

Russian Central Bank Slashes Key Rate to 17% as Economic Slowdown Fears Grow

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Russian Central Bank Governor Elvira Nabiullina. **Dmitry Feoktistov / TASS**

Russia's Central Bank cut its key interest rate by 1% on Friday, its third reduction this year and a modest move that was welcomed by businesses as high borrowing costs and a slowing economy increasingly overshadow inflation risks.

Policymakers have been cautious in easing the key rate after hiking it to a two-decade high of 21% in September 2024 to curb surging inflation, largely driven by military spending. In its [statement](#) on Friday, the Central Bank said it would maintain a tight monetary policy as inflation expectations "remain high," underscoring its heedful approach.

Annual inflation stood at 8.2% in early September, more than double the Central Bank's 4% target. Policymakers said they expect inflation to ease to 6-7% by the end of 2025 and return to the target next year.

The rate cut was widely anticipated, as a growing chorus of voices in Russia's business community has warned in recent months that a combination of high interest rates and an overvalued ruble was creating a "perfect storm" that could stunt investment and weigh down on economic growth in the years ahead.

Sberbank CEO German Gref [warned](#) last week that Russia's economy had shown little sign of growth in the second quarter of this year, adding that a prolonged tight monetary policy risked tripping the country into a recession. High borrowing costs have strained businesses already burdened by tax increases, part of a government push to replenish coffers stretched thin by the Kremlin's heavy military spending in the war against Ukraine.

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Russian GDP grew by just 1.1% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2025, down from the 4.1% growth recorded over the same period last year. Economic growth in the first quarter of 2025 was 1.4% year-on-year.

On Friday, the Central Bank acknowledged the economy was slowing, but said that the growth rate was "still positive." It also stated that business activity was uneven across industries, pointing to export-oriented businesses in particular as facing a "cooldown."

"Domestic demand is backed up by rising household incomes and budget expenditures. Consumer activity growth has even slightly sped up," policymakers said in their statement.

At the same time, the Central Bank noted a strong demand for workers, with wages still going up faster than productivity. It said unemployment remains at record lows.

Russia's Economic Development Minister Maxim Reshetnikov said earlier this month that the economy was "cooling down faster than expected" and that new government forecasts would be submitted "shortly." Finance Minister Anton Siluanov, meanwhile, had told President Vladimir Putin that growth projections for next year were down to 1.5%, from 2.5%, with some estimates pointing closer to 1.2%.

The slowdown comes as Russia's state finances show growing strain. In August, the Finance Ministry reported that the federal budget deficit reached 4.88 trillion rubles (\$61.1 billion) between January and July, already exceeding the government's full-year target. At the same time, weaker global oil prices, a stronger ruble and mounting Ukrainian attacks on Russian oil storage and pumping sites have eroded export earnings.

T-Investments chief economist Sofia Donets, describing the Central Bank's press release on Friday as "neutral" and similar to those issued at recent key rate meetings, [said](#) possible revisions to the federal budget that allow for more government spending may prompt policymakers to hold off on further rate cuts at their next meeting on Oct. 24.

"However, our key rate forecast remains unchanged, and we expect it to be lowered to 15% by the end of this year," Donets said.

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Still, stocks slumped as the Central Bank appeared to dial down expectations for key rate cuts later this year. Russia's MOEX stock index was down 1.98%. The ruble was trading at 83.85 to the U.S. dollar, down 0.77%.

Russia's Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a major business lobby, said it welcomed the 1% rate cut but hoped for a more "radical" decrease in borrowing costs in the near future.

"This is a step in the right direction," Alexander Shokhin, who heads the lobby group, [told](#) Interfax. "But we understand that 17% is too high for businesses to start actively investing again. So, we are really waiting for a far more radical reduction."

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