

Forecast of Russian Economy Development in 2012 – 2014 Using the Dynamic Input –Output Model

Topic: Structural change and dynamics 2

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Three variants of Russian economy development in the period 2012 – 2014 are investigated in the paper using 64-industries Dynamic Input –Output Model. Dynamic of main macroeconomic indexes and industrial indexes of Russian economy for every variant are described in the paper.

1. Basic variant. Main idea of this variant is absence of radical negative external shocks which can impact on Russian economy development in the period under investigation. Main hypothesis of the variant: a) EU can fulfill plan of the debt problem decision; b) Federal Reserve and American Government will realize successful economic policy for supporting of American economy development; c) China will continue to grow successfully in the period under consideration; d) Bank of Russia and Russian Government will provide economic policy, which will support stable economic growth in Russia. All these factors provide good prices for Russian export goods and stable growth of Russian economy. GDP growth rate for this variant will be: 2012 - 105,8%, 2013 - 106,2%, 2014 - 107,8%.

2. Pessimistic variant. EU can't decide the debt problem and new financial and economic crises begins in Europe. Negative shock from Europe impacts on the world economy and new wave of the world economic crises will begin in 2012. Negative effects of new world economic crises for Russian economy will be essential export and budget income decrease. GDP growth rate for this variant will be: 2012 - 90,3%, 2013 - 98,8%, 2014 - 105,1%.

3. Moderately pessimistic variant. This variant is constructed on the same assumptions as the pessimistic one. But in this case Bank of Russia and Russian government will take effective antirecessionary methods of economic policy. GDP growth rate for this variant will be: 2012 - 100%, 2013 - 103,8%, 2014 - 106,1%.