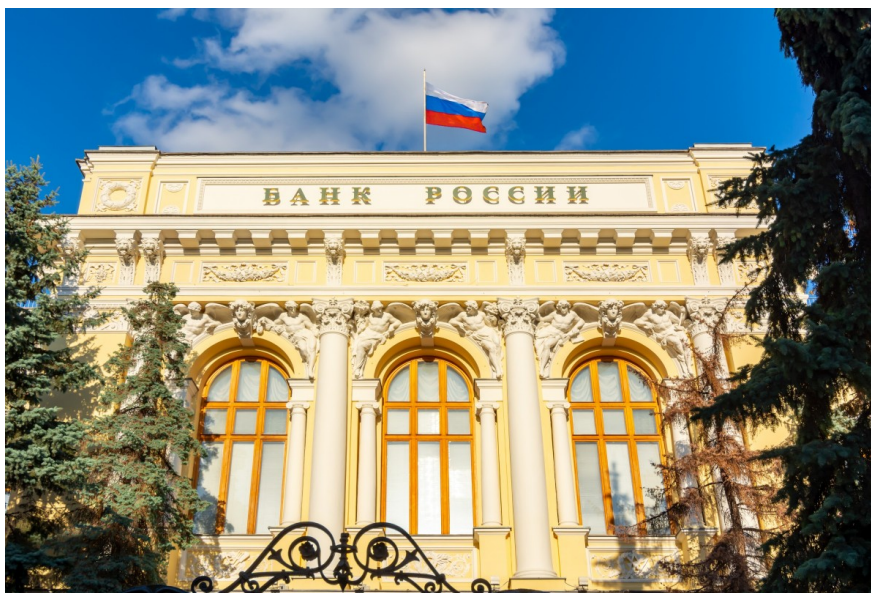


Russian key rate is on the way to double digits

Russia's central bank has raised its key rate by 1 percentage point to 9.5%, and the upside remains. The wording of the commentary has become more hawkish, and new guidance of CPI and the average key rate now exceed levels outlined earlier in the central bank's alternative 'Global inflation scenario'. We are on the way to double digits



Bank of Russia has raised the key rate by 100 basis points to 9.50%, in line with our expectations

9.5

Russian key rate, %

a 100 basis point hike

As expected

Headline decisions in line with expectations, but details are pointing at bigger near-term concerns

Bank of Russia raised its key rate by 100 basis points to 9.50% on Friday, in line with our

expectations. The market consensus was also hovering around 9.50%, but the range of expectations was rather wide, between 9.0% and 10.0%.

The [commentary](#) reiterates the signal given in December: "The Bank of Russia holds open the prospect of a further key rate increase at its upcoming meetings", confirming further upside to the key rate. At the same time, looking deeper into the text, we see qualitative signs that the Central Bank of Russia (CBR) has become more worried about inflation in the near term. We would like to highlight the key changes versus the previous statement:

- "The balance of risks has **tilted even more** towards proinflationary ones", "dominating influence of inflationary factors has led to a **more substantial and prolonged** upward deviation of inflation from the target"
- Corporate "price expectations are growing, **reaching new multi-year highs**"
- "Rising **nominal interest rates has not yet ensured a sufficient increase in the propensity to save** and more balanced lending dynamics"
- "In Q4 2021, the Russian economy **noticeably deviated upwards from the balanced growth path**"
- "**Short-term proinflationary risks** associated with volatility in global financial markets caused by, among other factors, various geopolitical events, **intensified**, which may affect exchange rate and inflation expectations"

The [quantitative part](#) of the communication is also inflation-weary, with year-end 2022 consumer price index (CPI) guidance raised from 4.0-4.5% to 5.0-6.0% (in line with our expectations) and average key rate expectations increased from 7.3-8.3% to 9.0-11.0%, higher than our 9.0-10.0% call and exceeding the numbers outlined earlier in the Bank of Russia's alternative [Global Inflation Scenario](#). The 2023 forecasts were also raised, but 2024 remained largely unchanged.

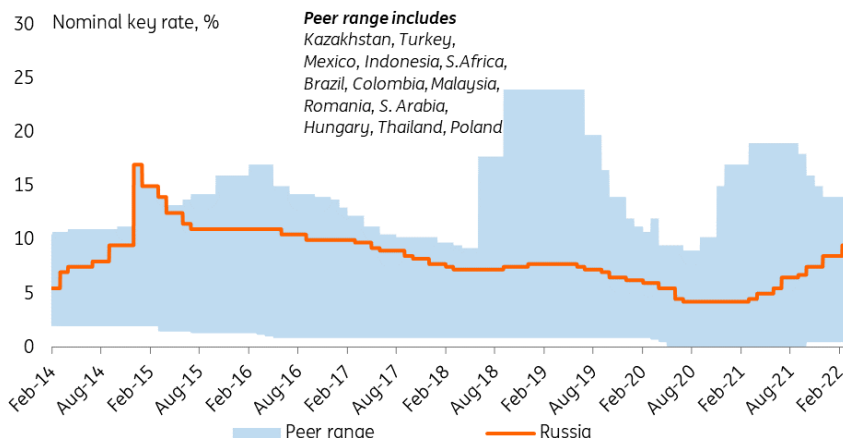
Double digits are possible in March

Ahead of the [governor's press conference today](#), the CBR's written communication looks hawkish. The guidance suggests that the average key rate until the year end could be anywhere between 9.1% and 11.3%. Our average CPI projections for 2022 are currently at 7.5%, closer to the upper range of CBR's 6.8-7.7%. Combined with growing external inflationary risks, the ultimate Russian average key rate is more likely to approach the upper border of the CBR's expectations rather than the lower one.

With this in mind, it is clear that the hike cycle is not over, and entering the double digits is a question of time. The next decision will take place on 18 March, which is a limited timeframe for important data to come in. That might limit the next hike at 25-50 basis points, in our view. But the overall upside from the current levels should now be seen at 50-100 basis points at least, with limited visibility in terms of timing of reversal.

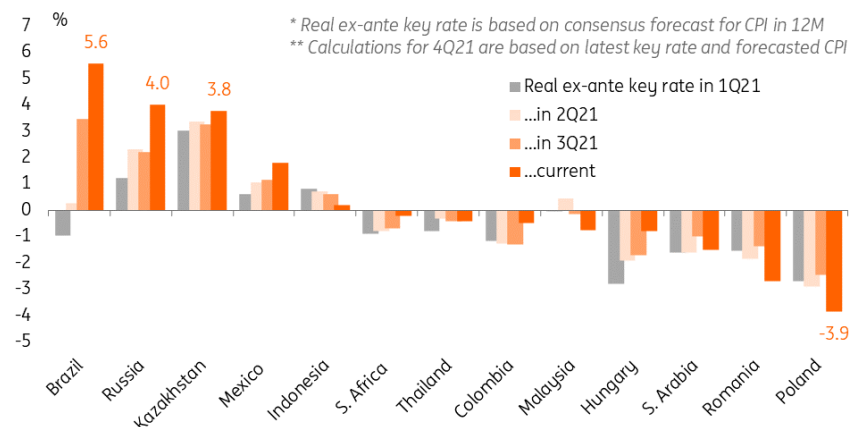
The factors that are constraining the upside to the key rate include relatively high nominal and real levels vs. peers (Figures 1 and 2), a spike in Covid infections amid elevated mortality (Figures 3 and 4), and the focus of current CBR communication on the near-term risks amid relatively stable longer-term outlook.

Figure 1: Nominal key rate in Russia and peers



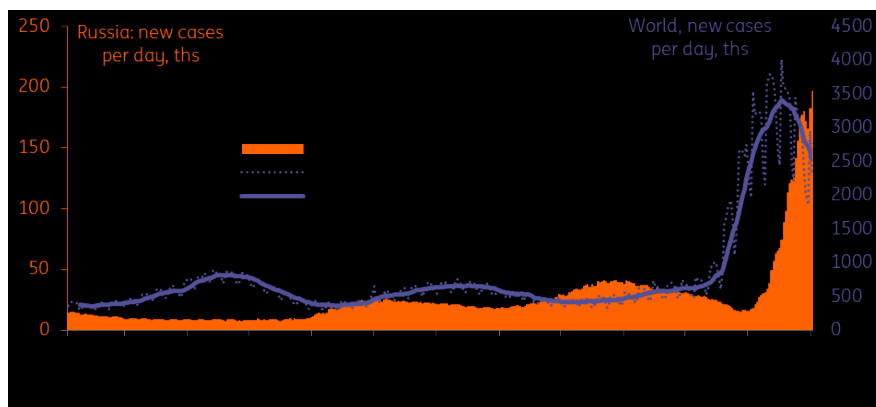
Source: Refinitiv, ING

Figure 2: Real key rates in Russia and peers (based on expected CPI in 12 months)



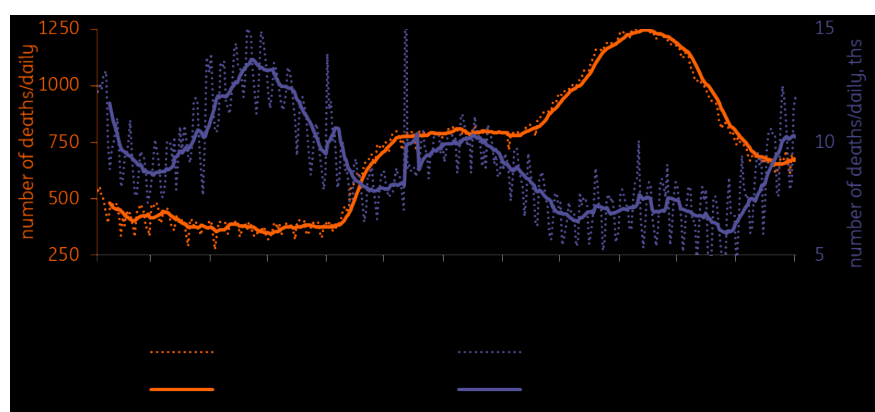
Source: Refinitiv, ING

Figure 3: Covid infections are on the rise in Russia



Source: CEIC, ING

Figure 4: Covid mortality stopped moderating in Russia



Source: CEIC, ING

Author

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.