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|  | Approved by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstandated December 14, 2016no. 315 |

**Methodology for constructing price indices in construction**

**Chapter 1. General provisions**

1.Methodology for constructing price indices in construction(hereinafter - Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology, formed in accordance with international standards and approved in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 "On State Statistics" (hereinafter - Law).

2. This Methodology defines the main aspects and methods for the formation of indices in construction, characterizing price trends in the construction industry, and formed using statistical data obtained in the framework of existing nationwide statistical surveys.

3. This Methodology is applied by the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the formation of price and construction cost indices (hereinafter - building indices).

4. Building indices are used:

1) when calculating the indices of the physical volume of indicators of construction activities;

2) when calculating the gross domestic product, labor productivity and other economic and analytical calculations;

3) construction and design organizations to adjust the cost of a construction project due to changes in the cost of construction resources.

5. The methodology was developed taking into account the principles and recommendations of the Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice issued by the International Labor Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the United Nations and the World Bank (2004).), adapted taking into account the peculiarities of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the surveyed type of economic activity.

6. The following definitions are used in the Methodology:

1) aggregation - combining low-level economic indicators into larger aggregates at all subsequent levels;

2) aggregate price index - a relative indicator that characterizes the change in prices for a separate subgroup, group or phenomenon under study as a whole and is formed on the basis of individual (elementary) price indices;

3) individual (elementary) price index - a change in the prices of one element of the studied population (a specific product, service);

4) and the price index in construction - a relative indicator that characterizes the change in prices for material and technical resources used at all stages of construction production: construction and installation works, machinery and equipment, other works and costs;

5) building materials - natural and artificial materials and products intended for the creation of building structures, buildings and structures in the production of various types of construction and installation works;

6) construction production - a set of production
processes performed directly at the construction site, including construction and installation and special works;

7) construction organizations - general construction and specialized organizations that carry out construction, installation and other works, the type of activity of which belongs to the section "Construction";

8) estimated cost - the cost of building an object, determined in accordance with the estimated standards when developing design documentation for construction;

9) estimated profit - the amount of funds, which is the normative part of the estimated cost of construction, intended to cover expenses not attributable to the cost of work, development of the contractor, additional material incentives for its employees;

10) direct costs - the cost of materials, products and structures with their transportation, engineering equipment supplied by the contractor, the basic wages of construction workers and the cost of operating construction machines and mechanisms;

1 1) overhead costs - the amount of funds to reimburse the costs of construction and installation organizations associated with the creation of general conditions for production, its maintenance, organization and management, as well as for the payment of taxes and mandatory payments to the budget, not taken into account by other components of the estimated cost of construction.

**Chapter 2. Coverage and classification system**

7. The definition of the scope of price indices and their components depends on the ultimate purpose of construction and the main direction of their use. For building indices, the framework of economic and geographical coverage is defined.

8. The economic sphere is characterized by the scope of transactions for which price transactions are carried out and which are taken into account in building indices. For construction, two indices are calculated that characterize the industry from the input side and the output side. On the part of the costs or production costs that are borne by organizations engaged in construction activities, the construction cost index is calculated ( cost index), in terms of output or value of manufactured finished products - the price index in construction ( price index). The composition of the elements of building indices is given in Appendix 1 to this Methodology.

9. The construction cost index (сost index) characterizes the change in the costs incurred by the contractor by factors that form direct costs in construction, including the cost of wages for workers, materials, products, structures, taking into account transportation costs for their delivery, operation of construction machines and equipment.

The price index in construction (price index) characterizes the change in the cost of construction on the part of the customer and combines the costs paid to the contractor with the costs of acquiring engineering and technological equipment and other capital works and costs. The price index in construction (price index) reflects the dynamics of producer prices for finished construction products.

The above building indexes do not include all price factors that are reflected in the final price of a building project offered to the buyer: the amount of profit pledged by the customer and other financial costs and taxes ( land value, building permits, insurance premiums, registration tax, commissions for providing real estate loans, real estate agent commissions).

10. The geographic coverage of construction indices provides for the accounting of construction activities at the place of their actual implementation, regardless of the place of registration of the legal entity engaged in construction production.

compiled for the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regardless of the specialization of their construction industry and the actual volume of investments spent on construction. To calculate the regional and construction price index (price index), the share of the corresponding element of the technological structure in the total volume of investments in the construction of the given region is used.

11. By industry coverage, construction indices are formed on the basis of data on the construction and reconstruction of facilities in all major types of economic activity.

The classification system is the basis for the process of forming an index, creating sample sets for observation, determining the structure and level of detail of the indicator being formed, the range of sub-indices for publication. Building indexes are developed using standard statistical classifications to provide meaningful data series that are usable and internationally comparable.

12. Statistical classifications used to build building indices are used to identify:

1) the type of economic activity in which the operation of the facility under construction is expected;

2) types of building materials and their varieties according to technological characteristics (type of raw materials, production technology, processing method, standard size, grade, brand).

**Chapter 3 Building a construction cost index**

13. Construction cost index (сost index) characterizes the change in prices for elements of construction production costs incurred by the contractor.

The construction of the construction cost index is carried out according to the main items that determine the amount of costs for the production of construction and installation works:

1) building materials, products, structures purchased by construction organizations;

2) wages;

3) expenses for electricity, fuel;

4) other costs (freight transport services, rental of machinery and equipment);

5) overhead.

The composition of the elements included in the construction cost index varies, but it is mandatory to include two elements: building materials and wages.

14. The construction cost index is calculated on the basis of specially developed resource-technological models (hereinafter - RTM), which include all the main cost elements in construction.

RTMs are built on the basis of design and estimate documentation for facilities actually built in previous years on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For the identity of constructive solutions, erected buildings, structures and used resources are grouped by types of economic activity, reflecting different areas of use of construction objects.

15. Cost elements in RTM are combined into two blocks: resource and cost.

To resource blockincludes building materials, parts and structures used in construction and installation works, necessary for the construction of objects in the corresponding type of economic activity. For each building material included in the resource block, the averaged volumes of its use are determined in physical terms, based on a single conditional cost of construction and installation works. The set of building materials and the average volume of their use differ according to RTM, depending on the specifics of the work performed at objects of various types.

The RTM cost block includes cost items related to the production of construction and installation works, maintenance of construction and management: operation of construction machines and mechanisms, services of third-party organizations, remuneration of workers directly involved in construction and installation works, overhead costs.

16. To determine the share of the resource block and the structure of the elements of the RTM cost block, the statistical data of nationwide statistical observations on the production and financial activities of construction organizations in terms of the costs of core activities are used. The initial cost data are classified according to economic content. For the purposes of use in the RTM, the cost data are redistributed according to the expense items of the accounted elements of the resource and cost blocks of the RTM. The formation of cost items of the resource and cost blocks of RTM is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

17. The price assessment of the elements of the RTM resource block is carried out according to statistical data on the level of prices for building materials obtained in the course of nationwide statistical observations. Among the various sources of information on the prices of building materials, preference is given to the statistical data of national statistical observations on the prices of manufacturers of industrial products. Additionally, if necessary, statistics on wholesale prices or import receipts are used.

18. The cost of elements of the RTM cost block is estimated as a percentage of the costs of the RTM resource block.

To assess the change in prices by elements, the available statistical information on the monthly change in prices (tariffs) for the positions that are the most expensive in the structure of the element being evaluated is used:

1) for the operation of machinery and mechanisms ( *EMM)*, the producer price index for oil refining products and electricity ( *I NE)* is used;

2) for the remuneration of workers ( *ZP)* the index of nominal wages of workers employed in construction ( *I ZP)* is used;

3) for other production services of third-party organizations ( *U)*, the index of tariffs for freight transport services for the transportation of construction goods ( *I U)* and the price index for rental services of construction machinery and equipment ( *I A)* are used.

4) the amount (coefficient) of overhead costs ( *NR)* is determined in accordance with the current regulatory documents in the field of estimated pricing. It is accepted as a single for the RTM of various types of economic activity and is revised as there are significant changes in the structure of expenses for the implementation of construction activities.

For the imputed overhead element ( *NR)*, the change in the cost of expenses is calculated according to the change in the wages of the main construction workers and machinists. The formula is used to calculate:

*C NR = C ZP × k NR* ,( 1)

where:

*C NR* - the cost of overhead costs;

*C ZP* - the cost of labor costs for employees;

*k NR* - coefficient for overhead costs.

19. Calculation of the cost of construction of the reporting period is carried out in the following order:

1) the cost is determined for each building material included in the set of basic material resources of the RTM resource block, and their sum is found:

*With Osn. N = ***,**  ( 2)

where:

*With Osn. N* - the cost of the main material resources;

*W i* - volume of material resource *i* in natural terms;

*P i* - the price of resource *i* per standard unit of measure;

*n* - the number of types of basic material resources.

2) the cost of the RTM resource block in the technological model is determined from the cost of the main material resources and the cost of other materials:

*C Res.B = С Osn.N + С Osn.N ×q,*  (3)

where:

*C Res. B* - the cost of the RTM resource block;

*With Osn. N* - the cost of the main material resources;

*q* - the share of the cost of other materials in the total cost of materials, differentiated by types of economic activity.

3) to form the RTM cost block, the cost of cost items ( *EMM* , *ZP ,* *U)*, attributable to the cost of construction and installation works, in both compared periods:

*С t-1Zх = С t-1,Res.B × d Zх; C tZx \u003d C t-1Zx × I t x,*  (4)

where:

*C t -1 Zx* - the cost of the corresponding cost item *x* in the period preceding the reporting *t -1;*

*C t Z x* - the cost of the corresponding cost item *x* in the reporting period *t;*

*With t -1, Res. B* - the cost of the resource block in the period preceding the reporting *t -1;*

*d Z х* - the share of the corresponding cost item *х* in RTM;

*I t x* - price index (tariffs) in the reporting period compared to the previous one, used to price the corresponding cost item *x;*

*x -* respectively,cost item for the operation of machines and mechanisms, wages of employees, other production services of third-party organizations.

4) the value of the RTM cost block in both periods is found as the sum of cost items:

*С Stoim.B = С EMM + С ZP + С U + C NR ,*  (5)

where:

*With cost. B* - the cost of the RTM cost block;

*C EMM , C ZP , C U* - respectively, the cost of the cost item for the operation of machines and mechanisms, remuneration of employees, other production services of third-party organizations;

*C NR* - the cost of overhead costs.

5) the total cost of RTM is found by summing the costs of the resource and cost blocks in both periods:

*C RTM = C Rec.B + C Stoim.B ,*  (6)

where:

*С RTM* – total cost Р TM;

*From Rec. B* - the cost of the RTM resource block;

*With cost. B* - the cost of the RTM cost block.

20. The value of the construction cost index(сost index) is defined as the ratio of the cost of the entire complex of work performed during the construction of an object of any type of economic activity in the prices of the reporting period to the cost of these works in the prices of the previous period:

 ( 7)

where:

- construction cost index by type of economic activity *f* in the reporting period in relation to the previous one;

 – the cost of construction by type of economic activity *f* in the prices of the reporting period *t;*

 - the cost of construction by type of economic activity *f* in the prices of the previous period *t -1.*

**Chapter 4 Building a price index in construction**

21. Construction of the price index in construction (price index) is based on the elements of the technological structure of investment in construction. The technological structure is understood as the composition of the costs for the construction of the facility and their share in the total estimated cost. The estimated cost of construction, in accordance with the structure of investments and the procedure for planning the activities of construction and installation organizations, is divided into the following types of work and costs:

1) construction and installation works;

2) the cost of purchasing machinery and equipment;

3) other works and expenses.

22. The aggregate price index in construction is determined taking into account the share (specific weight) of each element of the technological structure in the total investment in construction according to the formula:

*I STR =I SMR ×q SMR +I MO ×q MO +I PRZ ×q PRZ* , (8)

where:

*ISTR \_* – price index in construction;

*I SMR , I MO , I PRZ* - respectively, price indices for construction and installation works, machinery and equipment, other works and costs;

*q SMR , q MO , q PRZ* - respectively, the shares of construction and installation works, machinery and equipment, other works and costs.

The specific weights of the elements of the technological structure of investment in construction are determined according to the data of the nationwide statistical observation of investment activity for the year close to the reporting one.

**Paragraph 1. Price index for construction and installation works**

23. Building a price index for construction and installation works
(hereinafter- *I SMR)* as part of the price index in construction (price index) is carried out on the basis of RTM used to build the construction cost index (сost index).

*I SMR* cost block includes items of material costs and costs associated with the production of construction and installation works, its maintenance and management: building materials, products, structures, operation of construction machines and mechanisms, production services of third-party organizations, remuneration of workers employed directly on the construction and installation work, the profit of the contractor.

For *I SMR,* the calculation of the cost of the RTM resource block and the cost of the main cost items of the cost block, with the exception of the contractor's profit, is carried out in sequence, as for the corresponding elements of the construction cost index (сost index) according to formulas 2-4.

24. Based on the data obtained, direct costs ( *PrZ)* are formed according to the formula:

*С PrZ = С Res.B + С EMM + С ZP + С U* , (9)

where:

*C PrZ* – cost of direct costs;

*With Res. B* - the cost of the RTM resource block;

*C EMM , C ZP , C U* - respectively, the cost of cost items for the operation of machines and mechanisms, remuneration of employees, and other production services of third-party organizations.

25. For the imputed element of the contractor's profit ( *PR)*, the change in cost is calculated according to the change in the sum of direct costs and overhead costs. To calculate them, the formula is used:

*C PR = (C PZ + C NR) × k* , (10)

where:

*C PR* - the cost of the contractor's profit;

*C PZ* - cost of direct costs;

*C NR* - the cost of overhead costs;

*k* - the coefficient for the contractor's profit.

26. The value of the cost block of construction and installation works for *I SMR* in both periods is found as the sum of all costs for the production of construction and installation works and the profit of the contractor:

*С Stoim.B = С EMM + С ZP + С U + C NR + C PR ,*  (11)

where:

*With cost. B* - the cost of construction and installation works block;

*C EMM , C ZP , C U* - respectively, the cost of the cost of operating machines and mechanisms, remuneration of employees, other production services of third-party organizations;

*C NR* - the cost of overhead costs;

*CPR \_* - profit of the contractor.

27. The total cost of construction and installation work for *I SMR* is found by summing the costs of the resource and cost blocks in both periods:

*C SMR = C Rec.B + C Stoim.B ,* (12)

where:

*C SMR* - total cost of construction and installation works;

*From Rec. B* - the cost of a resource block of construction and installation works;

*With cost. B* - the cost of the cost block of construction and installation works.

28. The price index for construction and installation works is determined by the ratio of the cost estimate of the entire set of costs for their production in the reporting period to the previous period:

*I SMR = (С Rec.B + С Stoim.B) t / (С Rec.B + С Stoim.B) t-1,*  (13)

**Paragraph 2. Calculation of price indices and average prices for building materials**

29. An individual price index for a representative material is calculated by comparing the actual price of each type of building material in the current and previous periods:

, ( 14)

where:

*I p* - individual price index;

*P t* - the price of the representative material in the reporting period *t;*

*P t -1* - the price of the representative material in the previous period *t -1.*

30. Individual price index by type of building material *j* is calculated on the basis of information about the level of prices or their change on materials - representatives that determine it.

To calculate individual price indices, the formula of a simple (unweighted) geometric average of individual price indices is used, which is equivalent to the ratio of unweighted geometric average prices (Jvons index):

*,*  (15)

where:

*I j* - individual price index by type of material *j;*

*P t , P t -1* - the price of the representative material in the corresponding period;

*i* – individual price indices;

*t , t -1* - respectively, the reporting and previous periods of comparison;

*j* - type of building material , which combines several specific representative materials (from one to *n)*;

*n* - the number of representative materials that determine the type of building material.

An individual price index is calculated for each commodity item for each region.

31. The price index by classes (groups) of building materials by regions and the Republic of Kazakhstan is calculated by dividing the sums of the cost estimate of materials included in this class (group) in the compared periods:

, (16)

where:

*I m* - price index for the group of materials *m;*

*W j* - the volume of material *j* included in the group of materials *m;*

*P j t , P j ( t -1)* - the actual prices of material *j* , included in the group of materials *m* , in the reporting and previous period;

*n* - the number of types of materials in the group *m.*

32. Average prices for the region by type of building material are calculated on the basis of fixed prices for representative materials according to the geometric mean formula:

****, (17)

where:

- average price by type of building material *j* in the reporting period;

*p 1 , p 2 ,…, p n* - prices for representative materials in the reporting period;

*n* is the number of representative materials.

Average prices are calculated for a certain period of time, by territory, by types of building materials and their homogeneous groups.When calculating the average price, the equality of the number of prices of representative materials in the compared periods is taken into account.

33. The average price for representative materials, types of building materials in the Republic of Kazakhstan is formed as a weighted average of the price level by region and their share according to the formula:

*PRKt \_ = ∑P t × V 0 / ∑V 0* ,(1 8)

where:

*PRKt \_*– average price in the Republic of Kazakhstan in period *t;*

*P t* - the average price for the region in period *t;*

*V 0* - cost data (basic weights) for the region for a certain base period.

34. Calculated average prices are not representative, reflecting the price level of the totality of the phenomenon under study, if they are formed from the prices of less than three different basic objects that reported in the reporting period. Such prices by types of building materials are not published, but are used for further calculations of average prices and price indices of a higher level of aggregation.

**Paragraph 3. Price index for machinery and equipment**

35. The price index for machinery and equipment ( *I MO)* as part of the price index in construction (price index) characterizes the change in prices for technological and engineering equipment of objects purchased for construction production.

The cost of machinery and equipment includes the cost of acquisition (manufacturing) and delivery to the on-site warehouse:

1) complexes of all types of mounted or non-mounted equipment (technological, energy, lifting and transport, pumping and compressor and others, equipment for electronic computing centers, laboratories, workshops for various purposes, medical rooms);

2) instrumentation, automation and communication equipment;

3) tools, inventory, stamps, fixtures, equipment, spare parts, special containers for the transportation of semi-finished products or finished products included in the initial fund of production facilities put into operation;

4) equipment, tools, inventory, furniture and other items of interior decoration required for the initial equipping of dormitories, public utilities, education, culture, healthcare, trade.

36. The acquisition of machinery and equipment is considered within the types of economic activity for which RTMs have been developed and is valued at purchase prices.

The main components of purchase prices are producer or import prices, shipping costs, various fees and taxes. The share of each component in the purchase prices of machinery and equipment is determined from the statistical tables "Resources-Use" (hereinafter - SUT), containing cost data on the use of machinery and equipment by the corresponding economic activity. Their change is estimated by price indices of producers of domestic equipment and import deliveries, indexes of tariffs for the transportation of construction materials by rail and road transport, and changes in the value added tax rate.

37. The price index for machinery and equipment is calculated by the formula:

*I MO =I Proiz ×d Proiz +I gruz ×d gruz +I NDS ×d NDS* , (19)

where:

*I MO* - price index for machinery and equipment;

*I Proiz* - producer price index, including imports, for machinery and equipment;

*I gruz* - index of tariffs for the transportation of construction goods by road and rail;

*I NDS* - change in the value added tax rate;

*d Proiz , d gruz , d NDS* - the share, respectively, of producer prices, transportation costs, payments and taxes in the cost of purchased equipment.

38. The calculation of the producer price index, including imports, for machinery and equipment ( *I Proiz)* is carried out for each selected group of equipment and type of economic activity according to the formula:

*I j Proiz* = , (20)

where:

*I j Proiz* - the producer price index, including imports, for machinery and equipment of economic activity type *j;*

*I rk , I imp* - price indices for domestic ( *rk)* and imported ( *imp)* equipment;

*d rk , d imp* - the share of domestic ( *rk)* and imported ( *imp)* equipment of economic activity type *j.*

39. Shares of domestic and imported equipment are determined on the basis of SUT based on data on the ratio of the cost of equipment of domestic production and imported into the country.

In the year close to the reporting year, a list of equipment consumed in the course of development of investments in construction is determined for each type of economic activity separately. The list includes technologically homogeneous groups of equipment, taking into account the following criteria:

1) this group of equipment reflects the specifics of the corresponding type of activity;

2) the set of types of equipment included in the selected group covers at least half of the value of all machines and equipment of this type of activity;

3) for the selected group of equipment, there is relevant statistical information on changes in producer prices and import prices.

The cost of the selected groups of equipment is conditionally taken as the total cost of investments in the used machinery and equipment of this type of economic activity, on the basis of which the specific weights of the considered type of equipment ( *q j)* are determined.

40. The producer price index, including imports, for machinery and equipment for all types of economic activity is determined as a weighted average:

*I Proiz* = , ( 21)

where:

*I Proiz* - producer price index, including imports, for machinery and equipment;

*I j Proiz* - the index of prices for machinery and equipment of the type of economic activity *j;*

*q j* - the share of equipment of the type of economic activity *j;*

*n* - the number of economic activities.

**Paragraph 4. Price index for other works and costs**

41. The construction of the price index for other works and costs ( *I PRZ)* as part of the price index in construction (price index) is carried out by taking into account price changes for the following main types of costs:

1) for design and survey work for construction;

2) for the preparation (development) of the construction area.

3) for carrying out geodetic works;

4) the costs associated with sending workers to perform construction, installation and special construction work and other additional costs.

42. The structure of expenses for the costs of design and survey work for construction and geodetic work is determined according to the data of the nationwide statistical observation on the
production and financial activities of organizations in terms of expenses for the implementation of core activities. For each group of costs, the shares of items that are the main variables are calculated: raw materials and materials, fuel and energy, wages, other costs.

The price index for the cost group is calculated taking into account the share of each item in the total costs of enterprises of this type of economic activity according to the formula:

****, (22)

where:

*I gPRZ* - price index for other works and costs for the group;

*d e* - the share of the group's cost element;

*I e* - the price index for the cost element in the group.

43. Changes in prices for the preparation (development) of the construction site and the costs associated with sending workers are estimated through price indices in certain sectors of the real and consumer sectors.

44. To aggregate the price index for other works and costs, the geometric mean formula is used:

*IPRZ \_*= **, (23)

where:

*I PRZ* - price index for other works and costs;

*i* - price indices for components of other works and costs;

*n* - the number of components included in other work and costs.

**Chapter 5 Construction of price indices by periods of comparison**

45. A chain index, reflecting the sequence of price changes from period to period, is the price index of the reporting month compared to the previous month. The base index, which characterizes the trend in price changes over time, is the price index of the reporting month to a certain base period.

To calculate price indices for different periods of comparison (December of the previous year, the corresponding month of the last year, the corresponding period of the last year, quarterly), chain price indices are linked to each other for two consecutive years. As a result, an index time series is formed that has a constant reference point, or a time series of basic price indices.

46. The price index by December of the previous year is calculated using the formula:

, ( 24)

where:

*Id t* is the price index of the reporting month *t* by December of the previous year;

*I t* – price index of the reporting month *t* to the previous month *t -1;*

*Id ( t -1)* - price index of the previous month *t -1* to December of the previous year.

47. The price index for the month of the reporting year to a certain base period is calculated by the formula:

, (2 5)

where:

*Igt \_* – price index of the reporting month *t* to the established base period of the year *g;*

*Id t* – price index of the reporting month *t* by December of the previous year;

*Igd ( g 12)* - the price index of December of the previous year *g 12* to the established base period of the year *g.*

The last component is a constant value in the calculations for all months of the reporting year.

48. Calculation of monthly price indices of the reporting year to the corresponding month of the previous year is carried out by dividing the monthly price index of the reporting year by the monthly price index of the previous year, in one biennial dynamic series according to the formula:

** , ( 26)

where:

*I t* – price index for the month *t* of the reporting year *g* to the corresponding month of the previous year *g -1;*

*It g*– price index of month *t* of the reporting year *g* in the index row;

*It ( g -1)* - the price index of month *t* of the previous year *g -1* in the index series.

49. Cumulative price indices of the reporting period to the corresponding period of the previous year are determined as the quotient of dividing the sum of monthly price indices of the reporting period by the sum of monthly price indices of the previous year, one biennial time series according to the formula:

, (2 7)

where:

- price index for January-December of the reporting year to January-December of the previous year;

*I 1 g , I 2 g ,..., I 12 g* - price indices for January, February,..., December of the reporting year in the index series;

*I 1( g -1) , I 2( g -1) ,… I 12( g -1)* – price indices for January, February,..., December of the previous year in the index series.

The price indices for the quarter, half year and nine months of the reporting year are calculated in a similar way to the corresponding period of the previous year.

50. Price indices for the reporting quarter to the previous quarter are calculated by the ratio of the sum of monthly price indices included in the quarter in a two-year time series to the sum of monthly price indices of the previous period, according to the formula:

, ( 28)

where:

– price index of the second quarter of the reporting year to the first quarter;

*I 4 g , I 5 g , I 6 g* - price indices for April, May, June of the reporting year in the index series;

*I 1 g , I 2 g , I 3 g* - price indices for January, February, March of the reporting year in the index series.

51. The indicated formulas for calculating price indices are used to build time series of indices at all levels of aggregation (individual, group, summary) for each component of the price index in construction separately.

**Chapter 6. Dissemination of official statistical information**

52. Price indices in construction are published monthly according to the timing of the Statistical Work Plan. The information is distributed simultaneously to all users in the form of express information, a press release, by posting them on the Internet resource of the Committee. Information on price changes by groups, classes and types of building materials is published in statistical bulletins and collections.

For users, the publication of price indices is accompanied by short methodological explanations.

The publication of average prices for building materials is carried out subject to the confidentiality of primary statistical data and the representativeness of the calculated average prices for the region and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Appendix 1

to the Methodology for constructing price indices in construction

**The composition of the elements of building indices**

|  |  |
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| **Construction cost index ( cost index)** | **Construction price index ( price index)** |
| *(includes items paid by the contractor)* | *(includes items paid by the customer)* |
|  |  |
| materials | materials |
| Labor force | Labor force |
| Operation of machinery and equipment | Operation of machinery and equipment |
| Transport services and others | Transport services and others |
| Overheads | Overheads |
|  | **+** |
|  | Contractor profit |
|  | **+** |
| Equipment |
| Other costs |

appendix 2

to the Methodology for constructing price indices in construction

**Formation of cost items of the resource and cost blocks of RTM**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Article Blocks RTM | Items of expenses for the implementation of core activities |
| **resource block** |
| Construction Materials | Costs for building materials, parts and structures |
| Costs for components, semi-finished products |
| **Cost Block** |
| 1) Operating costsmachines and mechanisms | Expenditure on refined petroleum products |
| Electricity costs |
| 2) Labor costs | Labor costs |
| 3) Costs for other services of an industrial nature of third-party organizations | Expenses for freight transport services for the transportation of construction materials |
| Costs for rental services of construction machinery and equipment |
| 4) Overhead | Funds for reimbursement of costs of construction and installation organizations associated with the creation of general conditions for production, its maintenance, organization and management |