7	-0.2	7.5	1.5	8.4	9.6	1.9	-1.3	-0.5	1.1	3.6	5.3	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-2.0	3.1	4.0	0.2	-3.7	-1.3
Transportation and storage	-1.7	1.1	4.5	6.8	-4.9	5.9	1.3	4.2	8.6	4.9	11.9	7.0	3.1	0.3	0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2	7.4	9.5	4.6	3.4	-3.2	-2.0
Services	0.0	2.2	1.0	6.1	-4.7	7.0	-0.1	7.9	8.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	1.4	0.3	4.9	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	2.0	-1.7	-6.2	-1.0
Small and micro businesses																								
All industries	-2.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	-6.0	3.2	-1.8	5.4	6.3	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	2.0	1.5	0.5	-4.7	-4.5
Industrial production	-1.8	0.6	-0.4	0.6	-6.4	3.2	0.9	8.1	8.5	2.7	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	-1.0	0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.2	-1.3	-2.4	-2.6
Mining and quarrying	-6.6	-6.8	-3.5	-3.4	-6.7	3.0	4.0	4.7	8.8	-1.6	-2.8	-1.6	-10.0	-0.9	-3.1	-9.7	4.2	-11.8	-8.5	-0.7	3.7	6.8	-5.9	-2.4
Manufacturing	-2.0	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-7.0	2.9	0.1	8.5	8.9	2.4	0.9	0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	-0.6	-2.4	-3.9	-4.0
Agriculture	7.3	8.0	6.0	7.4	9.9	13.7	12.8	11.3	14.8	13.5	14.0	13.0	11.9	12.7	10.0	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.4	9.6	8.7	8.2	5.8
Construction	-7.6	-3.1	-2.2	-1.1	-6.5	4.4	-2.9	6.6	5.4	0.1	-1.6	1.3	-0.1	1.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	-1.5	1.2	0.3	-2.3	-4.4	-5.3
Trade	-1.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	-7.1	1.8	-4.6	3.3	5.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-3.4	-3.5	-4.2	-2.5	-2.3	-1.3	-7.9	-7.8
Transportation and storage	-3.9	-2.9	-2.2	-2.1	-12.0	-0.7	-5.8	2.6	3.4	0.0	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.5	-2.1	-0.7	2.4	0.6	0.9	-7.5	-2.6
Services	-3.8	-0.9	-1.2	0.7	-9.6	1.7	-3.6	5.0	5.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	2.1	1.8	4.6	4.3	1.1	-0.7	-0.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	-4.9	-4.3

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month. Green shading means the most positive estimate across an industry over 14 months, blue shading means the most negative one.

The 'Large businesses' group includes enterprises that meet the following criteria: the average headcount is over 250 employees and revenues for the previous year exceed ₽2 billion.

The 'Medium-sized businesses' group includes enterprises that either are listed as such in the Register of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Register of SMEs) or meet the following criteria: the average headcount is from 101 to 250 employees and revenues for the previous year are from ₽800 million to ₽2 billion.

The 'Small and micro businesses' group includes enterprises that either are listed as such in the Register of SMEs or meet the following criteria: for micro businesses, the average headcount shall not exceed 15 employees and revenues for the previous year shall be under ₽120 million; for small businesses, the average headcount shall be from 16 to 100 employees and revenues for the previous year shall be over ₽120 million but under ₽800 million.

Data by group of businesses are unweighed based on the structure of gross value added.

Source: Bank of Russia.

PRICE EXPECTATIONS

(POINTS, SA)

Table 4

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025*						2026*							
	Annual averages										July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
All industries	**11.0**	**7.2**	**9.3**	**9.6**	**13.2**	**20.0**	**21.7**	**19.6**	**22.2**	**20.5**	**18.4**	**18.2**	**17.4**	**19.1**	**22.3**	**24.3**	**29.2**	**20.1**	**19.6**	**18.5**	**16.6**	**16.0**	**20.4**	**21.0**
Industrial production	12.1	8.2	11.1	10.0	12.1	20.0	20.1	16.7	19.4	16.6	14.7	14.0	13.9	15.2	17.3	17.5	23.1	15.7	16.6	15.9	11.8	10.7	15.3	20.9
Mining and quarrying	10.4	6.1	8.3	7.8	7.0	11.6	12.1	10.2	11.7	9.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	9.5	11.7	7.0	11.2	7.6	15.4	13.5	8.2	6.2	8.4	12.4
Manufacturing	13.0	8.7	12.4	10.8	16.2	27.5	24.9	24.2	26.7	22.1	17.5	18.6	18.9	20.5	23.0	25.7	30.6	22.1	17.7	18.1	18.0	17.7	25.2	22.9
consumer goods	14.6	8.6	11.8	11.4	17.5	27.1	26.8	24.4	28.8	26.0	21.4	22.4	21.6	24.4	26.3	29.0	34.5	26.8	20.4	20.1	20.5	20.9	30.4	25.1
investment goods	11.6	8.7	12.3	11.0	15.8	27.7	25.9	24.8	26.1	20.3	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.2	20.4	24.1	31.4	20.9	16.5	14.9	14.8	17.2	20.5	20.9
intermediate goods	12.0	9.1	15.2	8.9	14.1	28.2	16.9	22.3	22.7	17.4	7.9	9.8	14.2	18.1	20.6	22.2	20.8	16.2	16.4	22.5	22.3	14.2	22.8	18.1
Power, gas and steam supply	13.2	12.4	14.3	14.2	14.0	15.8	26.4	6.9	16.5	18.0	30.0	16.6	15.1	11.7	11.1	20.1	37.2	18.0	16.1	14.8	-5.5	-9.0	-11.6	44.5
Water supply	15.5	12.8	15.6	12.1	12.7	15.2	28.0	6.8	16.2	19.1	28.4	16.1	12.5	14.4	14.6	23.6	32.8	14.7	15.4	16.9	-5.1	-10.6	-8.9	40.2
Agriculture	10.8	5.3	5.4	6.6	12.4	17.1	18.5	11.4	18.3	16.1	15.8	16.3	17.4	14.4	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.4	11.8	14.2	11.7	17.3	11.4
Construction	6.8	4.5	5.5	8.3	13.5	23.3	25.3	21.5	23.3	22.3	19.1	18.5	18.8	21.4	22.3	26.6	32.1	26.6	20.2	19.7	18.5	16.7	23.3	20.5
Trade	18.8	12.3	16.8	15.9	29.7	38.3	34.9	36.2	38.2	33.5	29.9	29.8	28.3	33.1	34.7	36.7	46.5	32.9	31.9	31.3	29.6	31.4	40.9	35.6
sale of motor vehicles	14.9	11.5	17.5	17.1	32.7	44.0	32.9	34.9	36.9	32.3	20.8	24.4	28.1	33.5	34.2	39.2	43.8	32.8	29.6	31.4	29.3	33.2	33.5	31.6
wholesale	17.5	11.2	16.7	15.1	28.2	37.4	32.9	35.2	36.8	31.1	29.2	28.4	25.4	30.4	31.3	34.2	43.9	31.1	30.1	28.7	27.4	29.3	39.1	33.5
retail	21.5	14.4	16.9	17.0	31.7	38.8	38.9	38.6	41.1	37.9	33.3	33.4	33.1	37.3	40.2	40.1	51.4	35.9	35.2	35.4	33.2	34.1	45.1	39.5
Transportation and storage	9.8	8.4	10.0	9.4	8.8	14.8	18.2	17.6	19.4	18.5	16.0	16.7	15.6	18.0	19.9	20.6	26.6	17.2	19.9	20.1	18.1	18.7	28.4	22.4
Services	7.7	4.8	6.0	7.3	8.7	14.4	19.0	16.9	19.3	19.7	18.0	18.1	16.6	17.8	23.3	26.8	29.8	19.7	18.5	16.5	15.7	14.9	16.3	17.4

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month. Blue shading means the lowest level of price expectations across an 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 businesses' finished products/services change in the next three months?'.
Source: Bank of Russia.

PRICE EXPECTATIONS BY GROUP OF BUSINESSES

(POINTS, SA) **Table 5**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025*						2026*							
	Annual averages										July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Large businesses																								
All industries	14.7	11.3	14.0	12.3	15.3	22.9	24.3	20.2	24.6	22.2	21.4	20.5	19.4	20.5	22.1	24.2	27.9	20.3	18.7	20.2	18.3	16.4	20.0	26.0
Industrial production	15.6	11.9	15.8	12.8	15.4	24.5	24.6	19.6	24.0	19.7	19.4	16.0	16.4	17.6	18.7	21.1	27.0	18.4	15.8	17.0	14.0	11.7	13.8	24.2
Mining and quarrying	12.8	9.1	9.7	10.2	5.0	11.0	12.8	9.3	8.9	8.9	5.1	5.8	3.4	11.7	11.3	4.0	8.5	8.3	16.2	19.3	8.0	7.9	5.7	10.2
Manufacturing	16.0	11.5	15.9	12.2	16.2	27.8	24.5	24.2	26.9	20.7	15.9	16.7	18.5	20.1	21.6	23.0	25.1	18.8	15.7	18.2	19.7	18.8	23.7	20.8
Agriculture	12.4	6.0	6.4	8.2	11.1	20.2	21.0	13.0	18.7	18.5	17.9	22.0	17.7	15.1	10.2	12.3	12.0	16.0	9.2	11.9	20.7	13.5	17.3	17.2
Construction	7.9	6.5	7.6	10.6	17.3	24.8	28.0	24.8	27.2	24.5	26.1	22.1	19.9	21.3	25.9	25.6	28.8	26.5	16.6	22.1	20.5	18.6	22.2	20.3
Trade	22.6	18.3	19.8	17.0	29.7	36.8	35.4	35.3	39.7	35.7	31.0	30.9	30.0	34.0	37.8	40.4	44.4	35.3	35.2	34.5	31.0	31.1	39.9	43.2
Transportation and storage	13.5	12.4	12.1	11.4	12.5	15.8	20.0	19.4	20.7	21.9	17.3	21.7	19.6	21.6	23.1	24.7	27.5	20.3	22.5	22.1	19.7	20.1	25.7	24.3
Services	9.6	7.1	7.2	11.3	9.7	11.6	20.5	16.3	20.3	20.5	21.6	21.0	19.2	17.8	22.6	25.0	26.4	21.0	20.3	16.8	17.9	17.0	17.8	17.7
Medium-sized businesses																								
All industries	13.7	9.0	11.9	11.5	16.8	24.7	25.0	21.1	26.4	23.4	20.1	20.3	20.3	21.0	24.2	26.6	32.8	22.0	18.9	19.5	18.8	18.7	22.2	23.4
Industrial production	15.6	10.8	14.4	12.9	17.4	27.9	26.2	22.2	26.9	22.5	20.9	20.3	18.9	19.2	21.3	24.7	33.3	21.7	15.7	13.8	14.1	15.2	17.9	23.8
Mining and quarrying	6.9	6.1	8.5	8.5	17.6	18.7	18.6	18.7	23.0	11.7	3.1	10.1	8.6	6.9	10.5	14.6	15.1	9.0	5.2	2.5	5.6	4.4	11.1	10.0
Manufacturing	16.0	10.6	14.4	12.8	18.2	30.7	26.3	25.1	28.4	23.4	19.5	20.1	18.3	20.3	23.7	26.5	35.3	23.6	15.1	15.6	16.5	19.2	22.8	22.1
Agriculture	10.5	5.4	4.7	6.7	13.4	18.6	17.7	11.2	18.2	13.7	11.1	15.4	16.2	13.6	11.8	6.8	10.4	9.2	4.9	8.5	14.9	9.4	11.9	9.5
Construction	7.0	3.6	8.0	9.0	12.7	24.2	27.7	25.3	26.0	24.7	18.8	18.6	23.2	24.1	24.9	32.7	32.9	27.6	22.9	20.3	18.6	19.8	24.6	27.4
Trade	21.6	14.4	19.2	22.3	34.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	40.6	36.5	32.0	30.4	30.0	35.3	41.0	41.1	51.3	34.1	34.5	32.4	32.9	36.8	42.3	34.4
Transportation and storage	12.7	9.2	12.0	9.7	6.9	12.9	16.8	12.6	19.0	17.6	15.8	12.9	16.1	16.5	16.7	16.8	24.8	19.9	17.5	19.5	19.4	19.4	22.8	26.5
Services	10.2	7.5	8.7	9.2	10.5	15.4	18.8	15.6	20.1	19.5	18.6	19.4	16.5	15.7	23.1	25.6	26.5	20.4	19.2	17.4	16.7	14.1	18.2	19.7
Small and micro businesses																								
All industries	11.6	7.5	9.8	9.6	16.5	24.3	24.9	23.2	25.5	23.8	21.1	20.7	19.8	22.7	25.9	29.0	34.4	23.1	21.5	21.1	20.0	19.8	25.8	22.9
Industrial production	10.0	6.3	9.5	8.6	14.1	23.4	24.2	21.0	23.7	22.3	19.1	18.2	18.3	19.9	23.5	28.5	35.7	24.2	18.8	17.8	14.6	14.0	23.2	26.8
Mining and quarrying	8.5	0.9	6.4	4.5	4.2	8.5	6.7	7.3	10.9	10.7	14.9	8.5	13.6	10.5	18.1	8.9	15.7	5.1	18.0	12.5	7.5	1.3	11.6	17.1
Manufacturing	9.7	5.9	9.3	8.7	15.2	25.4	24.6	23.9	25.4	23.1	18.2	20.0	19.3	21.5	25.6	30.0	36.1	25.5	18.6	17.3	16.7	17.4	28.4	25.5
Agriculture	9.9	5.6	5.7	5.9	12.4	15.6	18.3	11.0	18.2	16.2	14.8	13.4	16.4	14.4	14.4	13.1	11.6	10.5	13.1	12.8	13.8	12.7	17.2	8.9
Construction	6.1	4.6	5.3	7.9	13.1	22.9	24.5	20.5	22.4	21.7	18.8	18.7	18.1	21.2	21.8	26.0	32.1	25.3	19.9	18.8	18.2	16.8	23.8	20.1
Trade	20.0	13.2	17.5	15.7	29.8	38.7	35.1	36.9	38.4	33.7	29.5	30.2	28.7	33.6	34.8	37.0	46.5	34.0	31.1	30.1	29.4	31.6	40.7	35.1
Transportation and storage	7.8	6.8	9.5	8.1	7.4	14.8	17.6	17.9	18.8	17.0	12.9	15.6	14.3	18.3	22.3	24.0	26.0	12.8	17.7	18.3	15.0	15.9	27.6	21.2
Services	7.3	4.1	5.5	6.5	8.4	14.6	18.8	17.0	19.1	19.6	18.7	18.2	16.9	18.7	23.2	26.4	29.2	18.5	17.2	16.2	15.8	15.6	17.0	17.7

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month. Blue shading means the lowest level of price expectations across an industry over 14 months, red shading means the highest one.
The 'Large businesses' group includes enterprises that meet the following criteria: the average headcount is over 250 employees and revenues for the previous year exceed ₽2 billion.
The 'Medium-sized businesses' group includes enterprises that either are listed as such in the Register of SMEs or meet the following criteria: the average headcount is from 101 to 250 employees and revenues for the previous year are from ₽800 million to ₽2 billion.
The 'Small and micro businesses' group includes enterprises that either are listed as such in the Register of SMEs or meet the following criteria: for micro businesses, the average headcount shall not exceed 15 employees and revenues for the previous year shall be under ₽120 million; for small businesses, the average headcount shall be from 16 to 100 employees and revenues for the previous year shall be over ₽120 million but under ₽800 million.
Data by group of businesses are unweighed based on the structure of gross value added.
Source: Bank of Russia.

CHANGES IN BANK LENDING CONDITIONS

(POINTS) **Table 6**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025*						2026*							
	Annual averages										July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
All industries	**-10.6**	**-3.7**	**-1.6**	**-3.3**	**0.1**	**-7.5**	**-17.2**	**-17.0**	**-35.1**	**-20.1**	**-15.2**	**-4.5**	**-6.2**	**-6.1**	**-7.0**	**-11.5**	**-8.7**	**-11.4**	**-8.0**	**-7.0**	**-4.1**	**-7.7**	**-7.2**	**-6.8**
Industrial production	-8.9	-1.9	-0.4	-2.2	0.1	-9.0	-16.1	-17.3	-34.8	-16.7	-11.0	2.0	-3.9	0.4	-1.7	-9.7	-5.3	-7.1	-2.4	0.1	-0.6	-5.0	-2.3	-1.6
Mining and quarrying	-6.1	-0.4	0.8	-1.7	-1.7	-8.9	-16.3	-17.2	-33.9	-14.5	-10.3	5.2	-4.2	1.5	1.5	-9.3	-6.8	-7.5	-3.1	1.8	-1.6	-5.2	3.0	1.6
Manufacturing	-11.1	-3.2	-1.4	-2.7	1.3	-8.5	-16.8	-17.5	-35.8	-19.7	-13.1	-2.2	-5.4	-2.2	-5.2	-11.3	-6.8	-7.2	-3.5	-4.1	-2.4	-6.7	-8.8	-6.1
consumer goods	-10.8	-3.2	-1.3	-2.2	2.3	-6.8	-15.1	-15.5	-35.7	-19.6	-14.6	-2.5	-4.5	-1.7	-4.3	-11.5	-2.4	-3.1	-0.2	-4.4	-3.5	-7.7	-10.2	-7.6
investment goods	-12.4	-3.8	-1.7	-3.1	0.3	-9.5	-18.3	-18.6	-35.6	-22.3	-16.2	-8.0	-9.5	-6.8	-8.2	-13.0	-12.6	-11.5	-10.1	-7.0	-5.4	-6.2	-8.3	-5.3
intermediate goods	-7.8	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	1.5	-9.9	-17.1	-19.5	-36.6	-12.9	-1.8	13.5	2.6	8.8	0.4	-7.1	-1.8	-5.6	5.8	3.6	7.0	-5.7	-7.0	-4.8
Power, gas and steam supply	-7.9	-0.1	0.1	-1.9	2.4	-11.2	-12.2	-18.1	-34.0	-8.4	1.3	16.4	9.0	13.2	5.1	-2.0	12.4	-3.9	10.6	19.7	16.4	7.1	14.9	16.3
Water supply	-8.9	-3.6	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	-7.2	-12.8	-13.4	-33.1	-21.1	-20.8	-17.3	-6.0	-9.1	-6.4	-4.3	-5.5	-8.3	-9.1	-4.3	0.0	-7.5	-5.4	-15.5
Agriculture	-12.1	-7.2	-2.8	-3.2	0.9	-1.6	-11.4	-9.0	-30.3	-18.4	-14.8	-1.0	-2.8	-3.7	-4.1	-7.3	-1.3	-6.6	-5.4	-5.5	-7.8	-9.7	-10.2	-13.2
Construction	-15.6	-6.8	-3.7	-7.2	-5.1	-10.5	-22.4	-20.6	-41.1	-29.3	-25.4	-13.8	-11.2	-13.4	-14.6	-14.9	-13.6	-19.3	-19.1	-16.8	-13.8	-14.5	-17.3	-14.5
Trade	-11.1	-3.4	-1.7	-3.4	0.6	-8.4	-19.2	-20.0	-40.0	-22.9	-17.4	-5.2	-5.6	-5.1	-7.0	-12.0	-9.0	-12.9	-9.2	-7.3	-6.6	-8.5	-7.5	-8.7
sale of motor vehicles	-14.6	-4.9	-1.4	0.0	2.2	-5.8	-19.5	-20.2	-41.1	-19.5	-16.2	-1.5	6.2	15.7	8.8	-6.1	-5.6	-12.4	-15.2	-10.4	-7.6	-4.7	2.1	0.0
wholesale	-11.4	-3.4	-2.0	-4.1	-1.4	-12.3	-21.8	-22.5	-44.4	-25.8	-19.1	-5.2	-7.6	-6.2	-7.6	-12.3	-6.6	-12.6	-9.0	-5.2	-4.6	-11.1	-9.5	-10.0
retail	-10.2	-3.3	-1.3	-3.0	3.8	-2.7	-14.6	-14.8	-31.4	-18.8	-14.8	-6.1	-5.1	-8.2	-10.0	-12.9	-13.7	-13.5	-8.2	-10.0	-9.7	-5.6	-6.6	-8.7
Transportation and storage	-9.8	-3.3	-1.4	-3.0	4.4	-6.1	-17.2	-16.0	-30.2	-17.3	-12.7	-1.4	-5.4	-12.1	-6.4	-9.5	-5.4	-13.9	-9.1	-7.3	-3.3	-7.5	-11.0	-6.6
Services	-10.8	-4.3	-1.9	-3.5	-0.1	-6.5	-17.3	-16.2	-34.0	-21.1	-16.8	-8.8	-7.8	-9.4	-10.3	-13.0	-11.8	-13.1	-10.5	-11.1	-4.5	-8.4	-8.3	-8.4

Maximum value (across industry)

Minimum value (across industry)

* The indicated month is the month of the survey. Businesses estimate current conditions as of the previous month. Green shading means the most positive estimate across an 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 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(NUMBER) **Table 7**

Economic activity / business size	Large	Medium-sized	Small and micro	Total	% of total number of businesses
All industries	**2,982**	**1,924**	**10,330**	**15,236**	**100.0**
% of total number of businesses	19.6	12.6	67.8	100.0	100.0
Industrial production	**1,545**	**672**	**1,180**	**3,397**	**22.3**
Mining and quarrying	95	26	36	157	1.0
Manufacturing	1,152	574	1,014	2,740	18.0
Power, gas and steam supply	225	45	59	329	2.2
Water supply	73	27	71	171	1.1
Agriculture	**229**	**279**	**762**	**1,270**	**8.3**
Construction	**158**	**194**	**1,449**	**1,801**	**11.8**
Trade	**412**	**380**	**2,859**	**3,651**	**24.0**
sale of motor vehicles	35	63	237	335	2.2
wholesale	247	230	1,269	1,746	11.5
retail	130	87	1,353	1,570	10.3
Transportation and storage	**307**	**124**	**619**	**1,050**	**6.9**
Services	**331**	**275**	**3,461**	**4,067**	**26.7**

Source: Bank of Russia.

SAMPLE OF BUSINESSES BY BANK OF RUSSIA MAIN BRANCH
(NUMBER) **Table 8**

Main Branch (MB) / business size	Large	Medium-sized	Small and micro	Total
All businesses	2,982	1,924	10,330	15,236
MB for Central Federal District	707	483	1,903	3,093
North-Western MB	321	255	1,212	1,788
Volga-Vyatka MB	494	279	1,279	2,052
Ural MB	347	201	936	1,484
Southern MB	455	331	2,608	3,394
Siberian MB	409	217	1,396	2,022
Far Eastern MB	249	158	996	1,403

Source: Bank of Russia.

The data cut-off date – 12 August 2026.

This commentary was prepared by the Monetary Policy Department.
The electronic version of the information and analytical commentary is available on the Bank of Russia website.
Please send your comments and suggestions to svc_analysis@cbr.ru.

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