



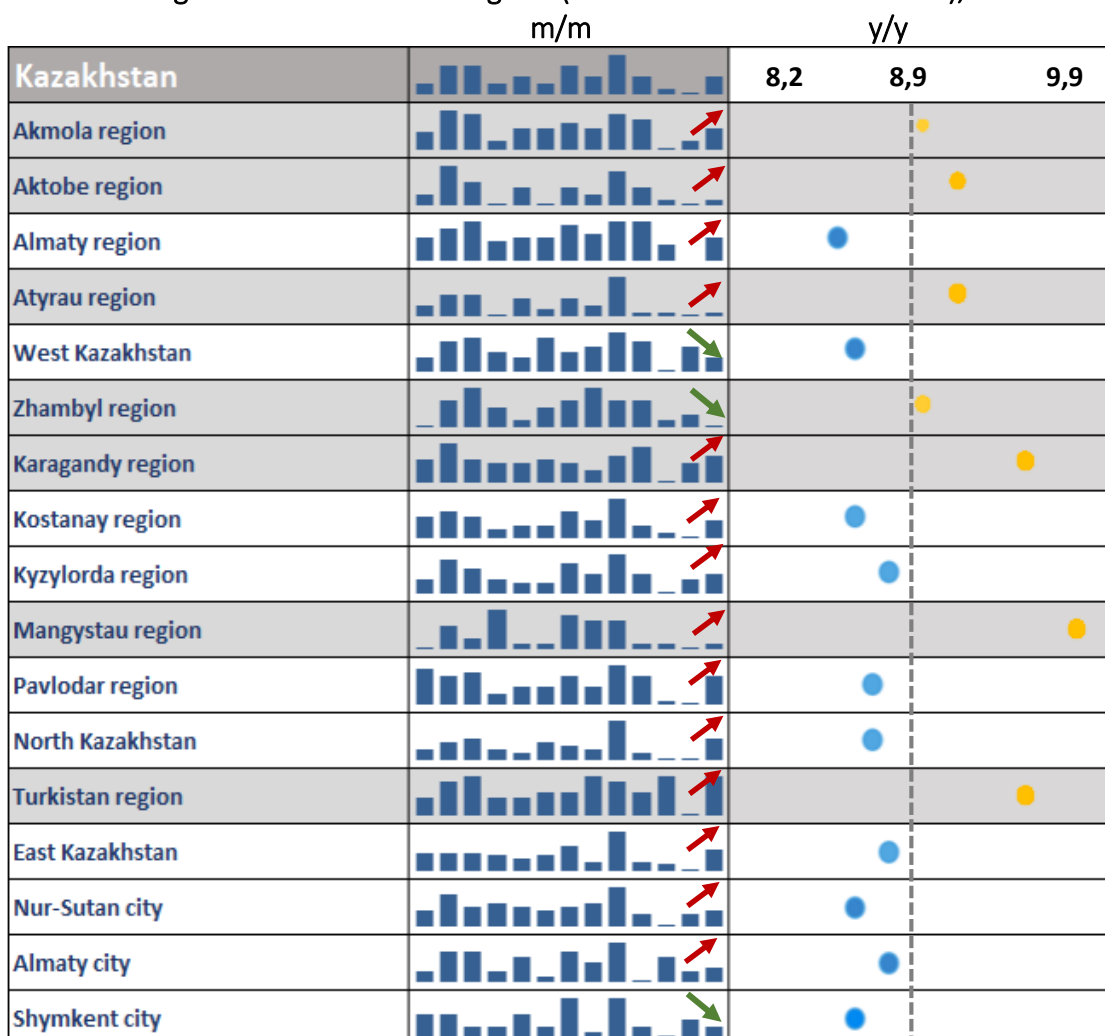
Inflation trends in the regions

October 2021

Inflation in October 2021 was 0.7% (in September – 0.4%). Prices for food increased by 0.7% (in September – 0.1%), for non-food - by 1.0% (in September - 0.6%), for paid services - by 0,5% (in September - 0.7%). Annual inflation stood at 8.9% (in September – 8.9%).

The acceleration of annual inflation was observed in 7 regions, the slowdown - in 6 regions, in 4 regions the growth rate remained unchanged. The most obvious acceleration of the growth rate was noted in Turkistan (from 9.2% in September to 9.6% in October) and North Kazakhstan (from 8.4% to 8.7%) regions. In other regions fluctuation was not noticeable (+/-0.2%). Annual inflation was above national level in 7 regions, among which the largest value was noted in Mangystau region (9.9%).

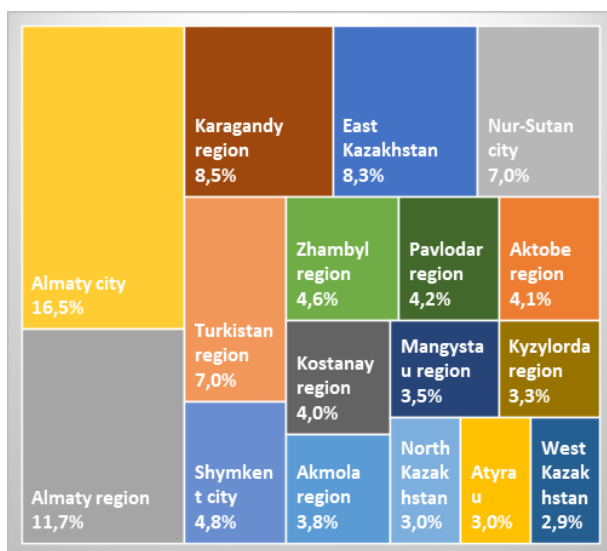
Figure 1. Inflation in the regions (October 2020 – October 2021), %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

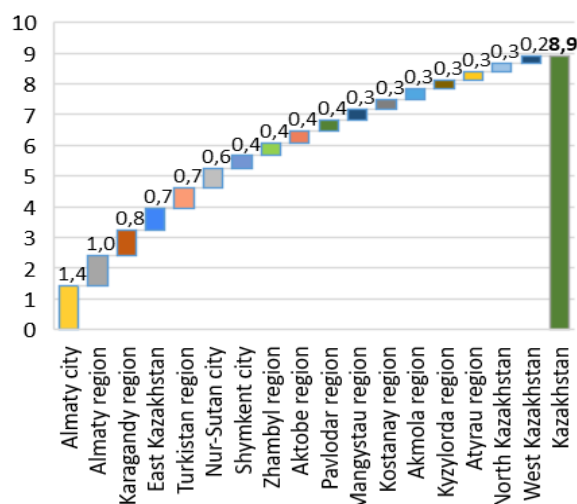
The most significant contribution to the annual CPI in Kazakhstan was made by Almaty city and Almaty region (1.4 p.p. and 1.0 p.p., respectively), which have the highest weight in the CPI. Price growth in these regions were 8.8% and 8.5%, respectively. The contribution of 5 regions (Almaty city, Almaty, Karagandy, East Kazakhstan and Turkistan regions) to the annual CPI is larger (4.6 p.p.) than the contribution of the rest 12 regions (4.3 p.p.).

Figure 2. Weights of regions in the CPI, in %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

Figure 3. Contribution of regions to the CPI, %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

Annual growth of food products price in Kazakhstan amounted to 11,3% (in September - 11.5%). The smallest growth was noted in Nur-Sultan city (10.4%), the largest - in Mangystau region (13.0%).

Prices for non-food products in the country increased by 7.8% (in September – by 7.5%). The largest increase in prices for non-food products was noted in Aktobe and Karagandy regions (8.7%), the smallest – in Almaty city (7.3%).

Paid services in the country rose in price by 6.9% (in September – by 6.8%), while in Zhambyl and Mangystau regions the price growth was 7.9%, significantly lower prices increased in Almaty region (by 6.1%).

Figure 4. The main components of the CPI by regions, in %



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

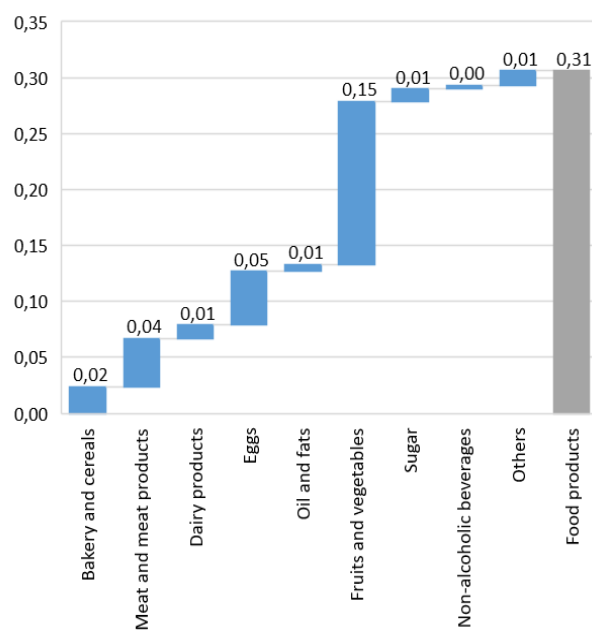
The contribution of **food** to the monthly CPI in October was higher (0.31 p.p.) than the contribution of non-food products (0.25 p.p.) and paid services (0.14 p.p.). Fruits and vegetables made the largest contribution to the food inflation (0.15 p.p.), the contribution of meat and meat products significantly decreased (from 0.11 p.p. in September to 0.04 p.p. in October), at the same time the contribution of egg price increased from 0.001 p.p. to 0.05 (Figure 5).

Food prices in the country increased by 0.7% (in September - 0.1%). The highest price growth for food was noted in East Kazakhstan (1.2%), Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan (1.1% both) regions.

The contribution of food to the inflation raised because of the growth in the fruits and vegetables price (by 1.5%), which was related with the increase in the cabbage price (by 6.1%). The highest growth (17.7%) was observed in Almaty city. Eggs grew in price in all regions except Almaty, where they became cheaper by 1.5%. In Kazakhstan their price became higher by 7.2%, the highest increase was noted in Atyrau region (30.2%).

In East Kazakhstan, where the highest growth for food price was noted, prices for wheat bread from premium flour became higher (by 6.2%), as well as for buckwheat (3.3%), fruits and vegetables (3.4%), while in Kazakhstan the growth was 0.9%, 0.5% and 1.5%, respectively. In Pavlodar region wheat bread from 1 grade flour and rye-wheat bread became more expensive (by 5.1% and 2.9%, respectively), while in Kazakhstan their price increased by 0.8% and 0.2%, respectively. Meat and meat products in the country grew in price by 0.5%, but in North Kazakhstan and Aktope regions growth was higher (respectively, 2.0% and 1.3%). In Aktope region bird meat price increased by 8.6% (in the country – by 1.4%), in North Kazakhstan prices for horse meat (2.9%) and lamb (3.8%) increased, while growth in the country was 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively.

Figure 5. The contribution of food products to inflation for month (p.p.)



Source: BNS of ASPR RK

The contribution of **non-food products** to the monthly inflation amounted to 0.25 p.p. (in September – 0.13 p.p.). The prices grew by 1.0% (in September – 0.6%). In the country diesel fuel kept rising at a noticeably higher rate (16.6%) than in September (by 3.8%), the highest growth was registered in Akmola (25.9%) and Pavlodar (24.9%) regions, the lowest - was in Kyzylorda region (11.6%). Petrol in Kazakhstan grew in price by 0.9%.

Paid services made the lowest contribution to the inflation in October – 0.14 p.p. (in September - the largest 0.17 p.p.), the rise in prices for paid services amounted to 0.5% (in September - 0.7%).

Among housing and communal services in most regions gas in cylinders grew in price (by 6.4%), the highest growth was noted in Almaty (15.6%), East Kazakhstan (14.7%) and Akmola (14.0%) regions. In Nur-Sultan city and Karagandy region the electricity tariffs became higher (by 8.5% and 5.3%, respectively), as a result electricity price in the country rose by 1.1%. Prices for solid fuel increased by 2.1%, with the highest growth in Karagandy (9.5%). However, central heating in the country became cheaper by 0.4% due to the decrease of the tariffs in Pavlodar (6.3%) and Kostanay (3.1%) regions.