

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Consumer Price Indices are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period.

Retail Price Indices are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in retail prices of commodities during a given period.

Producer Prices Indices for Agricultural Products are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in producers' prices received by farmers when they sell agricultural products during a given period. These indices depict the change in the level and structure of producer prices for agricultural products of the country and meet the needs of agricultural statistics and national accounts statistics. The producer price index for a given product is calculated as the

geometrical mean of individual indices for all surveyed units which sell such products, and the indices for a product category is obtained as the weighted mean of price indices for all products in the category. Method for calculating accumulative quarterly indices is the same as for calculating the distinctive quarterly indices.

Producer Price Indices for Industrial Products are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in general ex-factory prices of all manufactured goods for first sale during a given period.

Purchasing Price Indices for Industrial Producers are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in the purchasing prices of intermediate inputs such as raw materials, fuels and power.