

Export and import prices

I. Definition and content

Import and export price indices are calculated from average import and export prices in foreign trade.

In the case of import, parity prices are monitored and in the case of export free Czech frontier prices (which methodologically corresponds, both in import and export, to FOB prices in which foreign trade is monitored and published).

The prices are converted into CZK at the respective exchange rate of the CNB and are monitored exclusive of duty, value-added tax and excise tax.

II. Sources and methodology of ascertainment

Until 1997 prices were ascertained by means of the quarterly statistical statement Prices in foreign trade 1-4, since 1998 they are ascertained by means of the monthly statement Prices in foreign trade 1-12. Since 2001 export prices are reported by approximately 450 economic entities operating in export and import prices by approximately 410 economic entities operating in import.

Prices are monitored through the mediation of approximately 1,420 representatives of the exported products and approximately 1,200 representatives of the imported products, which have a significant share in the volume of realization of the individual major groups of foreign trade.

III. Break-down

The indices published in the database are the following:

Period: 1994-2000

- a) 1993 average = 100
- b) same period of last year = 100
- c) previous month = 100
- d) 1994 average = 100

Period: 2001 - 2005

- 1999 average = 100
- same period of last year = 100
- previous month = 100
- 2000 average = 100

Both the indices, i.e. the import price index and the export price index, are further broken down as follows:

- according to the nomenclature of the Harmonized System (HS)
 - 0199 Livestock, livestock products
 - 0299 Crop products
 - 0399 Animal and vegetable fats and oils
 - 0499 Food industry products
 - 0599 Mineral products
 - 0699 Chemical industry products
 - 0799 Plastics, rubber and products from these materials
 - 0899 Leather, furs, handbags
 - 0999 Wood, wooden products
 - 1099 Pulp, paper, cardboard and products from these materials
 - 1199 Textiles and textile products
 - 1299 Footwear, headgear
 - 1399 Products of stone, cement, ceramics and glass
 - 1599 Common metals and products from these materials
 - 1699 Machinery, electrical equipment, reprographic devices
 - 1799 Vehicles, aeroplanes, transport facilities

- 1899 Optical and measuring devices and instruments, photographic equipment, clocks
- 2099 Various products
- according to the main groups of the SITC Classification, 3rd revision
 - 0 Foodstuffs and livestock
 - 1 Beverages and tobacco
 - 2 Raw-materials, except for fuels
 - 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
 - 4 Animal and vegetable oils
 - 5 Chemicals and related products
 - 6 Market products assorted by material
 - 7 Machinery and preparatory devices
 - 8 Various industrial products

IV. Method of calculation

The calculation of the total indices is carried out according to a Laspeyres-type formula:

$$I = \frac{\sum \frac{p_1}{p_0} \cdot p_0 \cdot q_0}{\sum p_0 \cdot q_0} \cdot 100$$

p_1 - price in the period under review

p_0 - price in the basic period

$p_0 q_0$ - constant weight - value indicator of the basic period (value of the realization of foreign trade in the year 1999)

If the respective price representative is traded in several countries, the reporting units mention average prices as a weighted arithmetical average of the prices attained at major events.

The basic price period is the average of the year 1993 or 1999.

V. Change in methodology

As against the state before the revision of 2000, 15% more respondents were addressed by the Czech Statistical Office and the number of representatives was also increased by 15%. Until 1997 the prices were ascertained quarterly, since 1998 they are ascertained monthly.

V. Reporting entities

The reporting entities are selected economic entities providing for export or import of goods.