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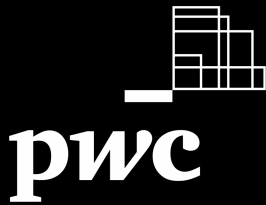
*Part of the PwC network*

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# Macroeconomic review

**Expert Survey Results  
for 2H 2023 and market overview**





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# Introduction

We are conducting our twelfth quarterly survey on macroeconomic indicators among leading recognized economists (including economists with experience in central banks) and macroeconomic professors, representatives of international development institutes, commercial banks, trading firms to receive a weighted and concerted view of the factors most important for the economy of Kazakhstan.

This survey is dedicated to the forecast of macroeconomic indicators in horizons of 1 to 5 years, including:

- Price of Brent oil
- USD/KZT, USD/RUB, RUB/KZT exchange rates
- Inflation in Kazakhstan
- NBRK's base rate

We understand that the fact of disclosing the identity of the experts can affect the quality of answers. To maximize objectivity of the opinions, this survey was conducted confidentially. The names and positions of the respondents were disclosed only if a formal permission was received from them.

**The quarterly macroeconomic survey is a regular publication, which presents a current profile of the macroeconomic situation in Kazakhstan. The survey of respondents was conducted in February 2024. All projected values and the text material presented in the report for the second half of 2023 reflect the macroeconomic situation in Kazakhstan and in the world, taking into account the events that occurred in July – December 2023. The report also presents some data for January – February 2024.**



# Introduction



## Natalya Lim

Partner of Strategy& and Advisory  
Leader of Eurasia Region

***“You have power over your mind -  
not outside events. Realize this, and  
you will find strength.”***

**— Marcus Aurelius**

We offer you the twelfth issue of a regular macroeconomic analysis for the second half of 2023. In this issue, you will find a lot of interesting things about inflation, real income of the population, statistics of changes in USD/KZT and RUB/KZT exchange rates, the base rate and the oil price. I would like to sincerely thank all our experts who constantly share with us their opinions over several years. With our work we would like to present to all the readers an independent, professional and objective view of the real macroeconomic situation in Kazakhstan.

The respondents to the survey are the same – recognized economists, financiers, and representatives of the scientific community of Kazakhstan.

Sincere regards,  
Natalya Lim

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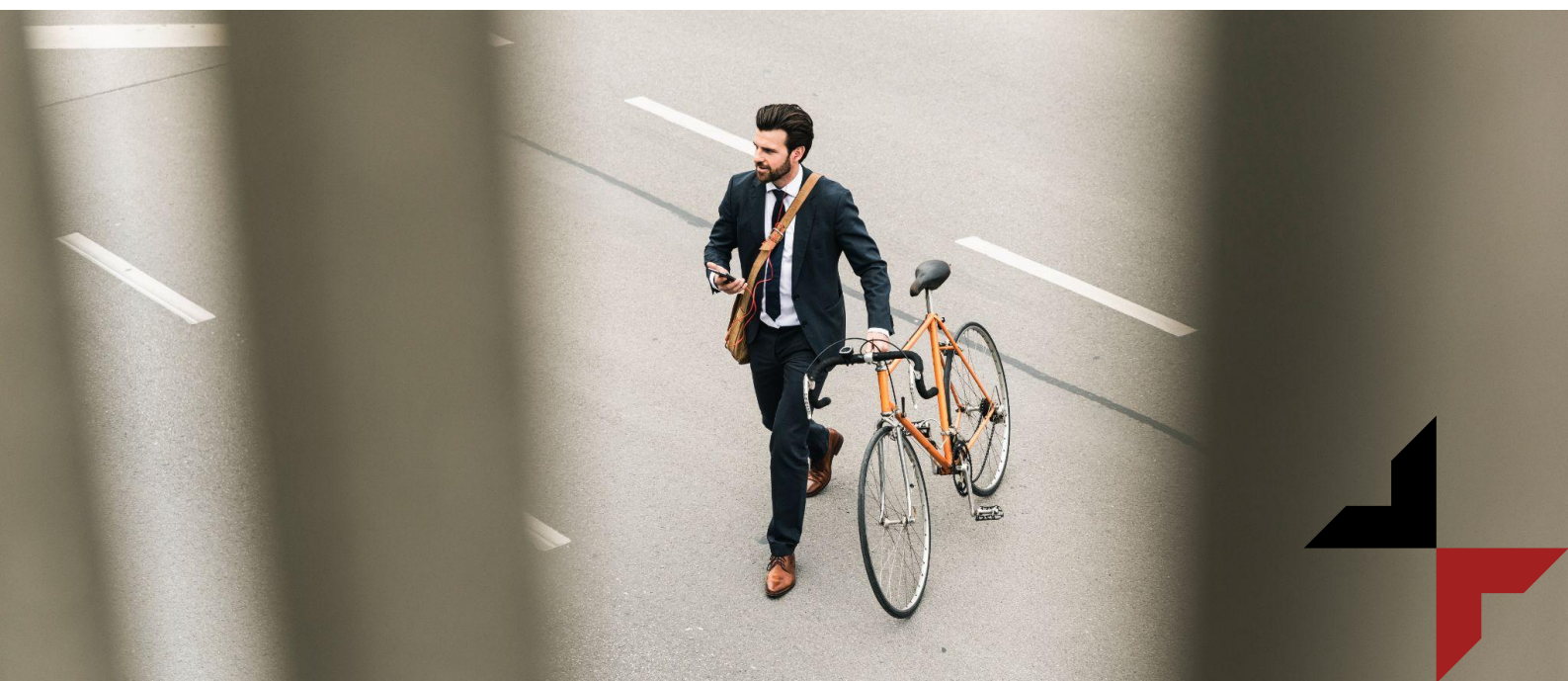
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# Survey Overview and Objectives

14 experts have participated in this survey. Some of the surveyed respondents have given us extensive commentaries which became the basis of the narrative of this report.

In order to receive the most complete and weighted picture, we engaged experts from various sectors. Our respondents included leading recognized economists, macroeconomics professors, representatives of international financial institutions, commercial banks and trading firms.

The experts were offered to answer questions regarding the impact of geopolitical, exogenous factors on the economy of Kazakhstan. In addition, the respondents were surveyed regarding projected expectations of the price of Brent oil, USD/KZT, USD/RUB, RUB/KZT exchange rates, inflation in Kazakhstan and the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the horizons of one to five years. This horizon was chosen in order to obtain projections in the midterm perspective.



The results of the survey are projections of key macroeconomic indicators which are often the basis of financial/economic models of the companies (including commercial banks and investors). These projections are often used by economic departments for comparing and adjusting of input values used in their calculations.

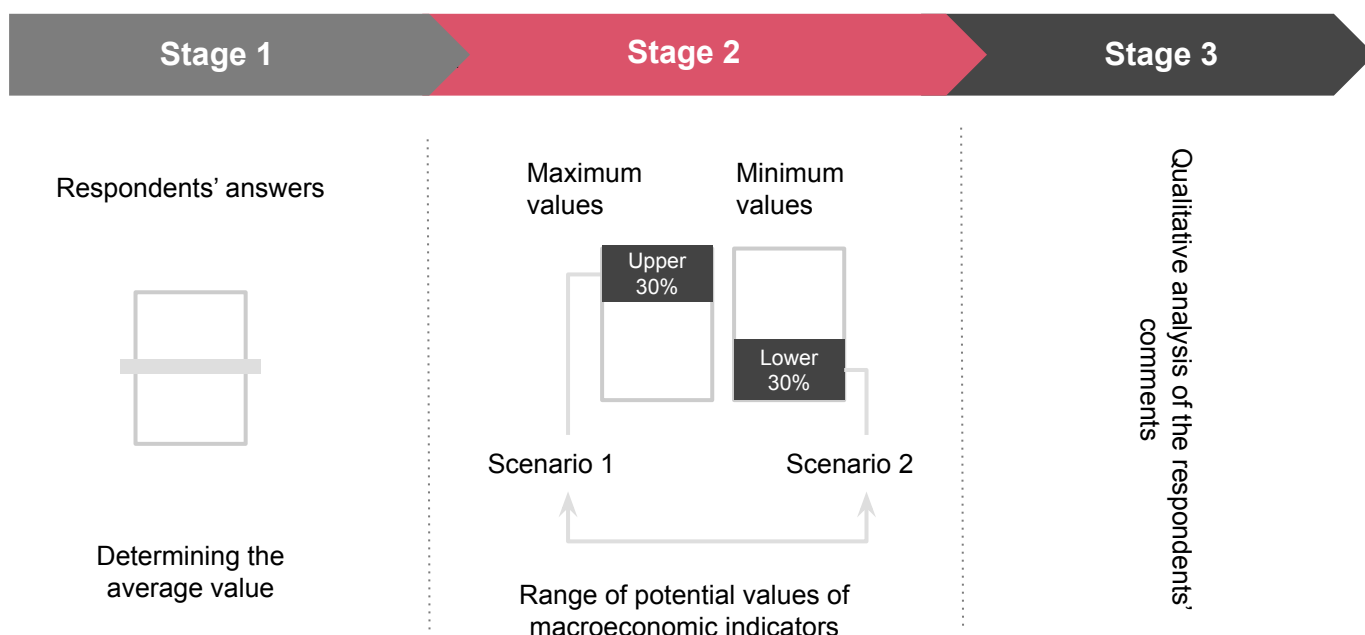
Such comparisons on a regular basis can improve the quality of used models and facilitate a more flexible response to dynamic changes in the economic environment.

In our practice, we encountered situations when the calculation models, despite the level of their detail and elaboration, did not provide a business with necessary insights to make decisions, which could preserve the capital of the company.

In this survey, we are hoping to provide the readers with a structured, systematic and regularly updated array of data on macroeconomic indicators based on the best expert estimates in the market. The survey of respondents was conducted in February 2024.

# Our Approach to Analyzing Survey Results

During the analysis of the responses of the respondents, quite significant divergences in opinions on many questions were identified, which is expected in a research where experts represent various sectors (economists, traders, scientists, bankers, financiers) and accordingly have access to various sources of information. The consolidation of the opinions covering the majority of professional participants of the financial market and scientific experts and leading economists of Kazakhstan allows us to forecast several scenarios of development of the economy of Kazakhstan. For these purposes, we asked the respondents to present their vision within the range of minimum and maximum for the questions where it would be pertinent (oil prices, exchange rates, inflation), and used several approaches to the analysis of the obtained results. In addition to the standard averaging of all answers, we also took the top 30% in maximum answers and low 30% in minimum answers in order to identify the most optimistic and most pessimistic scenarios of development.



# Key Findings:

## Kazakhstan's economy

Page 9

### “Growth” stage

57% of respondents believe that Kazakhstan's economy is growing

## Oil prices

Page 12

### Over \$90 per barrel

50% of respondents expect the price of Brent oil in the next 12 months to be over \$90 per barrel

## Exchange rates

Page 15

### Not less than 470

86% of the respondents expect the rate of the USD/KZT currency pair to be not less than 470 in the next 12 months

## Inflation (CPI)

Page 21

### Not over 9.8%

71% of the respondents expect the inflation to be not over 9.8% in the next 12 months

## NBRK base rate

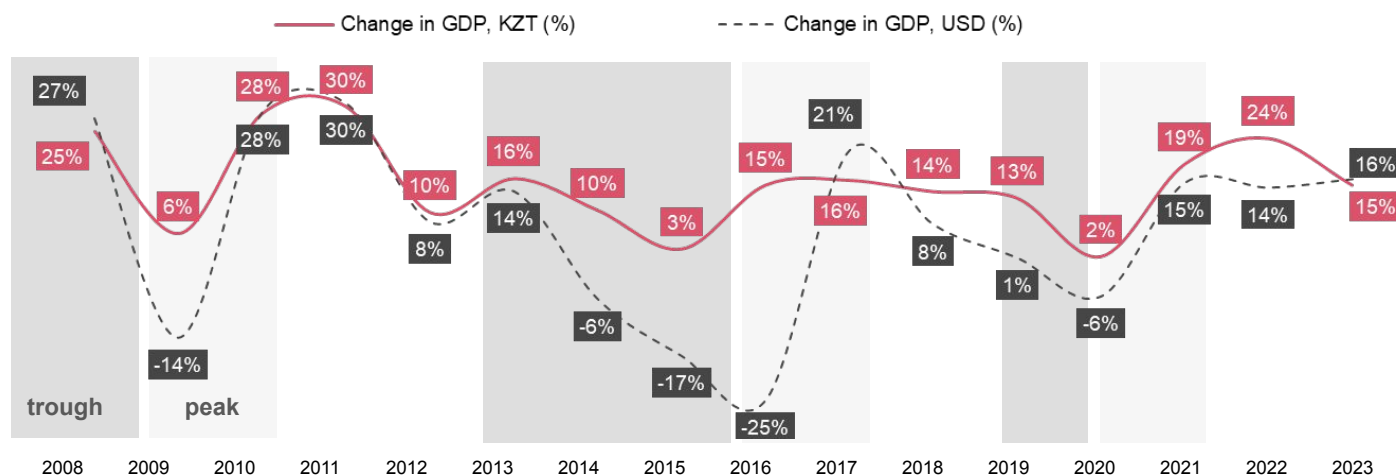
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### Less than 14.75%

79% of the respondents expect the NBRK's base rate to be less than 14.75% in the next 12 months

# Economy and investment climate of Kazakhstan

**Figure 1.** Changes in GDP using the production method in KZT and USD (%)



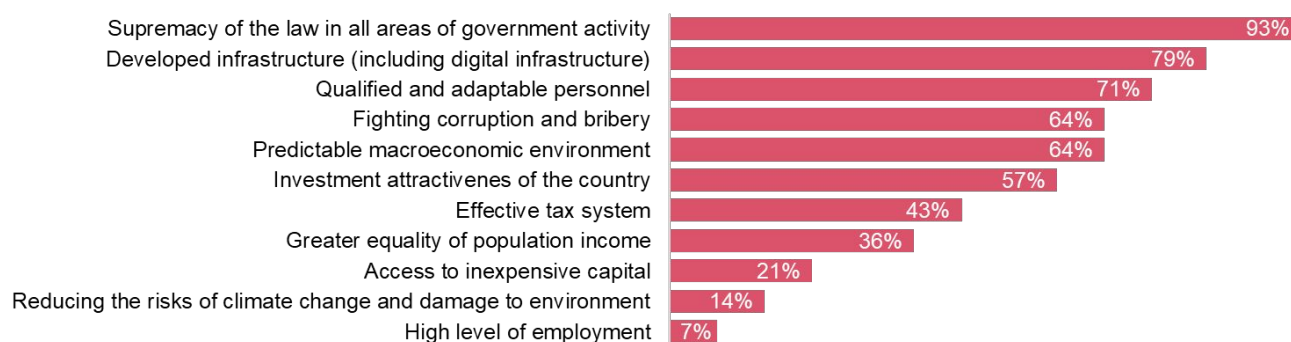
Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

The rate of growth of Kazakhstan's economy, expressed in tenge, slowed down to some extent due to the effect of high base of the year 2022. For example, in 2023, the nominal GDP in tenge has grown by 15% (versus the growth of 24% in 2022) and reached 119.3 trillion tenge. The shares of production of goods and services in the structure of GDP amounted to 36.3% and 56.0%, respectively. When comparing the volumes of the year 2023 with 2022, provision of services increased by 22%, whereas production of goods only by 4%. A significant growth was observed in transactions with real estate (+30%) and construction (+22%). The downturn was observed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (-6%), mining and quarrying (-1%).

High level of inflation is still a serious problem for Kazakhstan, despite a decrease in inflation from 20.3% (indicator based on the results for 2022) to 9.8% in 2023\*. In its press release NBRK\*\* noted that it was expecting a decrease in the range to 7.5 – 9.5% in 2024, and to 5.5 – 7.5% in 2025. Analysing the base rate for 2023, it can be noted that NBRK, during the first half of the year, held the rate at the level of 16.75% with a corridor of +/- 1 pp, however in the second half of the year it decreased it three times in total 100 basis point to 15.75%, while preserving the corridor. This trend also continued in the beginning of 2024: at the last meeting of the monetary policy committee (press release dated 23 February) NBRK made a decision to reduce the base rate to 14.75% per annum with a corridor of +/- 1 pp.

The majority of the experts (57% of respondents) believe that Kazakhstan's economy is growing, 21% believe that the economy is at the peak of development and only 7% believe that the economy is in recession. In the experts' opinion, the highest rate of growth is characteristic for trade and transport sectors, the low rate is characteristic for agriculture, industrial and energy sectors.

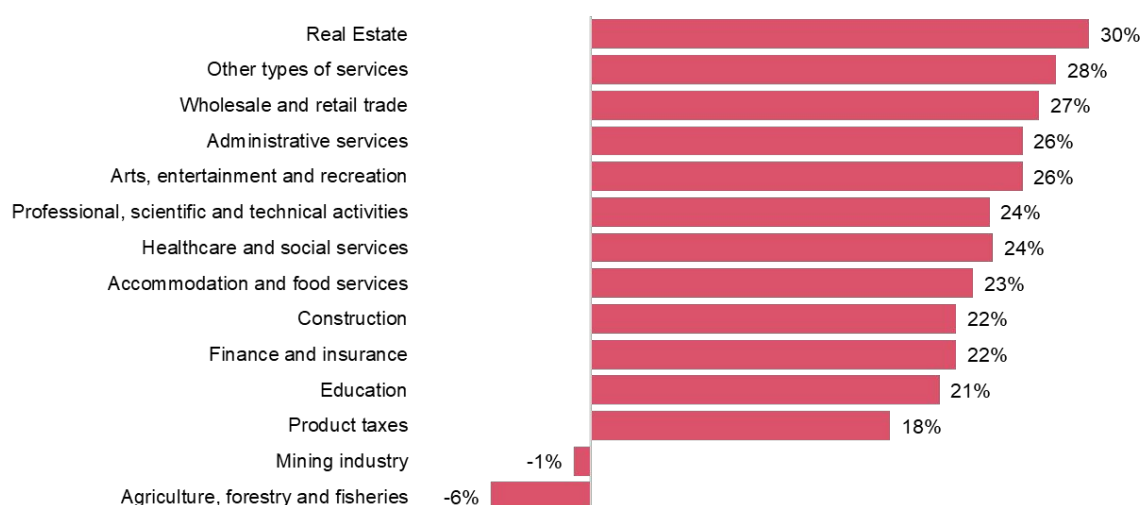
**Figure 2.** Factors affecting changes in the economy of Kazakhstan (% of respondents)



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023

\* Current data of stat.gov.kz

\*\* NBRK

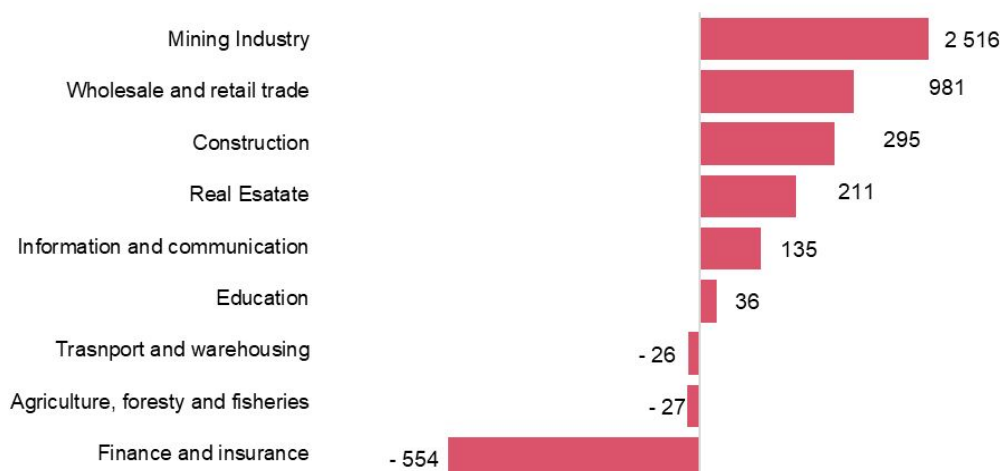
**Figure 3.** Change in Kazakhstan's GDP by sectors of economy, % (12M2023/12M2022)

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

Kazakhstan's economy depends to a great extent on fuel and energy commodities, which comprise a major part of its export income (59% in 2023, 61% in 2022). Based on the results of the decrease in the oil price in the first half of the year and the increase in the second half of the year, the average oil price at the end of 2023 was 82.2 USD per barrel. Due to this, Kazakhstan's export income for the period of January – December 2023 amounted to 78.7 USD trillion, which is 8% less compared to the same period of 2022. These changes in oil prices were one of the factors which affected the size of the government debt. The government debt of the Republic of Kazakhstan at 1 January 2024 amounted to 27.2 trillion tenge, which is greater than this figure for the same period of 2023 by 7% or by 1.8 trillion tenge .

Based on the results of 2023, Kazakhstan retains trade balance surplus, which amounted to 17.5 billion USD , having decreased more than 2 times compared to the same period of the last year. The decrease in the surplus is related to the increase in the import of goods in addition to a decrease in export. For example, in 2023, import increased by 20% compared to 2022 and amounted to 61.2 trillion USD.

For nine months of 2023, Kazakhstan saw a significant increase in direct foreign investments amounting to 4.5 billion USD, which is 24% greater compared to the same period of 2022\*. The leaders in the increase in investments are the mining, wholesale and retail sale and construction sectors.

**Figure 4.** Net inflow of direct investments to Kazakhstan by types of economic activity for 9M2023, USD mln

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data from NBRK

\* NBRK

# Dialogue with experts

Which main factors, in your opinion, had the most significant impact on the economy of Kazakhstan in the second half of 2023?

“

**Strong fiscal incentive.  
High oil prices.  
Growth of lending.  
Growth of the population's consumption**

- **Almas Chukin**  
**Partner, Visor Kazakhstan**

“

**Fiscal incentive of the budget.**

- **Gennadiy Rau**  
**Chief Economist  
of ADB's representative office**

“

**Increase in transfer from the National Fund,  
other sources of financing of deficit,  
increase in state and quasi-public expenses.**

- **Sabit Khakimzhanov**

“

**The financial sector was on the rise.**

- **Nurlan Smagulov**

“

**Recession in Russia - yes, GDP is growing  
but we all understand the structure of this  
growth.**

- **Olzhas Zhunusov**

“

**The decrease in the base rate, political  
reforms in the political machinery, actions  
to return capital, extension of diplomatic  
ties to attract investments.**

- **Nurdaulet Aidosov**

“

**Strong consumer demand and high  
investing activity.**

- **Anonymous**

“

**Government receipt of 1.3 trillion tenge from  
the National Fund from the sale of the  
shares of NC KazMunaiGas.**

- **Anonymous**

“

**Sanctions against Russia.**

- **Anonymous**

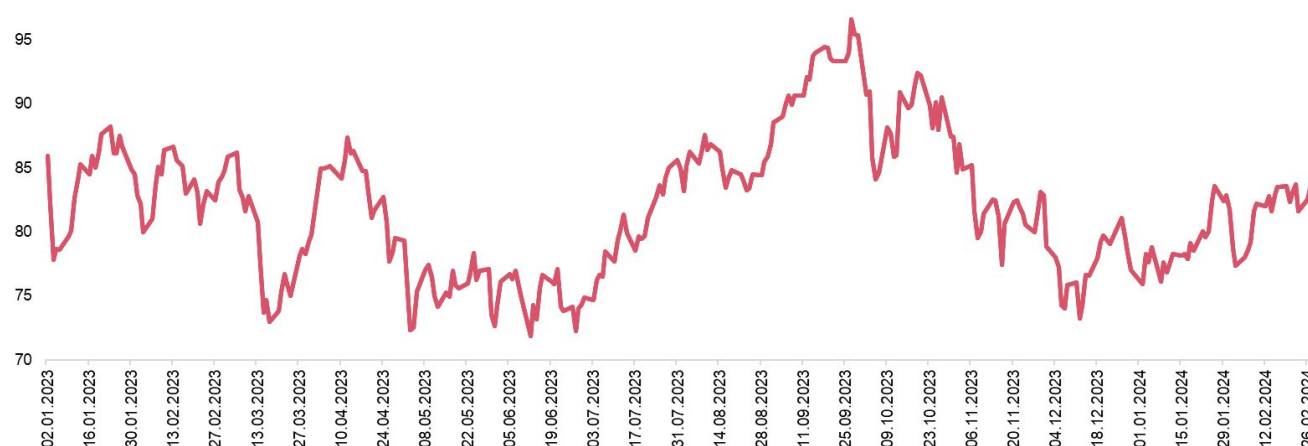
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**Inflation and expenses of the government  
budget.**

- **Anonymous**

## II – Brent Crude Oil Price Forecasts

**Figure 5.** Change in Brent crude oil price, USD per barrel



Source: Refinitiv

In general, in 2023, due to global economic events the global oil market was subjected to significant fluctuations – oil was traded within the range of 71.8 – 96.6 USD per barrel. The average Brent crude oil price was 82.2 USD per barrel in 2023, which is 18.6% lower than the level of 2022 (101 USD per barrel). According to the reports of OIES and IEA, the global markets adapted to the new pattern: sale of crude oil from Russia extended outside of the European Union\*, whereas the global growth of the demand for crude oil turned out to be lower than expected. As per the forecasts of IEA in January 2023 there was an expectation of the growth of the global demand for oil based on the result of the year by 1.9 mln barrels per day to 101.7 mln barrels per day\*\*, nevertheless according to EIA the average demand for the year was 101.0 mln barrels per day\*\*\*.

The average oil price for the first half of the year was 80.0 USD per barrel, which is 23% lower than the quoted prices of the same period of 2022. After the EU's ban on import of oil products from Russia and the increase in base rates of central banks around the world, the prices for crude oil fluctuated from 71.8 to 88.2 USD per barrel. In the market in the Q1, the average price was 82.2 USD per barrel, holding in the range of 73.0 – 88.2 USD per barrel. It should be noted that in the middle of March, there was a most sharp decline in the oil price per quarter – by 15%, from 86.2 to 73.0 USD per barrel. The decline could be affected by such factors as instability in the financial markets caused by a banking crisis, fear of recession and as a consequence – a decline of the demand for fuel. In the Q2, the average price was 77.7 USD per barrel, which is 6% lower than the price of the previous quarter. The trading was in the range of 71.8 – 87.3 USD per barrel.

In the second half of 2023, the average oil price was 84.4 USD per barrel, and the range was 73.2 – 96.6 USD per barrel. Significant price fluctuations were caused by a geopolitical tension and instability of the global market. Based on the results for the year, the oil price was set at 77.0 USD per barrel, which is 5.1 USD lower than the price at the beginning of 2023. In the announcement of the countries of OPEC+ dated 4 June 2023, they announced the extension of reduction of crude oil production to the end of 2024. In its turn, in July, Saudi Arabia announced an additional voluntary reduction of oil production by 1.0 mln barrels per day. In September, there was a sharp growth of the average price for North Sea oil by 10% relative to August, reaching 10-month maximum and amounting to 92.6 USD per barrel. This leap occurred due to the decision of Saudi Arabia and Russia to extend further reduction of production to 1.3 mln barrels per day until the end of 2023. As a consequence, commercial stocks of crude oil in the USA decreased by 2.2 mln to 416.3 mln barrels, and by the end of September 2023 they reached the lowest value since December 2022.\*\*\*\* For example, in the Q3, the average price was 85.9 USD per barrel, which is 11% higher than the previous quarter. In the end of September, there was a maximum oil price for 2023 of 96.6 USD per barrel.

\* The Oxford Institute for Energy studies, 2H2023

\*\* Monthly report of IEA on the oil market, January 2023

\*\*\* Short-term Energy Outlook of EIA, February 2024

\*\*\*\* Reuters

The average price in the Q4 was 82.9 USD per barrel, which is 4% lower than the price of the previous quarter. The October trading for oil was characterized by price fluctuations in the range of 84.1 to 92.4 USD per barrel, the average price was 88.7 USD. According to the report of EIA, the global growth of the demand for oil decreased from 2.8 mln barrels per day in the Q3 to 1.8 mln barrels per day in Q4. The average oil price in November was 82.0 USD per barrel, which is 8% lower than the average price in October.

The trend for the decrease, which started in November 2023, continued in the beginning of December amid the increase of the demand from the countries which are not part of OPEC+. These expectations also coincided with the slowdown of the global demand for oil. By the middle of December, the oil price declined by 34% from the September maximum to 73.2 USD, reaching the minimum for the last six months. The decrease in supplies from OPEC+ (mainly Saudi Arabia) was mitigated by the growth of production of Iran oil, which reached its maximum for the last five years (3.2 mln barrels per day)\*. After the low level in November, the import of crude oil by China in December increased by 10.7% and amounted to 11.4 mln barrels per day.

In the beginning of 2024, after the decrease in the Q4 of 2023, there was an increase in the oil price by 10%. For example, the average Brent oil price in January was 79.1 USD per barrel, reaching its peak – minimum of 75.9 USD and maximum of 86.3 USD per barrel. In February, the average oil price was 81.6 USD per barrel, the trading range during the month was 77.3 – 83.7 USD per barrel. This trend is caused by a fear of a disruption of supplies amid the crisis in the Red Sea, closure of the field in Libya and suspension of production in the USA due to arctic frost. The growth of the demand in China was still uncertain for a number of reasons: introduction of measures of economic incentives, slight increase in business activity of PMI\* in January from 49.0% to 49.2% (50.2% in September 2023) and liquidation of a giant in the real estate market, Evergrande.

IEA\* forecasts a slowdown of the growth of the global demand in 2024 practically two times – to 1.2 mln barrels per day; and they expect the growth of oil supply in 2024 by 1.5 mln barrels per day to the level of 103.5 mln barrels per day. The growth is mainly forecast at the expense countries which are not part of OPEC. In its turn, OPEC forecasts in 2024 the growth of production in the countries outside of the block by 1.2 mln barrels to the level of 70.5 mln barrels per day, and the growth of the global demand by 2.2 mln barrels per day to 104.4 mln barrels per day.

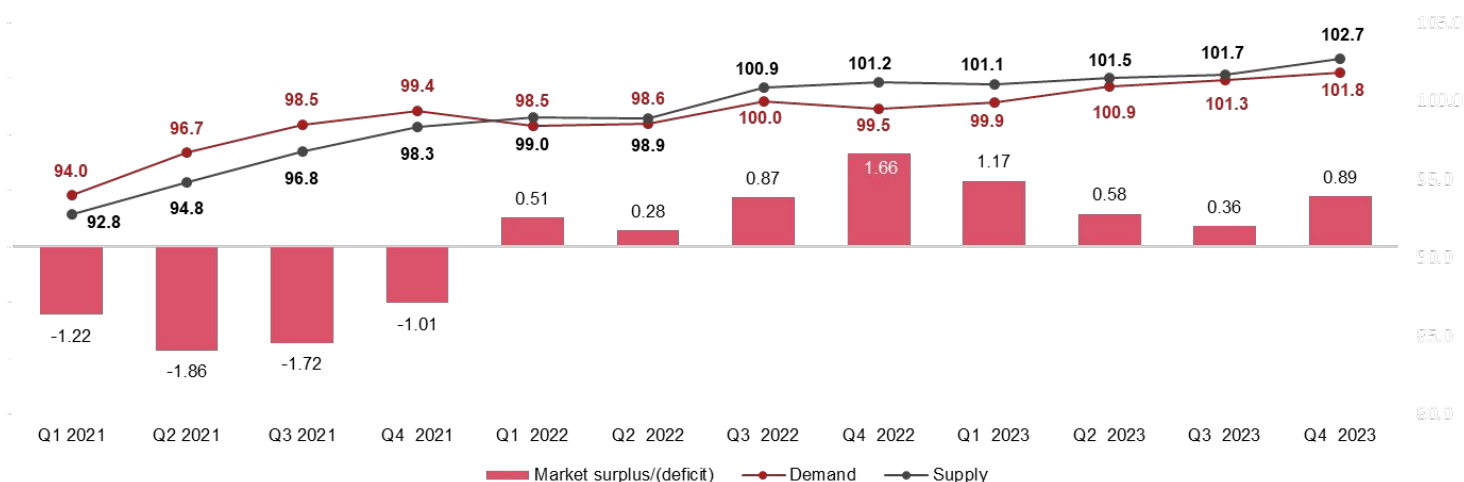
In the experts' opinion, geopolitics will also continue its impact on the oil quoted prices, in particular the geopolitical situation in the Middle East (including sanctions against Iran) – 21%, military conflict between Ukraine and Russia (including sanctions against Russia) – 17% and the gas crisis in Europe – 15%. A significant impact will also be exercised by lifting limitations related to COVID-19, in China – 13% and the ecological agenda – 13%, resulting in the transition to alternative energy sources.

***“Almost the entire world has already reached the plateau or is decreasing the consumption. The key growth drivers are India, China and African countries,”*** – notes Almas Chukin, Partner of Visor Kazakhstan

\* Based on the data of:

Refinitiv; Short-term Energy Outlook of EIA, February 2024; EIA Monthly oil market reports, OPEC: Monthly oil market reports



**Figure 6.** Demand, supply and balance of the NGL market (liquid hydrocarbons), mln b/d

Source: Short-term Energy Outlook of EIA, February 2024

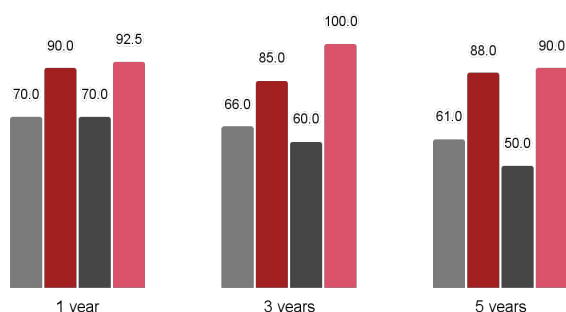
According to IEA's report, the growth of the global demand for oil, which started after the pandemic, exhausted its potential. The oil demand decreased from 2.8 mln barrels per day in the Q3 to 1.8 mln barrels per day in the Q4. This decline is mainly caused by a decrease in the demand in China by 830 thousand barrels per day in the last quarter of the year. The supply increased to 101.7 mln and 102.7 mln barrels per day, respectively, in the Q3 and the Q4. Despite the decrease in production in the countries of OPEC+, the supply increased – the main growth driver was an increase in production in the USA, Brazil, Guyana and Canada.\*\*

In the forecasts of the respondents for the second half of 2023, there is an increase in the range of oil prices and an increase in the upper bounds of the forecasts in all projected periods. In the perspective of one year, the median value of minimum forecast values did not change, whereas the upper bound increased from 90.0 to 92.5 USD per barrel. In the horizon of three and five years, the median value of minimum values decreased by 6 pp and 11 pp, respectively. The median value of maximum values also decreased by 15 pp and 2 pp, respectively.

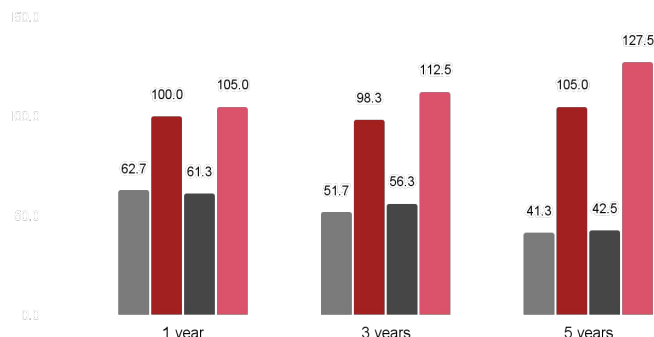
**What price in US dollars per barrel of Brent oil can turn out, in your opinion, in the viewed forecast periods?**

**Figure 7.** Forecast oil price in US dollars per barrel

■ Q1-Q2 - Median of minimum values ■ Q1-Q2 - Median of maximum values  
■ Q3-Q4 - Median of minimum values ■ Q3-Q4 - Median of maximum values

**Figure 8.** Bounds of forecasts of the oil price in US dollars per barrel

■ Q1-Q2 - Lower 30% of minimum values ■ Q1-Q2 - Upper 30% of maximum value  
■ Q3-Q4 - Lower 30% of minimum values ■ Q3-Q4 - Upper 30% of maximum value



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023

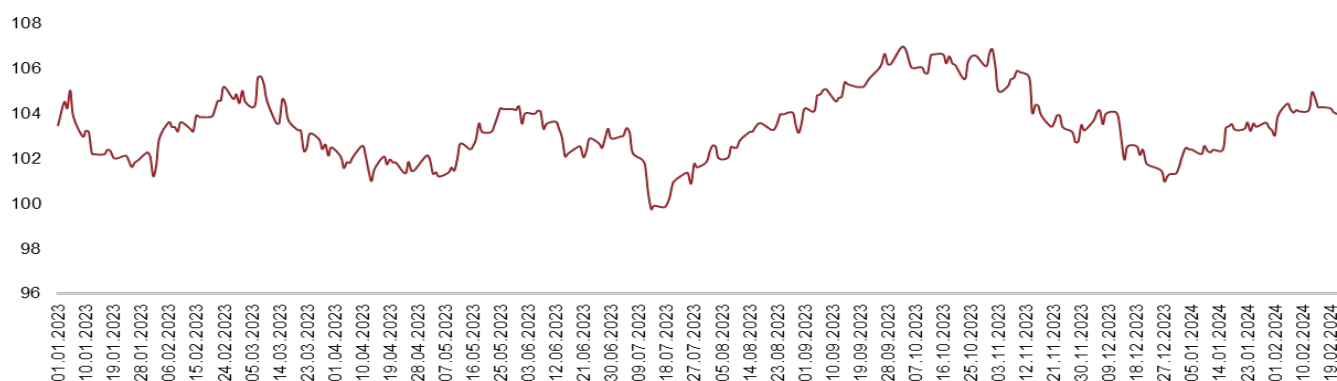
\* Short-term Energy Outlook of EIA, February 2024

\*\* EIA's Monthly oil market report, February 2024

# III – Exchange Rate Forecasts

In general, in 2023, the volatility remained in the exchange market. The DXY US Dollar Index showed an inconclusive pattern and was under significant impact of the economic situation and monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System (US Fed).

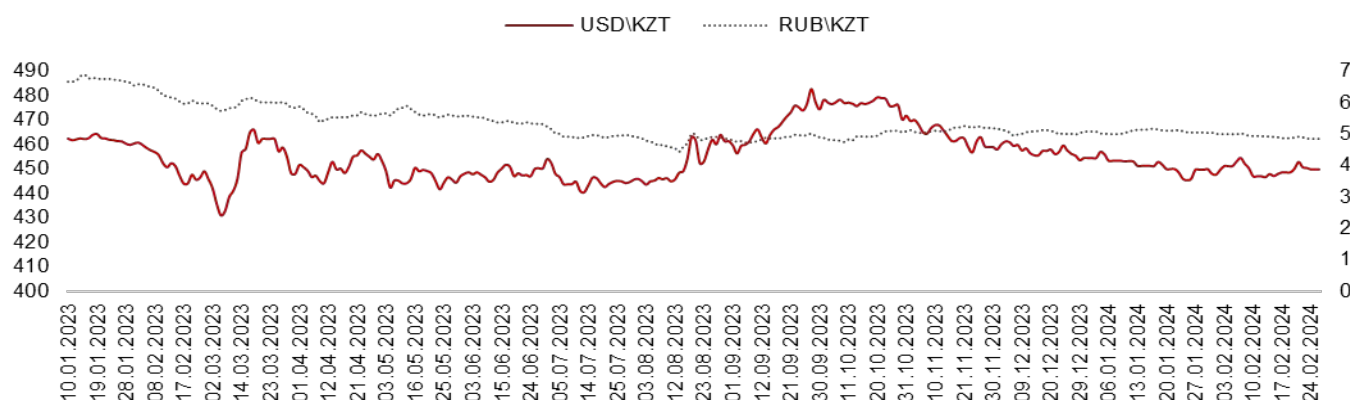
**Figure 9.** Movements in the US dollar index (DXY) at the close of trading



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data from US FRS

In the first half of 2023, there was a trend of US dollar weakening due to changes in the macroeconomic indicators of the USA: the slowdown of the growth rates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and curbing of inflation. For example, in the Q1 of 2023, DXY declined by 4.4% compared to the Q4 of 2022 and amounted to 103.3 p. In the Q2 2023, the average value of the index at the close of trading decreased by 0.8% to 102.5 p compared to the previous quarter. Despite the general trend of USD weakening, there were short-term periods of USD strengthening caused by the increase in the range of the base rate of the US FRS: in February (to 4.5 – 4.75%), March (to 4.75 – 5%), May (to 5 – 5.25%) and July (to 5.25 – 5.5%). In the second half of 2023, there was a trend of USD strengthening: based on the results for the Q3 2023 the average DXY at the close of trading increased by 0.7% compared to the Q2 and amounted to 103.3 p. In the Q4 of 2023, DXY increased by 1.1% compared to the previous quarter, the average amounted to 104.4 p. The US dollar's growth relative to the global basket of currencies was caused by the slowdown of the economies of the European Union, Great Britain and China. In addition, the production sector of the USA stopped declining due to the increase in the number of new orders. Also, amid the signs of weakening of the inflationary pressure, there was an increase in the activity in the service industry. Based on the results of the meetings in September and November 2023, the US FRS retained the base interest rate at 5.25 – 5.5%. From the end of November, due to the growing expectations of the decrease in the base rate in 2024, the USD index started a trend of weakening and based on the results of December it reached 101.4 p. However, already in January 2024, the DXY USD index showed a pattern of strengthening due to the fact that inflation in the USA exceeded forecasts and accelerated relative to December. Amid these events, the investors decreased their expectations of the decrease in the US FRS's rates.

**Figure 10.** Movements in forex currency pairs for the period of 1 January 2023 – 29 February 2024



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data from NBRK

The fluctuations of the tenge exchange rate in the first half of the year were affected by both external economic and domestic economic factors of the demand. The domestic factors can include tax weeks in August and November 2023, NBRK's decision regarding the base rate and the increase in exchange sale by the quasi-public sector and the National Fund.

**Table1.** Statistical indicators on currency pairs USD/KZT and RUB/KZT for 2023

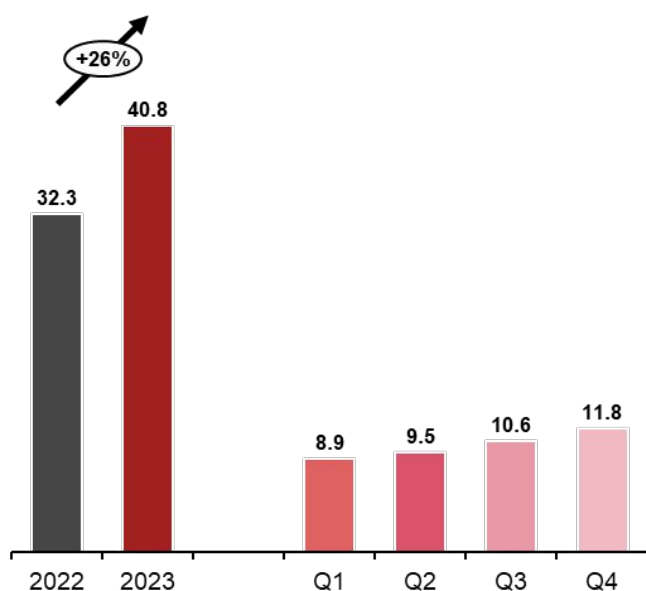
	USD/KZT				RUB/KZT			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Minimum	431.08	441.74	440.55	453.64	5.72	5.22	4.42	4.78
Maximum	466.15	457.68	482.77	479.4	6.87	5.88	5.14	5.24
Mean	454.93	448.82	455.11	466.08	6.27	5.54	4.84	5.02
% change	▲ 2.7%	▲ 1.3%	▼ 1.4%	▼ 2.4%	▲ 16.4%	▲ 11.6%	▲ 12.6%	▼ 3.7%

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on the official exchange rates of NBRK

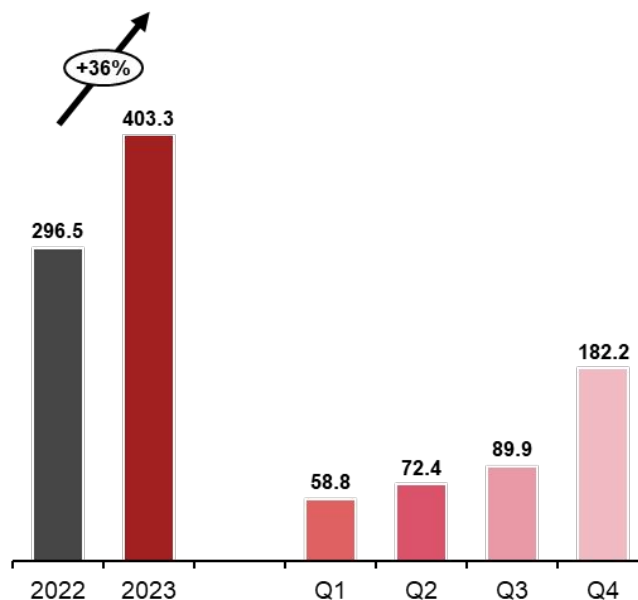
Based on the results for 2023, on average the market exchange rates were as follows:

- 456.31 Tenge per US dollar, tenge strengthened against USD by 0.9% (from 460.48 for 2022);
- 5.40 Tenge per russian rouble, tenge strengthened against rouble by 22.4% (from 6.96 for 2022).

**Figure 11.** Movements in the volume of trading in US dollars for 2023, billion units



**Figure 12.** Movements in the volume of trading in Russian roubles for 2023, billion units



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on data of KASE

The volume of currency trading for 2023, according to Kazakhstan stock exchange KASE, amounted to 29.7 trillion tenge, showing a growth of 43% compared to 2022 (20.8 trillion tenge). The volume of trading in the Q1 2023 amounted to 5.6 trillion tenge, in the Q2 – 6.7 trillion tenge, in the Q3 – 10.1, and in the Q4 – 7.3 trillion tenge.

The share of the trading of the USD/KZT currency pair for 2023 amounted to 62.7%, decreasing by 9 pp compared to 2022. The share of the RUB/KZT currency pair amounted to 7.1%, decreasing by 3.2 pp. The russian rouble weakening in the second half of the year resulted in the increase in the demand, in the Q4 the volume of trading increased 2 times compared to the Q3. It should be noted that the share of the volume of trading in the EUR/USD currency pair is also growing, which in 2023 amounted to 23.1%, increasing by 8.9 pp relative to the previous year. The difference between the price of euro and price for US dollar during 2023 decreased practically to a minimum during almost two decades.

## III Exchange Rate Forecasts: USD/KZT

During 2023, the KZT/USD exchange rate demonstrated a variety of trends. For example, in the first half of the year, there was a gradual strengthening of tenge relative to US dollar: in the Q1 – by 2.7%, in the Q2 – by 1.3%. In addition to USD weakening, KZT strengthening was also facilitated by: the growth of oil prices, inflow of the funds of non-residents to the government securities, currency sales from the National fund and currency revenues by subjects of quasi-public sector (QPS).

In the second half of the year, there is a trend of tenge weakening. For example, based on the results of the Q3 2023 the exchange rate averaged 455.11 KZT per USD, tenge weakened by 1.4% compared to the Q2 2023. The volatility of the exchange rate was observed in the range of 440.55 – 482.77 KZT per USD. Based on the results of the Q4, tenge weakened by 2.4%, the USD exchange rate for the quarter averaged 466.08 KZT. The volatility of the exchange rate was observed in the range of 453.64 – 479.40 KZT per USD.

Tenge weakening started from the middle of August 2023, based on the results of the month, tenge weakened by 3.4% and amounted to 461.44 KZT per USD at 31 August. In September, there was further weakening of tenge by 3.2% to 474.99 KZT per USD. The weakening of tenge was affected a number of external and internal factors. An external factor was strengthening of DXY index, which was facilitated by strengthening of the economy of the USA and expectations of the next increase in the base rate of FRS until the end of the year.

An internal factor could include suspension of the effect of the norm of obligatory sale of currency revenue by subjects of QPS from 50% to 30%, which created a constant volume of the supply in the market averaging from 220 to 420 mln USD per month\*; the growth of demand for foreign currency from Kazakhstani importers related to activation of the cycle of implementation of the projects and disbursement of budget funds; and the decrease in the base rate from 16.75% to 16.5% per annum with a corridor of +/- 1 pp.

From October 2023, the tenge rate started strengthening. For example, based on the results for October the tenge rate strengthened by 1.4%, to 469.64 KZT per USD, based on the results for November – by 2.3% to 458.24 KZT per USD, and based on the results of December – by 0.8%, to 454.69 KZT per USD. Such a pattern of the rate was mainly determined by external factors, such as the growing oil price and weakening of the USD index. In addition, tenge strengthening was facilitated by such internal factors as preparation of exporters for tax payments, increase in the sale of foreign exchange from the National Fund as part of conversion of transfers to the budget and purchase of shares of KazMunaiGas (KMG), the share of sales of which during four months, from September to December 2023, amounted to 49% of the total annual volume\*.

In general, based on the results of 2023 the KZT/USD rate increased by 0.9% compared to 2022.

*\*Information notices on the currency market by NBRK*

**Table 2.** Statistical indicators on USD/KZT currency pair for July 2023 – February 2024

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Minimum	440.55	443.66	456.39	470.3	456.83	453.64	445.43	446.72
Maximum	452.51	464.05	482.77	479.4	470.09	461.33	457.06	454.59
Mean	445.2	451.94	467.86	476.65	463.56	457.76	451.28	449.72
% change on monthly results	▲ 1.5%	▼ 3.4%	▼ 3.2%	▲ 1.4%	▲ 2.3%	▲ 0.8%	▲ 1.4%	▼ 0.5%

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on the official exchange rates of NBRK

What USD/KZT rate, in your opinion, is most probable for the viewed forecast periods?

Figure 13. Forecast USD/KZT rate

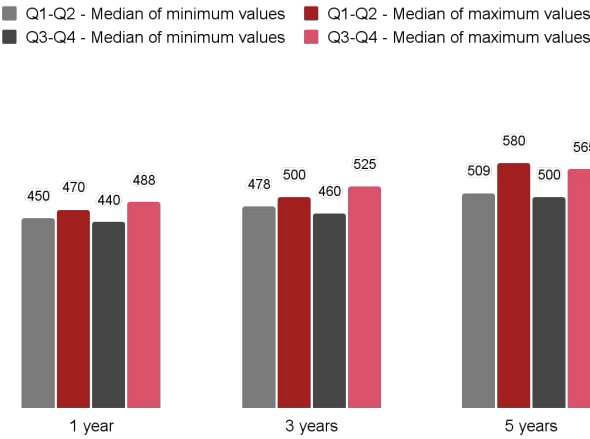
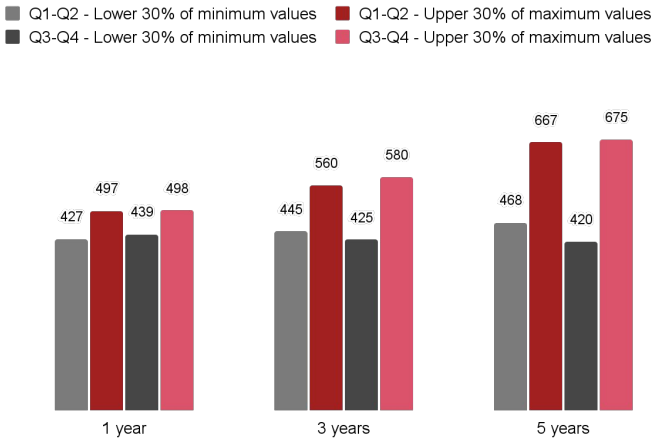


Figure 14. Bounds of USD/KZT forecasts

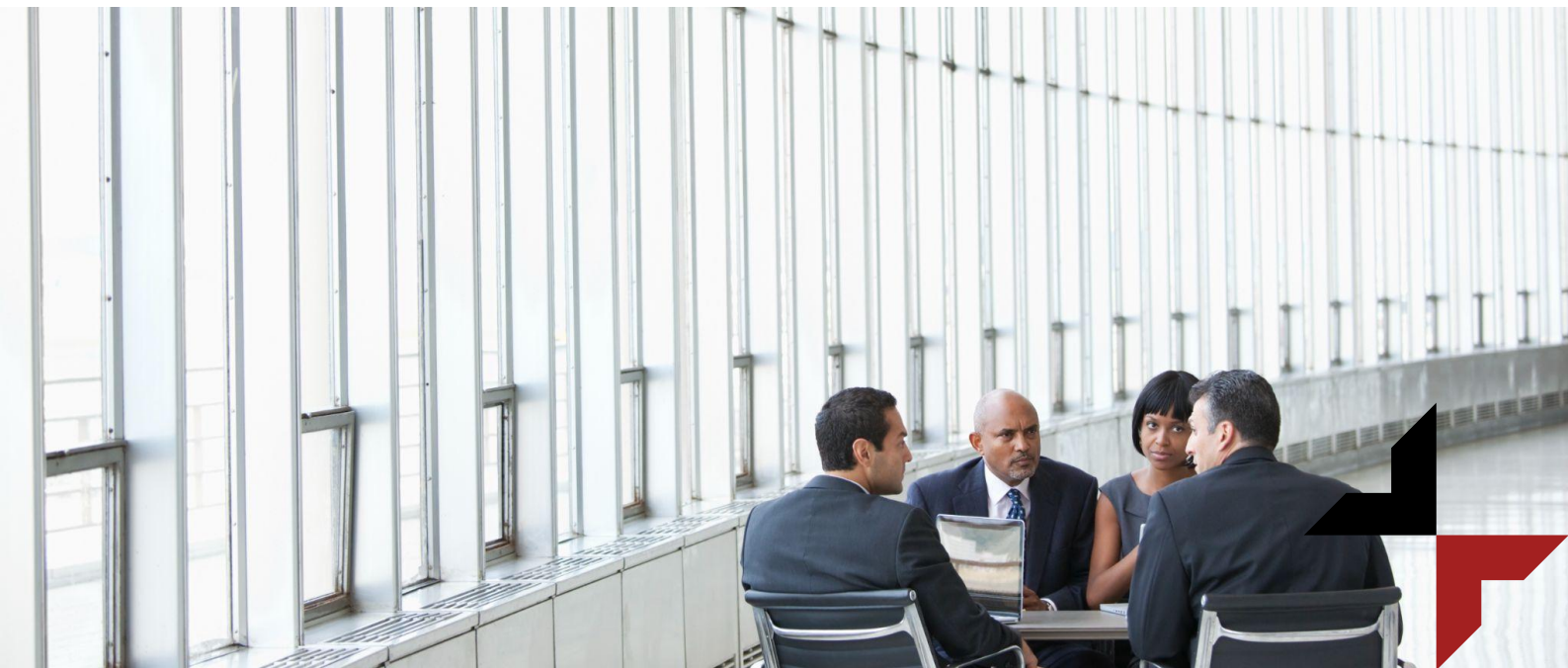


Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023

When comparing median value for the first and second half of 2023, the results of forecasts of the respondents showed an inconclusive trend. The values of the median minimum values decreased in all forecast periods: in the horizon of one year by 2% to 440 KZT per USD, in the horizon of three years by 4% to 460 KZT per USD, and in the horizon of five years by 2% to 500 KZT per USD. The median of maximum values increased in the horizon of one year and three years: by 4% to 488 KZT per USD and by 5% to 525 KZT per USD, respectively, and in the horizon of five years it decreased by 3% to 565 KZT per USD.

Compared to the first half of 2023, the forecast values of the upper bound of the USD/KZT currency pair increased for all periods: in the horizon of one year the maximum value increased insignificantly and settled at 498 KZT per USD, whereas in the horizon of three and five years there is an increase by 4% to 580 KZT per USD and 1% to 675 KZT per USD, respectively. The forecasts of minimum values compared to the first half of 2023 show various patterns. The minimum value in the horizon of one year increased by 3% to 439 KZT per USD, whereas the minimum value in the horizon of three years decreased by 5% to 425 KZT per USD, and in the horizon of five years – by 10% to 420 KZT per USD.

Based on the results of the forecasts for the second half of 2023, the KZT/USD rate on median values is expected in the horizon of one year in the range of 440 – 488 KZT per USD, in the horizon of three years 460 – 525 KZT per USD and in the horizon of five years 500 – 565 KZT per USD.



# III Exchange Rate Forecasts: RUB/KZT

During 2023, the KZT/RUB rate demonstrated a trend of strengthening: in the Q1 a KZT rate strengthened by 16%, in the Q2 by 11.6%, in the Q3 by 12.6%. In the Q4, KZT weakened by 3.7%.

Weakening of Russian rouble in 2023 became record-setting for nine years: the Russian rouble weakened relative to US dollar by 30%. In 2023, weakening of Russian rouble was caused by a number of factors, among which are capital outflow, including difficulties with return of export revenue to the country, payments to foreign companies leaving the market, and payments of dividends to foreign investors. It should be noted that the increase in the key rate of the Central Bank of Russia to 8.5% at the end of July 2023 (against the base rate of 7.5% set in September 2022) did not affect significantly this pattern of the rouble.

Based on the results of the Q3 2023, the rate averaged 4.84 KZT per RUB, the tenge strengthened by 12.6% compared to the Q2 2023. The volatility of the rate was observed in the range of 4.42 – 5.14 KZT per RUB. Based on the results of the Q4, tenge lost 3.7%, the RUB rate averaged 5.02 KZT for the quarter. The volatility of the rate was observed in the range of 4.78 – 5.24 KZT per RUB.

In July 2023, for the first time during the year the rate of the Russian rouble decreased less than 5 KZT per RUB. The average rate for July was 4.94 KZT per RUB. The weakening of the Russian rouble is related to the decrease in the trading balance, capital outflow and increase in foreign tourism. In August 2023, there was the fifth fall of Russian rouble by depth since 1998, the average rate was 4.75 KZT per RUB. The Russian rouble rate was not supported by the further increase in the key rate by 350 b.p. — from 8.5% to 12% per annum at the extraordinary meeting of the Central Bank of Russia on 15 August 2023.

Since September 2023, the Russian rouble began a trend of strengthening. The average rate in September was 4.85 KZT per RUB, strengthening to 4.91 KZT per RUB in October 2023. The strengthening of Russian rouble was affected by the September increase in the key rate to 13%, the growth of sales of foreign currency by largest exporters, increase in sales of foreign currency by the Central Bank of Russia and October tax period.

In November 2023, the Russian rouble strengthened to 5.13 KZT per RUB, weakening a little in December to 5.04 KZT per RUB. The strengthening of the Russian rouble's positions was affected by the next increase of the key rate by the Central Bank of Russia (November – to 15%, December – to 16%), the order on obligatory repatriation and sale of currency earnings effective on 16 October 2023, the tax period and increase in the export with the import decreasing.

In general, based on the results of 2023, the KZT/RUB exchange rate strengthened by 22.4% compared to 2022.

**Table 3.** Statistical indicators on the RUB/KZT currency pair for July 2023 – February 2024

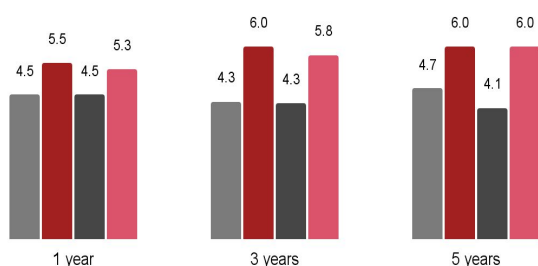
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Minimum	4.85	4.42	4.71	4.73	5.01	4.93	4.98	4.83
Maximum	5.14	4.99	5	5.09	5.24	5.17	5.15	5.01
Mean	4.94	4.75	4.85	4.91	5.13	5.04	5.06	4.91
% change on monthly results	▲10.1%	▲1.0%	▼2.3%	▼4.3%	▼1.0%	▲2.1%	▲0.6%	▲3.2%

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, part of the PwC network, for 2nd half of 2023, based on the official exchange rates of NBRK

What KZT/RUB exchange rate, in your opinion, could be most probable for the forecast periods under review?

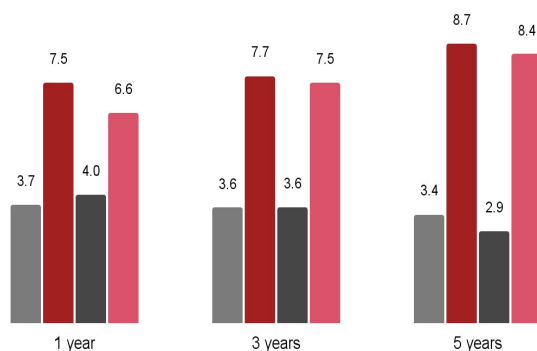
**Figure 15. Forecast RUB/KZT rate**

■ Q1-Q2 - Median of minimum values ■ Q1-Q2 - Median of maximum values  
■ Q3-Q4 - Median of minimum values ■ Q3-Q4 - Median of maximum values



**Figure 16. Bounds of RUB/KZT forecasts**

■ Q1-Q2 - Lower 30% of minimum values ■ Q1-Q2 - Upper 30% of maximum values  
■ Q3-Q4 - Lower 30% of minimum values ■ Q3-Q4 - Upper 30% of maximum values



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network for 2nd half of 2023

The respondents' forecasts for the second half of 2023 regarding the RUB/KZT currency pair did not change significantly. The medians of minimum values in the horizon of one year and three years remained at the previous level of 4.5 and 4.3 KZT per RUB, respectively, whereas the median in the horizon of five years decreased by 13% to 4.1 KZT per RUB. The medians of maximum values in the horizon of one year and three years on average decreased by 3% to 5.3 and 5.8 KZT per RUB, respectively, whereas in the horizon of five years the median remained at the level of 6 KZT per RUB.

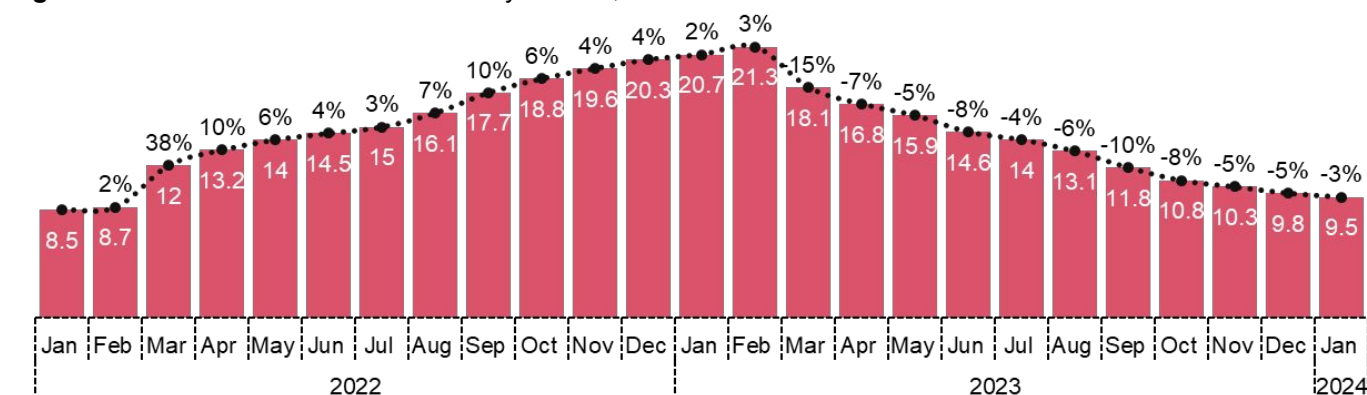
The forecast values of the upper bound of the RUB/KZT currency pair for the second half of 2023 decreased in all forecast periods compared to the first half of the year. For example, in the horizon of one year the maximum value decreased by 12% to 6.6 KZT per RUB, in the horizon of three and five years – by 3% to 7.5 and 8.4 KZT per RUB, respectively. The forecasts of minimum values showed diverse patterns: in the horizon of one year they increased by 8% to 4 KZT per RUB, in the horizon of three years – remained at the previous level of 3.6 KZT per RUB, and in the horizon of five years they decreased by 15% to 2.9 KZT per RUB.

Based on the results of the forecasts for the second half of 2023, the RUB/KZT rate on median values in the horizon of one year is expected in the range of 4.5 – 5.3 KZT per RUB, in the horizon of three years – 4.3 – 5.8 KZT per RUB and in the horizon of five years — 4.1 – 6.0 KZT per RUB.



## IV – Consumer Price Index

**Figure 19.** Trends in the annual inflation by months, %



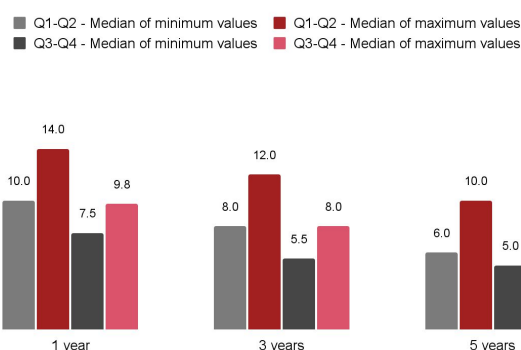
Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

The inflation rate is steadily decreasing for the eleventh month in a row. At year-end, the inflation rate slowed down significantly: in December the inflation was 9.8%, which is lower than in February 2023 (21.3%) more than two times. In the beginning of 2024, the decrease continued, and the inflation reached its minimum of 9.5% since March 2022. In general, the slowdown was caused by a high base rate in 2022, a fall in global prices for food products and weakening of the global inflationary pressure. The key factor that was crucial in decreasing the inflationary growth was the slowdown of annual rates of growth of product prices in various industries. According to the last report dated 4 December 2023 of NBRK\* on the monetary policy, by the end of the current year the inflation will slow down and per forecasts it would amount to 7.5%– 9.5% on a year-to-year basis. Nevertheless, there are still risks of pro-inflation pressure amid the increase in the tariffs for housing and utilities services (annual inflation amounted to 13.8%). For example, in January 2024, there was an acceleration of the annual inflation rate: for central heating services up to 26.7%, for electricity up to 20.7% and for housing rent up to 7.9%.

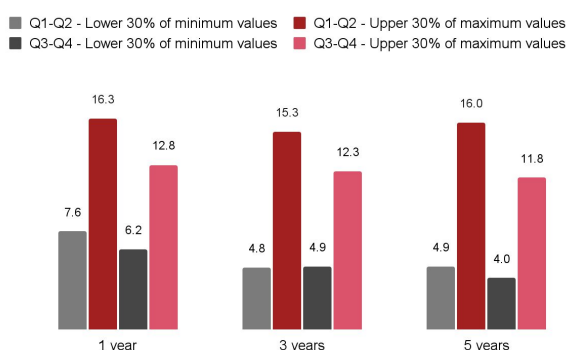
The results of the survey of experts for the Q3-Q4 2023, compared to the Q1-Q2 2023, showed a decrease in the maximum and minimum median bound of the inflation in all perspectives. In the long-term perspective, the respondents expect a decrease in the median values of inflation with a decrease of the lower bound by 1.0 pp and a decrease in the maximum bound by 2.0 pp compared to the first half of 2023. In the short-term and mid-term perspectives, they expect a decrease in lower median values by 2.5 pp. For the upper bound of median values, they forecast a decrease on average by 4.1 pp. In the horizon of five years, the respondents expect a decrease in the corridor of bounds of inflation forecasts by 0.9 pp in the lower bound and by 4.2 pp in the upper bound. In the horizon of one year, the lower and upper bounds of the inflation forecasts decreased by 1.4 pp and by 3.5 pp, respectively. It should be noted that in the horizon of three years, the upper bound of the respondents' expectations decreased by 3 pp, whereas the lower bound increased by 0.1 pp.

**Which indicators of inflation (in particular, consumer price index – CPI) in Kazakhstan, in your opinion, are the most probable for the forecast periods under review?**

**Figure 17.** Forecast CPI level, %

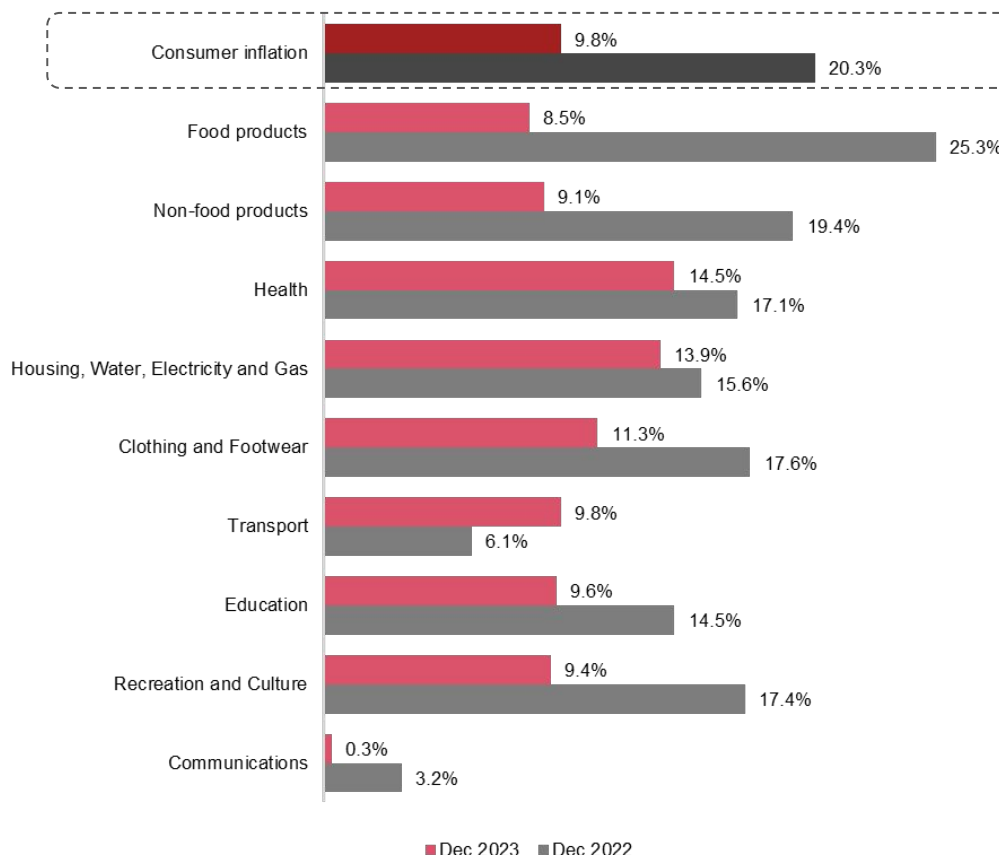


**Figure 18.** Bounds of CPI forecasts, %



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023

\* National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Figure 19.** Trends in the annual headline inflation by sectors of economy, %

Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

The analysis of the annual headline inflation by sectors of economy (December 2023 vs December 2022) reflects a significant decline in the rates of inflation in all sectors, except for the transport sector. The strongest decline of inflation was observed in the following sectors: food products (16.8 pp), non-food products (10.3 pp), recreation and culture (8 pp).

The increase in the inflation rate from 6.1% to 9.8%, noted in the transport sector, is related to the growth of petrol and diesel prices. According to the report of ECE, in 2023, Kazakhstan was a leader in the consumer price index for diesel – it turned out to be more expensive here than in other countries of EAEU. In terms of the consumer price index for petrol, Kazakhstan comes second after Armenia\*\*. Taxi became more expensive by 9.1%, city bus – by 8.9%, city motorcoach – by 8.8%, air-passenger transport – by 8.6%, railway – by 7.3%.\*\*\*

The annual rate of inflation in the sector of food products in 2023 was affected by the decrease in the global inflationary pressure and the stable tenge exchange rate, which in turn affected the prices of import goods. Based on the results of December, the indicator amounted to 8.5%. Nevertheless, according to the internal analysis\*, the staple food prices increased on average by 10% in December 2023 compared to December 2022. Notably, the prices for some subcategories of goods have significantly grown annually, in particular: cheese (+48%), dairy butter (+47%) and tomatoes (+47%) and so on. In contrast, the prices for certain goods declined: the prices for canned meat decreased by 34%, beetroot – by 24%, onion – by 23% and so on.

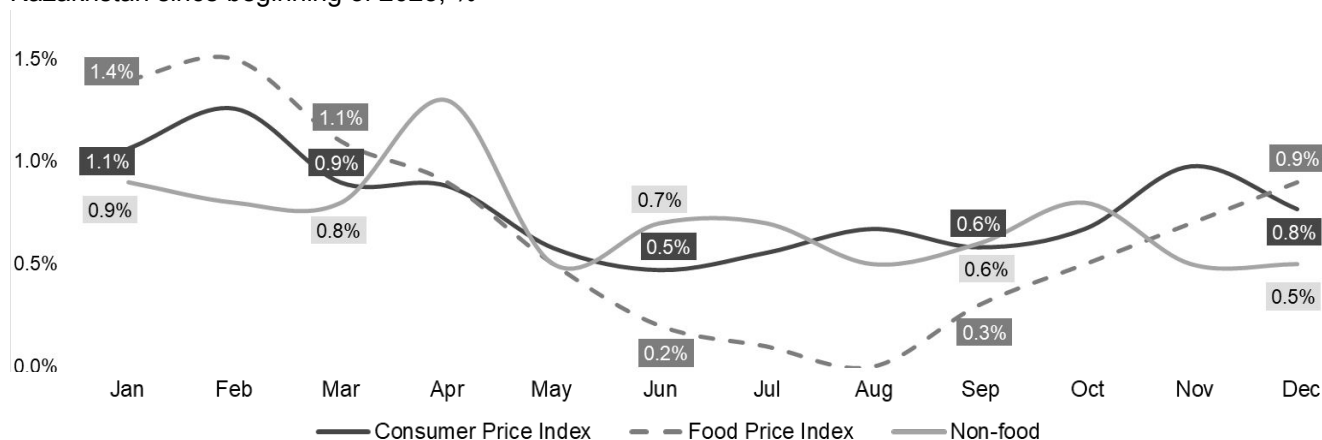
Non-food products also showed a decrease in the rate of annual inflation based on the results of 2023. In comparing annual inflation values for 2023 and 2022, in the majority of derived indicators, there was a decrease: books and office supplies – by 47.1 pp, washing and cleaning products – by 41.9 pp, private goods – by 26.1 pp. The annual inflation in December amounted to 2.1%, 5.9% and 12.4%, respectively. Nevertheless, certain segments showed an acceleration of the annual inflation: liquified gas by 36.6 pp to 13.6%, petrol by 14 pp to 13.7%, hard coal by 1.4 pp to 10.7%.

\* Analysis of changes in prices in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 12M2023

\*\* Eurasian Economic Commission

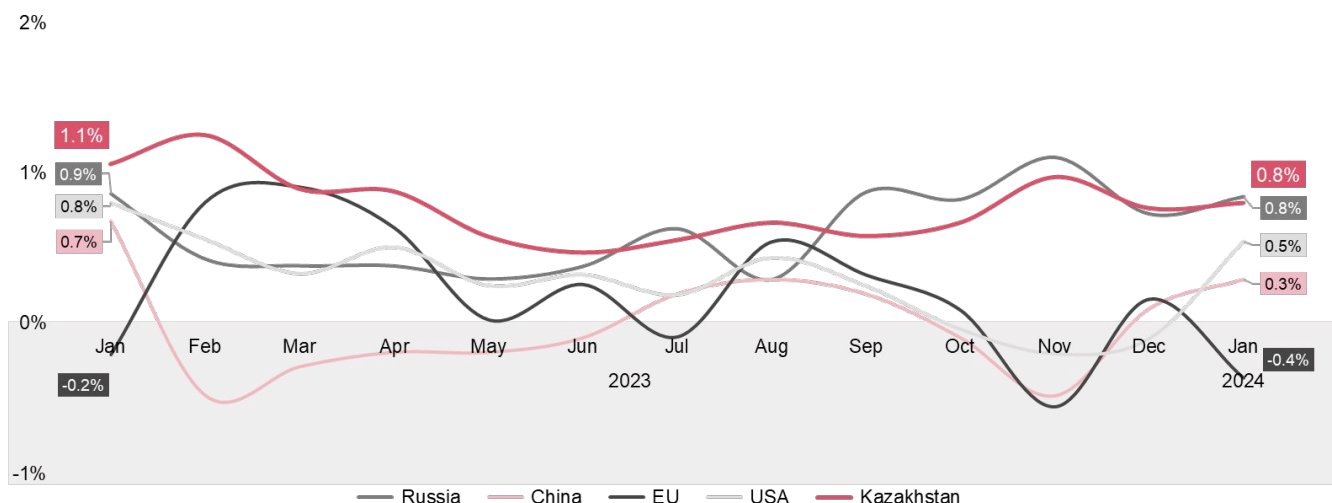
\*\*\* stat.gov.kz

**Figure 20.** Monthly inflation of the consumer price index, food products and non-food products in Kazakhstan since beginning of 2023, %



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

**Figure 21.** Monthly inflation of the consumer price index for 2023, %

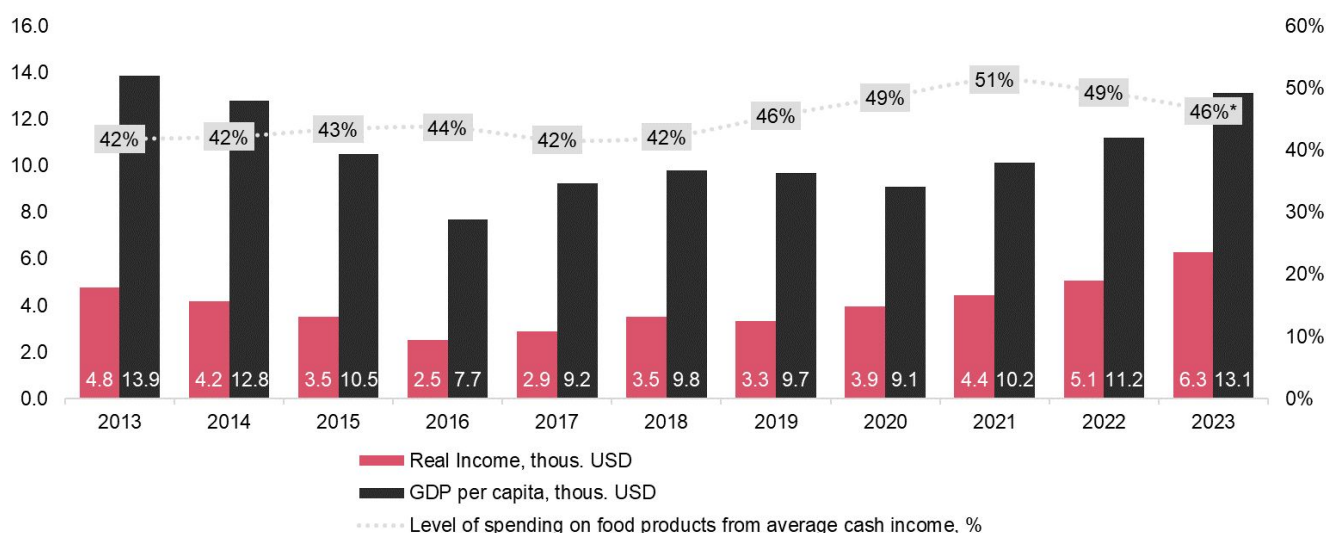


Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz and Trading Economics

During 2023, the monthly inflation rates fluctuated from 0.5% to 1.3%. Starting from January, a moderate growth was noted, which reached its peak in February of 1.3%, with a further falling trend. In the food product sector, a stable decrease was noted from May to June, reaching a minimum in June – 0.2%. However, in the second half of the year, the monthly food inflation accelerated, the rates in November and December reached 0.7% and 0.9%, respectively. In contrast, for non-food products, there was an increase in the rates of monthly inflation in the first half of the year with a maximum of 1.3% in April, and in the second half of the year a slowdown of the growth rates was noted – in December it amounted to 0.5%.

Figure 21 reflects monthly movements in the inflation in the European Union, China, Russia and the USA, whose specific weight in the total import of Kazakhstan amounts to 76%. According to the analysis of the data provided by NBS\* for 2023, there was an interesting pattern in the import on the part of the key partner countries. The leading position in 2023 in the total volume of import was held by China with a turnover totalling 16.8 billion USD, which comprises 27% of the specific weight from the total import. In general, the specific weight of China in the total turnover increased by 6 pp compared to 2022 (22%). Whereas the specific turnover of Russia reduced by 9 pp reaching 26% compared to the previous period (35%) amounting to 16.2 billion USD. The third place by the turnover of import in 2023 was held by the European Union amounting to 10.9 billion USD and specific weight in the total import at 18%. Among the countries of the European Union, Germany and France were especially outstanding with specific weight of 3% and 2%, respectively. The USA held the fourth place with a turnover of 2.5 billion USD and specific weight of 4%.

\* National Bureau of Statistics – stat.gov.kz

**Figure 22.** Indicator of real wealth of population

Source: Analysis by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, based on data from stat.gov.kz

Notes: \* Data for the Q3 2023 on the share of expenses on food products from the monetary income

In 2023, the average monthly median salary reached the level of 251 thousand tenge, which is 23% higher than the one in 2022 (204 thousand tenge). The highest annual growth was recorded in the information technology sector, where the median salary amounted to 350 thousand tenge, increasing by 37% compared to the previous year (255 thousand tenge). The second place by the growth is held by the sector of administrative and accessorial services, where the median salary increased by 30%, amounting to 182 thousand tenge. The least annual growth was recorded in the sectors of real estate operations – 3% (from 197 to 203 thousand tenge) and professional, scientific and technical activities – 5% (from 246 to 258 thousand tenge).

Amid the slowdown of the growth rates of inflation in 2023, real annual earnings of the population reached 6.3 thousand USD, which is 24% higher than this indicator of the previous year (5.1 thousand USD). The share of expenses on food products from the monetary income in the Q3 2023 decreased by 3 pp compared to the same period of 2022 and amounted to 46%. According to the sampling analysis by BNS on employment of population for the Q4 2023, in various sectors of economy of Kazakhstan, 9 million people were employed. Of them, 6.9 million people (76.4% of the total people employed in the economy) were working for a salary, whereas 2.1 million people (23.6%) were self-employed. Compared to the same period of 2022, the total employment increased by 76.7 thousand people, where employed workers – by 75.4 thousand people, and self-employed – by 1.3 thousand people. The highest share of employed people were in the commerce (16.7%), education (13.2%), manufacturing industry (12.3%) and agriculture (11.5%).



## IV – NBRK base rate

During 2023, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (“NBRK”) was making strategic adjustments to the base rate in response to the changing economic situation. From January to July, the value of the base rate remained at the level of 16.75%, with a corridor of  $\pm 1$  pp. However, in the second half of the year, starting from August, the value of the base rate had reduced three times. The decisions to adjust the base rate were closely related to the inflationary trends and external economic pressure. NBRK aimed to balance the need for the economic growth and the need to hold inflation within managed limits. The decrease of the rate to 15.75% with a corridor  $\pm 1$  pp in November after the subsequent reductions indicates a cautious approach to mitigation of monetary factors amid the slowdown of the inflation.

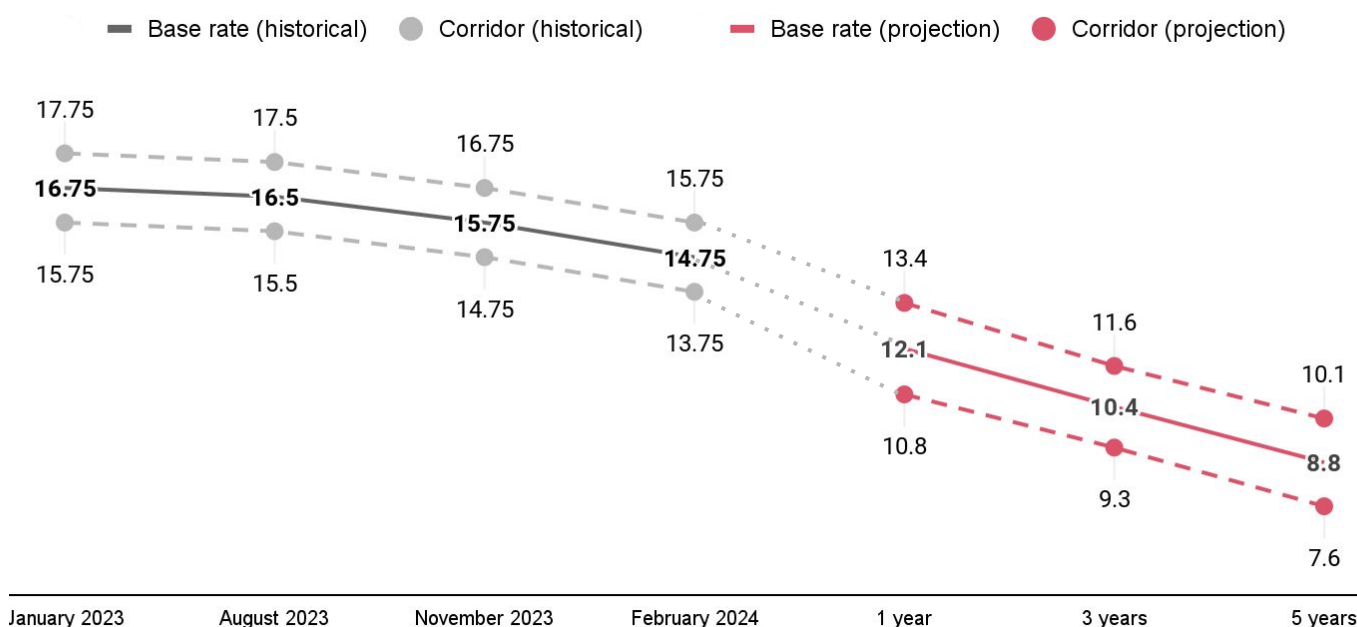
**“Further decisions on the base rate will depend on the conformity of the actual pattern of the inflation with its forecast trajectory. The need to achieve the goal on the inflation of 5% requires the support of the moderately stiff monetary factors in the medium term,”** – the NBRK press release dated 24 November 2023 noted\*.

The base rate continued to decrease in 2024. At the last meeting (press release dated 23 February), the Monetary Policy Committee made a decision to reduce the base rate to 14.75% per annum with a corridor of  $\pm 1$  pp. However, in the press release\* it was noted that **“in the current conditions, the room for mitigation of the monetary policy is quite limited. The current balance of factors of inflation, the pattern of its current (monthly) rates and uncertainty of the parameters of the fiscal policy cause a high probability of preserving the base rate at the achieved level within the nearest decisions”**.

The results of the survey for the second half of the year show that the experts expect a decrease in the base rate compared to the previous value. Accordingly, in the perspective of one year, the respondents forecast the base rate to be 12.1%, which is 1.4 pp lower than the expectations of the experts in the previous report for 6 months of 2023.

**What base rate of NBRK, in your opinion, is most probable in the perspective of the next periods?**

**Figure 23.** Actual and forecast level and corridor of the base rate, %



Source: Macroeconomic survey by Strategy&, Part of the PwC network, for the 2nd half of 2023, and NBRK

\* NBRK

In the central banks of the major economies of the world\* the prevailing strategy in the second half of 2023 included the support of the balance between countering inflationary pressure and creating conditions conducive to economic stability and growth. Despite the unique economic circumstances of each country, the cautious approach remained common in their actions. While the Federal Reserve, Bank of England and the European Central Bank increased or left their rates at the same level to counter inflation, the People's Bank of China reduced its key rates to support the slowing-down economy. These actions reflect various economic conditions, approaches and political goals in each region.

Changes in the base rate directly affect the condition of the banking sector, affecting interest rates on deposits and lending rates. A significant increase in the rates leads to a decrease in the lending volumes and slow-down of the growth rates of the economy, while some banks can experience a serious stress in terms of interest rate risks and in terms of liquidity gaps due to impossibility to refinance liabilities approaching maturity. A significant increase in interest rates in 2022 is partly a reason for the turmoil in the global banking sector in the beginning of the year: a default of several banks (Silicon Valley Bank, Silvergate Bank, Signature Bank), and the sale of First Republic Bank and Credit Suisse. These events compelled the sector to rethink their strategies, and the second half of 2023 became a period of rethinking and strategic restructuring of the banking sector.

In Kazakhstan, the indicators of the banking sector demonstrate a stable growth. The volume of loans to the economy from the second-tier banks has grown by 22% based on the results of December, the volume of loans to individuals (including loans to sole entrepreneurs) increased by 29%, and to legal entities – by 12% compared to the same period of 2022. The volume of deposits has also grown, for example, at 1 December 2023 the total volume of deposits has grown by 15% compared to the previous year, and the volume of deposits in the national currency – by 33%. While the current accounts in banks decreased by 9% at the said date.\*\*

Also, it should be noted that in November 2023 the rating agency Fitch preserved the credit rating of Kazakhstan at “BBB” with a stable outlook.\*\*\*

\* Including USA, EU, Great Britain, China

\*\* Statistical data of NBRK

\*\*\*\* Rating agency Fitch



# Dialogue with the experts

How would you evaluate the consequences of changes in the global economy and how could they affect Kazakhstan?

“

*The more there are geopolitical problems in the world and in Europe, the better it is for RK. Not only the oil price is growing, but due to logistics of RK, Europe and China are more accessible.*

- **Almas Chukin**  
Partner, Visor Kazakhstan

“

*The slowdown of the economy of China bears greater risks for Kazakhstan.*

- **Gennadiy Rau**  
Chief Economist  
of ADB's representative office

“

*It is insignificant compared to internal factors.*

- **Sabit Khakimzhanov**

“

*It is actually a direct dependence on the global indicators, any global adverse change would be a 80% factor in Kazakhstan.*

- **Olzhas Zhunusov**

“

*Based on our economy, the oil and global inflation deserve more attention, which we import. In case of an increase in the oil price due to the tension in the Persian Gulf/Red Sea, the scenario of oil deficit, growth of quoted prices (which is positive for RK), and the rise in the cost of production of goods, which we import (rise in prices for goods can be offset by strengthening of the national currency amid the increase in the oil quoted prices) is possible.*

- **Nurdaulet Aidosov**

“

*Underperformance of economy in the key economies of the world would lead to weakening of the price environment in the global raw material markets, which can have an adverse effect on the export of Kazakhstan. A long-term persistent decrease in global oil prices would also have an adverse effect on export supplies and income of the budget of Kazakhstan.*

- **Anonymous**

“

*The impact of oil prices, regional and global conflicts.*

- **Anonymous**

**strategy&**

*Part of the PwC network*

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# Annex to the macroeconomic review

**Summary table of indicators**



# Summary table of indicators

Section	Indicator	Period	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1–2 2023	Q3–4 2023
Oil price	in the medians of minimum values	1 year	83.5	77.5	77.5	70.0	70.0
		3 years	75.0	65.0	60.0	66.0	60.0
		5 years	60.0	50.0	50.0	61.0	50.0
	in the medians of maximum values	1 year	120.0	103.5	99.0	90.0	92.5
		3 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0
		5 years	100.0	90.0	90.0	88.0	90.0
	lower 30% of minimum values	1 year	72.5	58.8	61.3	62.7	61.3
		3 years	58.8	50.0	53.8	51.7	56.3
		5 years	42.5	38.8	42.5	41.3	42.5
	upper 30% of maximum values	1 year	140.0	120.0	118.8	100.0	105.0
		3 years	127.5	110.0	111.8	98.3	112.5
		5 years	125.8	118.3	111.3	105.0	127.5
USD/KZT rate	in the medians of minimum values	1 year	445.0	460.0	450.0	450.0	440.0
		3 years	488.0	485.0	480.0	478.0	460.0
		5 years	523.0	520.0	517.0	509.0	500.0
	in the medians of maximum values	1 year	505.0	500.0	490.0	470.0	487.5
		3 years	550.0	550.0	550.0	500.0	525.0
		5 years	600.0	610.0	600.0	580.0	565.0
	lower 30% of minimum values	1 year	420.0	435.0	430.0	426.7	438.8
		3 years	395.0	438.0	430.0	445.0	425.0
		5 years	408.0	440.0	427.5	467.7	420.0
	upper 30% of maximum values	1 year	535.0	531.0	533.0	496.7	497.5
		3 years	575.0	631.0	633.5	560.0	580.0
		5 years	688.0	814.0	789.0	666.7	675.0
RUB/KZT rate	in the medians of minimum values	1 year	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.5
		3 years	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3
		5 years	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.1
	in the medians of maximum values	1 year	9.3	8.0	8.0	5.5	5.3
		3 years	8.3	8.0	6.8	6.0	5.8
		5 years	7.8	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
	lower 30% of minimum values	1 year	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.0
		3 years	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6
		5 years	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.9
	upper 30% of maximum values	1 year	10.5	10.0	9.0	7.5	6.6
		3 years	11.2	10.4	9.4	7.7	7.5
		5 years	12.1	10.6	10.0	8.7	8.4

# Summary table of indicators

Section	Indicator	Period	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1–2 2023	Q3–4 2023
USD/RUB rate	in the medians of minimum values	1 year	50.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	85.0
		3 years	62.5	70.0	72.5	87.5	90.0
		5 years	72.5	79.0	77.0	85.0	94.5
	in the medians of maximum values	1 year	75.0	75.0	82.5	100.0	100.0
		3 years	90.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0
		5 years	104.0	100.0	115.0	120.0	145.0
	lower 30% of minimum values	1 year	42.0	46.3	47.5	72.7	77.0
		3 years	51.3	51.3	53.8	73.3	80.0
		5 years	55.0	52.5	55.0	63.3	77.5
	upper 30% of maximum values	1 year	96.8	96.3	102.5	116.7	115.0
		3 years	116.3	111.3	111.3	131.7	140.0
		5 years	143.8	133.8	136.3	163.3	175.0
Expectations on CPI	in the medians of minimum values	1 year	12.5	11.5	11.0	10.0	7.5
		3 years	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	5.5
		5 years	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0
	in the medians of maximum values	1 year	17.0	15.5	15.0	14.0	9.8
		3 years	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0
		5 years	8.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	8.0
	lower 30% of minimum values	1 year	9.2	7.9	9.3	7.6	6.2
		3 years	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.8	4.9
		5 years	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.0
	upper 30% of maximum values	1 year	20.0	19.8	19.8	16.3	12.8
		3 years	21.5	17.3	18.5	15.3	12.3
		5 years	23.0	16.8	18.8	16.0	11.8
Expectations on the base rate	Base rate	1 year	13.9	13.5	14.0	13.5	12.1
		3 years	10.8	11.3	11.8	10.9	10.4
		5 years	8.9	9.3	9.8	8.5	8.8
	Corridor	1 year	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
		3 years	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
		5 years	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.3

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