**On approval of the Methodology for constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products**

Order of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 9, 2016 No. 308. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on January 11, 2017 No. 14663.

     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 Acting Order of the 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 producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products.
      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 from the date of state registration of this order, sending a copy of it in printed and electronic form in Kazakh and Russian to the Republican State Enterprise on the right of economic management "Republican Center for Legal Information" for official publication and inclusion in the Standard Control Bank of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
      3) within ten calendar days after the state registration of this order, send a copy of it for official publication in print periodicals;
      4) placement of this order on the Internet resource 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 supervising Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kerimkhanov G.M.).
      5. This order shall enter into force ten calendar days after the day of the first official publication.

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| *Chairman of the Statistics Committee**of the Ministry of National Economy**of the Republic of Kazakhstan* | *N. Aidapkelov* |

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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 9, 2016 308 |

**Methodology for constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products**

 **Chapter 1. General provisions**

     1. The methodology for constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products (hereinafter - the Methodology) refers to a 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. The methodology defines the main aspects and methods of nationwide statistical monitoring of the level of producer prices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products, the scope and classification system, 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 (hereinafter - the Bureau of National Statistics) and its territorial divisions when conducting nationwide statistical observations of prices in agriculture for sold crop and livestock products, for prices in forestry for raw wood and related services, fishery prices for fisheries and aquaculture products and price indices.
     Footnote. Paragraph 3 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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 purpose of this Methodology is to measure the average value of changes in prices for products (services) at the time of their implementation.
      The agricultural producer price index characterizes the change in prices for the types of products produced by agricultural enterprises and peasant or farm enterprises and sold by them through various marketing channels.
      The price index for products and services of forestry characterizes the change in prices at which logging organizations sell their unprocessed wood grown and provide services related to logging.
      The price index for fisheries and fish farming products characterizes the change in prices for products obtained as a result of the catch and sold through various marketing channels.
     Footnote. Clause 4 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      5. When constructing the producer price index for products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the dynamics of prices for manufactured products used for internal needs to ensure the production process is not taken into account.
      Producer price trends for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are considered to be the forerunners of inflationary processes in industrial production (processing industry) and in the consumer market.
      6. Price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are used for:
      1) revaluation of agricultural sector output from actual prices to comparable prices and calculation of indices of physical volume;
      2) calculations of labor productivity in these types of activities and other economic and analytical calculations;
      3) implementation of economic monitoring, forecasting, comparisons carried out by state bodies and scientific organizations.
      7. This Methodology uses concepts in the meanings defined in the Law and the following definitions:
      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 price indices;
      3) agricultural enterprise - a legal entity or its structural subdivision engaged in the production, storage and processing of agricultural products, the provision of services in the field of agriculture;
      4) price registration - collection of primary statistical data on prices (tariffs) for goods and services when conducting nationwide statistical observations;
      5) base object - an object selected for observation and registration of prices in it;
      6) specification - a description or list of characteristics that are used to identify an individual product (service) selected for price registration;
      7) individual (elementary) price index - a change in the prices of one element of the studied population (a specific product, service);
      8) classification - division of a set of objects into groups according to similarity or difference in accordance with accepted features;
      9) type of activity - the process of creating a homogeneous set of products (goods and services) that characterize the most disaggregated categories of the classification of types of activity. The main type of activity of a legal entity is a type of activity, the added value of which exceeds the added value of any other type of activity carried out by a legal entity. Secondary type of activity of a legal entity - a type of activity that is carried out in addition to the main one for the purpose of producing products (works, services) for third parties;
      10) average price - a generalized value of the prices of representative goods. Average prices are calculated for a certain period of time, by territory, by type of product;
      11) representative product (service) - 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 goods (services) and are homogeneous in their consumer purpose;
      12) distribution channel - the direction of sales of products through which the regular sale of significant volumes of the produced subspecies of products (representative goods) selected for observation is carried out;
      13) weighting - a procedure used in index calculations to obtain summary indicators and ensure the commensurability of different goods that are not directly summable;
      14) weighting scheme - a set of weights for specific types of products, goods, services, determined by all degrees of aggregation according to the standard classification;
      15) 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 the expiration of ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).

**Chapter 2. Coverage and classification system**

 8. Determination of the scope of price indices and their components depends on the ultimate purpose of construction and the main direction of use. For producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products, the scope of economic, geographical, sectoral coverage and statistical units of observation are determined.
 9. The economic scope of producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products is characterized by the coverage of transactions performed, against which price changes are estimated. All types of operations for the production and sale of products are valued at market prices and are taken into account regardless of their further consumption in the domestic market or outside the country.
 The products of manufacturers of these types of economic activity are divided by purpose into:
 1) products sold outside the sector and intended for intermediate consumption and final use by consumers in other sectors of the economy (industrial processing, retail (wholesale) trade);
 2) products for exchange within the sector as a means of production (young livestock for rearing, fry, fingerlings for stocking water bodies);
 3) products for use within the production itself (milk for feed for calves, seeds and seedlings for sowing, fish seed).
 To build producer price indices for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, changes in prices for the first two groups of products involved in circulation between units of industrial production and other sectors of the economy are taken into account. The selected groups are characterized by a wide coverage of market entities and ensure the stability of price data during the surveyed period.
 10. The following are excluded from monitoring producer prices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products:
 1) livestock breeding and products intended for updating the livestock of the main herd, daily young birds, production of seeds and nursery products (seedlings);
 2) forests of natural and artificial origin of the private forest fund, collection of non-timber forestry products;
 3) products of amateur (sports) fishing, carried out in order to meet sports and aesthetic needs, as well as for personal consumption of caught fish.
 11. Within the geographical scope, price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are compiled by region. All regions of the country are surveyed, regardless of the specialization of their production and share in the volume of gross agricultural output. Regional price indices take into account the characteristics of agricultural markets and reflect inter-regional differences in prices for homogeneous varieties of products. Territorial coverage provides for the accounting of basic objects at their location, regardless of their place of registration - region, city, district, settlement.
 12. The following types of economic activities are included within the sectoral scope:
 1) plant growing and animal husbandry, hunting and provision of services;
 2) forestry and logging;
 3) fishing and fish farming.
 To build the producer price index for agricultural products, the following main classes, types of products are taken into account:
 1) seasonal crops (cereals, legumes, oilseeds, rice, vegetables and melons, root crops and tubers, other seasonal crops);
 2) perennial crops (grapes, fruit trees, shrubs);
 3) animal husbandry (main types of animals, raw milk, eggs, wool, skins, honey).
 Growing crops includes production in open fields, greenhouses, conservatories and greenhouses.
 To build a price index for forestry products and services, the following main classes, types of products are taken into account:
 1) forestry (seedlings, seedlings of trees and shrubs);
 2) logging (unprocessed round timber for sawing, peeling and planing, hardwood and coniferous processing, as well as wood fuel);
 3) provision of logging services (forest growing, transportation of logs, felling, logging, delimbing, tree sawing, bark removal).
 To build a price index for fishery products, the following main classes, types of products are taken into account:
 1) fishing (caught fish and crustaceans);
 2) fish farming (farmed fish and crustaceans).
 Footnote. Clause 12 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
 13. The statistical units of observation are:
 1) for agriculture - legal entities and (or) their structural and separate subdivisions, peasant or farm enterprises with the type of economic activity "Crop growing and animal husbandry, hunting and provision of services in these areas";
 2) for forestry - legal entities and (or) their structural and separate subdivisions with the type of economic activity "Forestry and logging";
 3) for fisheries - legal entities and (or) their structural and separate subdivisions with the type of economic activity "Fishing and fish farming", individual entrepreneurs, as well as individuals with a permit for the use of wildlife and fisheries.
 The specified units of observation are accounted for by the main or secondary type of economic activity.
 Footnote. Paragraph 13 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
 14. Statistical classification of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products is used to classify types of products and distribute them into subtypes.
 To specify individual subspecies of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, taking into account certain qualitative characteristics and properties, the specification of product varieties is used:
 1) grain crops by class: from the highest class to compound feed and feed mixtures;
 2) livestock in terms of fatness: above average, average, below average;
 3) raw milk by fat content: from low (2.2 percent) to high (4.2 percent);
 4) eggs by category: from the highest (large) to the third (small);
 5) fur skins by category: high, medium, low;
 6) unprocessed round timber by: types of trees (pine, birch, aspen and other trees), trunk diameter (large, medium, small);
 7) wood fuel by: type of tree species (green forest, fire, dead wood), types of trees (pine, birch, aspen, saxaul and other trees), forms (length, chocks, chopped);
 8) seedlings by: types of trees (pine, birch, aspen and other trees), the state of the root system (with or without a clod of earth);
 9) caught marketable fish by size: large, medium, small, without sorting.
 15. On the basis of the statistical classifier of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products and the developed detailed types of products, regional samples of products are formed that reflect the specialization of the production of each region, which are the basis for statistical observations of producer prices for agricultural, forestry and fisheries products and make up the structure of their indices.

**Chapter 3 Formation of the sample population**

**Section 1. Selection of basic objects**

     16. National statistical observations of producer prices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are carried out on a sample set of basic objects. A sample set of basic objects is compiled taking into account geographical, industry coverage and market characteristics.
      17. The general population for compiling samples of basic objects is the data of the statistical agricultural register and the statistical business register, as well as the primary statistical data of the survey of economic entities in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, providing information on the value of products sold.
      18. Samples of basic objects are created by combining the methods of continuous and selective observation, applied depending on the characteristics of the surveyed type of economic activity. The main evaluation feature is the dimension of the enterprise, depending on the payroll number of employees.
      The structure of economic entities in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is dominated by small enterprises, which leads to the mobility of the general population, accompanied by frequent changes in the profile and specialization of production. Large and medium-sized economic entities that fall under the category of basic ones are surveyed on a continuous basis, among small ones, a sample is made using the main array method, which involves selecting from the general population the most significant units that have the largest share according to the main criterion. The main selection criterion is the volume of sold (produced) agricultural, forestry and fishery products.
     Footnote. Clause 18 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      19. When selecting base objects, the following criteria are taken into account:
      1) scale: coverage of objects of all types and various forms of ownership;
      2) geographical representativeness: the representativeness of objects located in different parts of the region;
      3) typicality: accounting for objects with practically equal working conditions for the technological process and the raw materials used, characteristic of this type of economic activity.
      20. For the selection of basic objects among agricultural enterprises and peasant or farm enterprises, their preliminary sampling set is determined in the following order:
      1) according to the data of the nationwide statistical observation on the volume of sales of agricultural products for the year preceding the reporting year, the total cost of products sold by large, medium, small agricultural enterprises and peasant or farm enterprises is found;
      2) the total cost is distributed by regions and types of products. The total cost is the share of types of agricultural products in the total volume of their sales in the region;
      3) by type of product, economic entities are ranked in descending order of their value of sold products;
      4) in a ranked series, a set of agricultural enterprises and peasant or farm holdings is determined, constituting up to 70 percent of the total volume of the type of product sold (the largest value data), which constitute a preliminary sample.
      A preliminary sample of base objects is analyzed at the regional level to ensure representative coverage of the price index. Objects that have ceased production of this type of agricultural products (change of specialization, liquidation) are excluded, and other entities selling selected types of agricultural products in the region, but not included in the 70% coverage during selection (new production, change of specialization) are included.
     Footnote. Paragraph 20 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      21. The selection of basic objects among economic entities of forestry and fisheries is carried out at the regional level according to the criteria specified in paragraphs 18 and 19 of this Methodology.
      22. The sample size is considered optimal when the selected basic objects provide the maximum possible coverage of the main groups, classes, types, subtypes of products defined for nationwide statistical monitoring of prices.
      23. Every year, the sample set of basic facilities is updated taking into account their reorganization and the emergence of new economic entities producing significant volumes of products.
      During the reporting year, the replacement of basic facilities with similar ones by type of production is carried out when:
      1) liquidation (bankruptcy) of the observed enterprise;
      2) the termination of production of the observed type of product and the inability to select a comparable variety of it in the enterprise;
      3) change of specialization of agricultural production.
      The basic objects that have dropped out of the survey are replaced by others in compliance with the following criteria:
      1) maintaining the specialization of production, the list of observed types of products and the conditions for its implementation;
      2) an insignificant difference in the range of prices for the types of products newly included in the observation from the average level prevailing in other enterprises;
      3) preservation of one form of ownership and legal form.

**Paragraph 2. Selection of types of products and goods (services) - representatives**

     24. National statistical observations of prices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are carried out on a sample set of types (subtypes) of products and representative goods (services) with specifically selected specifications.
      The list of types (subtypes) of products for price monitoring includes their main types, reflecting the specialization of the production of the Republic of Kazakhstan in a specific type of economic activity.
      25. The list of types (subtypes) of products is compiled taking into account the following criteria:
      1) representativeness: this type (subtype) of products is important for the surveyed type of activity and occupies a significant share in the total volume of products sold;
      2) relevance and regularity: the type (subspecies) of products is in demand in various markets and is sold by basic objects for a long time;
      3) representativeness: the dynamics of price changes for the selected type (subtype) of products does not differ from their movement for non-selected types (subtypes) and adequately reflects the price situation in this agricultural market.
      26. The formation of a sample of types (subtypes) of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and representative goods (services) for recording producer prices is carried out in two stages and certain selection criteria are used at each. The first stage is carried out at the republican, the second stage at the regional level.
      27. At the first stage, types (subspecies) of products with different sales periods, produced throughout the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are included in the republican list of agricultural products:
      1) constantly produced during the year (livestock products);
      2) produced several months a year, but sold throughout the year (certain types of grain and vegetable crops);
      3) with a pronounced seasonality of production (tomatoes and cucumbers of open ground, sugar beets, cotton, tobacco and other types of seasonal products).
      To monitor prices for fishery and fish farming products, the types of fish caught or grown in the Republic of Kazakhstan are determined. Fish species caught in the ocean and coastal waters are reported as marine, fish and crustaceans caught in inland waters are reported as freshwater.
      To monitor prices for fishery and aquaculture products, the types of fish caught or grown in the Republic of Kazakhstan are determined. Fish species caught in the ocean and coastal waters are reported as marine, fish and crustaceans caught in inland waters are reported as freshwater.
     Footnote. Paragraph 27 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      28. At the second stage, in order to compile a regional list for each type of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, varieties are determined that reflect the specialization of the region's production. Together with the employees of the basic facilities, specific representative goods (services) are selected and certain specifications are drawn up that reflect qualitative characteristics.
      Goods (services)-representatives are selected according to the following criteria:
      1) occupy at least 50 percent of the total volume of sales of this type of product and are intended for market sale;
      2) have constant quality parameters and units of measurement;
      3) are produced and sold over a long period of time and through the same distribution channel;
      4) available from the point of view of collecting price information and their price changes are typical for this type of product.
      When compiling a regional list of types of fisheries products, specific species of fish are included in the observation within the limit of their catch in the current year.
      For the purpose of registering prices by type of product, from three to five of the most representative goods (services)-representatives are selected.
      29. The regional list of representative goods determined for price monitoring remains unchanged during the reporting year. The revision of the regional list of products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries is carried out at the beginning of the year simultaneously with the formation of weighing schemes.
      If it is not possible to continue monitoring already selected representative products, new representative products within the product type are included during the reporting year. Retired varieties are replaced by new representative products with similar specifications, sold through a homogeneous distribution channel and slightly different in price.

**Chapter 4. Registration of prices for products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries**

     30. Registration of prices is carried out on a monthly (quarterly) basis by filling in the basic objects of statistical forms of nationwide statistical observations of prices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products and submitting them to state statistics bodies.
      The basis for filling out a nationwide statistical observation are contracts, payment requests, waybills, invoices and other accounting documents.
     Footnote. Clause 30 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      31. To ensure the purity of the price comparison, price registration is carried out for a certain period of time and is observed from month to month. The main requirement for the collection of price information for the calculation of price indices is the registration of prices for representative goods (services) of comparable characteristics during the year and the equivalence of sales conditions. The basic principle of comparability of representative goods (services) is the absence of significant discrepancies between the features that determine their price.
      32. Selling prices are comparable if they are registered for the same representative product (service) with unchanged quality characteristics, sold through the same distribution channel. For the purposes of comparability of price information over time, a monthly (quarterly) change in the variety of the representative product and its distribution channel is unacceptable.
      The reliability of primary statistical data is checked, their clarification is carried out, logical and visual control of price information is carried out.
     Footnote. Clause 32 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      33. When prices change for the types of products and services examined, the reasons for their change are indicated. In some cases, to confirm the reliability of primary statistical data, the respondent provides additional information simultaneously with the nationwide statistical observation: contracts, payment requests, waybills, invoices and other accounting documents.

**Paragraph 1. Agriculture**

     34. Prices for sold agricultural products are recorded without taking into account value added tax, as well as the costs of transportation, forwarding, loading and unloading products.
      35. For each type of product, sales channels with the most regular supply volumes during the year are selected for price registration.
     Footnote. Paragraph 35 - as amended by the Acting Order of the 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).
      36. In order to prevent underestimation of the level of actual prices and distortion of trends in their change, prices are not subject to registration:
      1) barter transactions that are not accompanied by cash (cash) settlements and are carried out for remuneration in kind during the interchange;
      2) credit deliveries of products, payment for which is carried out in installments;
      3) for agricultural products issued as wages to their employees.
      37. During the reporting year, the sales prices of the first months of sales of early vegetables and fruits and sales of surpluses (remnants) of agricultural products with deviations in quality, and the highest and dumping, artificially low prices set in random (one-time) transactions, are not included.

**Paragraph 2. Forestry**

     38. Prices for forestry products are recorded without taking into account value added tax and excises, trade and marketing margins, transportation and other costs associated with the movement of products from producer to buyer.
      Prices for representative goods (services) sold on average per quarter are recorded.
      39. The level of prices for forest products depends on the balance of supply and demand and includes all the actual costs associated with harvesting timber. The main element of the price for round timber is the payment to the budget for its harvesting at rates in accordance with Article 587 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget" (Tax Code). The amount of payment rates for standing timber is differentiated by tree species and the diameter of the trunk segments in the upper end, and increasing and decreasing coefficients are applied to them throughout the year.
      The sales price level includes the actual costs of logging organizations for felling the timber, cutting it into assortments, trimming, transporting it within the forest to the upper warehouse located on the edge of the cutting area, and storing it there.
      The registration price does not take into account additional costs for the transportation of round timber from the upper warehouse to the lower one, equipped in the settlement, and directly to the consumer.
     Footnote. Clause 39 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      40. To ensure the accuracy of the construction of the price index for forestry products, monitoring of their dynamics during the year is carried out on the same conditions for their implementation.
      When registering, the price of forest products does not include incentive discounts and allowances:
      1) for individual (or one-time) execution of orders;
      2) for the improved quality of manufactured products;
      3) for seasonal products.

**Paragraph 3. Fisheries**

     41. Market prices are recorded for fishery and fish farming products, for which the manufacturer has been paid by the consumer for a specific type of product. The price is registered excluding value added tax and the costs of transportation, forwarding, loading and unloading of products.
     Footnote. Paragraph 41 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      42. For fishery products, the price per ton of commercial fish caught, intended for sale to the side, is recorded. Since the catch of fresh fish is seasonal, during periods of no catch, prices are recorded for frozen fish stored in refrigerated warehouses of fishery organizations, excluding filleted fish (filleted).
     Footnote. Paragraph 42 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      43. Prices for a particular type of fish are recorded according to the sales channels with the most regular supply volumes during the year. For each type of product, sales channels are selected for price registration, through which products are sold on a regular basis.
     Footnote. Paragraph 43 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).

**Chapter 5 Methods for adjusting prices when the qualitative characteristics of the observed types of products change**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 6 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      44. Changes in producer prices for certain types of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products are not only inflationary in nature, but are caused by a change in their certain qualitative characteristics.
      Monitoring of product prices is carried out according to specific quality characteristics:
      1) classes - for grain crops;
      2) fatness - for livestock;
      3) percentage of fat content - for milk;
      4) categories - for eggs;
      5) tree species - for raw wood;
      6) sizes - for caught fish.
      The set of characteristics remains unchanged during the reporting year and allows you to keep the "purity" of price estimates and reflect only the price change.
      Adjustments are made to the recorded data to ensure consistency with the previous recording period and obtain a net price change. To adjust prices for quality, apply:
      1) the method of "direct comparison of prices";
      2) the method of "carrying over the price to the next period";
      3) the method of "conditional calculation of the general average".
      45. The simplest method to use is the "head to head price comparison" method, in which the replacement product and the replacement product are equivalent. Any price change between two periods is reflected in the index. The method is applicable when there is a small difference in the price of the product and minor changes in the characteristics of the types of products from one manufacturer during the year.
      46. In the "carry forward" method, the registration price of the previous period is used. The method is applied to products for which there is no sale for a short time and when there is reason to believe that the price will remain unchanged or change slightly, as well as to seasonal products in months when they are not produced, in addition to greenhouse cultivation. An example of calculating the average price of a type of product using the method of "carrying over the price to the next period" is given in the Appendix to this Methodology.
     Footnote. Paragraph 46 - as amended by the Acting Order of the 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).
      47. In statistical practice, there is a method of imputing the overall average, which involves the use of "provisional prices" for products with a strong change in quality or products that have disappeared. If there is no sale of products for one or more basic objects due to reasons not related to the seasonality of production (produced products and sold at a time, crop failure, liquidation of the object), the "conditional" price is calculated based on the trend in prices for other basic objects included to the sample.
     Footnote. Paragraph 47 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).

**Chapter 6 Index weights**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 7 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      48. One of the stages preceding the construction of a sales price index for agricultural, forestry and fishery products is the choice of a weighting system. Price index weights are the values involved in the formation of the index, with the help of which:
      1) the value of each element in the totality of the observed phenomenon is characterized;
      2) initially incommensurable primary elements are reduced to a commensurate form;
      3) sequential aggregation (unification) of elements is carried out for all levels of the applied classification and the total value of the change in prices of the phenomenon under study is found.
      Using the weighting scheme, average prices for goods-representative types of products and aggregated price indices for the region and the Republic of Kazakhstan are calculated.
      49. The formation of a weighting scheme for the producer price index for agricultural, forestry and fishery products is carried out on the basis of annual data on the cost of products sold for a certain base period. The weighing scheme is formed centrally separately for each region and in general for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Paragraph 1. Agriculture**

     50. The formation of a weighting scheme for calculating average prices and sales price indices for agricultural products is carried out on the basis of data from a nationwide statistical observation on the value of agricultural products sold for all agricultural enterprises and peasant or farm enterprises.
      51. To form a weighting scheme, cost data for the three years preceding the reporting year are used in order to exclude fluctuations in the structure of production and sales of products due to crop failures associated with natural and climatic conditions, bankruptcy, changes in the specialization of agricultural enterprises, changes in demand for agricultural products.
     Footnote. Paragraph 51 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      52. There are two methods for the weighting procedure in constructing an agricultural producer price index:
      1) the method of "fixed weights", in which the same weight is set for all months of the year for all types of agricultural products, regardless of the seasonality of their production and sale;
      2) the method of "variable weights", in which a seasonal product is assigned a changing (sliding) weight in different months in accordance with the volume of its sales during the year.
      When using the "fixed weights" method, the procedure for generating a weighing scheme corresponds to its description in paragraph 51 of this Methodology.
      When using the "variable weights" method, seasonal products are additionally determined, taken into account in the producer price index for agricultural products, and monthly fluctuations in sales volumes during a certain base year are determined from them.
      53. The main seasonal products included in the agricultural producer price index are cucumbers, tomatoes grown alternately in greenhouses and open ground, eggplants, peppers, gourds, sugar beet, grapes, pome fruits, stone fruits, berry fruits.
      The definition of variable monthly weights for seasonal products is based on the distribution structure of monthly sales volumes in the current average annual volume. The share of each month of sale for each seasonal product is based on the analysis of the cost of their sale during the base year. Obtaining the monthly weight of the product is made by multiplying the average annual weight of the product by the fraction of the corresponding month.
      With the "variable weights" method, the annual weights change annually, but the structure of the shares of each sales month remains constant until the transition to the next base year for calculating the price index (reviewed every five years). This approach assumes that the relative importance of products in monthly baskets varies from year to year, reflecting changes in the relative prices of different products.
     Footnote. Clause 53 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).

**Paragraph 2. Forestry**

     54. The weight structure of the forest product price index represents the value of raw wood sold and forestry services provided at current prices for a given year.
      The source of information for the formation of the weighing scheme is the cost data:
      1) an annual survey on timber harvesting and carrying out forestry and forestry work;
      2) special surveys of logging enterprises and organizations providing services related to forestry.
      The formation of weights for the price index in forestry is based on the distribution of the cost of production between different types of raw wood, detailed by tree species, as well as between types of forestry services.
      55. The formed weighing scheme is reviewed annually in accordance with the ongoing quantitative and price changes in forestry products produced by enterprises.
      When switching to new weights for calculating price indices, the principle of continuity of time series of price indices is observed. The method of linking indices calculated using weight data with pre-existing time series of price indices is applied. The linking of price indices after the revision of the weights is carried out using the procedure of joining time series, which combines two or more time series of price indices into one (longer) series.
      During the transitional period, price indices are calculated using new and old weights and the linkage coefficient is found as the ratio of the price index calculated using the old weights to the index calculated using the new weights. The resulting linkage coefficient is multiplied by the price indices obtained in subsequent periods after the transition period.
     Footnote. Clause 55 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).

**Paragraph 3. Fisheries**

     56. Fisheries, like agriculture, are characterized by a significant dependence of the structure of sales of products on the sectoral intra-regional specialization and its annual changes due to differences in natural and climatic conditions of production. When forming the weighting scheme, cost data for a certain, most favorable, base year or an average value for the three years preceding the reporting period are used. This allows some averaging of data in order to level out structural shifts in production between the main types of products in individual years.
      57. The construction of the weighing scheme is based on the distribution of cost values by types of sold fish included in the observation. In economic terms, the weighting scheme is a balance sheet, where the value used for a particular type of product reflects its importance in the regional specialization of fisheries, fish farming and in the nationwide volume of sales of these products. Using the generated weighting scheme, average prices for specific types of fish products in the Republic of Kazakhstan, individual and aggregate price indices for the region and country are calculated.
      58. The created weighing scheme has been used for several years. Every year, simultaneously with the change in the regional lists of fishery and fish farming products, the corresponding adjustment of the formed weighing scheme is carried out. The change (deletion or inclusion) of weight data takes into account changes in the ratio of sales volumes in the regions. A complete replacement of cost data is carried out with significant structural disproportions in income from the sale of fishery and fish farming products of the present time and the base period, as well as during the transition to a new base period and a corresponding revision (expansion) of the types of products identified for price observation (once every five years).
     Footnote. Paragraph 58 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).

**Chapter 7 Calculating Average Prices and Price Indices**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 8 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      59. The calculation of average prices and producer price indices for products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries for types of products, aggregated and general price indices by regions and the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole is carried out in stages:
      Stage 1 - determination of average prices by types of products and goods (services) - representatives for the region and the Republic of Kazakhstan;
      Stage 2 - determination of individual price indices for goods (services) - representatives of the reporting period to the previous month for the region and the Republic of Kazakhstan;
      stage 3 - determination of aggregated price indices of the reporting period to the previous month for each stage of aggregation;
      Stage 4 - determination of individual and aggregate price indices of the reporting period for all other periods of comparison (December of the previous year, the corresponding month, quarter, period of the previous year).
      60. The average price for a separate position in the region is determined as the geometric mean of the average prices for representative goods (services):



where:



- the average price by type of product j in period n;
      p 1, p 2, pk are the prices of representative goods of the type of product j in period n;
      k - the number of representative goods.
     When calculating the average price of agricultural producers, the average price for a separate position in the region is calculated as a weighted average of the average prices in the regions.
     Footnote. Paragraph 60 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      61. Calculated average prices by regions 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 reported in the reporting period.
      Average producer prices for products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the region in the reporting period are not published, but are used for further calculations of average prices in the Republic of Kazakhstan and price indices.
      62. Calculation of averages for a separate position in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out on the basis of average prices of regions and weight (cost data on sales of products) according to the formula:



      where:
       Pj - the average price in the republic for position j;
       Pjn - the average price of the region for position j;
       Vj – basic weight (cost) for position j .
      63. The price index for a representative product is a simple relative comparison of the actual price of each type of product in the current and previous period:



     where:
      Ini - the price index for the representative product;
      Pni - the price of the representative product in the reporting period ni;
      P ( n -1) i - the price of the representative product in the previous period ( n -1) i .
     The price index for products by region is calculated using the Jevons formula, as the ratio of unweighted geometric average prices of two periods:



     where:
      Ij - price index for products in the region;
      n , n -1 - respectively, the reporting and previous periods of comparison;
      pn , pn -1 - price per unit of production in the corresponding period;
      j - type of product that has weight and which combines several specific representative products (from one to k );
      k - the number of representative goods that determine the type of product.
     Footnote. Paragraph 63 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      64. At all subsequent stages of constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products, aggregated indices are used.
      Aggregate price indices for groups, subclasses, classes and above by aggregation at the national level are calculated as weighted averages of individual price indices using the modified Laspeyres formula. Price change is calculated based on successive price observations. In each time period, the basis weights are multiplied by the last value of the price index:



(5)
When



,
      where:
       I - price index for period n compared to the previous period n -1;



- individual price index by type of product for period n to period n -1;
       P 0 Q 0 - weights (the cost of goods sold in the prices of the base period, used as the basis for constructing a weighing scheme);
       P n -1 Q 0 - weights (cost of goods sold in the reporting period);



- the product of individual price indices by type of product to the previous period.
      65. The price index by December (fourth quarter) of the previous year is found by multiplying the price index of the reporting period by the price index of the previous period by December (fourth quarter) of the previous year:



     where:
      Iid - price index of the reporting period n to December (fourth quarter) of the previous year;
      Ini - price index of the reporting period n to the previous period n -1;
      I ( n -1) id - price index of the previous period n -1 to December (fourth quarter) of the previous year.
     Footnote. Paragraph 65 - as amended by the Acting Order of the 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).
      66. 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 linking (linking) monthly (quarterly) price indices for a number of years with each other to form a consistent dynamic series, which has as a base fixed reference point or base period.
      67. Calculation of the monthly (quarterly) price index of the reporting year to the corresponding month (quarter) of the previous year is carried out by dividing the monthly (quarterly) price index in the index row of the reporting year by the monthly (quarterly) price index in the index row of the previous year:



     where:
      Ipt - price index for month (quarter) t of the reporting year n to the corresponding month (quarter) of the previous year ( n -1);
      Iptn – price index of the month (quarter) t of the reporting year n in the index row;
      Ipt ( n -1) – price index of the month (quarter) t of the previous year ( n -1) in the index series.
     Footnote. Paragraph 67 - as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      68. Cumulative price indices for the corresponding period of the previous year are determined by dividing the sum of monthly (quarterly) price indices of the index series of the compared period with the same sum of monthly (quarterly) price indices in the index series of the previous year:



, (8)
where:
Ip – price index for January-December of the current year to January-December of the previous year;
Ipn 1 , Ipn 2 , Ipn 12 - price index for January, February, ..., December of the reporting year n in the index row;
       *Ip(n-1)* 1 *, Ip(n-1)* 2 *,…, Ip(n-1)* 12 – price index for January, February, …, December of the previous year *n-1* in the index row.
       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.
      69. 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 included in the observed period to the sum of monthly price indices of the previous period:



, (9)
where:
Ip k – price index of the II quarter to the I quarter;
Ipn 1 , Ipn 2 , Ipn 3 - price indices for January, February, March of the reporting year n of the index series;
Ipn 4 , Ipn 5 , Ipn 6 - price indices for April, May, June of the reporting year n of the index series.

 **Chapter 8. Construction of a price index for industrial products and services purchased by agricultural producers**

     Footnote. The heading of chapter 9 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      70. In addition to the agricultural producer price index, which characterizes the industry from the output side, an index of prices for industrial and technical products and services purchased by agricultural producers (hereinafter - purchase price index), which characterizes the industry from the cost side, is calculated.
      The purchase price index provides an estimate of the movement in prices for inputs and services needed by agricultural producers to carry out their production activities. Together with the producer price index, it provides a versatile characterization of the agricultural sector and makes it possible to determine:
      1) patterns of price movement in the industry and the influence of various factors on the dynamics and price level;
      2) the magnitude of the change in production costs due to the rise in price of purchased materials and production services;
      3) parity ratio of prices for products of the industry and other segments of the economy;
      4) efficiency and profitability of agricultural production in general.
      71. The formation of a list of products for industrial purposes and services of an industrial nature for the purchase price index is carried out in a centralized manner. The list of positions is a single representative sample of types of products and services for all regions, characterizing the main cost items for agricultural production and forming the main and circulating production assets of agricultural producers. All items of expenditure included in the observation are grouped by types of products and services that are homogeneous in terms of consumer properties and purpose.
      The grouping "industrial products" of the acquisition price index includes the products of industrial enterprises used by agriculture as a production and technical potential. The main groups of the most frequently purchased agricultural machinery, spare parts for them, energy resources, fertilizers and plant protection products, feed for farm animals, building materials and other types of industrial products have been selected.
      The grouping "services" of the acquisition price index includes production services provided to agricultural producers by third parties: agrochemical and reclamation services, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery and vehicles, communications and other types of services purchased by agricultural producers.
      The grouping "agricultural products" of the purchase price index includes seed and planting material, livestock and poultry, feed used by agricultural producers for the production cycle and renewal of the herd of farm animals.
      72. To form a weighting scheme when constructing the purchase price index, data on the expenditures of agricultural producers on the purchase of means of production and services for three years selected as the base ones are used. The use of averaged data on the purchase of products (services) makes it possible to level structural changes caused by the irregularity of purchases for individual cost items.
      According to cost data, the share of one or another type of product is found in the total volume of resources and services purchased by agricultural producers for a certain base year. The formation of the weighting scheme for constructing the purchase price index is carried out in a centralized manner, is unified for constructing purchase price indices at the republican and regional levels and is used for a long period of time.
      73. For price assessment, when constructing the purchase price index for the groupings "industrial products" and "agricultural products", the available official statistical information on price changes obtained from the results of nationwide statistical observations in other types of economic activity is used .
      The following streams of statistical information about price changes are used:
      1) price indices of enterprises producing industrial products for their respective types;
      2) price indices of import deliveries of industrial products;
      3) price indices (tariffs) for industrial services in industry, communications;
      4) indices of selling prices for agricultural products by their respective types.
      To calculate the purchase price index for the "services" grouping, primary statistical data are collected as part of the quarterly statistical monitoring of prices for services for agriculture.

**Paragraph 1. Registration of prices for services purchased by agricultural producers**

     74. Surveillance includes services purchased by an agricultural producer from third-party organizations or provided by the agricultural producer on the side.
      The formation of a list of production services for the survey is carried out in a centralized manner. A single sample for all regions of the types of services required by agricultural producers in the production of agricultural products is determined.
      Registration of prices for purchased services is carried out on a quarterly basis of nationwide statistical monitoring of producer prices.
      75. Prices for services are indicated in specified units of measurement, including value added tax, but without taking into account the cost of materials used in their performance. An exception is veterinary services, where the cost of vaccinating animals depends on the cost of the veterinary drug or medicinal product used in the field of veterinary medicine.
      76. Under the item "Veterinary services" the prices for veterinary examination of one animal or its vaccination (against tuberculosis, brucellosis, etc.) are recorded.
      The position "Land irrigation services" includes work on the preparation of a permanent or temporary irrigation network associated with irrigation sources: laying canals or pipelines , installing trays or other devices for watering plants.
      The item "Services for renting machines for agriculture" reflects the cost of paying for rented equipment in the reporting quarter. To obtain price information comparable in time, the price of the service for renting tractors and combines is indicated per hectare, trucks - per one ton per kilometer of transported cargo.
      The item "Services for the rental of equipment for agriculture" reflects the cost of paying for the leased equipment per one month of the reporting quarter per unit of equipment.

**Chapter 9 Monitoring prices for agricultural products and products of its processing in the markets in cities and regions**

     Footnote. The title of chapter 10 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      77. Registration of prices for agricultural products and products of its processing, sold in the markets in the cities and regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is carried out on a monthly basis of nationwide statistical monitoring of prices.
      78. The selection of markets for price observation is carried out in compliance with the following:
      1) the markets located directly in the regional centers and cities of regional significance are selected. In the absence of such, they connect markets operating in other settlements of the region;
      2) if two or more permanent markets function in the region, the market with the largest sales volumes, as well as the specialized livestock market, are connected to the observation;
      3) in the absence of permanent markets in the region, periodically emerging "spontaneous" markets are connected during periods of operation.
      79. Monitoring of the level of prices for agricultural products and products of its processing is carried out according to the types of products and goods selected at the republican level.
      At the regional level, for each type of product, product, prices are recorded on the days of sale, including taxes. If specialized markets for livestock, poultry and other types of agricultural products operate on weekends, then price registration is also provided for on these days. Prices are recorded by the relevant officials of the territorial subdivisions of state statistics responsible for collecting prices by visiting the markets. In the absence of a type of agricultural product on the market, prices are recorded from sales announcements placed in the media or on Internet resources. For the selected specific type of product, a clear characteristic is indicated that serves as a guideline for registering prices in subsequent periods: for live cattle - age, breed, fatness, for vegetables and fruits - quality, variety.
      Deviations in prices due to product quality are not taken into account when registering prices.
     Footnote. Clause 79 as amended by Acting Order of the 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).
      80. Prices for products, goods are not recorded:
      1) having different qualitative characteristics - cattle of "higher" and "low" fatness;
      2) different age groups - dairy herd cattle of two and five years;
      3) related to different types of products, sizes - apples "aport" and "lemon", "large" and "small".
      81. The average price for the reporting month by type of product, product by region is determined as the geometric average of the registered prices of the reporting month. The average price by type of product in the region is calculated as a geometric mean from the prices of the regions, in the Republic of Kazakhstan - from the average prices of the regions.
     Footnote. Paragraph 81 - as amended by the Acting Order of the 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).

**Chapter 10. Distribution of data**

     Footnote. The title of chapter 11 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).
      82. In accordance with the international Special Data Dissemination Standard developed by the International Monetary Fund, producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are published monthly, quarterly according to predetermined release dates. Information is distributed simultaneously to all users in the form of a press release, express information, by posting them on the Internet resource of the Bureau of National Statistics. More detailed information on price changes by groups, classes and types of goods is published in statistical bulletins and collections.
     For users, the publication of producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products is accompanied by brief methodological explanations.
     In order to ensure public confidence in the index, the description of price registration procedures and the procedure for calculating the price index are published in the form of booklets, brochures and other publications available on the website of the Bureau of National Statistics.
     The publication of average prices is carried out subject to the representativeness of the calculated average prices for the region and the Republic of Kazakhstan.
     Footnote. Paragraph 82 - as amended by the Acting Order of the 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).

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|   | Appendix to the Methodology for constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery products |

      Footnote. The upper right corner of Appendix 1 is as amended by the Acting order of the 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).

**An example of calculating the average price of a product type using the method of "carrying over the price to the next period"**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Enterprises | Average selling price, in tenge per ton |
| base period | reporting period |
| according to the report | after counting |
| No. 1 | 14556 | 14880 | 14880 |
| No. 2 | 15004 | - | 15004 |
| No. 3 | 14880 | 15024 | 15024 |
| average price | 14813 |  | 14969 |

     The method provides: under the condition of temporary and seasonal absence of the price in the reporting month, it is replaced by the price (15004) registered in the previous month. The average price, taking into account the "conditional price": = 14969 tenge.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 2 to the Methodology for constructing producer price indices for agricultural, forestry and fishery productsdated December 9, 2016 308  |

**Example of calculating the average price of a product type using the "imputation of the total average" method**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Enterprises | Average selling price, in tenge per ton | Price change, in % |
| base period | reporting period |
| according to the report | after counting |
| No. 1 | 19278 | 19300 | 19300 | 100.1 |
| No. 2 | 19020 | 19400 | 19400 | 101.9 |
| No. 3 | 18846 | 18920 | 18920 | 100.4 |
| No. 4 | 16500 | - | 16632 | 100.8 |
| average price | 18411 |  | 18563 | 100.8 |

     The method provides for the calculation of a "conditional price" based on changes in prices for similar types of products within the group, or for similar products from other basic objects.
      To do this, it is sequentially calculated:
      1) preliminary change in prices for the basic objects that are sold: (100.1% + 101.9% + 100.4%) / 3 = 100.8%;
      2) conditional price for an enterprise where there is no sale: 16,500x100.8/100 = 16,632 tenge.
      3) the average price, taking into account the conditional price: = 18563 tenge.

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