**On approval of the Methodology for constructing price indices for export deliveries and import receipts**

Order of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 20, 2015 No. 124. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on September 16, 2015 No. 12063.

     In accordance with subparagraph 5) of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" and subparagraph 22) of paragraph 17 of the Regulations on the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 5, 2020 No. 427, **ORDER** :
     Footnote. Preamble - as amended by the order. Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 23, 2021 No. 10 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      1. Approve the attached Methodology for constructing price indices for export deliveries and import receipts.
      2. The Department of Price Statistics, together with the Legal Department of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall ensure in the manner prescribed by law:
     1) state registration of this order with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
     2) within ten calendar days after the state registration of this order, its official publication;
     3) placement of this order on the Internet resources of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
      3. The Department of Price Statistics of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan to bring this order to the structural subdivisions and territorial bodies of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for guidance and use in work.
      4. To impose control over the execution of this order on the Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Dzharkinbaeva Zh.A.).
      5. This order shall enter into force upon the expiration of ten calendar days from the date of its first official publication.

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| Chairman | A. Smailov |

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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 Kazakhstan dated August 20, 2015 124 |

**Methodology for constructing price indices of export deliveries and import receipts**
**Chapter 1. General provisions**

     Footnote. The title of chapter 1 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 06/20/2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      1. This 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 - the Law).
      2. The methodology defines the main aspects and methods of nationwide statistical monitoring of the level of prices of foreign trade, the selection of surveyed sample sets, the formation of weight components and the calculation of price indices of various levels of aggregation.
      3. This Methodology is applied by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its territorial divisions when conducting nationwide statistical monitoring of the prices of export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products and building price indices for export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products.
     Footnote. Paragraph 3 - as amended by the order. Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 23, 2021 No. 10 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      4. The methodology was developed within the framework of the KAZSTAT project to strengthen the national statistical system of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2016, taking into account the principles and recommendations of the "Guidelines on the export and import price index: theory and practice" - 2009, prepared by the International Labor Organization (ILO) , the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank.
      5. The price index of export deliveries of goods, products characterizes the change in prices for goods produced in the republic and exported to other countries. The price index of import receipts of goods, products characterizes the change in prices for products purchased in the countries of the world community for the needs of the republic.
     The purpose of constructing price indices of export deliveries and import receipts is to measure the magnitude of the change in prices for goods exchanged between residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan and residents of other countries, obtained from the data of the nationwide statistical monitoring of the prices of export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products.
      6. Data on changes in the prices of export deliveries, import receipts are used in statistical analysis to assess their impact on the economy of the republic, as well as as deflators in determining the amount of national income, the main aggregates of the national accounting system and the balance of payments.
      7. This Methodology uses concepts in the meanings defined in the Law and the following definitions:
      1) aggregate price index - a relative indicator that characterizes price changes for a separate subgroup, group or phenomenon under study as a whole and is formed on the basis of individual price indices;
      2) aggregation - combining low-level economic indicators into larger aggregates at all subsequent levels;
      3) rotation - a deliberate replacement of the observed base object with a similar one with a similar specialization of foreign trade transactions;
      4) price registration - collection of primary statistical data on prices (tariffs) for goods and services when conducting nationwide statistical observations;
      5) base object - a legal entity selected for monitoring and recording prices in it;
      6) individual (elementary) price index - a change in prices of one element of the studied population (a specific product, service);
      7) classification - division of a set of objects into groups according to similarity or difference in accordance with accepted features;
      8) imputation - the process of replacing missing, incorrect or inconsistent values with other values;
      9) the weight of the index is a value that reflects the significance of each individual element in their totality;
     10) representative product - a certain type of product in a product group, which is distinguished by minor features (details) that do not affect the quality and basic consumer properties of the goods and are homogeneous in their consumer purpose;
      11) weighting - a procedure used in index calculations to obtain summary indicators and ensure the commensurability of different goods that are not directly summable;
      12) weighting scheme - a set of weights for specific types of products (goods), services, determined by all degrees of aggregation according to the standard classification;
      13) trade discount - a discount from the price of goods provided by the seller to the buyer in connection with the terms of a foreign trade transaction and depending on the current market conditions;
      14) trade markup - an element of the seller's price, providing him with compensation for the costs of selling goods and making a profit;
      15) country of departure of goods - the country from which the international carriage of goods has begun, information about which is given in the transport (transportation) documents;
      16) country of destination of the goods (country of last known destination) - the country where the goods will be consumed, used or processed;
      17) country of origin of goods - a country in which the goods were completely produced or subjected to sufficient processing in accordance with the criteria or procedure determined by the customs legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union;
      18) characteristics of the goods - distinctive properties, specifications for the identification of an individual product, products selected for price registration;
      19) sample - individual items from approved classifiers, nomenclatures and reference books used in the collection and processing of statistical data.
     Footnote. Clause 7 as amended by the orders of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 20, 2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication); dated 23.07.2021 No. 10 (shall be enforced upon expiration of ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).

**Chapter 2. Coverage and classification system**

     Footnote. The title of chapter 2 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 06/20/2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      8. The definition of the scope of the index and the establishment of limiting boundaries (sample frames) depend on the ultimate purpose of its compilation and the main direction of use.
     For price indices of export deliveries, import receipts, the scope of economic, geographical and sectoral coverage, statistical units of observation (categories of basic objects) are determined.
      9. The economic sphere of indices is characterized by the coverage of foreign trade transactions, according to which price changes are evaluated. The price indices of export deliveries, import receipts take into account operations for the export of goods, products from the country for sale on the foreign market, excluding re-export, and operations for the import of goods, products from abroad, intended for use within the country, excluding re-import.
      10. To build price indices for export deliveries, import receipts, residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, carrying out foreign trade transactions in all regions of the republic, are surveyed. Geographic coverage provides for selective accounting of legal entities that export and (or) import goods, products at the place of their registration. The construction of price indices is carried out at the national level.
      11. Industry coverage allows you to take into account changes in the prices of export deliveries, import receipts of goods, products based on actual transactions made by legal entities.
     To ensure the price assessment of foreign trade transactions aimed at satisfying intermediate and final demand, goods and products are accounted for as:
     1) raw materials (agricultural products, mineral raw materials);
     2) semi-finished products;
     3) finished goods (consumer goods: food and non-food products);
     4) investment goods (building materials, machinery, equipment and vehicles).
      12. The classification system is the basis for the formation of sample sets included in the nationwide statistical survey, and determines the structure of the indices and which commodity groups, goods, products will be covered by it.
      There are standard statistical classifications that can be used to produce meaningful data series that are usable and internationally comparable.
     The main standard classification used to build price indices for export deliveries, import receipts and aggregation of the most important types of goods, products by sections, subsections, groups, subgroups is the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - CN FEA EAEU). CN FEA EAEU is based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization and the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CN FEA CIS).
      13. Based on the CN FEA EAEU classification and taking into account the specialization of foreign trade transactions, a list of goods and products is formed, which are the basis for surveying the prices of export deliveries, import receipts, and that make up the structure of price indices for export deliveries and import receipts.

**Chapter 3 Formation of the sample population**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 3 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 06/20/2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).

**Paragraph 1. Basic objects**

     14. National statistical monitoring of the prices of export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products is carried out on a sample set of basic objects, goods, products. A sample set of basic objects must meet the main requirement - a representative representation in geographical and sectoral contexts.
      15. The selection of base objects depends on the method applied to the statistical observation. To survey the prices of export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products, a selective observation method is used. From the general list of legal entities, mainly large and medium-sized exporters, importers are selected, examining significant goods and making regular, significant deliveries of goods, products to the foreign market, and along with them intermediary organizations specializing in foreign trade transactions. For small businesses, there are certain limitations, since they are subject to frequent changes in ownership and specialization profile. When selecting, the sample does not include individual entrepreneurs and individuals, who are characterized not only by their frequent turnover, but also by ongoing assortment shifts in goods and their characteristics.
     The advantages of the sampling method of observation are obtaining data characterizing the general population on the basis of a detailed survey of individual units, processing information and generating results in a shorter time and with the least expenditure of resources.
      16. The general population for the selection of basic objects that export and (or) import goods, products, are the data of the statistical business register.
      17. The optimal sample size is achieved when the selected basic objects provide the maximum possible coverage of the main groups of goods, products identified for nationwide statistical observation.

**Paragraph 2. Goods, products**

     18. In the objects selected for nationwide statistical observation, using their product range, a selection of goods and products is made. In the process of their selection, work is underway with the basic objects to determine the goods, products that will be included in price monitoring.
      19. A sample set of goods, products participating in the foreign trade turnover of the republic is formed on the basis of CN FEA EAEU using a multi-stage sample, where each stage has its own selection unit, taking into account its share in the population under study.
      Sampling is carried out in two stages, each using certain criteria for selection.
     The first stage consists in studying the structure of the republic's foreign trade turnover. It provides for a large division of goods, products into the maximum possible number of product groups in a single section of the CN FEA EAEU classification. From each section, commodity groups are selected at the level of 6 digits, the total turnover of which has a predominant share (70%) in the overall structure of foreign trade turnover.
     The second stage is the selection of representative goods in the commodity groups defined for nationwide statistical observation.
     To monitor changes in the prices of export deliveries, import receipts from the corresponding 6-digit commodity groups, several of the most representative 10-digit positions (3-5 depending on the assortment) are selected, reflecting different directions (countries) of exports, imports, and for which it is planned to carry out regular transactions. (The 6-digit commodity group under the code 110319 "Groats and wholemeal flour from grains of other cereals" includes six 10-digit positions, from which the 3 most representative positions are selected - from rye, the country of export and (or) import is Russia, Belarus; from barley - Belarus; from oats - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran).
      Monitoring of prices for selected 10-digit positions is carried out during the reporting year. If it is impossible to register prices for selected items during the year, it is possible to add (replace) other 10-digit items.
     To register the price for each selected 10-digit item and each country of export, import, 1-2 representative goods are selected with different characteristics by name, terms of delivery and other characteristics (type, brand, model, weight, type of packaging), which have influence on the price level in foreign trade transactions.
      20. To ensure a high degree of representativeness, the sample includes goods, products:
     1) representative, accessible in terms of collection;
     2) comparable between different months;
     3) circulating in foreign trade for a long time;
     4) easily identifiable by units of measurement and quality, determined by trademarks, product codes and other identification features.
      21. Homogeneous (homogeneous) goods and individual non-food products (furniture, clothing, footwear, detergents, and others) are included in the price survey based on customs statistics and data from the nationwide statistical observation on mutual trade in goods with the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, containing quantitative and cost volumes of foreign trade transactions. This approach to the collection of price information is applied to imported goods and products, since foreign trade transactions on them are carried out mainly by individual entrepreneurs and individuals.
      22. Selective observation provides for annual updating and rotation of selected basic objects, goods, products. Actualization is carried out on the basis of the analysis of statistical data on the volume of foreign trade turnover of the republic. Goods, products that have lost market significance due to a decrease in demand for them or a drop in sales are excluded from nationwide statistical observation. Instead of them, new goods, products that meet the representativeness criteria with their parameters are connected to the registration. The list of basic objects includes new legal entities with the largest value volumes of foreign trade turnover.

**Chapter 4 Registration of prices**

     Footnote. The title of chapter 4 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 06/20/2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      23. Registration of prices for goods, products of export deliveries, import receipts is carried out on a monthly basis in accordance with the approved statistical form of nationwide statistical observation - "Report on the prices of export deliveries and import receipts of goods, products" (1-C (export, import)).
      24. The basis for filling out the statistical form are accounting documents (contracts of sale, invoices, contracts for transportation, and others) that record the completed foreign trade transaction between the seller and the buyer.
     The price of goods, products, which are agreed among themselves by the participants in a foreign trade transaction, is determined by the terms of delivery.
      25. Prices are registered without taking into account customs duties in the currency of the transaction and are indicated in whole numbers, for the established unit of measurement. Subsequently, they are recalculated in tenge. The official exchange rates of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan are used to recalculate prices from the currency of the transaction in tenge. In order to avoid differences in recalculations and ensure a clean price comparison, a single date for the exchange rate of the national currency against the currencies of other countries is applied.
     Footnote. Clause 26 as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 13, 2017 No. 100 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      26. Prices are registered excluding customs duties in tenge in terms of the exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the 1st day of the reporting period (month) and for the established unit of measurement. The application of a single date of the national currency rate to the currencies of other countries, established by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is necessary to avoid differences in recalculations, which ensures compliance with a pure price comparison.
      27. Prices are recorded separately according to the codes of the country of destination and (or) origin of the selected representative product.
     In foreign trade statistics, partner countries are:
     1) when exporting - the country of the last known destination (country of destination) of the goods;
     2) when importing - the country of origin of the goods.
     Accounting for the import of goods is carried out according to the country of departure in cases where the country of origin of goods is unknown, as well as for goods whose country of origin is one of the EAEU member states.
      The country of origin may or may not differ from the country where the product was produced. (If the representative product was produced in country A, sold to country B, and then exported to importing country C, then the country of origin is country B, regardless of where the product was produced. If the representative product was produced in country A and only shipped to some intermediary in country B and then shipped to importing country C, in which case the country of origin would be country A, where the goods were directly produced).
      28. When registering prices, prices with discounts and surcharges set on them are considered. The magnitude of price changes is influenced by various factors, such as the level of world prices, sales volume, delivery time of goods, products, its novelty, quality.
      29. When registering prices, there are often situations associated with the lack of information on prices for goods, products due to the irregularity of export and import deliveries during the year. Therefore, during the reporting year, it becomes necessary to use "conditional prices" or impute prices for temporarily out of stock representative goods.
     To ensure the continuity of the time series of price indices, there are the following methods of using "conditional prices":
     1) use of the price equal to the price of the previous month;
     2) the use of a price adjusted for price changes for the same representative goods, but of a different delivery party or country of destination and (or) origin;
     3) use of the price adjusted for the change in prices for similar goods-representatives of other basic objects.
     The use of the "conditional price" at the level of 100% to the level of the previous period (month) will take place until the next fact of a foreign trade transaction. At the same time, if it is impossible to register the price of representative goods for more than two or three months, it is necessary to apply the procedure for replacing the selected variety of goods with a new representative product in the base object.
      30. Prices of goods, products, determined on the basis of cost and quantitative data of customs statistics and nationwide statistical observation on mutual trade in goods with the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, represent a unit cost of goods, products for the reporting period.
     The advantage of the unit cost indicator is a simple calculation that does not require special surveys. The disadvantage is that even at the lowest (ten-digit) level of detail, the unit cost of goods reflects not only price changes, but also product quality, changes in exporting countries, importers, and assortment shifts within goods.
      Prices registered directly with exporters, importers, or actual prices, are subject to less fluctuations, as they contain information about their level for specific brands, models of goods, products under the same delivery conditions to a specific country. At the same time, the spread of prices for goods and products disaggregated by specific brands and models is minimal and structural shifts in the purchase / sale of their individual types are insignificant. The more homogeneous the observed commodity item is, the less differences are manifested in the change in prices of actual foreign trade transactions.

**Chapter 5 Formation of the weighing scheme**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 5 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 20, 2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      31. The construction of price indices for export deliveries and import receipts provides for the formation of a weighting scheme that reflects the structure of foreign trade turnover. Using the weighting scheme, aggregated price indices for the country are calculated.
     The weights of the price indices of export deliveries and import receipts represent the value of exported and imported products for a given year.
      32. The source of information for constructing the weighing scheme is the administrative data of customs statistics and the data of the statistical form of the nationwide statistical observation 1-TS "Report on mutual trade in goods with the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union", approved in accordance with subparagraph 8) of Article 12 of the Law.
      33. The process of constructing a weighting scheme for price indices of export deliveries and import receipts includes the following sequential operations:
     1) determination of the cost of imported and exported goods, products and its distribution between sections, subsections, groups of goods, products included in the observation (average annual cost);
     2) cost adjustment to take into account data not included in the list of goods, products, by their proportional distribution among all its constituent elements;
     3) implementation of linking by types of goods, products of the average annual cost and price level according to a single time period taken as a comparison base (adjusted cost);
     4) distribution of the adjusted cost depending on the direction of delivery (final cost).
      34. Accuracy in the calculation of price indices requires that the base period of the weights and the base period of prices refer to the same time period. The average prices for December of the previous year are used as the basis for calculating price indices, the basis weights are data on the average annual cost of imported and exported products. This necessitates adjustment of the annual weights to meet the compliance condition. For these purposes, a special correction factor is calculated for each product group and sections.
     To calculate it, a series of monthly price indices by December of the previous year for the reference period under consideration is used. The adjustment factor is the quotient of the index value for December of the previous year and the average index value for the entire base period:



      where,
K – correction factor;



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



- price index of the reporting month against December of the previous year;
     1, 2,...,12 - months of the base year.
     By multiplying the previously determined average annual cost by the adjustment factor, the adjusted cost is calculated, which is then summed up by increasing levels of aggregation.
     The new weighting scheme transformed in this way is considered to be finally normalized and is subsequently used to calculate the price indices of export deliveries and import receipts.
      35. During the reporting year, the weighing scheme remains constant. The weighing scheme is updated annually, since the cost of export-import goods, the products from which the weighing scheme is formed, changes due to the fact that the number of imported and exported goods, products and price dynamics for them differ significantly from year to year.
     Revised once a year, the weighting scheme is closest to the current period and accurately reflects the real structure of foreign trade turnover.

**Chapter 6 Calculating of price indices**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 6 is as amended by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 20, 2019 No. 2 (shall be enforced ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).
      36. To assess the dynamics of foreign trade prices, an index is used - a statistical indicator expressing the change in the price level for various goods in the current period compared to the previous one.
     Depending on the degree of coverage of the elements of the sample population, an individual and aggregated price index for exported and imported goods and products is calculated.
     The individual price index for a representative product is a simple relative comparison of the actual price of export deliveries and import receipts of each representative product in the current and base period:



where,



- individual price index for the representative product;



- the price of the representative product in the period n ;



- the price of the representative product in the period n -1.
      The individual price index for each country of destination / origin (departure) of goods, products for the basic object is calculated according to the Jevons formula as a geometric mean, from individual price indices for each representative product:



where,



- individual price index by country;



- the number of goods-representatives;



- individual price indices for representative goods.
     The Jevons Index is the best measure of price change at the elementary level. It satisfies the main criteria for indexes:
     1) reversibility in time - if all prices of two compared periods are respectively interchanged, the resulting value of the price index will be equal to the reciprocal of the original index:



where,



- price of period n to period n -1;



- price of period n -1 to period n .
     2) proportionality - all prices in the reporting period will change n times, then the price index of the reporting period will be n times greater than the index of the previous period;
     3) invariance (commensurability) - the value of the price index will not change when the units of measurement of goods, products are changed;
     4) additivity - the price index of the general aggregate is consistent with the price indices for any of its parts;
     5) compliance with the average value - the average value of the price index cannot be more than the maximum value of the index and less than the minimum:



where,



- the maximum value of the price index;



- average value of the price index;



- the minimum value of the price index.
     6) transitivity - the product of chain indices is equal to the corresponding basic index and vice versa:



where,



- price index of period n to period n -2;



- price index of period n to period n -1;



- price index of period n -1 to period n -2.
      37. Aggregate indices are used at all subsequent stages of constructing price indices for export deliveries and import receipts.
     For the calculation, the Laspeyres formula is used, which allows calculating price indices based on successive price observations, weighted through a constant weighting scheme:



where,



- price index for period n compared to base period n -1;



- individual price index by type of goods, products i for period n to period n -1;



- the cost of goods, products in the prices of the base period, taken as standard weights for aggregation;



- the cost of goods, products in the reporting period.
     The cost of goods, products in the reporting period is calculated according to the following formula:



where,



- the cost of goods, products in the reporting period;



- the cost of the base period by type of goods, products i ;



- the product of individual price indices by type of product, product i to the previous period.
      38. Aggregate indices reflect successive price changes at higher levels of aggregation: by commodity groups, subsections, sections of foreign economic activity. They are calculated on the basis of individual price indices using basic weights.
     The calculation of aggregate price indices at the republican level consists of several stages:
     1) the price index for the country is determined as a weighted average of individual price indices of basic objects, calculated from goods, products;
     2) the price index for a commodity group is calculated as a weighted average of the price indices of the countries included in this commodity group;
     3) the price index for the section of foreign economic activity - as a weighted average of the price indices of the commodity groups included in the section.
     The aggregated index for exports and imports as a whole is calculated on the basis of price indices for exports and imports.
     Calculation of price indices of export deliveries, import receipts for observed goods, products are produced separately for mutual trade (countries of the Eurasian Economic Union), without taking them into account and "Total" for export deliveries, import receipts, as well as for countries, groups of countries (CIS countries and countries outside the CIS).
      39. The formation of price indices for the corresponding periods of the previous year (month, quarter, period with a cumulative total) is carried out by the basic method, which provides for the "linking" (linking) of monthly price indices for two years with each other to form a consistent dynamic series, having as a base a fixed reference point or base period.
     Calculation of the monthly price index of the reporting year to the corresponding month of the previous year is carried out by dividing the monthly price index in the index row of the reporting year by the monthly price index in the same row of the previous year:



where,



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



- price index of the month t of the reporting year g in the index series;



- price index of month t of the previous year g -1 in the index series.
     Cumulative price indices for the corresponding period of the previous year are determined by dividing the sum of monthly price indices of the index row of the compared period with the same sum of monthly price indices in the same row of the previous year:



where,



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



- price indices for January, February,..., December of the reporting year in the index row;



- price indices for January, February, ..., December of the previous year in the index series.
     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. Price indices for a quarter to the previous quarter are calculated as the ratio of the sum of monthly price indices in the index series defining the reporting quarter to the sum of monthly price indices in the index series of the previous period:



where,



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



- price indices for April, May, June of the reporting year of the index series;



- price indices for January, February, March of the reporting year of the index series.

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