

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES OF SOME KEY INDICATORS
USED IN THE HANDBOOK**

Industrial output in total, by separate activities and industries is measured in value terms and defined as a grand total of volumes of output produced and industrial work and services done. Industrial output includes value of the finished products, which have been produced in the reporting period and is intended for sale to other institutions, for its own construction and own non-industrial units, for accruals in its own fixed assets, as well as for labour remuneration. Output data are presented ***at current prices*** of the corresponding year, excluding value added and excise taxes. Meanwhile, output produced from the customer's raw materials (for which producer doesn't pay) is included in the industrial output, excluding value of those raw materials, at current prices, but including their value – at ***comparable prices***. Overall industrial output data in value terms include data on industrial output (work, services) produced by large, medium, small and micro-sized institutions. Industrial output is determined excluding internal turnover value.

Volume index of industrial output is calculated ***at comparable prices***. It is a relative index that characterizes changes in productive material wealth in comparable periods. Production estimates at comparable prices are directly made at the institutions based on the producers' prices. Chain index is used for time series construction.

Industrial produce production ***in physical terms***, as a rule, is represented as a gross output, including goods and services used for own needs within an establishment and produced from the customer's raw materials.

Consumer goods output in value terms reflects manufacture of food products, alcoholic beverages and non-food products at the producer's prices. Consumer goods are the goods being used by households for final consumption. Those products, which can be used for both industrial and non-industrial consumption, are considered as consumer goods, when they are used for non-industrial consumption. Consumer goods are calculated excluding value added and excise taxes.

Manufacturing capacity is the possible production output (during a year, day, shift) or a quarrying and mining volume of raw material by nomenclature and range. It is defined taking into account full use of operating conditions determined for industrial equipments and area.

Capacity by output of some types of product, its changing factors and degree of utilization characterizes *manufacturing capacity balance*.

Capacity ratio is a relative index that describes degree of utilization of production potential for output of separate types of products. It is defined as a ratio of actual production output and average annual capacity for that production output in the reporting period.

Energy balance of economy reflects energy production and use by branches of economy.

Power Availability per worker is calculated as a ratio of energy used and number of workers.

Fixed assets are the most important part of the republic's national wealth. Fixed assets are buildings and structures, transfer facilities, machinery and equipment (working and power machines and equipments, weighting and regulating equipments and facilities, laboratory equipments, computers), transport equipments, tools, livestock and other fixed assets.

Fixed assets are dividing into *produced* and *non-produced* assets. Produced assets are labour instruments in material production, which participate many times in production of material values, and, in parallel preserve their natural form, insensibly depreciate and transfer in parts their value in a form of depreciation charges to the newly created output. Fixed assets which don't directly participate in the processes of production are called *non-produced assets*.

Fixed assets index is a relative index that describes changes in values of fixed assets at beginning- and end-year (without revaluation).

Coefficient of placing in service of fixed assets is defined as a ratio of value of fixed assets placed in service and their end-year value.

Coefficient of removal from service of fixed assets is defined as a ratio of value of withdrawn fixed assets and their beginning-year value.

Capital productivity by industries is defined as a ratio of volume of product (work, services) and annual average value of fixed assets.

Capital-labour ratio is defined as a ratio of annual average value of fixed assets and average payroll number of personnel.

Depreciation of fixed assets is defined as a ratio of depreciation charges for restoration and initial value of fixed assets.

Average payroll number of personnel includes enrolled workers and employees. Annual number is determined dividing the sum of average payroll number of all months in a reporting year into 12.

Average monthly nominal wage of personnel is defined dividing the labour remuneration and similar payments in money and in kind into average payroll number of employees used for calculation of average wage.

Labour productivity (in value term) is calculated as a ratio of volume of output (at comparable prices) produced in a reporting year and average payroll number of employees.